MICS

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY ON THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT

2019

NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Co-financed by the European Union

WORLD BANK GROUP

WITH THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Republic of Belarus

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Survey Findings Report

April, 2021

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The Belarus Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus in collaboration with the statistical offices of the administrative regions and Minsk City, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF, European Union, the World Bank, Russian Federation and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the 2019 Belarus MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame - Updated	2009 Census of Population November 2018	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-59) Children under five Children age 5-17
Interviewer training	February 2019	**Fieldwork**	March-June 2019

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	9,002	- Eligible	3,544
- Occupied	8,888	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,489
- Interviewed	8,668	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.4
- Response rate (Per cent)	97.5		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	5,765	- Eligible	2,794
- Interviewed	5,521	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,739
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.8	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.0
Men (age 15-59)			
- Eligible for interviews	3,192		
- Interviewed	2,765		
- Response rate (Per cent)	86.6		

Survey population			
Average household size	2.3	**Percentage of population living in**	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	75.2
- Age 5	5.3	- Rural areas	24.8
- Age 18	19.8		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	8.9	Region:	
		- Brest	15.1
		- Vitebsk	12.2
		- Gomel	14.4
		- Grodno	11.8
		- Minsk City	19.8
		- Minsk	15.5
		- Mogilev	11.2

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
Belstat	National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FCT	Field Check Table
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICCIDD	International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IUD	Intrauterine Device
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
NAR	Net attendance rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
Ssp	Survey specific tables
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is aimed to assess the situation of children and women using international models and standards. MICS provides an expanded range of indicators on the situation of children and women in the country. I am confident that the results of the survey will be in demand by the Government and civil society institutions in planning and implementing social programmes not only at the national level, but also at the level of regions. The results of the survey are one of the most important sources of information for monitoring progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Successful completion of 2019 Belarus MICS and publication of the Survey Findings Report is the result of coordinated and professional work of specialists of Belstat system, UNICEF representatives in the Republic of Belarus, as well as professionals from other organizations and institutions involved in different stages of this global survey.

I would like to express special thanks to **Dr Rashed Mustafa Sarwar**, Representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the Republic of Belarus, and **Uladzimir Valetka**, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist of the UNICEF Office in Belarus, for technical, methodological and financial assistance in organizing this survey.

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I sincerely thank the World Bank, the European Union, the Government of the Russian Federation and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for their participation in the project.

Special thanks are extended to representatives of the national bodies of state administration, heads and specialists of local state statistics bodies, supervisors and interviewers for their considerable contribution to the effective completion of the project.

The quality of information obtained from the MICS results depended on the activity of the households participating in the survey. I express my gratitude to all citizens of the Republic of Belarus who kindly agreed to provide, on the principles of confidentiality, information under the survey program. The participation of each of them in the survey was a valuable contribution to its success.

Chairperson
of the National Statistical Committee
of the Republic of Belarus Inna Medvedeva

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the results of the sixth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 6), conducted in the Republic of Belarus in 2019 by the National Statistical Committee (2019 Belarus MICS). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress towards national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action:
National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

> *"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children …. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development…"*

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

> *"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" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60).*

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called 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."*

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**" stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

> *"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48);* recognizes that *"…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..."* and calls for *"…strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."*

The Republic of Belarus, together with other countries, expressed its commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and has done huge work to generate the mechanism for implementing Agenda 2030 and developing the national SDG indicator framework.

For the purposes of generating a clear mechanism for implementation of Agenda 2030 and for general coordination of actions needed to achieve SDGs, the President of the Republic of Belarus issued Decree 181 dated 25 May 2017 "On the National Coordinator for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals", which established the position of the National Coordinator for Achieving SDGs. The institutional system for monitoring the process of achieving Agenda 2030 was established under the auspices of the National Coordinator.

In this system, the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus acts as the national coordinating centre for monitoring the achievement of SDGs, playing the central role in developing mechanisms of coordination both at the national and international levels. In the framework of organization of SDG indicators monitoring, Belstat, together with other governmental authorities and organizations, has evaluated the potential of the data of the Republic of Belarus for generation of SDG indicators. As a result, the National List of Indicators was generated, which included 255 indicators as of 1 January 2019. The 2019 Belarus MICS provides information on 20 SDG indicators, either in their entirety or partially, characterizing the status of households, women and children.

The 2019 Belarus MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality and actual data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in the Republic of Belarus;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To generate data for monitoring on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the 2019 Belarus MICS and consists of 10 chapters and 5 appendices.

Following Chapter 2 presents information on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation process, while all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions and values, are presented in Chapter 3 "Indicators and definitions".

Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". Beginning with Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in six thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations. At the same time, the report maintains the standard numbering of the tables (for cross-country comparison). Tables that are country specific are numbered using abbreviation "Ssp".

Chapter 5 "Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health" presents findings on family planning and contraception, informed decision on reproductive health care, unmet need, antenatal care, delivery care and post-natal care, sexual behaviour and knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

Chapter 6, "Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development" presents findings on disease episodes, such as diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection and fever, breastfeeding, infant and young child feeding, iodized salt consumption, use of different types of fuel, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter 7, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children's education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter 8, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on child discipline, child labour, early marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 9 “Live In a safe and clean environment” covers the topics of drinking water and sanitation.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life”, the chapter 10 presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used in the 2019 Belarus MICS.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the 2019 Belarus MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women that are statistically reliable at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for 7 regions: Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk and Mogilev Regions and Minsk City.

The selection of households for the survey was carried out using multi-stage stratified cluster sampling. The urban (big cities and small towns) and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata. In big cities, the sample selection was made in two stages. In small towns and rural areas, there has been an additional stage for selecting a varying number of towns at the first stage in each stratum and a sub-selection of a segment within village councils.

After a register-based household listing update within the selected enumeration areas and village segments, households within each cluster were grouped into two categories: with and without children under the age of 5. Then, a sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area with an over-sampling strategy for households with under-five children. The total sample size consisted of 9,000 households, including 3,379 households with children under 5 years of age in 450 clusters.

As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights were used for reporting 2019 Belarus MICS survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five sets of questionnaires were used in the 2019 Belarus MICS:

1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling;

2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years;

3) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-59 years;

4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and

5) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.[1]

[1] Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered in this survey as emancipated and some modules of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years were administered directly to them (the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules).

The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire
List of Household Members
Education
Social Transfers
Household Characteristics
Household Energy Use
Water and Sanitation
Iodine Deficiency Prevention

Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men
Woman's / Man's Background[M]
Adult Functioning[M]
Fertility
Desire for Last Birth
Maternal and Newborn Health
Post-natal Health Checks
Contraception
Unmet Need
Marriage/Union[M]
Informed Decisions on Reproductive Health Care
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence[M]
Victimisation[M]
Sexual Behaviour[M]
HIV/AIDS[M]
Alcohol Use[M]
Life Satisfaction[M]

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
Child's Background
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Parental Involvement
Foundational Learning Skills

Questionnaire for Children Under 5
Under-Five's Background
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Care of Illness

[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.[2] From the MICS6 model Russian version, the questionnaires were customised to reflect the conditions and objectives of the survey, specific to the Republic of Belarus and were pre-tested in Minsk City and Minsk Region during April 2018. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the 2019 Belarus MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol, including Protection Protocol, for the 2019 Belarus MICS was approved by Institutional Review Board Health Media Lab (HML - USA) in January 2019. The Protection Protocol outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and the management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

[2] The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. The procedures and standard programs[3] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the 2019 Belarus MICS final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Minsk City and Minsk Region during January 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and the application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 19 days in February 2019. Training included lectures and presentations on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions and testing of knowledge. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent 16 days in field practice and 3 days on a full pilot survey in Minsk City and Minsk Region. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.[4]

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data for the 2019 Belarus MICS were collected by 7 teams; each was comprised of 5 interviewers, a supervisor and one driver. Fieldwork began in March and concluded in June 2019.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling the transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between the supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by the survey management team members and field visits were arranged for the UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) and the interviewer performance charts were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.[5]

[3] The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing.

[4] The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

[5] The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection.

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the Main Department of Standards of Living Statistics and Household Surveys (the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus) via secure communication channels. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through these channels.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.[6]

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[7]

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as the location and names collected during interviews were removed from the datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on the MICS website[8] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to the entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

At the end of 2019 Belarus MICS, data and survey tools were archived. Complete data sets are posted on the site mics.unicef.org.

This report on the survey results and brief thematic publications are available on the official website of the National statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus www.belstat.gov.by.

[6] The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing.

[7] The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis

[8] The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/surveys.

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE ANDCHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	100.0
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB – MWB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education: – Women – Men	 100.0 100.0
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	97.6
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	99.0
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	65.8
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	70.1
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA – MTA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month: – Women – Men	 46.7 66.6
SR.S1	Use of alcohol (men age 15-59)		MTA	Percentage of men age 15-59 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	67.5
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA – MTA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15: – Women – Men	 3.3 7.1

[9] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/.

[10] Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

[11] All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by age, sex, migratory status, disability, geographic location and wealth index quintile (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
SR.S2	Use of alcohol before age 15 (men age 15-59)		MTA	Percentage of men age 15-59 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	7.4
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	1.6
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	3.6
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	1.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH					
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	52.6
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[12]	3.7.1 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	65.5
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended: (a) at least once by skilled health personnel, (b) at least four times by any provider, (c) at least eight times by any provider	 99.9 99.9 99.4
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	99.9
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	99.6
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	99.9
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	31.2
TM.11	Infants weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	99.8
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	100.0
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with alive birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	99.9
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	87.2

[12] See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	33.9
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[13]		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with alive birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days after birth	99.6
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	99.5
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB – MSB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months: – Women – Men	 1.0 4.6
TM.S1	Multiple sexual partnerships (men age 15-59)		MSB	Percentage of men age 15-59 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	4.2
TM.23	Condom use at last sex with multiple sexual partnerships		SB – MSB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex: – Women – Men	 52.9 73.6
TM.S2	Condom use at last sex with multiple sexual partnerships (men age 15-59)		MSB	Percentage of men age 15-59 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	64.1
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB – MSB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15: – Women – Men	 0.1 0.6
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		SB – MSB	Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex: – Women – Men	 69.2 41.9
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	2.8
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		SB – MSB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner: – Women – Men	 22.8 48.4

[13] Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counselling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counselling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		SB – MSB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex: – Women – Men	 70.2 75.0
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA – MHA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[14], who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission: – Women – Men	 53.1 52.9
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA – MHA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[15] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: – Women – Men	 47.5 33.9
TM.S3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (men age 15-59)		MHA	Percentage of women and men age 15-59 years who correctly identify all three means[7] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	34.2
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA – MHA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[16] toward people living with HIV: – Women – Men	 58.8 52.1
TM.S4	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men age 15-59)		MHA	Percentage of men age 15-59 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[8] toward people living with HIV	53.2
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA – MHA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV: – Women – Men	 96.8 95.0
TM.S5	People who know where to be tested for HIV (men age 15-59)		MHA	Percentage of men age 15-59 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	95.1

[14] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner.

[15] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding.

[16] Respondents who answered «no» to either of the following two questions: 1) «Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV »; 2) «Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?».

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA – MHA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results: – Women – Men	 33.1 29.8
TM.S6	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men age 15-59)		MHA	Percentage of men age 15-59 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results	29.4
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA – MHA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results: – Women – Men	 43.4 34.4
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an antenatal care visit received: (a) counselling on HIV[17], (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	 45.3 39.7
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	89.1
TM.S7	Informed decision on reproductive health care	5.6.1	ID	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union and make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	58.0

[17] Someone talked with the women about all three of the following topics: 1) Babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) Preventing HIV, and 3) Getting tested for HIV.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	57.8
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received: (a) ORS, (b) ORS and zinc	52.7 5.4
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	68.2
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	99.8
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	84.4
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	100.0
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[18]	84.4
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	92.8
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	58.0
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	83.6
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	89.9
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	23.6

[18] Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[19]	21.7
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[20] during the previous day	40.3
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	25.0
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	15.0
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	4.4
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[21] during the previous day	22.7
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	95.7
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day: (a) breastfed children, (b) non-breastfed children	 71.2 52.6
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	83.3
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[22] during the previous day	70.0
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[23] or more during the previous day	93.2
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	72.1

[19] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

[20] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

[21] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

[22] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, thick fermented milk product, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver / organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[23] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
TC.S1	Awareness of benefits of iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households that know about benefits of iodized salt	89.0
TC.S2	Reported use of iodized salt for cooking		SA	Percentage of households that reported using (always or sometime) iodized salt for cooking	75.3
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early development stimulation in the last 3 days with: (a) Any adult household member, (b) Father, (c) Mother	 97.3 31.1 93.0
TC.S3a TC.S3b TC.S3c	Early stimulation and responsive care (children age 12-23 months)		EC	Percentage of children age 12-23 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early development stimulation in the last 3 days with: (a) Any adult household member, (b) Father, (c) Mother	 96.5 30.2 94.0
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	91.2
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	81.3
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	2.4
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	86.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	91.0
LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children one year before the official primary school entry age who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	94.0
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	93.9
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of primary school entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	75.1
LN.5a LN.5b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of: (a) primary education level age currently attending primary education level or basic education level (Primary school net attendance ratio); (b) basic education level age (lower secondary) currently attending basic education level or higher education level (Lower secondary school net attendance ratio)	93.3 93.3
LN.S1	Secondary school net attendance ratio (secondary education level) (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of secondary education level age currently attending secondary school (secondary education level) or higher education level	86.8
LN.6a LN.6b	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of: (a) primary education level age who are not attending any preschool, primary or basic level educational institutions (lower secondary school); (b) basic education level (lower secondary) age who are not attending any primary, basic (lower secondary school) or higher level educational institutions	0.1 0.1
LN.S2	Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age (secondary education level)		ED	The percentage of children of secondary school age (secondary education level) who are not attending secondary school (secondary education level) or higher education level	0.8
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children (excluding repeaters) at appropriate age of graduation from the last grade who are attending the last grade (a) primary education level, (b) basic education level (lower secondary education)	 104.3 100.8
LN.8a LN.8b	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade: (a) primary education level, (b) basic education level (lower secondary education)	 99.9 97.9
LN.9	Effective transition rate to basic education level		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of basic education level (lower secondary) during the current school year	100.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade: (a) primary education level, (b) basic education level (lower secondary education)	 1.8 3.6
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11.d	Parity indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys: (a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary education level, (c) basic education level (lower secondary education), (d) secondary education level Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile: (a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary education level, (c) basic education level (lower secondary education), (d) secondary education level Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents: (a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary education level, (c) basic education level (lower secondary education), (d) secondary education level Foundational learning skills for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys (e) reading, attending grade 2/3 (f) numeracy, attending grade 2/3 Foundational learning skills for the poorest quintile divided by foundational learning skills for the richest quintile (e) reading, attending grade 2/3 (f) numeracy, attending grade 2/3 Foundational learning skills for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents (e) reading, attending grade 2/3 (f) numeracy, attending grade 2/3	 1.00 1.01 1.05 0.97 0.93 1.10 1.09 (1.03) 0.95 1.03 1.04 1.06 1.09 0.99 1.06 0.72 0.95 0.68
				Foundational learning skills for children with functional difficulties divided by foundational learning skills for children without functional difficulties (e) reading, attending grade 2/3 (f) numeracy, attending grade 2/3	 * *
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	98.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in School Management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	98.0
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	96.2
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education / financial issues were discussed	93.4
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	89.9
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	96.4
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	94.8
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	68.0
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks: (a) Age 7-14, (b) Age for grade 2/3, (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks: (d) Age 7-14, (e) Age for grade 2/3, (f) Attending grade 2/3	 82.4 75.0 80.5 72.5 58.1 65.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and / or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	57.0
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[24]	4.1
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA – MMA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union: – Women: (a) before age 15, (b) before age 18; – Men: (a) before age 15, (b) before age 18	 0.1 4.7 0.0 1.6
PR.5	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA – MMA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union: – Women – Men	 3.5 1.3
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older: (a) Women age 15-19, (b) Women age 20-24	 * 3.0
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT – MVT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery and / or assault within the last 12 months: – Women – Men	 0.7 1.5
PR.S1	Experience of robbery and assault (men age 15-59)		MVT	Percentage of men age 15-59 years who experienced physical violence of robbery and / or assault within the last 12 months	1.5
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT – MVT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years for whom the last incident of physical violence (robbery and / or assault) in the last year was reported to the police: – Women – Men	 50.1 (60.3)

[24] Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. See Tables PR.3.1 – PR.3.4 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
PR.S2	Crime reporting (men age 15-59)		MVT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years for whom the last incident of physical violence (robbery and / or assault) in the last year was reported to the police	(65.5)
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT – MVT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark: – Women – Men	 64.5 95.3
PR.S3	Safety (men age 15-59)		MVT	Percentage of men age 15-59 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	94.9
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV –MDV	Percentage of women and 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 without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food: – Women – Men	 3.7 3.8
PR.S4	Attitudes towards domestic violence (men age 15-59)		MDV	Percentage of men age 15-59 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 without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	4.0

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.5
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling / yard / plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	99.4
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	96.1
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	98.7
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	98.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	3.7
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	63.7
EQ.4	External social assistance and support to the poorest households		ST	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	69.4
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	63.3
EQ.6	Support for school-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending education institutions that received material support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2018/2019 school year	14.6
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 16.b.1	VT – MVT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law: – Women – Men	 4.8 4.0
EQ.S1	Discrimination (men age 15-59)		MVT	Percentage of men age 15-59 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	4.7
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Life satisfaction		LS – MLS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men: – Women: (a) age 15-24, (b) age 15-49; – Men: (a) age 15-24, (b) age 15-49	 7.5 7.2 7.1 6.8
EQ.S2	Life satisfaction (men age 15-59)		MLS	Average life satisfaction score for men age 15-59 years	6.7
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS – MLS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy: – Women: (a) age 15-24, (b) age 15-49; – Men: (a) age 15-24, (b) age 15-49	 94.8 90.4 92.0 85.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
EQ.S3	Happiness (men age 15-59)		MLS	Percentage of men age 15-59 years who are very or somewhat happy	84.2
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS – MLS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year: – Women: (a) age 15-24, (b) age 15-49; – Men: (a) age 15-24, (b) age 15-49	 56.8 36.1 50.5 31.4
EQ.S4	Perception of a better life (men age 15-59)		MLS	Percentage of men age 15-59 years whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year	28.1

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents the results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 9,000 addresses selected for the sample (9,002 households), 8,888 were found occupied, and 8,668 were successfully interviewed. The household response rate was 97.5 percent.

In the interviewed households, 5,765 women age 15-49 years were identified. Of these, 5,521 were successfully interviewed with the Questionnaire for Individual Women. The women's response rate was 95.8 percent within the interviewed households.

The interviewed households included 6,516 men age 15-59 years. However, the survey design in the 2019 Belarus MICS required only a subsample for the men interviews – all men in every second household. So, 3,192 men were identified as eligible in the subsample of men age 15-59 years. Of these, 2,765 were successfully interviewed with the Questionnaire for Individual Men. The men's response rate was 86.6 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 3,544 children under age five listed in the Household questionnaires. Questionnaires for Children Under Five were completed for 3,489 of these children. The response rate for children under five was 98.4 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17. Only one child of the appropriate age has been selected randomly in each household interviewed. There were 3,854 children age 5-17 years listed in the Household questionnaires. Of these, 2,794 children were selected, and Questionnaires for Children Age 5-17 Years were completed for 2,739 children. The response rate for children age 5-17 years was 98.0 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 93.4 percent, 84.5 percent, 96.0 percent and 95.6 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women age 15-49 years, men age 15-59 years, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Total	Area		Region						
		Urban	Rural	Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk City	Minsk	Mogilev
Households										
Sampled	9,002	6,681	2,321	1,240	1,360	1,280	1,081	1,600	1,200	1,241
Occupied	8,888	6,586	2,302	1,217	1,343	1,271	1,081	1,577	1,190	1,209
Interviewed	8,668	6,378	2,290	1,181	1,330	1,261	1,081	1,493	1,142	1,180
Household completion rate	96.3	95.5	98.7	95.2	97.8	98.5	100.0	93.3	95.2	95.1
Household response rate	97.5	96.8	99.5	97.0	99.0	99.2	100.0	94.7	96.0	97.6
Women age 15-49 years										
Eligible	5,765	4,251	1,514	792	851	803	755	1,022	802	740
Interviewed	5,521	4,064	1,457	745	796	784	736	959	779	722
Women's response rate	95.8	95.6	96.2	94.1	93.5	97.6	97.5	93.8	97.1	97.6
Women's overall response rate	93.4	92.6	95.7	91.3	92.6	96.9	97.5	88.8	93.2	95.2
Men age 15-59 years[A]										
Number of men in interviewed households	6,516	4,710	1,806	920	945	910	870	1,119	889	863
Eligible	3,192	2,340	852	451	458	455	415	553	426	434
Interviewed	2,765	2,015	750	378	361	394	380	460	397	395
Men's response rate	86.6	86.1	88.0	83.8	78.8	86.6	91.6	83.2	93.2	91.0
Men's overall response rate	84.5	83.4	87.6	81.3	78.1	85.9	91.6	78.8	89.4	88.8
Children under 5 years										
Eligible	3,544	2,485	1,059	523	539	489	441	582	516	454
Mothers / caretakers interviewed	3,489	2,443	1,046	508	521	486	438	570	515	451
Under-5's response rate	98.4	98.3	98.8	97.1	96.7	99.4	99.3	97.9	99.8	99.3
Under-5's overall response rate	96.0	95.2	98.3	94.3	95.7	98.6	99.3	92.7	95.8	97.0
Children age 5-17 years[B]										
Number of children in interviewed households	3,854	2,604	1,250	588	539	555	520	595	573	484
Eligible	2,794	1,994	800	398	402	396	377	447	403	371
Mothers / caretakers interviewed	2,739	1,950	789	383	391	392	375	431	400	367
Children age 5-17's response rate	98.0	97.8	98.6	96.2	97.3	99.0	99.5	96.4	99.3	98.9
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	95.6	94.7	98.1	93.4	96.3	98.2	99.5	91.3	95.3	96.5

[A] The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-59 years in every second household.

[B] The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics and household assets have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, Internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets, agricultural land and animals. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Total	Area		Region						
		Urban	Rural	Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk City	Minsk	Mogilev
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity										
Yes. interconnected grid	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes. off-grid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing / DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking[A]										
Clean fuels and technologies	99.6	99.9	98.6	99.1	99.5	99.8	99.3	100.0	99.6	99.5
Other fuels	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.5
No cooking done in the household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home[B]										
Yes	70.1	74.6	56.5	62.0	69.2	69.3	75.5	76.0	67.3	71.5
No	29.8	25.4	43.5	38.0	30.8	30.6	24.5	23.8	32.7	28.5
Missing / DK	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Main material of flooring[C]										
Finished floor	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.5	100.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
Missing / DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof[C]										
Finished roofing	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.0	100.0
Other	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0
Missing / DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls[C]										
Finished walls	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Total	Area		Region						
		Urban	Rural	Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk City	Minsk	Mogilev
Rooms used for sleeping										
1	48.2	48.9	45.7	52.3	54.3	51.7	45.2	50.8	32.4	50.5
2	40.8	41.5	38.7	36.7	39.3	41.0	44.8	37.6	47.7	39.8
3 or more	11.0	9.5	15.6	11.0	6.4	7.3	10.0	11.5	19.9	9.7
Missing / DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Number of households	**8,668**	**6,542**	**2,126**	**1,284**	**1,132**	**1,287**	**981**	**1,674**	**1,316**	**994**
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.5**
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household [1]	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of household members	**20,277**	**15,245**	**5,032**	**3,069**	**2,475**	**2,910**	**2,392**	**4,011**	**3,150**	**2,269**

[1] MICS indicator SR.1 – Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1.

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1.

[B] See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.

[C] Please refer to Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6, for definitions of finished and other.

Table SR.2.2: Household assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, agricultural land and animals, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and region, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Total	Area		Region						
		Urban	Rural	Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk City	Minsk	Mogilev
Percentage of households that own a										
Television[A]	97.6	97.6	97.7	96.3	98.5	98.7	98.4	95.6	98.3	98.5
Refrigerator	99.4	99.5	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.0
Freezer	31.1	26.0	46.5	38.4	27.7	20.2	38.5	29.1	35.7	29.2
Vacuum cleaner	85.9	89.8	73.7	81.5	83.3	81.2	90.7	91.5	87.4	84.0
Microwave	70.5	74.1	59.4	62.1	65.3	69.5	77.8	78.1	73.4	64.6
Washing machine	92.6	94.4	87.4	90.1	92.8	91.3	93.6	95.7	92.0	92.3
Dishwasher	4.9	5.3	3.5	4.3	3.1	2.7	4.8	8.1	5.6	4.3
Fixed telephone line	89.0	90.1	85.9	89.8	88.5	91.7	93.7	84.3	89.7	87.8
Percentage of households that own										
Agricultural land	55.2	43.2	92.2	68.6	54.8	57.2	58.8	29.8	67.9	58.4
Farm animals / Livestock	18.6	6.6	55.7	27.5	15.0	19.9	23.5	0.3	28.7	22.3
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a										
Bicycle	46.2	39.1	67.9	59.9	43.8	45.1	53.2	30.9	51.9	43.7
Motorcycle or scooter	4.3	2.8	9.0	8.2	2.9	3.4	5.4	1.3	6.4	3.2
Animal-drawn cart	1.2	0.3	3.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	0.2	1.3	1.3
Car	44.6	45.7	41.1	41.5	41.8	38.4	55.8	48.6	47.7	38.0
Boat with a motor	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.7
Van	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.7
Computer or tablet[A]	65.8	70.6	51.0	55.5	65.6	63.7	73.5	73.7	63.7	64.1
Mobile telephone[A]	94.5	96.0	89.9	92.1	95.2	95.4	95.3	95.9	94.5	92.8
Bank account	84.7	88.1	74.3	81.1	84.1	88.6	81.0	88.1	85.0	82.7
Ownership of dwelling										
Owned by a household member	83.5	84.1	81.5	86.1	80.5	87.8	84.1	80.9	89.6	73.9
Not owned by a household member	16.4	15.8	18.5	13.9	19.4	12.2	15.9	19.0	10.4	26.0
Rented	11.3	9.9	15.5	9.0	12.6	8.8	10.5	13.1	5.4	21.6
Other	5.1	5.9	3.0	4.9	6.9	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.4
Missing / DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Number of households	**8,668**	**6,542**	**2,126**	**1,284**	**1,132**	**1,287**	**981**	**1,674**	**1,316**	**994**

[A] See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**19.9**	**20.1**	**100.0**	**20,277**
Area							
Urban	8.2	15.6	24.0	26.0	26.2	100.0	15,245
Rural	55.8	33.5	7.9	1.3	1.6	100.0	5,032
Region							
Brest	32.4	23.5	19.8	15.9	8.4	100.0	3,069
Vitebsk	24.8	14.7	22.9	19.9	17.8	100.0	2,475
Gomel	20.3	18.8	21.6	18.6	20.8	100.0	2,910
Grodno	15.7	24.5	17.6	13.2	29.0	100.0	2,392
Minsk City	0.2	7.0	21.5	34.1	37.2	100.0	4,011
Minsk	30.5	31.3	16.3	14.1	7.9	100.0	3,150
Mogilev	22.7	25.4	20.2	16.9	14.8	100.0	2,269

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex, age and education of household head, area and region and the number of household members. Both unweighted and weighted numbers by the selected background characteristics are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the Report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining Tables in this Report are presented only with weighted numbers.[25]

The presented background characteristics of households are used in subsequent tables in this Report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (standardized).[25]

The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

[25] See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**8,668**	**8,668**
Sex of household head			
Male	48.6	4,209	4,562
Female	51.4	4,459	4,106
Age of household head			
< 18	0.0	0	0
18-34	13.8	1,200	2,014
35-64	58.8	5,101	4,866
65-84	24.7	2,145	1,630
85 +	2.6	222	158
Area			
Urban	75.5	6,542	6,378
Rural	24.5	2,126	2,290
Region			
Brest	14.8	1,284	1,181
Vitebsk	13.1	1,132	1,330
Gomel	14.8	1,287	1,261
Grodno	11.3	981	1,081
Minsk City	19.3	1,674	1,493
Minsk	15.2	1,316	1,142
Mogilev	11.5	994	1,180
Education of household head			
None	0.2	14	13
Primary	1.6	139	101
General basic	5.7	497	473
General secondary	18.0	1,560	1,386
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	44.9	3,891	4,016
Higher	29.6	2,567	2,678
Missing / DK	0.0	0	1
Number of household members			
1	29.8	2,581	1,900
2	33.9	2,939	2,170
3	18.1	1,568	1,783
4	12.2	1,059	1,654
5	3.9	335	735
6	1.5	130	282
7+	0.7	57	144
Households with [A, B]			
At least one child under age 5 years	10.5	914	3,002
At least one child age 5-17 years	24.1	2,088	2,794
At least one child age <18 years	28.9	2,506	4,181
At least one woman age 15-49 years	43.3	3,754	5,075
At least one man age 15-59 years	54.9	4,758	5,613
No member age <50	45.5	3,943	2,876
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Mean household size	**2.3**		

[A] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

[B] No households with No adult members were found.

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 20,277 household members were listed, of these, 9,277 were males, and 11,000 were females.[26]

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household members by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population[A] in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**9,277**	**100.0**	**11,000**	**100.0**	**20,277**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	528	5.7	544	4.9	1,072	5.3
5-9	692	7.5	614	5.6	1,306	6.4
10-14	591	6.4	505	4.6	1,096	5.4
15-19	388	4.2	417	3.8	806	4.0
15-17	229	2.5	311	2.8	541	2.7
18-19	159	1.7	106	1.0	265	1.3
20-24	446	4.8	374	3.4	820	4.0
25-29	584	6.3	575	5.2	1,159	5.7
30-34	722	7.8	745	6.8	1,467	7.2
35-39	724	7.8	763	6.9	1,487	7.3
40-44	665	7.2	739	6.7	1,404	6.9
45-49	726	7.8	736	6.7	1,463	7.2
50-54	686	7.4	811	7.4	1,497	7.4
55-59	645	7.0	962	8.7	1,607	7.9
60-64	756	8.2	957	8.7	1,713	8.4
65-69	502	5.4	746	6.8	1,248	6.2
70-74	273	2.9	506	4.6	778	3.8
75-79	163	1.8	388	3.5	551	2.7
80-84	134	1.4	358	3.3	492	2.4
85 +	51	0.5	260	2.4	310	1.5
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	2,040	22.0	1,974	17.9	4,015	19.8
Adults age 18+ years	7,237	78.0	9,026	82.1	16,262	80.2

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M-Ssp, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

[26] The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality.

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M-Ssp, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).[25] Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

In addition to providing information on the background characteristics of respondents, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M-Ssp include information on the distribution of women and men by area, region, age, education[27], marital/union status, motherhood status (for women), functional difficulties (for women and men age 18-49) and wealth index quintiles.[28, 29]

Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 include information on the distribution of children age under 5 and 5-17 by sex, area, region, age, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), mother's (or caretaker's) functional difficulties and wealth index quintiles.

[27] Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to the highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

[28] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. It is designed to rank the households by their wealth - from the poorest to the richest. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is 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 generate statistical weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. On the basis of this the quantitative assessment (in points) of the well-being of every household was made. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).
In 2019 Belarus MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: main material of the dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls, main source of drinking water in the household; type of hygienic sanitation facilities for excreta removal and its location; equipment used for cooking; the type of heating used to heat the house; availability of durable goods in the household: television, refrigerator, freezer, vacuum cleaner, microwave, washing machine, dishwasher, fixed telephone line; availability in the household of: car, motorcycle or scooter, bicycle; availability of ICT tools in the household: a computer or tablet computer, mobile phone, Internet access; whether any of the household members have an account in the bank.
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 of 2019 Belarus MICS they are based on.
Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:
Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;
Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.;
Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.

[29] When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**5 521**	**5 521**
Area			
Urban	78.6	4 339	4 064
Rural	21.4	1 182	1 457
Region			
Brest	14.3	790	745
Vitebsk	12.1	670	796
Gomel	13.6	753	784
Grodno	12.0	665	736
Minsk City	21.3	1 176	959
Minsk	15.2	838	779
Mogilev	11.4	630	722
Age			
15-19	8.5	470	353
15-17	6.3	345	251
18-19	2.3	125	102
20-24	8.3	458	501
25-29	13.2	730	1 061
30-34	17.4	960	1 274
35-39	17.9	989	1 016
40-44	17.3	955	734
45-49	17.4	959	582
Education			
None	0.0	2	3
Primary	0.0	0	0
General basic	4.2	230	233
General secondary	12.2	676	638
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	43.3	2,388	2,347
Higher	40.3	2,225	2,299
Missing / DK	0.0	0	1
Marital / Union status			
Currently married / in union	69.6	3,840	4,244
Widowed	1.9	108	93
Divorced	9.1	501	396
Separated	2.3	127	132
Never married / in union	17.1	944	655
Missing / DK	0.0	2	1
Motherhood and recent births in the last 2 years			
Never gave birth	26.1	1,443	876
Ever gave birth	73.9	4,078	4,645
Gave birth in the last two years	8.9	491	1,199
No birth in the last two years	65.0	3,587	3,446
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	1.4	71	61
Has no functional difficulty	98.6	5,105	5,209
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.3	847	965
Second	17.4	961	1,003
Middle	18.5	1,019	965
Fourth	23.6	1,304	1,193
Richest	25.2	1,389	1,395

Table SR.5.1M-Ssp: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49(59)[A] years, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total (15-59 years)	**na**	**2,765**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)	**100.0**	**2,066**	**2,268**
Area			
Urban	79.4	1,639	1,698
Rural	20.6	426	570
Region			
Brest	13.9	287	299
Vitebsk	11.8	244	299
Gomel	14.5	299	318
Grodno	12.6	261	313
Minsk City	22.3	461	402
Minsk	13.7	284	327
Mogilev	11.1	230	310
Age			
15-19	8.0	166	159
15-17	4.8	100	97
18-19	3.2	66	62
20-24	10.3	212	173
25-29	14.2	293	379
30-34	17.6	364	540
35-39	16.8	347	458
40-44	15.5	321	302
45-49	17.5	362	257
Education			
None	0.0	0	0
Primary	0.0	0	1
General basic	4.8	99	102
General secondary	13.4	277	282
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	49.5	1,022	1,155
Higher	32.3	668	728
Marital / Union status			
Currently married / in union	61.8	1,277	1,693
Widowed	0.4	8	6
Divorced	5.5	113	82
Separated	1.8	37	30
Never married / in union	30.4	628	455
Missing / DK	0.1	3	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	1.6	31	18
Has no functional difficulty	98.4	1,935	2,153
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	16.8	346	389
Second	16.6	343	407
Middle	19.4	400	419
Fourth	21.9	452	477
Richest	25.4	524	576

[A] The 2019 Belarus MICS collected data for men age 15-59 years and in all tables the totals are presented for both age groups, age 15-59 years and age 15-49 years, while data by the background characteristics are presented only for men age 15-49 years.

na – not applicable.

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**3,489**	**3,489**
Sex			
Male	49.2	1,716	1,759
Female	50.8	1,773	1,730
Area			
Urban	75.2	2,623	2,443
Rural	24.8	866	1,046
Region			
Brest	15.6	544	508
Vitebsk	12.0	418	521
Gomel	13.2	459	486
Grodno	11.2	392	438
Minsk City	21.8	761	570
Minsk	15.4	536	515
Mogilev	10.8	378	451
Age in months			
0-5	7.9	277	227
6-11	8.6	302	307
12-23	18.9	658	681
24-35	21.1	737	768
36-47	21.1	735	748
48-59	22.4	780	758
Mother's education[A]			
None	0.0	0	1
Primary	0.0	0	0
General basic	3.1	107	126
General secondary	9.8	342	353
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	39.0	1,361	1,421
Higher	48.1	1,678	1,587
Missing / DK	0.0	1	1
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	99.5	3,471	3,471
Other primary caretaker	0.5	18	18
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[B,C]			
Has functional difficulty	1.6	37	32
Has no functional difficulty	98.4	2,215	2,242
Mother's functional difficulties[D]			
Has functional difficulty	0.5	17	20
Has no functional difficulty	99.4	3,468	3,461
No information	0.1	5	8
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.6	544	681
Second	16.9	589	652
Middle	16.4	571	570
Fourth	21.9	764	686
Richest	29.3	1,021	900

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

[B] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 10.1.

[C] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

[D] In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere) to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M-Ssp for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**3,853**	**2,739**	**2,739**
Sex				
Male	52.3	2,014	1,438	1,436
Female	47.7	1,839	1,301	1,303
Area				
Urban	74.9	2,887	2,123	1,950
Rural	25.1	967	616	789
Region				
Brest	16.7	645	414	383
Vitebsk	11.1	429	320	391
Gomel	13.8	533	371	392
Grodno	12.4	477	341	375
Minsk City	19.9	769	561	431
Minsk	15.4	595	415	400
Mogilev	10.5	406	317	367
Age				
5-9	44.7	1,724	1,217	1,403
10-14	37.5	1,443	1,035	959
15-17	17.8	687	487	377
Mother's education[B]				
None	0.0	0	0	1
Primary	0.0	0	0	0
General basic	3.8	147	87	108
General secondary	11.9	460	312	311
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	45.8	1,765	1,239	1,229
Higher	38.4	1,481	1,101	1,089
Missing / DK	0.0	0	0	1
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	97.0	3,736	2,658	2,683
Other primary caretaker	3.0	114	78	53
Emancipated[C]	0.1	3	3	3
Child's functional difficulties[D]				
Has functional difficulty	4.9	188	134	133
Has no functional difficulty	95.1	3,666	2,605	2,606
Mother's functional difficulties[E]				
Has functional difficulty	1.0	39	27	27
Has no functional difficulty	93.1	3,589	2,553	2,622
No information	5.9	226	159	90
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	17.3	667	421	503
Second	19.2	739	511	555
Middle	16.3	627	457	438
Fourth	24.1	930	670	585
Richest	23.1	891	680	658

[A] As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

[B] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). For children recognized as adults (emancipated) this is the education status of the selected child. The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C.

[C] Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

[D] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

[E] In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note B. The category of "No information" applies to mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere) to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. Emancipated children are also included in this category. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M-Ssp for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate is a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

In the Republic of Belarus literacy among women age 15-49 years and men age 15-59 years is universal (the literacy rate is 100 per cent in all age groups). Therefore, Tables SR.6.1 and SR.6.1M-Ssp were not presented here as all values by background characteristics are also 100 per cent.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Women's Background module and the Man's Background module of the 2019 Belarus MICS asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence, and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence.

Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M-Ssp present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women, by time of last move					Total	Number of women	Percentage of women whose last migration was from				Total	Percentage of women whose last migration was from region / outside Belarus									Total	Number of women who ever migrated
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing / DK			City	Urban type of the settlement	Rural area	Missing / DK		Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk City	Minsk	Mogilev	Outside Belarus	Missing / DK		
Total	**58.5**	**0.6**	**5.7**	**7.4**	**27.7**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**5,521**	**43.7**	**10.1**	**45.5**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**16.0**	**12.9**	**12.4**	**12.5**	**5.2**	**19.7**	**10.9**	**9.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**2,290**
Area																								
Urban	63.5	0.5	4.7	6.3	24.8	0.2	100.0	4,339	46.2	11.4	41.4	0.9	100.0	14.7	13.3	12.1	13.2	3.3	20.1	11.0	11.5	0.8	100.0	1,584
Rural	40.3	0.9	9.6	11.1	38.2	0.0	100.0	1,182	38.2	7.2	54.6	0.0	100.0	18.8	12.1	13.0	10.8	9.3	18.9	10.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	706
Region																								
Brest	57.4	0.5	6.9	5.9	28.0	1.3	100.0	790	31.2	4.9	60.3	3.6	100.0	76.5	1.0	1.5	1.2	3.4	2.5	0.2	10.6	3.0	100.0	336
Vitebsk	54.9	1.1	4.7	6.2	33.1	0.0	100.0	670	37.7	18.5	43.8	0.0	100.0	1.6	77.3	6.0	1.1	0.4	1.1	3.6	8.9	0.0	100.0	302
Gomel	66.5	0.5	4.1	4.9	24.0	0.0	100.0	753	45.0	6.9	48.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	3.8	76.3	0.9	2.5	1.8	3.9	9.4	0.0	100.0	252
Grodno	58.5	0.4	5.4	7.2	28.5	0.0	100.0	665	34.5	15.4	50.2	0.0	100.0	5.2	1.8	2.0	75.0	1.8	3.0	0.6	10.4	0.0	100.0	276
Minsk City	65.8	0.0	4.5	8.6	21.1	0.0	100.0	1,176	59.3	13.9	26.2	0.6	100.0	13.4	6.7	9.3	13.8	0.0	38.7	10.2	7.2	0.6	100.0	402
Minsk	45.9	1.4	8.9	11.3	32.5	0.0	100.0	838	46.6	5.0	48.4	0.0	100.0	6.7	2.1	3.5	2.4	19.7	55.5	3.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	453
Mogilev	57.2	0.3	5.8	6.0	30.7	0.0	100.0	630	46.3	7.8	45.8	0.0	100.0	0.6	3.0	3.5	1.0	1.8	7.3	62.8	19.9	0.0	100.0	270
Age																								
15-19	84.7	0.8	5.4	2.3	4.7	2.2	100.0	470	42.1	11.9	29.1	16.9	100.0	10.3	15.5	11.5	17.4	10.2	11.0	1.2	8.6	14.2	100.0	72
15-17	86.7	0.0	1.9	2.9	5.5	3.0	100.0	345	(39.4)	(4.3)	(29.8)	(26.5)	100.0	(11.6)	(7.6)	(13.6)	(8.7)	(15.2)	(6.8)	(1.9)	(12.5)	(22.2)	100.0	46
18-19	79.3	2.9	14.9	0.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	125	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
20-24	61.3	1.4	20.8	11.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	458	47.9	7.9	44.2	0.0	100.0	24.1	7.7	7.8	15.0	7.3	20.4	14.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	177
25-29	58.6	1.1	8.6	17.7	14.1	0.0	100.0	730	46.1	11.5	42.4	0.0	100.0	16.2	9.0	15.1	11.9	5.3	20.5	13.7	8.4	0.0	100.0	303
30-34	56.6	1.1	6.0	8.7	27.7	0.0	100.0	960	45.8	10.5	43.1	0.6	100.0	15.4	14.3	10.3	13.7	5.8	20.7	12.1	7.1	0.6	100.0	417
35-39	57.8	0.1	3.5	6.8	31.8	0.0	100.0	989	48.6	12.8	38.6	0.0	100.0	14.9	12.9	10.8	13.7	7.7	18.6	10.9	10.5	0.0	100.0	417
40-44	56.7	0.1	2.2	5.0	36.0	0.0	100.0	955	42.0	7.4	50.5	0.0	100.0	14.5	16.6	14.1	11.7	4.3	17.6	9.6	11.7	0.0	100.0	413
45-49	48.8	0.0	2.2	1.6	47.4	0.0	100.0	959	36.7	9.4	53.9	0.0	100.0	16.4	12.6	14.3	9.8	1.7	22.1	9.3	13.7	0.0	100.0	491

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women, by time of last move					Total	Number of women	Percentage of women whose last migration was from				Total	Percentage of women whose last migration was from region / outside Belarus									Total	Number of women who ever migrated
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing / DK			City	Urban type of the settlement	Rural area	Missing / DK		Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk City	Minsk	Mogilev	Outside Belarus	Missing / DK		
Education[A]																								
General basic	67.4	0.0	1.8	7.6	18.8	4.4	100.0	230	19.7	7.2	56.9	16.2	100.0	9.3	9.3	8.1	12.1	0.5	16.3	11.6	19.3	13.6	100.0	75
General secondary	69.2	0.2	4.9	4.4	21.3	0.0	100.0	676	30.1	7.1	62.8	0.0	100.0	19.1	8.1	9.4	12.9	5.7	21.8	8.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	208
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	55.0	0.6	5.3	7.3	31.9	0.0	100.0	2,388	37.0	9.8	53.3	0.0	100.0	16.2	12.4	15.0	10.3	4.0	18.9	12.9	10.2	0.0	100.0	1,076
Higher	58.2	0.6	6.8	8.3	25.9	0.0	100.0	2,225	56.7	11.3	31.8	0.3	100.0	15.6	14.9	10.4	14.8	6.8	20.5	9.1	7.7	0.3	100.0	929
Marital status[B]																								
Ever married / in union	54.2	0.5	5.7	7.9	31.6	0.0	100.0	4,575	43.8	9.8	46.3	0.1	100.0	15.7	13.3	12.9	12.1	5.0	19.5	11.5	9.8	0.1	100.0	2,095
Never married / in union	79.3	0.7	5.7	4.6	8.7	1.1	100.0	944	43.2	13.9	36.7	6.2	100.0	18.8	9.3	6.7	16.1	6.9	21.7	5.0	10.2	5.2	100.0	196
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																								
Has functional difficulty	52.8	0.0	5.9	4.9	36.4	0.0	100.0	71	(38.0)	(12.2)	(49.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.3)	(34.9)	(1.5)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(22.3)	(14.4)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Has no functional difficulty	56.7	0.6	6.0	7.7	29.0	0.0	100.0	5,105	43.9	10.2	45.8	0.1	100.0	16.2	12.7	12.5	12.6	5.0	20.1	10.9	9.8	0.1	100.0	2,211
Wealth index quintile																								
Poorest	47.8	0.6	7.3	6.7	36.3	1.2	100.0	847	27.9	8.7	61.2	2.3	100.0	19.7	19.6	12.2	7.4	2.0	16.4	13.1	7.4	2.3	100.0	442
Second	48.2	0.9	7.4	7.3	36.2	0.0	100.0	961	36.5	6.5	56.5	0.4	100.0	17.5	7.2	12.3	11.1	8.3	24.7	12.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	498
Middle	54.3	1.3	8.4	9.8	26.2	0.0	100.0	1,019	50.6	9.4	40.0	0.0	100.0	18.1	12.2	12.0	12.6	6.6	14.8	10.4	13.1	0.0	100.0	465
Fourth	65.0	0.2	5.0	6.5	23.2	0.0	100.0	1,304	53.6	12.8	33.1	0.5	100.0	15.6	12.3	10.6	12.7	3.1	21.0	9.4	14.7	0.5	100.0	456
Richest	69.1	0.0	2.3	6.8	21.7	0.0	100.0	1,389	50.6	13.7	35.7	0.0	100.0	8.5	14.2	15.0	19.0	5.3	21.3	9.5	7.3	0.0	100.0	429

[A] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded for number of women while 3 unweighted cases "None" have been excluded for number of women who ever migrated.

[B] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded for number of women.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table SR.7.1M-Ssp: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49(59) years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Conti-nuously living in the same resi-dence	Percentage of men, by time of last move				Total	Number of men	Percentage of men whose last migration was from				Total	Percentage of men whose last migration was from region / outside Belarus								Total	Number of men who ever migrated
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			City	Urban type of the settlement	Rural area	Missing / DK		Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk City	Minsk	Mogilev	Outside Belarus		
Total (15-59 years)	**60.4**	**0.5**	**4.5**	**6.1**	**28.5**	**100.0**	**2,765**	**41.2**	**8.1**	**50.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**16.1**	**13.0**	**12.4**	**10.4**	**5.7**	**16.6**	**10.2**	**15.6**	**100.0**	**1,096**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**66.5**	**0.6**	**5.4**	**7.4**	**20.1**	**100.0**	**2,066**	**45.6**	**10.1**	**44.0**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**14.3**	**14.3**	**13.0**	**11.9**	**6.7**	**17.9**	**9.4**	**12.7**	**100.0**	**692**
Area																						
Urban	71.2	0.6	4.5	5.6	18.1	100.0	1,639	47.5	11.5	40.5	0.4	100.0	12.5	12.9	13.6	12.7	3.4	18.9	10.3	15.7	100.0	472
Rural	48.3	0.7	8.7	14.4	28.0	100.0	426	41.5	7.1	51.4	0.0	100.0	18.0	17.2	11.6	10.1	13.7	15.9	7.4	6.2	100.0	220
Region																						
Brest	65.1	1.0	3.3	5.4	25.2	100.0	287	35.2	3.5	61.3	0.0	100.0	64.0	4.0	2.3	2.4	4.9	2.5	2.5	17.4	100.0	100
Vitebsk	60.4	0.6	6.6	9.3	23.1	100.0	244	34.0	12.5	53.4	0.0	100.0	5.9	76.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	3.4	5.6	7.7	100.0	97
Gomel	77.3	0.6	2.9	4.5	14.7	100.0	299	40.1	21.5	38.4	0.0	100.0	3.0	2.5	80.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	12.9	100.0	68
Grodno	69.4	0.7	5.3	5.9	18.7	100.0	261	44.4	10.3	45.4	0.0	100.0	4.2	0.0	3.7	73.1	5.3	2.7	0.0	11.1	100.0	80
Minsk City	70.9	0.5	5.4	9.5	13.7	100.0	461	52.0	13.6	32.9	1.4	100.0	11.5	9.3	12.0	12.2	0.0	35.6	9.4	10.0	100.0	134
Minsk	51.0	0.4	10.3	13.2	25.0	100.0	284	56.0	4.6	39.5	0.0	100.0	5.7	3.8	5.2	1.7	25.5	41.1	7.6	9.4	100.0	139
Mogilev	67.5	0.8	3.9	1.8	25.9	100.0	230	50.2	9.6	40.2	0.0	100.0	0.2	2.4	8.9	1.7	1.8	14.5	45.3	25.2	100.0	75
Age																						
15-19	80.7	3.4	2.2	5.1	8.7	100.0	166	(53.2)	(11.4)	(35.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(19.0)	(22.3)	(8.8)	(11.4)	(16.2)	(7.5)	(13.5)	(1.2)	100.0	32
15-17	80.6	0.8	3.1	6.8	8.7	100.0	100	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
18-19	80.8	7.3	0.8	2.4	8.7	100.0	66	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
20-24	74.2	1.8	11.2	8.8	4.1	100.0	212	49.0	9.4	41.7	0.0	100.0	9.5	13.2	21.3	15.5	9.3	7.6	11.9	11.6	100.0	55
25-29	67.5	0.5	9.2	10.5	12.3	100.0	293	43.1	15.8	39.1	2.0	100.0	25.5	12.9	12.3	8.8	7.0	15.0	12.9	5.6	100.0	95
30-34	62.1	0.1	7.6	9.6	20.5	100.0	364	55.6	12.2	32.3	0.0	100.0	11.2	15.3	13.2	11.2	5.8	27.4	8.1	7.9	100.0	138
35-39	65.7	0.3	4.5	6.2	23.3	100.0	347	46.2	7.9	45.9	0.0	100.0	20.1	12.5	12.7	10.8	5.7	16.9	5.6	15.9	100.0	119
40-44	70.3	0.2	3.6	5.3	20.6	100.0	321	38.0	13.3	48.7	0.0	100.0	5.3	16.3	10.5	15.1	9.4	20.3	10.4	12.6	100.0	95
45-49	56.5	0.0	0.6	5.8	37.1	100.0	362	39.9	4.8	55.4	0.0	100.0	11.9	13.0	12.9	12.0	3.4	16.4	8.8	21.6	100.0	158

Table SR.7.1M-Ssp: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49(59) years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Conti-nuously living in the same resi-dence	Percentage of men, by time of last move				Total	Number of men	Percentage of men whose last migration was from				Total	Percentage of men whose last migration was from region / outside Belarus								Total	Number of men who ever migrated
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			City	Urban type of the settlement	Rural area	Missing / DK		Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk City	Minsk	Mogilev	Outside Belarus		
Education[B]																						
General basic	73.2	1.3	2.3	5.6	17.6	100.0	99	(25.4)	(11.9)	(62.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.6)	(13.2)	(5.8)	(19.5)	(6.8)	(29.5)	(11.4)	(11.3)	100.0	26
General secondary	68.2	0.0	3.3	8.8	19.7	100.0	277	42.1	5.4	52.5	0.0	100.0	11.8	13.5	6.4	10.3	6.2	25.1	6.6	20.1	100.0	88
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	65.6	0.2	5.2	7.1	21.9	100.0	1,022	35.3	9.9	54.8	0.0	100.0	14.2	15.8	15.0	11.0	5.7	15.0	9.6	13.7	100.0	352
Higher	66.2	1.4	7.1	7.5	17.9	100.0	668	65.5	12.1	21.5	0.9	100.0	16.7	12.3	13.3	12.8	8.4	18.2	9.9	8.4	100.0	226
Marital status[C]																						
Ever married / in union	61.7	0.5	6.3	8.0	23.5	100.0	1,435	46.7	10.4	42.9	0.0	100.0	13.1	15.1	12.1	12.3	6.5	19.3	9.7	12.0	100.0	550
Never married / in union	77.3	1.0	3.4	6.0	12.4	100.0	628	41.3	9.1	48.3	1.4	100.0	18.8	11.2	16.4	10.2	7.3	12.7	8.1	15.2	100.0	142
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	56.6	0.4	4.7	8.8	29.6	100.0	346	29.9	5.8	64.3	0.0	100.0	20.6	21.6	5.6	7.0	1.3	22.1	8.7	13.1	100.0	150
Second	60.1	1.5	7.8	7.6	23.0	100.0	343	45.6	11.1	41.9	1.4	100.0	14.0	11.7	14.4	11.1	15.4	11.5	10.9	11.0	100.0	137
Middle	61.9	1.6	5.3	9.0	22.2	100.0	400	51.2	8.5	40.3	0.0	100.0	13.3	17.0	17.8	13.9	1.2	15.3	8.3	13.2	100.0	152
Fourth	71.6	0.1	6.6	7.7	14.0	100.0	452	52.5	13.6	33.8	0.0	100.0	14.1	10.6	10.0	13.6	2.6	22.1	7.7	19.4	100.0	128
Richest	76.3	0.0	3.3	4.8	15.6	100.0	524	50.7	12.7	36.6	0.0	100.0	8.3	8.7	17.4	14.3	14.3	18.8	11.6	6.6	100.0	124

[A] The background characteristics “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.
[B] 1 unweighted cases "Primary" has been excluded for number of men.
[C] 2 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded for number of men.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the "short set" of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG), – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.[30]

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires for women and men. For women age 18-49 and men age 18-59, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.[31]

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire (when the respondent is unable to answer the module's questions independently due to their health condition). However, this method is less preferable, because a proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.[32]

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the population across the entire age group. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the indicators on fertility, family planning, data on sexual behavior, attitudes to domestic violence, victimization etc.).

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labelled as "incapacitated" in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of "incapacitated" individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population (women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49(59) years). These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module.

It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: the data is representative for the household population (women age 18-49 and men age 18-49(59) years) for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M-Ssp present the percentage of women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49(59) years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain (seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering). The percentage of women and men with difficulties hearing when using a hearing aid is not shown in the Tables SR 8.1W and SR 8.1M-Ssp because the number of women age 18-49 and men age 18–59 years who use a hearing aid is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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[30] IAEG-SDG's. *Disability Data Disaggregation.* Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf.

[31] Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

[32] "Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time." Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/.

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who		Percentage of women who have functional difficulties in the domains of						Percentage of women with functional difficulties in at least one domain[B]	Number of women	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women who wear glasses/ contact lenses
	Wear glasses / contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Commu-nication	Remem-bering				
Total	**28.0**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**1.4**	**5,176**	**0.6**	**1,450**
Area												
Urban	29.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	4,071	0.6	1,191
Rural	23.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	2.7	1,105	0.5	259
Region												
Brest	27.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	718	0.0	194
Vitebsk	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.3	633	0.0	195
Gomel	27.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	709	0.0	192
Grodno	33.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	618	1.0	206
Minsk City	24.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	1,142	1.7	284
Minsk	28.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	774	0.0	221
Mogilev	27.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	2.7	582	0.9	158
Age												
18-19	35.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125	(0.0)	44
20-24	24.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	458	0.0	114
25-29	27.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	730	0.5	202
30-34	22.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	960	0.1	216
35-39	20.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	989	0.0	201
40-44	23.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.0	955	0.4	225
45-49	46.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	3.0	959	1.4	448
Education[C]												
General basic	14.5	1.9	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	2.0	4.3	142	(0.0)	21
General secondary	19.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	3.0	474	4.0	94
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	25.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	2,339	0.0	601
Higher	33.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	2,218	0.6	735

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who		Percentage of women who have functional difficulties in the domains of						Percentage of women with functional difficulties in at least one domain[B]	Number of women	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women who wear glasses/ contact lenses
	Wear glasses / contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Commu-nication	Remem-bering				
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	23.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	2.8	780	0.7	185
Second	28.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	903	1.0	257
Middle	29.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	971	0.0	286
Fourth	26.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.1	1,220	1.1	327
Richest	30.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	1,302	0.2	395

[A] The percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years who use a hearing aid is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

[B] In 2019 Belarus MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation on background characteristics “Functional difficulties”. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of 14 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

[C] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded for number of women and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded for number of women who wear glasses/contact lenses.

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

Table SR.8.1M-Ssp: Adult functioning (men age 18-49(59) years)

Percentage of men age 18-49(59) years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who		Percentage of men who have functional difficulties in the domains of						Percentage of men with functional difficulties in at least one domain[B]	Number of men	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men who wear glasses/ contact lenses
	Wear glasses / contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Commu-nication	Remem-bering				
Total (18-59 years)	**26.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.7**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**2.2**	**2,665**	**0.0**	**702**
Total (18-49 years)	**14.7**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**1,966**	**0.1**	**289**
Area												
Urban	14.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.8	1,571	0.1	225
Rural	16.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	394	0.0	64
Region												
Brest	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	268	(0.0)	45
Vitebsk	19.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	3.2	230	(0.5)	45
Gomel	18.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	278	(0.0)	50
Grodno	14.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	248	(0.0)	36
Minsk City	10.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	440	(0.0)	47
Minsk	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	274	(0.0)	39
Mogilev	12.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	227	(0.0)	28
Age												
18-19	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	66	*	9
20-24	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	212	*	31
25-29	11.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	293	(0.0)	34
30-34	9.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	364	0.0	33
35-39	10.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	347	(0.6)	37
40-44	13.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	321	(0.0)	43
45-49	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	4.4	362	0.0	102
Education[C]												
General basic	13.0	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	5.5	75	*	10
General secondary	18.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	240	(0.0)	44
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	13.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	983	0.0	129
Higher	15.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	667	0.2	106

Table SR.8.1M-Ssp: Adult functioning (men age 18-49(59) years)

Percentage of men age 18-49(59) years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who		Percentage of men who have functional difficulties in the domains of						Percentage of men with functional difficulties in at least one domain[B]	Number of men	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men who wear glasses/ contact lenses
	Wear glasses / contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Commu-nication	Remem-bering				
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	18.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	326	(0.0)	62
Second	11.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	2.4	330	(0.0)	38
Middle	15.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	378	0.0	60
Fourth	15.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	425	0.4	64
Richest	13.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	507	0.0	66

[A] The percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid is not shown in the table because the number of men age 18–59 years who use a hearing aid is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

[B] In 2019 Belarus MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-59 for the purpose of disaggregation on background characteristics “Functional difficulties”. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of 16 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

[C] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded for number of men.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

4.9 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of ICT equipment (television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone and computer) and access to internet.

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of households with a:					Percentage of households that have access to the internet[4]	Number of households
	Television[1]	Telephone			Computer[3]		
		Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[2]			
Total	**97.6**	**89.0**	**94.5**	**99.0**	**65.8**	**70.1**	**8,668**
Area							
Urban	97.6	90.1	96.0	99.5	70.6	74.6	6,542
Rural	97.7	85.9	89.9	97.7	51.0	56.5	2,126
Region							
Brest	96.3	89.8	92.1	98.6	55.5	62.0	1,284
Vitebsk	98.5	88.5	95.2	99.0	65.6	69.2	1,132
Gomel	98.7	91.7	95.4	99.1	63.7	69.3	1,287
Grodno	98.4	93.7	95.3	99.9	73.5	75.5	981
Minsk City	95.6	84.3	95.9	99.4	73.7	76.0	1,674
Minsk	98.3	89.7	94.5	99.1	63.7	67.3	1,316
Mogilev	98.5	87.8	92.8	98.1	64.1	71.5	994
Education of household head[A]							
Primary	94.4	83.4	38.0	90.6	5.4	7.3	139
General basic	97.8	86.1	72.5	96.8	26.3	30.8	497
General secondary	98.8	90.6	93.8	98.8	50.4	57.5	1,560
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	98.2	90.2	96.8	99.3	66.9	71.6	3,891
Higher	96.1	87.3	99.0	99.9	84.5	86.7	2,567
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	97.6	83.5	84.2	96.6	37.5	41.7	1,912
Second	98.0	91.6	92.3	99.3	58.4	63.3	1,778
Middle	96.4	90.0	98.4	99.8	57.2	63.7	1,936
Fourth	97.7	87.9	99.9	99.9	88.4	92.9	1,593
Richest	98.7	93.3	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.7	1,449

[1] MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television.
[2] MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone.
[3] MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer.
[4] MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet.

[A] 13 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

4.10 ALCOHOL USE

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.[33] Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can cause physical or psychological harm to others, put them at risk of traffic accidents and others adverse effects. Thus, in addition to the health consequences, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.[34]

The 2019 Belarus MICS collected information on ever and current use of alcohol and intensity of use among women age 15-49 years and men age 15-59 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.3W and SR.10.3M-Ssp, SR.10.4W and SR.10.4M-Ssp show the results on alcohol consumption in early age, current alcohol consumption, and past alcohol consumption.

[33] "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.

[34] "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol.

Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who			Number of women
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	
Total	**8.0**	**3.3**	**46.7**	**5,521**
Area				
Urban	7.5	3.5	47.6	4,339
Rural	10.1	2.4	43.4	1,182
Region				
Brest	13.6	3.8	45.5	790
Vitebsk	7.5	2.1	44.9	670
Gomel	6.6	3.2	45.4	753
Grodno	7.4	3.4	49.2	665
Minsk City	5.1	3.2	52.2	1,176
Minsk	9.8	2.6	39.6	838
Mogilev	7.1	4.7	48.5	630
Age				
15-19	53.7	7.1	12.9	470
15-17	65.2	7.6	5.4	345
18-19	22.0	5.8	33.6	125
20-24	8.6	4.6	36.6	458
25-29	5.2	5.0	45.1	730
30-34	3.8	3.9	50.2	960
35-39	3.1	2.4	52.5	989
40-44	2.1	2.0	54.3	955
45-49	2.6	1.0	52.4	959
Education[A]				
General basic	35.5	8.7	22.5	230
General secondary	23.1	2.9	34.6	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	5.7	2.6	47.4	2,388
Higher	3.0	3.6	52.3	2,225
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	9.5	8.3	48.2	71
Has no functional difficulty	4.1	2.9	49.5	5,105
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	13.0	1.6	39.5	847
Second	8.6	3.7	44.5	961
Middle	6.8	4.3	47.3	1,019
Fourth	7.3	3.2	48.5	1,304
Richest	6.2	3.2	50.6	1,389

[1] MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15.

[2] MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol.

[A] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

Table SR.10.3M-Ssp: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who			Number of men
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1,2]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[3,4]	
Total (15-59 years)[2,4]	**4.1**	**7.4**	**67.5**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**5.2**	**7.1**	**66.6**	**2,066**
Area				
Urban	4.2	6.8	67.2	1,639
Rural	8.7	8.1	64.0	426
Region				
Brest	6.7	2.1	71.8	287
Vitebsk	4.9	7.4	64.0	244
Gomel	4.1	7.4	57.4	299
Grodno	5.5	10.4	64.6	261
Minsk City	4.6	7.5	71.2	461
Minsk	4.9	9.8	62.6	284
Mogilev	5.9	4.6	72.6	230
Age				
15-19	42.5	5.8	18.0	166
15-17	61.0	7.2	5.3	100
18-19	14.6	3.6	37.0	66
20-24	6.2	9.4	56.1	212
25-29	3.7	6.7	67.5	293
30-34	1.4	7.9	72.0	364
35-39	1.5	8.0	76.6	347
40-44	0.0	7.3	72.0	321
45-49	0.5	4.8	74.3	362
Education[B]				
General basic	23.5	14.1	45.6	99
General secondary	11.5	5.4	63.6	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	3.5	6.1	66.1	1,022
Higher	2.4	8.3	71.5	668
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	5.6	8.3	61.6	346
Second	6.5	5.6	67.2	343
Middle	4.9	6.5	64.2	400
Fourth	5.7	6.8	67.1	452
Richest	3.7	8.0	70.8	524

[1] MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15.

[2] Survey specific indicator SR.S2 - Use of alcohol before age 15 (men age 15-59).

[3] MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol.

[4] Survey specific indicator SR.S1 - Use of alcohol (men age 15-59).

[A] The background characteristics "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded.

Table SR.10.4W-Ssp. Use of alcohol ever (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had an alcoholic drink, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink during the last 12 month or 7 days, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who had at least one alcoholic drink			Number of women
	Ever	During		
		The last 12 months	The last 7 days	
Total	**91.6**	**77.9**	**24.1**	**5,521**
Area				
Urban	92.1	78.7	24.3	4,339
Rural	89.9	75.1	23.0	1,182
Region				
Brest	85.8	75.4	19.9	790
Vitebsk	92.5	81.6	17.6	670
Gomel	93.0	79.8	23.1	753
Grodno	92.0	79.6	48.2	665
Minsk City	94.5	75.7	23.5	1,176
Minsk	90.1	74.9	17.4	838
Mogilev	92.3	81.7	21.7	630
Age				
15-19	45.7	38.2	7.9	470
15-17	34.0	26.7	4.2	345
18-19	78.0	69.9	18.0	125
20-24	90.6	71.0	18.3	458
25-29	94.7	77.8	20.4	730
30-34	95.9	80.1	25.6	960
35-39	96.2	83.6	28.5	989
40-44	97.7	86.3	29.1	955
45-49	97.2	84.5	26.4	959
Education[A]				
General basic	63.4	50.9	10.1	230
General secondary	76.7	65.2	18.4	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	93.7	80.5	24.8	2,388
Higher	96.8	82.0	26.5	2,225
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	90.5	67.4	28.6	71
Has no functional difficulty	95.5	81.6	25.3	5,105
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	86.9	71.8	21.0	847
Second	90.8	75.6	22.4	961
Middle	93.0	80.0	25.2	1,019
Fourth	92.0	79.9	23.1	1,304
Richest	93.7	80.0	27.1	1,389

[A] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

Table SR.10.4M-Ssp. Use of alcohol ever (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who have ever had an alcoholic drink, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink during the last 12 month or 7 days, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who had at least one alcoholic drink			Number of men
	Ever	During		
		The last 12 months	The last 7 days	
Total (15-59 years)	**95.6**	**85.3**	**43.7**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**94.6**	**85.6**	**43.6**	**2,066**
Area				
Urban	95.4	87.1	44.2	1,639
Rural	91.2	79.5	41.2	426
Region				
Brest	93.3	87.7	48.4	287
Vitebsk	94.5	87.5	33.1	244
Gomel	95.9	83.9	38.1	299
Grodno	94.4	88.6	63.5	261
Minsk City	94.5	83.4	47.1	461
Minsk	95.1	83.2	31.3	284
Mogilev	94.1	87.1	41.3	230
Age				
15-19	57.5	46.2	11.6	166
15-17	39.0	27.7	1.8	100
18-19	85.4	73.9	26.3	66
20-24	93.8	86.7	30.5	212
25-29	96.3	86.2	44.5	293
30-34	98.6	91.1	44.8	364
35-39	97.5	91.6	52.4	347
40-44	99.4	89.4	47.1	321
45-49	99.5	87.7	52.6	362
Education[B]				
General basic	76.5	67.6	37.3	99
General secondary	88.4	80.1	45.2	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	96.3	87.2	42.9	1,022
Higher	97.1	87.9	44.9	668
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	94.4	83.2	39.2	346
Second	93.5	83.9	39.5	343
Middle	95.1	86.4	42.8	400
Fourth	93.1	81.5	45.2	452
Richest	96.3	91.1	48.4	524

[A] The background characteristics “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[B] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded.

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own. Understanding the children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child’s care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The 2019 Belarus MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: 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 not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent [1]	One or both parents dead [2]	Number of children
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	**76.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**16.7**	**3.2**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**2.9**	**1.6**	**3.6**	**4,015**
Sex															
Male	77.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	16.6	2.6	0.9	0.3	1.1	100.0	3.0	1.3	3.3	2,040
Female	76.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	16.7	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	100.0	2.9	1.9	4.0	1,974
Area															
Urban	76.9	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	17.2	2.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	100.0	2.9	1.6	3.1	3,008
Rural	76.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	15.1	4.9	0.7	0.2	1.3	100.0	3.1	1.6	5.4	1,007
Region															
Brest	78.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.3	13.0	2.5	0.8	0.1	1.2	100.0	5.1	3.8	2.9	659
Vitebsk	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	16.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	1.5	0.6	1.9	459
Gomel	71.8	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.1	18.9	3.1	1.8	0.0	2.3	100.0	5.3	2.1	3.6	549
Grodno	79.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	12.7	5.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	2.4	1.4	6.2	484
Minsk City	75.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	19.5	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	2.1	1.3	2.6	818
Minsk	76.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	18.2	3.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	2.1	0.6	4.2	617
Mogilev	77.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	16.8	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	1.7	0.6	5.0	428
Age															
0-4	87.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	1,072
5-9	79.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	16.7	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	1.8	0.2	2.4	1,306
10-14	71.3	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.4	18.1	4.5	0.7	0.3	2.0	100.0	5.0	3.1	5.5	1,096
15-17	59.4	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.2	25.2	8.3	1.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	6.3	4.5	8.6	541
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	71.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	16.0	4.9	0.9	0.1	2.2	100.0	6.3	4.5	5.1	683
Second	79.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	13.3	4.0	0.8	0.3	1.2	100.0	2.9	1.1	4.9	744
Middle	73.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3	19.9	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	3.6	2.2	2.6	657
Fourth	74.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	19.8	3.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	2.1	1.0	3.8	937
Richest	82.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.9	0.1	2.2	994

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements.

[2] MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead.

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children with								Number of children
	Mother living elsewhere [A]	Father living elsewhere [A]	Both mother and father living elsewhere [A]	At least one parent living elsewhere [A]	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad [1]	
Total	**1.1**	**16.3**	**1.3**	**18.6**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**4,015**
Sex									
Male	1.3	16.3	0.9	18.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.7	2,040
Female	0.9	16.3	1.7	18.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	1,974
Area									
Urban	1.1	16.7	1.3	19.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.9	3,008
Rural	1.0	15.0	1.3	17.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	1,007
Region									
Brest	1.0	12.6	3.5	17.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	659
Vitebsk	0.8	15.5	0.6	16.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	459
Gomel	3.4	18.8	1.4	23.6	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.8	549
Grodno	0.4	12.7	1.3	14.4	0.3	1.7	0.0	2.0	484
Minsk City	0.3	18.7	1.2	20.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	818
Minsk	0.8	18.1	0.3	19.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	617
Mogilev	1.0	16.1	0.1	17.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	428
Age									
0-4	0.2	10.5	0.1	10.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	1,072
5-9	1.1	16.3	0.2	17.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	1,306
10-14	1.5	17.9	2.4	21.8	0.1	1.8	0.0	2.0	1,096
15-17	1.8	24.4	4.1	30.3	0.3	1.9	0.0	2.1	541
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	0.8	17.0	1.3	19.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	3,834
Only mother alive	2.0	na	na	2.0	1.2	na	na	1.2	130
Only father alive	na	*	na	*	na	*	na	*	10
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6
Unknown	(28.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.4)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	35
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	1.8	15.9	4.4	22.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	683
Second	1.5	13.3	0.2	15.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	1.9	744
Middle	1.2	19.3	1.9	22.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	657
Fourth	0.9	19.2	0.8	20.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	937
Richest	0.3	14.1	0.0	14.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.3	994

[1] MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad.

[A] Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

– denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

na – not applicable.

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent [1]	Number of children	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse / Partner	Grand-child	Brother / Sister	Other relative	Adopted / Foster / Stepchild	Other (not related, servant)	Inconsistent / Missing / Don't know			
Total[B]	**1.6**	**4,015**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**30.6**	**2.2**	**12.6**	**4.2**	**40.9**	**9.5**	**100.0**	**49.5**	**64**
Sex													
Male	1.3	2,040	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.4)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(2.0)	(33.4)	(9.9)	100.0	(56.6)	27
Female	1.9	1,974	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.3)	(3.8)	(11.4)	(5.7)	(46.5)	(9.3)	100.0	(44.3)	37
Area													
Urban	1.6	3,008	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.3)	(2.9)	(7.0)	(1.3)	(49.0)	(1.5)	100.0	(49.5)	47
Rural	1.6	1,007	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(29.1)	(12.7)	(17.1)	(33.2)	100.0	(49.6)	16

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements.

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, or when the child is a servant and other cases (without relationship).

[B] The background characteristics "Region", "Age", "Orphanhood status" and "Wealth index quintile" are not shown in the table due to the small number of cases.

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

5 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

5.1 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.[35]

Table TM.3.1 presents the data about the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union. Data on women are given both by the use of specific methods of contraception and by grouping those specific methods: "any modern method of contraception", "any traditional method of contraception" and "any method of contraception".

Table TM.3.2 presents the information about the current use of contraception for women who are not currently married or in union and are sexually active. Unlike the previous table, information is presented only by specific methods, without grouping those. 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 births) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting births). 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 TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception in family planning for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table 3.4 for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing births is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic[36] and iii) fecund[37] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

[35] PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

[36] A woman is post-partum amenorrhoeic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

[37] A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhoeic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she has had hysterectomy, has never menstruated, is menopausal or has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 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.

Unmet need for limiting births is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) 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 post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception in family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for spacing births includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[38] and who

- want to have another child OR
- are undecided whether to have another child.

Met need for limiting births includes women who

- are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want no more children OR
- are using male or female sterilisation OR
- declare themselves as infecund.

Summing the met need for spacing births and limiting births results in the total met need for contraception in family planning.

Using information on use of contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception in family planning satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. This is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception over 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.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, in 2019 Belarus MICS it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

[38] In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married / in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method																Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Modern method[A]								Traditional method			Missing / DK	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
		Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm / Foam / Jelly	Periodic abstinence	With-drawal	Other					
Total[B]	**47.4**	**4.9**	**9.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**6.5**	**24.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**5.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**45.9**	**6.5**	**52.6**	**3,840**
Area																	
Urban	46.7	4.0	10.0	0.1	0.0	7.2	25.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	4.7	0.1	0.2	47.2	5.8	53.3	2,972
Rural	49.8	7.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	19.8	0.2	0.2	1.6	7.1	0.0	0.1	41.4	8.7	50.2	868
Region																	
Brest	42.9	9.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	28.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	49.8	7.3	57.1	518
Vitebsk	49.1	4.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	11.8	20.3	0.1	0.4	1.4	7.3	0.0	0.3	41.8	8.8	50.9	484
Gomel	46.8	7.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	22.3	0.1	0.3	2.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	45.6	7.6	53.2	520
Grodno	55.9	2.9	10.9	0.1	0.0	3.5	20.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	38.4	5.7	44.1	486
Minsk City	42.9	1.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	9.7	28.2	0.1	0.3	2.0	3.7	0.1	0.1	51.1	5.9	57.1	798
Minsk	43.5	6.0	12.7	0.5	0.0	4.1	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.9	50.1	5.5	56.5	582
Mogilev	55.3	4.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	20.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.3	0.0	39.7	5.0	44.7	452
Age																	
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
20-24	58.1	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.0	0.0	0.4	37.9	3.6	41.9	249
25-29	48.2	1.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	30.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	3.6	0.1	0.0	46.5	5.3	51.8	550
30-34	47.0	3.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	8.2	26.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.5	0.1	0.1	45.7	7.2	53.0	770
35-39	43.5	7.6	10.4	0.1	0.0	5.8	24.3	0.3	0.1	1.4	5.8	0.0	0.7	48.6	7.2	56.5	793
40-44	40.5	8.2	14.9	0.4	0.0	6.4	22.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	6.1	59.5	734
45-49	55.6	5.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	15.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.8	0.2	0.0	37.0	7.5	44.4	728

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married / in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method																Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Modern method[A]								Traditional method			Missing / DK	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
		Female sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm / Foam / Jelly	Periodic abstinence	With-drawal	Other					
Education[C]																	
General basic	54.2	11.2	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	39.9	5.9	45.8	88
General secondary	50.4	5.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	21.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	8.2	49.6	353
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	48.9	6.9	10.6	0.1	0.0	5.7	21.8	0.3	0.1	0.9	4.5	0.0	0.2	45.6	5.4	51.1	1,731
Higher	44.9	2.4	8.8	0.1	0.0	8.1	27.8	0.1	0.3	1.5	5.6	0.2	0.3	47.5	7.3	55.1	1,668
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	49.4	9.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	16.3	0.0	0.3	1.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	39.5	11.2	50.6	594
Second	44.8	7.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	6.0	23.5	0.2	0.1	1.3	5.5	0.0	0.4	47.9	6.8	55.2	712
Middle	53.8	3.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.2	41.4	4.6	46.2	665
Fourth	43.7	4.0	9.4	0.3	0.0	6.9	29.2	0.4	0.5	1.3	3.9	0.1	0.4	50.7	5.3	56.3	851
Richest	47.0	2.1	11.2	0.1	0.0	7.5	26.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	4.3	0.2	0.0	47.3	5.8	53.0	1,019

[1] MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate.

[A] The answer option "Male sterilization" is not shown as no cases were found.
[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.
[C] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried / not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using)			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total[B]	**51.8**	**2.1**	**53.9**	**480**
Area				
Urban	51.4	1.9	53.2	399
Rural	54.0	3.1	57.1	81
Region				
Brest	(39.4)	(0.0)	(39.4)	73
Vitebsk	(53.2)	(2.4)	(55.6)	46
Gomel	71.2	3.0	74.2	84
Grodno	(34.5)	(6.2)	(40.6)	47
Minsk City	48.7	0.6	49.2	102
Minsk	(51.6)	(3.8)	(55.4)	76
Mogilev	(58.6)	(0.0)	(58.6)	53
Age				
15-19	(77.2)	(0.6)	(77.8)	43
20-24	66.7	0.9	67.6	82
25-29	44.4	7.6	52.0	67
30-34	39.7	1.9	41.6	92
35-39	57.7	1.3	59.0	78
40-44	(39.3)	(1.9)	(41.2)	59
45-49	(44.7)	(0.0)	(44.7)	60
Education[C]				
General basic	*	*	*	16
General secondary	(47.9)	(1.6)	(49.5)	38
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	51.8	3.0	54.8	227
Higher	53.0	1.2	54.2	200
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	38.9	0.0	38.9	65
Second	41.0	4.1	45.1	66
Middle	55.0	4.3	59.3	112
Fourth	53.5	1.5	55.0	127
Richest	60.7	0.5	61.2	110

[A] "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married / in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			**Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)**			**Total demand for family planning**			Number of women currently married or in union	**Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with**		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	**7.4**	**10.1**	**17.5**	**16.7**	**35.9**	**52.6**	**24.2**	**46.0**	**70.1**	**3,840**	**75.0**	**65.5**	**2,693**
Area													
Urban	7.7	10.3	18.0	17.8	35.5	53.3	25.6	45.8	71.3	2,972	74.7	66.2	2,121
Rural	6.5	9.3	15.8	12.9	37.3	50.2	19.3	46.7	66.0	868	76.1	62.7	572
Region													
Brest	9.4	10.9	20.3	16.6	40.5	57.1	26.0	51.5	77.4	518	73.7	64.3	401
Vitebsk	9.4	10.2	19.6	18.1	32.8	50.9	27.5	43.0	70.5	484	72.2	59.4	341
Gomel	5.1	11.2	16.3	17.2	36.0	53.2	22.3	47.2	69.5	520	76.5	65.6	362
Grodno	7.7	7.0	14.7	12.7	31.4	44.1	20.4	38.4	58.8	486	75.0	65.4	286
Minsk City	9.7	9.5	19.2	23.9	33.3	57.1	33.6	42.8	76.4	798	74.8	66.9	610
Minsk	4.1	10.5	14.6	13.5	43.1	56.5	17.6	53.6	71.2	582	79.4	70.3	414
Mogilev	5.8	11.6	17.3	10.7	33.9	44.7	16.5	45.5	62.0	452	72.0	64.0	280
Age													
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	15
20-24	19.9	1.8	21.8	35.4	6.5	41.9	55.4	8.3	63.7	249	65.8	59.5	158
25-29	16.8	6.0	22.8	34.2	17.6	51.8	51.0	23.6	74.6	550	69.4	62.3	410
30-34	10.0	6.8	16.8	26.4	26.7	53.0	36.4	33.5	69.9	770	75.9	65.5	538
35-39	6.1	10.4	16.5	12.7	43.8	56.5	18.8	54.2	73.0	793	77.4	66.6	579
40-44	2.1	12.7	14.8	5.2	54.3	59.5	7.3	67.0	74.3	734	80.1	71.9	545
45-49	0.3	16.8	17.1	1.4	43.1	44.4	1.7	59.8	61.5	728	72.3	60.1	448

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married / in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Education[A]													
General basic	4.3	11.7	16.0	7.6	38.3	45.8	11.9	50.0	61.9	88	74.1	64.5	54
General secondary	5.1	9.8	14.9	11.2	38.4	49.6	16.3	48.2	64.5	353	76.9	64.2	228
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	6.5	11.8	18.3	12.9	38.2	51.1	19.4	50.0	69.4	1,731	73.6	65.6	1,202
Higher	9.0	8.3	17.3	22.3	32.8	55.1	31.3	41.1	72.5	1,668	76.1	65.6	1,209
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(15.2)	(15.2)	(8.8)	(29.1)	(37.9)	(8.8)	(44.3)	(53.1)	32	*	*	17
Has no functional difficulty	7.5	10.1	17.6	16.8	35.9	52.7	24.3	46.0	70.3	3,808	75.0	65.5	2,676
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.8	11.6	16.4	10.4	40.3	50.6	15.1	51.9	67.0	594	75.6	58.9	398
Second	5.6	9.3	14.9	16.2	39.0	55.2	21.8	48.3	70.1	712	78.7	68.3	499
Middle	9.7	9.5	19.2	18.6	27.6	46.2	28.3	37.0	65.4	665	70.6	63.3	435
Fourth	8.3	10.1	18.4	17.3	39.0	56.3	25.6	49.1	74.7	851	75.4	67.8	636
Richest	8.1	10.1	18.2	19.0	34.0	53.0	27.1	44.1	71.2	1,019	74.4	66.3	726

[1] MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1.

[A] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded from number of women currently married or in union and those with need for family planning while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried / not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			**Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)**			**Total demand for family planning**			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	**Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with**		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total[B]	**22.8**	**11.6**	**34.5**	**35.0**	**18.8**	**53.9**	**57.9**	**30.5**	**88.3**	**480**	**61.0**	**58.6**	**424**
Area													
Urban	23.8	11.3	35.1	36.5	16.7	53.2	60.3	28.0	88.3	399	60.3	58.2	353
Rural	17.9	13.4	31.3	27.9	29.2	57.1	45.7	42.6	88.3	81	64.6	61.1	72
Region													
Brest	(28.3)	(12.3)	(40.6)	(27.9)	(11.6)	(39.4)	(56.2)	(23.8)	(80.1)	73	(49.3)	(49.3)	59
Vitebsk	(23.8)	(12.3)	(36.1)	(28.3)	(27.3)	(55.6)	(52.1)	(39.6)	(91.7)	46	(60.6)	(58.0)	42
Gomel	11.8	6.9	18.7	43.3	30.9	74.2	55.1	37.8	92.9	84	79.9	76.7	78
Grodno	(27.7)	(15.2)	(42.9)	(31.2)	(9.4)	(40.6)	(59.0)	(24.6)	(83.6)	47	(48.6)	(41.3)	39
Minsk City	23.6	16.3	39.9	38.2	11.1	49.2	61.8	27.3	89.1	102	55.3	54.6	90
Minsk	(25.5)	(9.6)	(35.1)	(31.6)	(23.8)	(55.4)	(57.1)	(33.4)	(90.5)	76	(61.2)	(57.0)	69
Mogilev	(22.2)	(8.7)	(30.9)	(39.9)	(18.6)	(58.6)	(62.1)	(27.3)	(89.4)	53	(65.5)	(65.5)	47
Age													
15-19	(22.2)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(77.8)	(0.0)	(77.8)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	43	(77.8)	(77.2)	43
20-24	27.2	0.0	27.2	66.0	1.6	67.6	93.1	1.6	94.8	82	71.3	70.4	78
25-29	34.0	1.4	35.4	44.6	7.4	52.0	78.7	8.7	87.4	67	59.5	50.8	58
30-34	39.1	1.8	40.9	30.1	11.6	41.6	69.2	13.4	82.5	92	50.4	48.1	76
35-39	16.7	16.3	33.0	25.4	33.6	59.0	42.1	49.9	92.0	78	64.1	62.7	72
40-44	(7.5)	(34.5)	(41.9)	(4.0)	(37.2)	(41.2)	(11.5)	(71.6)	(83.1)	59	(49.5)	(47.3)	49
45-49	(3.0)	(33.8)	(36.8)	(2.0)	(42.6)	(44.7)	(5.0)	(76.5)	(81.5)	60	(54.8)	(54.8)	49

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried / not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Education[C]													
General basic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	14
General secondary	(23.1)	(12.7)	(35.8)	(11.7)	(37.8)	(49.5)	(34.8)	(50.6)	(85.3)	38	(58.0)	(56.2)	32
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	21.6	11.1	32.6	31.8	23.0	54.8	53.4	34.0	87.4	227	62.7	59.2	198
Higher	25.7	10.1	35.8	43.9	10.2	54.2	69.7	20.3	90.0	200	60.2	58.9	180
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	36.4	11.9	48.4	17.9	21.0	38.9	54.3	32.9	87.2	65	44.5	44.5	57
Second	22.9	12.1	35.0	30.2	14.9	45.1	53.1	27.1	80.1	66	(56.3)	(51.2)	53
Middle	20.6	8.0	28.6	35.2	24.0	59.3	55.8	32.0	87.8	112	67.5	62.6	98
Fourth	22.5	11.7	34.2	43.7	11.3	55.0	66.2	23.0	89.2	127	61.7	60.0	113
Richest	17.4	14.8	32.2	37.9	23.3	61.2	55.3	38.1	93.4	110	65.5	65.0	103

[A] "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.
[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.
[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

5.2 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. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[39] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement;
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria;
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia;
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible. Ideally, pregnant women should have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.[39]

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage.

Table TM.4.1 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by the type of personnel providing antenatal care during pregnancy.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of the provider. This table also provides the distribution of women according to the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

[39] WHO. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Provider of antenatal care[A]			No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel [1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Feldsher				
Total[C]	**99.6**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**491**
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	353
Rural	98.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.8	137
Region							
Brest	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	85
Vitebsk	98.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	100.0	99.2	50
Gomel	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	65
Grodno	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	47
Minsk City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	104
Minsk	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	84
Mogilev	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	56
Education[D]							
General basic	(95.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	16
General secondary	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.8	183
Higher	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	242
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(97.6)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.9)	100.0	(99.1)	14
20-34	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	395
35-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	81
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	98.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	87
Second	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	86
Middle	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	86
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	102
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel).

[A] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Feldsher.

[C] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[D] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits[A]			Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months				
Total[B]	**0.1**	**99.9**	**99.4**	**0.1**	**96.8**	**2.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**491**	**2**	**490**
Area												
Urban	0.1	99.9	99.6	0.1	98.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	353	2	353
Rural	0.2	99.8	99.0	0.2	93.4	4.7	1.4	0.2	100.0	137	2	137
Region												
Brest	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	91.3	6.0	2.0	0.7	100.0	85	2	85
Vitebsk	0.8	99.2	98.8	0.8	97.1	1.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	50	2	50
Gomel	0.2	99.8	99.2	0.2	95.8	3.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	65	2	65
Grodno	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.0	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	47	2	47
Minsk City	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104	2	104
Minsk	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	97.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	84	2	84
Mogilev	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	56	2	56
Education[C]												
General basic	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(92.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	16	(2)	16
General secondary	0.0	100.0	97.6	0.0	93.0	4.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	49	2	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.2	99.8	99.7	0.2	95.2	4.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	183	2	183
Higher	0.1	99.9	99.5	0.1	99.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	242	2	242
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	(0.9)	(99.1)	(99.1)	(0.9)	(76.5)	(20.9)	(1.7)	(0.0)	100.0	14	(2)	14
20-34	0.1	99.9	99.4	0.1	97.6	1.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	395	2	395
35-49	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	96.1	3.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	81	2	81
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.0	93.0	4.9	1.8	0.4	100.0	87	2	87
Second	0.3	99.7	99.4	0.3	96.0	2.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	86	2	86
Middle	0.2	99.8	99.1	0.2	95.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	86	2	86
Fourth	0.1	99.9	99.7	0.1	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	102	2	102
Richest	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	129	2	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1.

[2] MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider).

[A] Percentage of "1-3 visits to any provider" is not shown as no cases were found.

[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken [1]	
Total[A]	**99.9**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**99.9**	**491**
Area					
Urban	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	353
Rural	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.7	137
Region					
Brest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85
Vitebsk	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	50
Gomel	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	65
Grodno	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	47
Minsk City	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104
Minsk	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8	84
Mogilev	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	56
Education[B]					
General basic	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	16
General secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	183
Higher	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	242
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	(98.0)	(99.1)	(99.1)	(98.0)	14
20-34	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	395
35-49	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87
Second	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.5	86
Middle	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	86
Fourth	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	102
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care[C].

[A] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

[C] For HIV testing and HIV counselling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5.

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

5.3 DELIVERY CARE

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.[40]

Table TM.6.1 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 of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility.

Globally, about three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[41] The most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility[6].

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition[6], skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, nurse / midwife and feldsher. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. This table also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (planned or emergency caesarean section).

[40] WHO. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

[41] Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Place of delivery[A]				Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Public health facility	Home	Other	Missing / DK			
Total[B]	**99.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.6**	**491**
Area							
Urban	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	353
Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	137
Region							
Brest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	85
Vitebsk	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	50
Gomel	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	65
Grodno	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	47
Minsk City	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	104
Minsk	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	84
Mogilev	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	56
Education[C]							
General basic	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.9)	16
General secondary	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	183
Higher	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	242
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	14
20-34	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	395
35-49	99.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	81
Number of antenatal care visits[D]							
4+ visits	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.6	490
8+ visits	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.6	488
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	87
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	86
Middle	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	86
Fourth	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.3	102
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries.

[A] The answer option "Private health facility" is not shown as no cases were found.

[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

[D] 3 unweighted cases "None" have been excluded while category "1-3 visits" is not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Person assisting at delivery				Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant [1]	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant			Relative / Friend			Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
	Medical doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Feldsher							
Total[A]	**98.1**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**15.4**	**15.8**	**31.2**	**491**
Area										
Urban	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.6	16.3	29.9	353
Rural	97.8	1.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.8	19.9	14.7	34.6	137
Region										
Brest	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	18.5	14.8	33.3	85
Vitebsk	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.8	12.6	29.5	50
Gomel	98.7	0.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	19.4	15.0	34.4	65
Grodno	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	15.4	27.7	47
Minsk City	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.0	13.4	24.4	104
Minsk	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.3	22.1	36.5	84
Mogilev	95.8	4.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.0	16.5	33.5	56
Education[B]										
General basic	(95.3)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	(97.9)	(7.0)	(21.0)	(27.9)	16
General secondary	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.5	18.0	29.6	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.2	14.8	31.0	183
Higher	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.1	15.8	31.9	242
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(4.6)	(26.3)	(30.9)	14
20-34	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.8	15.7	30.5	395
35-49	99.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.6	20.1	14.8	34.8	81
Number of antenatal care visits[C]										
4+ visits	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	15.4	15.8	31.2	490
8+ visits	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	15.4	15.9	31.4	488
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	97.6	2.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	12.7	15.6	28.4	87
Second	98.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.2	17.3	37.5	86
Middle	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	18.8	12.4	31.1	86
Fourth	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.8	15.2	27.9	102
Richest	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.8	17.8	31.6	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2.

[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section.

[A] The background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities while the background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

[C] 3 unweighted cases "None" have been excluded while category "1-3 visits" is not shown as no cases were found.

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

5.4 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days. Worldwide, more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.[42,43]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[44,45,46] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[47,48] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[49,50]

Table TM.7.1 presents the information on newborns born to women aged 15-49 in the two years preceding the survey, who were weighed immediately after birth, and whose weight was estimated to be less than 2,500 grams, by sources of weight information.

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[42] Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

[43] Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

[44] Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

[45] Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

[46] Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

[47] Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

[48] Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

[49] Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

[50] Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birthweight) [B]			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From medical card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From medical card	From recall	Total	
Total[C]	**8.3**	**91.4**	**99.8**	**491**	**0.3**	**4.1**	**4.4**	**491**
Area								
Urban	8.3	91.3	99.8	353	0.3	3.7	4.0	353
Rural	8.2	91.6	99.8	137	0.2	5.2	5.4	137
Region								
Brest	0.4	98.7	99.8	85	0.0	3.6	3.6	85
Vitebsk	1.1	98.9	100.0	50	0.0	3.2	3.2	50
Gomel	28.7	70.9	100.0	65	1.1	4.3	5.5	65
Grodno	8.5	91.5	100.0	47	0.0	6.4	6.4	47
Minsk City	16.1	83.9	100.0	104	0.5	2.3	2.7	104
Minsk	0.5	98.8	99.3	84	0.0	6.0	6.0	84
Mogilev	0.0	100.0	100.0	56	0.0	4.4	4.4	56
Education[D]								
General basic	(3.3)	(96.7)	100.0	16	(0.0)	(6.9)	(6.9)	16
General secondary	8.9	91.1	100.0	49	0.0	2.8	2.8	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	5.9	93.2	99.6	183	0.1	5.5	5.6	183
Higher	10.3	89.7	100.0	242	0.4	3.2	3.6	242
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(7.1)	(91.4)	(98.5)	14	(0.0)	(10.5)	(10.5)	14
20-34	8.2	91.6	100.0	395	0.1	3.8	3.9	395
35-49	8.9	90.3	99.3	81	1.3	4.5	5.8	81
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	5.5	93.7	99.8	87	0.3	3.4	3.7	87
Second	5.6	94.4	100.0	86	0.6	7.2	7.8	86
Middle	9.9	90.1	100.0	86	0.0	3.8	3.8	86
Fourth	10.1	89.3	99.4	102	0.0	2.4	2.4	102
Richest	9.5	90.3	100.0	129	0.4	4.2	4.6	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth.

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled.

[B] The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweight, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birthweight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

[C] The background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities while the background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[D] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

5.5 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[51] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[52], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[53].

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on the content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up; it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

In the Republic of Belarus, all women have access to antenatal and postnatal care and all medical personnel employed by antenatal and postnatal care providers have completed medical training in management of pregnancy and childbirth.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[54] To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, in 2019 Belarus MICS women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2-Ssp shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Note that *health checks following birth* while in the facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits (PNC)* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

This table excludes newborns for whom the timing of the PNC visit following discharge cannot be determined in days. Children excluded are those who received their first PNC visit in the week following discharge from the health facility, and for whom both length of stay in the facility and timing of first PNC visit was reported in weeks (making the exact number of days unknown).

In Table TM.8.3-Ssp, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to

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[51] UNICEF, et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

[52] Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

[53] WHO et al. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[54] PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[55]

Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last two years preceding the survey who were dried after birth and percentage who were given skin to skin contact.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7-Ssp and TM.8.8-Ssp present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2-Ssp and TM.8.3-Ssp. Table TM.8.7-Ssp excludes women for whom the timing of the PNC visit cannot be determined in days.

Table TM.8.9 presents the percentage of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits from skilled health provider within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2-Ssp and TM.8.7-Ssp.

[55] WHO. *WHO Recommendations on Postnatal Care of the Mother and Newborn.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.8.1-Ssp: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Duration of stay in health facility[A]							Total	12 hours or more [1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more			
Total[B]	**0.3**	**0.5**	**7.2**	**9.1**	**29.0**	**12.1**	**41.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**489**
Area										
Urban	0.2	0.1	9.4	10.2	30.0	11.1	39.1	100.0	100.0	352
Rural	0.5	1.4	1.4	6.3	26.4	14.6	49.4	100.0	100.0	137
Region										
Brest	0.0	2.3	0.4	3.4	27.5	20.2	46.1	100.0	100.0	85
Vitebsk	1.2	0.0	11.7	13.9	24.3	12.9	36.1	100.0	100.0	50
Gomel	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	23.5	17.0	52.7	100.0	100.0	65
Grodno	0.3	0.0	1.3	6.6	22.1	11.9	57.8	100.0	100.0	46
Minsk City	0.0	0.4	23.7	14.6	27.7	5.3	28.2	100.0	100.0	103
Minsk	0.4	0.0	2.8	6.2	39.5	10.2	41.0	100.0	100.0	84
Mogilev	0.0	0.0	2.7	12.7	33.8	8.7	42.1	100.0	100.0	56
Education[C]										
General basic	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(12.1)	(19.5)	(9.3)	(56.5)	100.0	(100.0)	16
General secondary	0.8	0.9	4.6	8.5	26.2	15.6	43.3	100.0	100.0	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.1	1.1	5.6	9.0	26.8	14.1	43.3	100.0	100.0	182
Higher	0.3	0.0	9.1	9.1	31.8	10.0	39.7	100.0	100.0	242
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(22.5)	(21.1)	(50.0)	100.0	(100.0)	14
20-34	0.3	0.6	7.5	10.0	29.6	12.7	39.3	100.0	100.0	394
35-49	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.9	27.2	7.4	53.6	100.0	100.0	81
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	0.3	0.7	10.2	12.5	34.4	14.3	27.6	100.0	100.0	336
C-section	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.7	16.9	7.3	73.5	100.0	100.0	153
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.6	2.3	1.8	5.9	26.0	20.2	43.1	100.0	100.0	86
Second	0.3	0.0	1.4	6.9	34.9	10.8	45.7	100.0	100.0	86
Middle	0.0	0.5	8.9	7.5	24.5	10.2	48.4	100.0	100.0	86
Fourth	0.5	0.0	6.9	13.8	34.5	9.1	35.1	100.0	100.0	101
Richest	0.0	0.0	13.7	10.0	25.5	11.1	39.8	100.0	100.0	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility.

[A] Percentages of "Less than 6 hours" and "6-11 hours" are not shown as no cases were found".

[B] The background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities while the background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[c] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TM.8.2-Ssp: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in health facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, and after discharge from the health facility, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Health check following birth while in health facility or at home [A]	**PNC visit for newborns[B]** (time following birth)						Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	**PNC visit for newborns** (time following discharge from health facility[D,E])						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years delivered in health facility[E]
		Same day	1 day	2 days	3-6 days	After the first week	No post-natal care visit				Same day	1 day	2 days	3-6 days	After the first week	No post-natal care visit		
Total[F]	**99.9**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**39.7**	**58.9**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**491**	**13.8**	**61.2**	**9.4**	**0.9**	**13.4**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**368**
Sex of newborn																		
Male	99.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	42.6	55.9	1.0	100.0	100.0	243	15.1	62.7	8.9	0.7	11.3	1.3	100.0	187
Female	99.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	36.8	61.8	0.9	100.0	99.9	248	12.4	59.8	9.9	1.1	15.6	1.2	100.0	181
Area																		
Urban	99.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	44.5	54.4	0.7	100.0	99.9	353	12.7	64.7	9.8	0.4	11.5	1.0	100.0	268
Rural	99.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	27.4	70.5	1.4	100.0	100.0	137	16.6	52.0	8.4	2.2	18.7	2.0	100.0	99
Region																		
Brest	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	25.6	73.9	0.2	100.0	100.0	85	13.9	47.0	9.8	0.0	29.1	0.2	100.0	73
Vitebsk	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	47.4	51.6	0.0	100.0	99.3	50	9.2	71.0	13.0	1.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	36
Gomel	99.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	24.9	73.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	65	25.8	58.4	6.8	1.6	7.3	0.0	100.0	44
Grodno	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	31.8	67.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	47	26.5	66.1	4.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	20
Minsk City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	59.9	37.4	2.3	100.0	100.0	104	12.3	68.5	11.4	0.0	5.1	2.7	100.0	90
Minsk	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	35.6	63.1	0.9	100.0	100.0	84	9.2	56.0	10.3	3.5	19.9	1.1	100.0	65
Mogilev	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	51.0	2.2	100.0	100.0	56	8.6	71.4	5.1	0.0	11.9	3.1	100.0	40
Education[G]																		
General basic	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(27.5)	(68.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	16	(9.4)	(46.8)	(4.4)	(2.5)	(36.9)	(0.0)	100.0	12
General secondary	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	32.1	59.3	7.4	100.0	100.0	49	9.4	58.2	7.7	0.6	14.6	9.4	100.0	38
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	39.1	59.9	0.5	100.0	100.0	183	13.1	67.8	6.7	0.0	11.7	0.7	100.0	130
Higher	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	42.5	57.3	0.0	100.0	99.9	242	15.4	58.3	12.0	1.5	12.8	0.0	100.0	187

Table TM.8.2-Ssp: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in health facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, and after discharge from the health facility, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Health check following birth while in health facility or at home [A]	**PNC visit for newborns[B]** (time following birth)						Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	**PNC visit for newborns** (time following discharge from health facility[D,E])						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years delivered in health facility[E]
		Same day	1 day	2 days	3-6 days	After the first week	No post-natal care visit				Same day	1 day	2 days	3-6 days	After the first week	No post-natal care visit		
Age at most recent live birth																		
Less than 20	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.1)	(77.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	14	(10.3)	(50.2)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	100.0	11
20-34	99.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	41.6	56.7	1.1	100.0	99.9	395	12.2	63.2	9.7	1.1	12.3	1.5	100.0	301
35-49	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	33.4	66.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	81	22.8	52.8	8.7	0.0	15.6	0.0	100.0	56
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	99.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	29.0	69.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	87	7.9	63.0	8.2	1.6	19.4	0.0	100.0	63
Second	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	37.1	60.4	2.3	100.0	100.0	86	9.0	60.2	7.8	0.5	19.4	3.1	100.0	63
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	38.4	60.5	0.2	100.0	100.0	86	23.0	54.2	7.0	0.4	15.1	0.3	100.0	65
Fourth	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	47.1	52.7	0.0	100.0	99.7	102	14.9	63.0	12.3	0.6	9.1	0.0	100.0	80
Richest	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	43.6	54.2	1.9	100.0	100.0	129	13.4	64.0	10.5	1.3	8.2	2.5	100.0	97

[1] MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn.

[A] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[B] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note A above).

[C] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note A above), as well as PNC visits (see note B above) within two days of delivery.

[D] The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).

[E] Women whose time of discharge from the health facility and the time of the first visit for PNC for a newborn (after discharge from the health facility) are specified in weeks and coincided (332 unweighted cases) are excluded.

[F] The background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities while the background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[G] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TM.8.3-Ssp: Post-natal care visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility[A], by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility		Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public health facility	Private health facility	Other location		Doctor / nurse / midwife	Feldsher		
Total[B]	**95.9**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**96.9**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**435**
Sex of newborn									
Male	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	3.0	100.0	219
Female	96.1	3.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	96.8	3.2	100.0	217
Area									
Urban	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	319
Rural	93.5	5.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	88.4	11.6	100.0	116
Region									
Brest	88.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.9	3.1	100.0	64
Vitebsk	98.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	48
Gomel	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	100.0	62
Grodno	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.4	7.6	100.0	46
Minsk City	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	96
Minsk	96.3	3.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	70
Mogilev	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	4.4	100.0	50
Education[C]									
General basic	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(89.0)	(11.0)	100.0	12
General secondary	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	2.5	100.0	40
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	94.0	5.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.3	5.7	100.0	166
Higher	97.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	218
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(97.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(88.8)	(11.2)	100.0	10
20-34	95.6	4.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.0	3.0	100.0	353
35-49	97.3	2.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	72
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.3	12.7	100.0	74
Second	93.5	5.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	95.3	4.7	100.0	72
Middle	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	76
Fourth	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	95
Richest	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	119

[A] The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).

[B] The background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities while the background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children who were		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	
Total[A]	**87.2**	**33.9**	**491**
Sex			
Male	88.4	35.2	243
Female	86.1	32.6	248
Area			
Urban	87.7	35.0	353
Rural	86.1	31.0	137
Region			
Brest	87.5	27.4	85
Vitebsk	72.6	48.0	50
Gomel	83.2	33.5	65
Grodno	83.9	35.7	47
Minsk City	89.7	34.5	104
Minsk	92.3	35.6	84
Mogilev	95.3	26.3	56
Education[B]			
General basic	(93.6)	(38.7)	16
General secondary	90.2	33.3	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	85.2	34.4	183
Higher	87.7	33.3	242
Age at most recent live birth			
Less than 20	(67.4)	(25.3)	14
20-34	87.5	34.0	395
35-49	89.2	35.1	81
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	88.8	36.5	87
Second	84.4	28.5	86
Middle	85.6	27.4	86
Fourth	87.5	39.2	102
Richest	89.0	35.9	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried.

[2] MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care.

[A] The background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities while the background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the most important post-natal signal care functions was done, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding: Counselling	Breastfeeding: Observation	Breastfeeding: Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total[A]	**99.5**	**95.4**	**84.4**	**62.1**	**97.0**	**97.2**	**64.7**	**99.6**	**491**
Sex									
Male	99.6	96.1	83.2	63.2	97.2	98.0	62.3	99.6	243
Female	99.5	94.7	85.7	61.0	96.8	96.4	67.1	99.7	248
Area									
Urban	99.5	95.0	83.8	59.0	96.1	97.0	62.9	99.5	353
Rural	99.8	96.4	86.1	70.1	99.2	97.7	69.4	99.9	137
Region									
Brest	99.7	95.6	84.3	67.3	96.9	96.4	50.9	99.1	85
Vitebsk	99.2	95.5	77.6	53.5	96.4	95.1	52.0	99.8	50
Gomel	99.7	99.0	95.6	73.5	99.3	100.0	92.3	100.0	65
Grodno	99.2	94.6	86.8	56.9	100.0	97.2	81.1	100.0	47
Minsk City	100.0	90.6	84.1	60.9	92.8	97.8	42.0	99.7	104
Minsk	98.8	98.4	80.7	67.9	98.8	98.0	82.0	99.3	84
Mogilev	100.0	96.1	82.0	46.3	97.3	95.0	67.7	100.0	56
Education[B]									
General basic	(98.8)	(98.8)	(91.4)	(71.9)	(98.8)	(100.0)	(75.3)	(100.0)	16
General secondary	100.0	95.2	83.1	61.8	97.6	99.0	65.7	100.0	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.5	96.1	85.1	61.1	97.9	96.9	67.9	99.7	183
Higher	99.6	94.7	83.7	62.2	96.0	97.0	61.4	99.5	242
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.5)	(73.5)	(100.0)	(84.0)	(63.1)	(100.0)	14
20-34	99.7	95.1	84.5	61.8	96.9	97.7	63.8	99.8	395
35-49	98.8	96.1	81.5	61.4	97.0	97.4	69.4	98.9	81
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	99.8	96.1	85.9	63.4	99.8	97.2	68.4	100.0	87
Second	100.0	96.8	85.2	68.2	97.4	98.8	69.7	100.0	86
Middle	99.4	93.8	83.1	65.6	94.8	96.6	67.0	99.7	86
Fourth	99.3	95.4	84.6	59.7	96.0	97.4	62.8	98.5	102
Richest	99.4	95.1	83.7	56.7	97.1	96.5	59.0	100.0	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.19 – Post-natal signal care functions.

[A] The background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities while the background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TM.8.7-Ssp: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in health facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, and following discharge from the health facility, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Health check following birth while in health facility or at home[A]	**PNC visit for mothers[B]** (time following birth)					Total	Post-natal health check for the mother [1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	**PNC visit for mothers** (time following discharge from health facility[D,E])							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years delivered in health facility[E]
		1 day	3-6 days	After the first week	No post-natal care visit	Missing / DK				Same day	1 day	2 days	3-6 days	After the first week	No post-natal care visit	Missing / DK		
Total[F]	**99.5**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**85.3**	**12.6**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**99.4**	**491**	**1.1**	**2.4**	**5.3**	**4.0**	**73.5**	**13.3**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**474**
Sex																		
Male	99.3	0.0	1.4	87.2	11.1	0.3	100.0	99.3	243	0.5	2.5	5.0	3.1	76.3	12.4	0.3	100.0	238
Female	99.8	0.2	1.8	83.6	13.8	0.6	100.0	99.8	248	1.6	2.3	5.6	5.0	70.6	14.3	0.6	100.0	237
Area																		
Urban	99.8	0.2	1.6	87.0	11.2	0.1	100.0	99.8	353	1.0	2.2	5.9	4.8	73.8	12.2	0.1	100.0	345
Rural	98.8	0.0	1.6	81.4	15.7	1.3	100.0	98.8	137	1.2	2.8	3.7	2.1	72.4	16.4	1.4	100.0	130
Region																		
Brest	99.1	0.0	0.5	92.8	4.5	2.3	100.0	99.1	85	0.7	0.7	4.3	0.9	86.5	4.6	2.3	100.0	83
Vitebsk	99.3	0.0	0.7	49.9	49.4	0.0	100.0	99.3	50	1.4	1.7	1.1	3.4	40.9	51.4	0.0	100.0	47
Gomel	99.3	0.0	0.5	81.6	17.9	0.0	100.0	99.3	65	0.8	2.5	1.2	0.6	76.6	18.4	0.0	100.0	64
Grodno	99.4	0.0	0.8	96.6	2.2	0.4	100.0	99.4	47	0.0	1.8	2.5	0.9	91.9	2.4	0.5	100.0	43
Minsk City	100.0	0.3	1.9	89.4	8.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	104	1.9	2.2	10.6	12.9	61.2	11.1	0.0	100.0	101
Minsk	100.0	0.4	2.4	89.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	84	1.6	3.0	6.6	3.5	77.8	7.5	0.0	100.0	82
Mogilev	99.5	0.0	4.0	87.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	56	0.0	5.3	5.5	0.2	79.7	9.2	0.0	100.0	55
Education[G]																		
General basic	(97.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.9)	(10.8)	(1.3)	100.0	(97.9)	16	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.5)	(11.3)	(1.3)	100.0	16
General secondary	97.9	0.0	2.5	80.5	13.8	3.2	100.0	97.9	49	0.0	4.1	7.5	4.1	61.2	19.7	3.4	100.0	46
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.5	0.2	3.1	84.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	99.5	183	1.6	3.0	3.6	2.7	76.1	13.0	0.0	100.0	176
Higher	100.0	0.1	0.3	87.3	12.1	0.1	100.0	100.0	242	0.9	1.5	6.5	5.3	73.2	12.4	0.1	100.0	236

Table TM.8.7-Ssp: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in health facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, and following discharge from the health facility, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Health check following birth while in health facility or at home[A]	**PNC visit for mothers[B]** (time following birth)					Total	Post-natal health check for the mother [1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	**PNC visit for mothers** (time following discharge from health facility[D,E])							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years delivered in health facility[E]
		1 day	3-6 days	After the first week	No post-natal care visit	Missing / DK				Same day	1 day	2 days	3-6 days	After the first week	No post-natal care visit	Missing / DK		
Age at most recent live birth																		
Less than 20	(100.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(73.5)	(22.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	14	(1.9)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(66.4)	(23.3)	(0.0)	100.0	13
20-34	99.6	0.1	1.8	85.4	12.4	0.3	100.0	99.6	395	1.2	2.3	5.4	4.4	73.1	13.3	0.3	100.0	383
35-49	99.2	0.0	0.3	87.5	11.3	1.0	100.0	99.2	81	0.3	2.1	5.7	2.5	76.6	11.8	1.0	100.0	78
Type of delivery																		
Vaginal birth	99.4	0.2	1.1	85.8	12.4	0.5	100.0	99.4	337	0.4	2.3	5.2	5.5	73.4	12.7	0.5	100.0	328
C-section	99.9	0.0	2.6	84.5	12.6	0.3	100.0	99.9	153	2.5	2.6	5.4	0.8	73.6	14.8	0.3	100.0	147
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	98.1	0.4	2.8	79.4	15.4	2.1	100.0	98.1	87	0.4	4.5	2.3	1.6	72.6	16.4	2.2	100.0	81
Second	99.7	0.0	1.8	87.2	11.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	86	1.4	2.1	8.5	1.4	75.5	11.2	0.0	100.0	85
Middle	99.7	0.0	2.4	89.4	7.8	0.4	100.0	99.7	86	1.3	2.6	5.9	5.2	76.6	8.0	0.4	100.0	84
Fourth	100.0	0.0	1.0	83.0	16.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	102	0.3	1.9	3.1	5.2	73.3	16.3	0.0	100.0	99
Richest	100.0	0.2	0.5	87.5	11.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	129	1.6	1.5	6.3	5.7	70.7	14.1	0.0	100.0	126

[1] MICS indicator TM.20 – Post-natal health check for the mother.

[A] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[B] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note A above).

[C] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note A above), as well as PNC visits (see note B above) within two days of delivery.

[D] The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).

[E] Women whose time of discharge from the health facility and the time of the first visit for PNC for a newborn (after discharge from the health facility) are specified in weeks and coincided (38 unweighted cases) are excluded.

[F] The background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities while the background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[G] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TM.8.8-Ssp: Post-natal care visits for mothers within the first week following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility			Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility		Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public health facility	Private health facility		Doctor / nurse / midwife	Feldsher		
Total[A]	**7.2**	**91.9**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**95.0**	**5.0**	**100.0**	**75**
Sex								
Male	6.6	91.2	2.1	100.0	96.5	3.5	100.0	31
Female	7.6	92.4	0.0	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	45
Area								
Urban	2.3	97.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	56
Rural	21.2	75.5	3.3	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	20
Education[B]								
General basic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
General secondary	(9.2)	(90.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	10
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	12.3	87.7	0.0	100.0	88.7	11.3	100.0	25
Higher	3.4	95.0	1.7	100.0	98.6	1.4	100.0	39
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
20-34	7.4	91.5	1.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	100.0	62
35-49	(7.1)	(92.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.4)	(5.6)	100.0	11
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	6.3	92.5	1.2	100.0	93.3	6.7	100.0	52
C-section	9.3	90.7	0.0	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	23
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(25.4)	(74.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(74.1)	(25.9)	100.0	12
Second	(3.7)	(96.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.0)	(5.0)	100.0	13
Middle	(2.5)	(97.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Fourth	(7.9)	(92.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Richest	(2.0)	(95.1)	(2.9)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23

[A] The background characteristics "Region" and “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation categories while the background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities.

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both mothers and newborns	
Total[A]	**99.9**	**99.5**	**99.5**	**491**
Sex				
Male	100.0	99.3	99.3	243
Female	99.9	99.8	99.7	248
Area				
Urban	99.9	99.8	99.7	353
Rural	100.0	98.8	98.8	137
Region				
Brest	100.0	99.1	99.1	85
Vitebsk	99.3	99.3	98.6	50
Gomel	100.0	99.3	99.3	65
Grodno	100.0	99.4	99.4	47
Minsk City	100.0	100.0	100.0	104
Minsk	100.0	100.0	100.0	84
Mogilev	100.0	99.5	99.5	56
Education[B]				
General basic	(100.0)	(97.9)	(97.9)	16
General secondary	100.0	97.9	97.9	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	100.0	99.5	99.5	183
Higher	99.9	100.0	99.9	242
Age at most recent live birth				,
Less than 20	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	14
20-34	99.9	99.6	99.5	395
35-49	100.0	99.2	99.2	81
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	100.0	99.4	99.4	337
C-section	99.8	99.9	99.7	153
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	100.0	98.1	98.1	87
Second	100.0	99.7	99.7	86
Middle	100.0	99.7	99.7	86
Fourth	99.7	100.0	99.7	102
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.13 – Post-natal health check for the newborn.

[1] MICS indicator TM.20 – Post-natal health check for the mother.

[A] The background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities while the background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

5.6 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.[56,57]

A set of questions in the Sexual behaviour module was administered to all women 15-49 years of age and men 15-59 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection.

Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M-Ssp present the percentage of women and men among these age groups who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.[57]

Tables TM.10.2W and TM10.2M show the percentage of women and men age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

[56] UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

[57] UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS.* Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who			Number of women
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months [1]	
Total	**91.2**	**75.4**	**1.0**	**5,521**
Area				
Urban	91.3	74.4	1.1	4,339
Rural	90.9	79.0	0.6	1,182
Region				
Brest	87.6	71.6	1.3	790
Vitebsk	91.8	70.8	0.9	670
Gomel	92.9	83.0	0.8	753
Grodno	90.3	77.3	0.7	665
Minsk City	94.4	69.9	1.5	1,176
Minsk	88.8	79.6	0.6	838
Mogilev	91.6	78.7	1.2	630
Age				
15-24	52.2	45.2	0.9	928
15-19	16.8	15.1	0.6	470
15-17	1.7	1.6	0.1	345
18-19	58.4	52.6	1.9	125
20-24	88.6	76.0	1.2	458
25-29	97.3	83.0	0.2	730
30-39	99.3	85.5	1.4	1,949
40-49	99.7	76.9	1.1	1,913
Education[B]				
General basic	55.3	45.0	0.0	230
General secondary	68.9	55.2	1.6	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	95.6	79.0	1.0	2,388
Higher	97.2	80.8	1.1	2,225
Marital status[C]				
Ever married / in union	100.0	84.0	1.0	4,575
Never married / in union	48.8	33.7	1.3	944
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	92.2	49.4	5.9	71
Has no functional difficulty	97.3	80.8	1.0	5,105
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	89.7	76.8	0.8	847
Second	90.7	78.2	0.8	961
Middle	93.5	74.3	2.4	1,019
Fourth	90.7	72.2	0.6	1,304
Richest	91.5	76.4	0.7	1,389

[1] MICS indicator TM.22 – Multiple sexual partnerships.

[A] MICS indicator TM.23 on condom use at last sex among women age 15–49 years with multiple sexual partnerships is not shown in this table because the total number of women (unweighted cases) who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months is low. Indicator is presented only in the chapter 3 text.

[B] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[C] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded.

Table TM.10.1M-Ssp: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who			Number of men
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months [1,2]	
Total (15-59 years)[2]	**94.0**	**76.8**	**4.2**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[B]	**92.2**	**78.2**	**4.6**	**2,066**
Area				
Urban	92.7	77.5	4.7	1,639
Rural	90.3	80.6	4.4	426
Region				
Brest	88.1	72.6	4.3	287
Vitebsk	94.4	71.1	7.7	244
Gomel	93.4	86.7	4.5	299
Grodno	89.4	80.7	5.7	261
Minsk City	92.7	70.7	3.1	461
Minsk	92.7	85.9	6.2	284
Mogilev	95.2	84.0	1.9	230
Age				
15-24	63.3	55.4	6.2	378
15-19	29.3	25.0	5.6	166
15-17	9.3	7.0	1.2	100
18-19	59.3	52.0	12.1	66
20-24	90.0	79.3	6.7	212
25-29	97.5	85.9	8.7	293
30-39	99.0	85.6	4.1	711
40-49	98.9	79.7	2.6	683
Education[C]				
General basic	74.6	62.4	3.6	99
General secondary	82.7	72.2	4.3	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	92.9	78.8	5.4	1,022
Higher	97.8	81.9	3.8	668
Marital status[D]				
Ever married / in union	100.0	86.5	2.5	1,435
Never married / in union	74.4	59.4	9.6	628
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	90.9	75.2	4.7	346
Second	91.7	82.6	3.1	343
Middle	94.1	81.7	7.0	400
Fourth	90.8	72.0	4.6	452
Richest	93.3	79.8	3.7	524

[1] MICS indicator TM.22 – Multiple sexual partnerships.
[2] Survey specific indicator TM.S1 – Multiple sexual partnerships (men age 15-59).

[A] MICS indicator TM.23 and Survey specific indicator TM.S2 on condom use at last sex among men with multiple sexual partnerships are not shown in this table because the total numbers of men (unweighted cases) who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months are low. Indicators are presented only in the chapter 3 text.

[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

[D] 2 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of young women who			Number of young women	Percentage of young women who never had sex [2]	Number of never-married young women	Percentage of young women who in the last 12 months had sex with		Number of young women who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of young women reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of young women who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older [3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner [4]			
Total[B]	**52.2**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**928**	**69.2**	**642**	**2.8**	**22.8**	**419**	**70.2**	**212**
Area											
Urban	53.8	0.0	0.8	748	66.1	522	2.5	24.9	343	69.4	186
Rural	45.5	0.7	1.1	181	82.5	119	4.4	14.2	77	(75.6)	26
Region											
Brest	41.6	0.0	2.8	151	80.7	109	1.7	15.0	55	*	23
Vitebsk	48.3	0.0	1.5	102	68.1	78	2.5	30.2	39	(72.4)	31
Gomel	57.7	0.3	0.0	111	62.2	75	2.2	28.0	61	(91.2)	31
Grodno	51.2	0.5	0.0	119	66.7	87	5.6	25.1	54	(41.4)	30
Minsk City	67.1	0.0	0.0	188	56.4	110	0.2	27.1	98	(58.4)	51
Minsk	43.5	0.2	1.6	152	76.3	113	7.3	18.4	63	*	28
Mogilev	52.7	0.0	0.0	105	71.6	69	1.5	17.8	49	*	19
Age											
15-19	16.8	0.0	0.6	470	86.8	451	0.4	13.1	71	86.2	62
15-17	1.7	0.0	0.1	345	98.3	345	*	*	5	*	6
18-19	58.4	0.0	1.9	125	49.1	106	0.0	44.7	66	(89.1)	56
20-24	88.6	0.2	1.2	458	27.4	190	3.3	32.8	348	63.6	150
20-22	85.4	0.2	1.2	249	29.0	125	2.4	37.3	183	64.7	93
23-24	92.4	0.2	1.2	209	(24.4)	65	4.4	27.5	165	(61.8)	57

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of young women who			Number of young women	Percentage of young women who never had sex [2]	Number of never-married young women	Percentage of young women who in the last 12 months had sex with		Number of young women who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of young women reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of young women who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older [3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner [4]			
Education[C]											
General basic	2.5	1.1	0.0	90	99.8	88	*	*	2	*	0
General secondary	14.5	0.1	0.0	244	93.4	223	(6.8)	(8.3)	28	*	20
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	69.7	0.0	1.6	329	52.8	189	3.0	29.3	202	72.5	96
Higher	82.1	0.0	1.2	266	33.6	141	2.0	35.8	187	73.2	95
Marital status											
Ever married / in union	100.0	0.4	0.0	287	na	na	3.6	8.9	262	(36.2)	26
Never married / in union	30.8	0.0	1.3	642	69.2	642	1.6	29.1	157	74.9	186
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	38.7	0.5	1.5	129	84.5	94	3.4	14.6	47	(69.9)	19
Second	43.8	0.4	1.6	142	76.5	104	2.8	17.1	58	86.1	24
Middle	70.1	0.0	1.8	196	53.0	111	2.9	28.2	113	(65.4)	55
Fourth	54.5	0.0	0.1	245	65.0	172	3.7	26.0	116	(80.8)	64
Richest	47.1	0.0	0.1	217	71.1	161	1.2	23.0	86	(54.4)	50

[1] MICS indicator TM.24 – Sex before age 15 among young people.
[2] MICS indicator TM.25 – Young people who have never had sex.
[3] MICS indicator TM.26 – Age-mixing among sexual partners.
[4] MICS indicator TM.27 – Sex with non-regular partners.
[5] MICS indicator TM.28 – Condom use with non-regular partners.

[A] The percentage of young women reporting that they had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and a condom was used the last time they had sex is not shown in the table because the number of young women who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
[B] The background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".
[C] 1 unweighted case "None" has been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.
na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of young men who			Number of young men	Percentage of young men who never had sex [2]	Number of never-married young men	Percentage of young men who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner [3]	Number of young men who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of young men reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months [4]	Number of young men who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months							
Total[B]	**63.3**	**0.6**	**6.2**	**378**	**41.9**	**331**	**48.4**	**210**	**75.0**	**183**
Area										
Urban	65.5	0.2	6.3	299	39.5	261	50.9	170	74.9	152
Rural	55.1	2.1	5.8	79	51.3	70	(39.0)	39	(75.1)	31
Region										
Brest	(52.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	49	(52.5)	45	*	22	*	19
Vitebsk	(66.6)	(0.0)	(10.7)	37	(39.6)	31	*	21	*	19
Gomel	(66.8)	(2.4)	(5.9)	59	(36.8)	54	(46.8)	32	*	28
Grodno	(59.3)	(1.2)	(9.4)	61	(45.0)	55	*	32	*	29
Minsk City	65.3	0.0	0.3	91	41.9	76	(50.0)	53	(80.4)	46
Minsk	(56.9)	(0.5)	(10.9)	44	(49.3)	38	(44.3)	25	*	19
Mogilev	(78.7)	(0.0)	(3.2)	37	(24.3)	32	(63.1)	26	*	23
Age										
15-19	29.3	0.0	5.6	166	71.6	164	(26.3)	42	(82.3)	44
15-17	9.3	0.0	1.2	100	90.7	100	*	7	*	9
18-19	59.3	0.0	12.1	66	42.0	64	(51.9)	35	(89.6)	35
20-24	90.0	1.1	6.7	212	12.7	167	65.7	168	72.7	139
20-22	83.3	1.4	5.6	119	19.6	102	65.3	88	70.2	78
23-24	98.6	0.8	8.1	93	(2.0)	65	66.2	80	(75.8)	61

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of young men who			Number of young men	Percentage of young men who never had sex [2]	Number of never-married young men	Percentage of young men who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner [3]	Number of young men who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of young men reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months [4]	Number of young men who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months							
Education[C]										
General basic	(15.5)	(0.0)	(0.9)	28	(88.9)	27	*	3	*	3
General secondary	(16.4)	(1.5)	(3.2)	47	(86.4)	45	*	8	*	6
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	68.0	0.8	7.5	197	36.1	174	52.1	115	75.5	103
Higher	87.8	0.0	6.6	107	15.4	85	66.9	84	(77.2)	71
Marital status										
Ever married / in union	100.0	0.5	0.0	47	na	na	8.2	43	*	4
Never married / in union	58.1	0.6	7.1	331	41.9	331	54.1	167	75.7	179
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	61.9	0.4	5.1	57	(42.8)	51	(37.9)	28	*	22
Second	61.2	2.2	4.9	64	42.2	59	(53.1)	37	(59.7)	34
Middle	70.8	0.0	11.6	81	34.9	68	(57.0)	52	(82.8)	46
Fourth	57.6	0.8	1.8	91	50.0	77	(38.3)	43	(62.7)	35
Richest	64.7	0.0	7.6	85	39.3	76	(54.5)	50	(85.6)	46

[1] MICS indicator TM.24 – Sex before age 15 among young people.
[2] MICS indicator TM.25 – Young people who have never had sex.
[3] MICS indicator TM.27 – Sex with non-regular partners.
[4] MICS indicator TM.28 – Condom use with non-regular partners.

[A] The percentage of young men reporting that they had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and a condom was used the last time they had sex is not shown in the table because the number of young men who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.
[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.
na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

5.7 HIV / AIDS

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and of the strategies for preventing transmission.[50] Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

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.[56,57] The HIV module in 2019 Belarus MICS administered to women 15-49 years of age and men 15-59 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the 2019 Belarus MICS all women and men who have heard of HIV / AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M-Ssp.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M-Ssp also present 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 Republic of Belarus, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years and men age 15-49(59) years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M-Ssp.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.[57]

The following questions were asked in 2019 Belarus MICS to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M-Ssp present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of women and men about 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 own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.[56,57] Data related to knowledge among women and men of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M-Ssp.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track

progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage of testing and counselling enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years; thus, a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.[50]Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV / AIDS indicators for young women and young men on this age group.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, 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 be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	**Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by**			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	**Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by**			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1,A]	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	**99.6**	**92.7**	**90.3**	**85.8**	**83.5**	**77.0**	**96.8**	**85.1**	**62.3**	**56.0**	**5,521**
Area											
Urban	99.5	93.0	91.0	86.7	84.8	78.6	97.6	87.6	64.5	58.2	4,339
Rural	99.6	91.5	87.4	82.5	79.0	70.9	93.7	76.1	54.4	48.1	1,182
Region											
Brest	100.0	92.9	91.3	87.2	78.5	71.9	91.7	80.7	57.3	54.1	790
Vitebsk	99.8	87.4	87.6	80.0	80.7	70.3	96.8	83.1	57.6	49.5	670
Gomel	100.0	92.1	90.4	85.1	86.3	78.1	97.5	88.3	67.8	59.4	753
Grodno	98.8	88.0	87.7	79.2	86.0	72.4	97.7	86.4	59.6	50.1	665
Minsk City	98.8	93.6	90.9	87.5	83.4	82.4	97.7	88.6	66.5	60.4	1,176
Minsk	100.0	97.9	91.3	90.5	89.1	83.6	98.4	82.3	67.4	64.1	838
Mogilev	100.0	94.8	91.7	88.3	80.0	74.9	97.5	85.1	55.3	48.8	630
Age											
15-24[1]	100.0	90.4	86.5	82.0	84.5	77.8	97.8	82.1	60.3	53.1	928
15-19	100.0	89.8	84.2	79.4	81.5	76.9	97.1	79.7	55.5	46.9	470
15-17	100.0	89.4	80.4	76.2	80.2	77.5	96.8	79.2	55.0	44.9	345
18-19	100.0	90.8	94.6	88.2	85.2	75.2	97.8	81.2	56.7	52.2	125
20-24	100.0	91.0	88.8	84.7	87.5	78.7	98.6	84.6	65.2	59.5	458
25-29	99.9	93.4	92.0	87.4	88.6	77.7	97.2	86.1	65.2	58.4	730
30-39	99.4	93.0	90.7	86.7	82.5	77.3	97.0	84.9	62.1	56.5	1,949
40-49	99.4	93.1	90.9	86.0	82.3	75.9	95.9	86.5	62.4	56.1	1,913
Education[B]											
General basic	97.8	80.7	72.7	67.4	61.5	62.0	86.7	59.4	37.6	31.0	230
General secondary	100.0	91.6	85.5	80.7	79.4	71.1	95.8	77.8	54.1	46.3	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.7	92.7	90.4	85.7	82.0	73.9	96.1	82.8	58.1	52.3	2,388
Higher	99.6	94.2	93.5	89.3	88.8	83.7	99.0	92.7	71.9	65.7	2,225

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, 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 be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	**Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by**			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	**Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by**			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1,A]	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Marital status[C]											
Ever married / in union	99.6	93.0	91.1	86.5	84.0	76.5	97.0	85.8	62.6	56.8	4,575
Never married / in union	99.5	91.2	86.5	82.2	81.7	79.6	96.0	82.2	61.1	52.7	944
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	96.6	87.1	75.5	71.1	65.6	61.7	84.6	66.3	40.2	29.8	71
Has no functional difficulty	99.6	93.0	91.1	86.6	84.0	77.1	97.0	85.8	63.1	57.2	5,105
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	99.7	88.6	85.4	79.8	72.8	67.2	92.1	74.0	49.0	42.9	847
Second	99.6	93.9	87.9	84.4	83.2	74.4	96.6	82.9	60.3	54.6	961
Middle	99.6	92.1	91.3	86.5	87.4	77.1	97.0	87.7	64.3	57.8	1,019
Fourth	99.3	93.1	90.8	86.3	86.1	81.0	97.8	88.9	67.1	60.2	1,304
Richest	99.6	94.3	93.6	89.3	85.1	80.9	98.7	88.1	65.9	59.9	1,389

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people.

[A] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone with HIV).

[B] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[C] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded.

Table TM.11.1M-Ssp: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	**Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by**			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	**Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by**			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total (15-59 years)	**99.1**	**92.8**	**89.1**	**85.6**	**82.6**	**77.2**	**96.6**	**82.5**	**60.1**	**53.4**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[B]	**99.3**	**92.7**	**90.1**	**86.1**	**84.4**	**79.5**	**97.0**	**84.0**	**62.4**	**55.5**	**2,066**
Area											
Urban	99.3	93.0	90.0	86.6	86.2	81.8	97.6	85.6	66.2	59.2	1,639
Rural	99.4	91.2	90.4	84.1	77.4	70.3	94.7	78.0	47.8	41.1	426
Region											
Brest	99.3	89.1	90.2	84.8	79.3	73.0	93.5	83.3	56.1	49.8	287
Vitebsk	100.0	91.2	90.0	84.4	71.4	69.3	97.6	75.6	42.0	34.9	244
Gomel	99.5	92.4	92.5	86.1	93.5	85.5	97.2	88.8	73.5	65.2	299
Grodno	98.7	90.4	88.5	84.2	88.5	73.3	96.9	83.5	61.0	53.4	261
Minsk City	98.7	95.0	92.3	90.0	86.8	87.9	98.3	87.9	71.5	66.5	461
Minsk	100.0	97.9	88.9	87.7	85.5	83.2	97.6	83.6	64.5	56.9	284
Mogilev	99.3	90.4	85.9	81.7	81.9	75.9	97.4	81.0	58.1	50.2	230
Age											
15-24[1]	99.5	92.2	90.6	86.5	88.7	77.8	98.1	84.4	59.5	52.9	378
15-19	98.8	88.6	90.4	84.5	87.3	76.6	96.6	81.3	56.7	47.4	166
15-17	100.0	86.7	92.7	84.6	84.6	78.9	98.0	86.7	58.0	48.5	100
18-19	96.9	91.4	86.9	84.3	91.3	73.2	94.5	73.2	54.7	45.6	66
20-24	100.0	95.0	90.9	88.2	89.9	78.6	99.3	86.8	61.6	57.3	212
25-29	99.1	95.1	92.2	89.3	84.2	78.5	97.7	84.3	59.8	55.2	293
30-39	99.7	93.2	89.6	85.5	84.6	80.2	97.4	84.9	64.0	56.4	711
40-49	98.9	91.4	89.4	85.1	81.8	80.0	95.8	82.8	63.4	56.0	683
Education[C]											
General basic	96.4	83.2	85.3	74.6	75.6	70.4	88.0	76.3	49.1	35.4	99
General secondary	98.6	86.0	86.6	78.5	80.7	73.1	95.0	83.5	57.8	47.5	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.6	92.9	89.6	86.1	81.2	78.2	97.5	81.0	56.6	49.8	1,022
Higher	99.5	96.6	93.0	91.0	92.1	85.3	98.4	90.0	75.1	70.5	668

Table TM.11.1M-Ssp: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	**Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by**			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	**Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by**			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Marital status[D]											
Ever married / in union	99.4	92.7	90.2	86.5	84.1	79.6	96.6	83.1	63.1	56.7	1,435
Never married / in union	99.1	92.5	89.8	85.1	85.1	79.0	97.8	86.1	60.7	52.7	628
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	99.5	88.6	87.5	80.9	74.3	68.9	93.7	77.3	45.8	37.5	346
Second	99.6	92.3	91.6	87.5	83.7	76.5	96.9	82.4	58.5	52.9	343
Middle	98.6	89.0	89.3	83.0	85.4	78.6	97.5	80.7	62.1	54.2	400
Fourth	98.8	94.7	91.2	88.7	86.4	84.1	97.5	87.0	68.8	63.0	452
Richest	99.9	96.7	90.6	88.7	89.0	85.1	98.5	89.5	70.5	63.5	524

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people.

[A] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone with HIV).

[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

[D] 2 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

Table TM.11.2W: 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, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child							Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	**86.8**	**83.5**	**52.1**	**92.1**	**47.5**	**40.3**	**25.6**	**7.5**	**5,521**
Area									
Urban	87.1	84.6	51.8	92.4	47.7	40.0	25.6	7.2	4,339
Rural	85.7	79.2	53.1	91.3	47.1	41.3	25.8	8.5	1,182
Region									
Brest	86.2	81.2	59.3	93.0	53.3	54.1	38.2	7.0	790
Vitebsk	84.6	77.3	44.1	88.6	39.1	32.4	20.3	11.2	670
Gomel	89.7	85.2	59.1	94.2	54.3	46.2	32.8	5.8	753
Grodno	86.8	82.3	50.6	93.0	42.9	38.6	23.7	6.4	665
Minsk City	85.8	85.2	48.6	90.0	46.8	34.1	20.0	8.8	1,176
Minsk	86.4	85.3	55.4	93.0	51.6	40.4	26.0	7.0	838
Mogilev	88.5	86.3	46.9	94.1	42.1	37.6	19.1	5.9	630
Age									
15-24	81.7	73.4	51.5	87.2	44.0	40.6	27.3	12.8	928
15-19	77.7	66.5	49.0	84.0	38.7	42.1	31.3	16.0	470
15-17	74.8	66.1	46.3	82.0	36.0	40.0	28.5	18.0	345
18-19	85.8	67.7	56.4	89.5	46.0	47.9	39.2	10.5	125
20-24	85.8	80.6	54.0	90.4	49.5	39.1	23.2	9.6	458
25-29	87.5	86.6	56.1	93.2	52.4	43.1	28.7	6.4	730
30-39	89.1	87.1	55.4	94.3	51.1	40.5	24.8	5.2	1,949
40-49	86.6	83.4	47.5	91.9	43.8	38.9	24.5	7.5	1,913

Table TM.11.2W: 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, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child							Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Education[A]									
General basic	74.8	61.7	55.6	83.7	43.8	38.5	29.4	13.4	230
General secondary	85.3	78.5	52.7	88.6	48.0	39.1	27.0	11.1	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	85.9	82.1	51.1	91.2	46.5	39.7	25.9	8.5	2,388
Higher	89.5	88.8	52.7	95.2	48.9	41.5	24.5	4.5	2,225
Marital status[B]									
Ever married / in union	88.1	85.8	52.6	93.7	48.5	40.0	25.1	5.9	4,575
Never married / in union	80.3	72.5	49.8	84.8	42.8	42.0	28.3	15.0	944
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	84.5	76.2	43.1	91.4	35.2	39.5	17.0	5.2	71
Has no functional difficulty	87.6	84.7	52.6	92.8	48.5	40.3	25.6	6.8	5,105
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	83.8	76.9	52.2	91.3	45.0	40.2	26.3	8.5	847
Second	85.4	83.1	53.8	91.0	49.7	39.9	26.1	8.6	961
Middle	89.1	85.3	54.1	93.2	49.6	38.4	24.9	6.5	1,019
Fourth	87.6	85.7	52.5	92.5	48.8	42.0	27.9	6.8	1,304
Richest	87.0	84.4	49.0	92.3	44.9	40.4	23.4	7.3	1,389

[1] MICS indicator TM.30 – Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

[A] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.
[B] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded.

Table TM.11.2M-Ssp: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child							Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1,2]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total (15-59 years)[2]	**72.4**	**66.2**	**38.0**	**77.2**	**34.2**	**24.3**	**15.2**	**22.2**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**72.2**	**65.3**	**37.6**	**77.1**	**33.9**	**24.6**	**15.1**	**22.4**	**2,066**
Area									
Urban	73.1	66.4	36.6	78.1	33.3	24.2	14.4	21.4	1,639
Rural	68.7	61.4	41.2	73.4	36.1	26.1	17.6	26.6	426
Region									
Brest	83.0	72.4	49.9	86.0	48.0	41.7	33.8	14.0	287
Vitebsk	56.6	47.8	24.9	60.9	21.6	13.1	6.8	39.1	244
Gomel	76.2	70.0	44.5	81.7	38.7	35.0	19.0	18.3	299
Grodno	78.7	76.5	40.0	87.8	36.5	24.8	11.8	12.0	261
Minsk City	65.7	60.6	29.6	67.8	26.8	14.8	8.1	30.9	461
Minsk	67.2	61.8	36.7	74.5	31.6	26.1	17.4	24.8	284
Mogilev	82.2	70.4	41.1	87.1	37.2	19.5	10.4	12.7	230
Age									
15-24	65.4	57.6	36.5	70.4	31.6	26.4	16.3	29.6	378
15-19	55.9	47.5	33.2	59.7	28.0	28.1	16.9	40.3	166
15-17	58.5	50.4	36.7	62.3	31.0	35.1	22.1	37.7	100
18-19	52.0	43.3	27.9	55.7	23.4	17.6	9.2	44.3	66
20-24	72.8	65.5	39.1	78.8	34.5	25.1	15.8	21.2	212
25-29	79.1	74.8	45.4	83.2	41.7	34.8	24.3	16.8	293
30-39	73.4	67.5	37.5	78.6	33.9	23.0	13.1	20.7	711
40-49	71.9	63.3	35.0	76.7	31.7	20.9	12.6	22.7	683

Table TM.11.2M-Ssp: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child							Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1,2]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Education[B]									
General basic	69.9	60.7	40.2	76.4	28.1	20.2	10.4	23.6	99
General secondary	65.2	56.9	34.7	70.2	30.8	21.5	13.8	29.1	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	70.7	64.4	38.5	75.2	35.3	24.1	15.8	24.4	1,022
Higher	77.8	71.0	37.0	83.1	33.8	27.3	15.3	16.6	668
Marital status[C]									
Ever married / in union	74.9	67.7	38.0	79.8	34.5	23.8	14.5	19.7	1,435
Never married / in union	66.4	60.1	36.8	71.3	32.7	26.5	16.6	28.3	628
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	68.0	60.0	43.5	71.2	38.7	27.3	20.7	28.8	346
Second	75.2	71.3	42.8	80.7	40.5	28.4	20.0	19.3	343
Middle	75.6	65.6	36.1	78.8	33.3	24.3	13.1	20.1	400
Fourth	71.7	64.9	31.7	77.4	29.3	19.8	11.8	21.8	452
Richest	71.0	65.1	36.5	77.3	30.7	24.7	12.5	22.6	524

[1] MICS indicator TM.30 – Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

[2] Survey specific indicator TM.S2 – Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (men age 15-59).

[A] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[B] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

[C] 2 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV or AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who			Percentage of women who think people			Percentage of women who		Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	
Total	**53.9**	**26.6**	**58.8**	**68.9**	**63.0**	**60.7**	**21.7**	**51.6**	**5,497**
Area									
Urban	52.6	25.9	57.9	68.7	63.2	61.2	19.8	50.8	4,319
Rural	58.8	29.2	62.4	69.6	62.2	59.0	28.3	54.5	1,178
Region									
Brest	52.6	32.8	58.0	68.6	57.2	54.9	28.9	49.3	790
Vitebsk	49.6	21.5	54.8	67.2	56.9	55.5	18.3	48.2	669
Gomel	56.7	23.0	60.7	75.0	73.8	69.9	30.9	54.4	752
Grodno	59.7	29.8	64.6	79.6	69.4	65.5	16.6	59.2	657
Minsk City	50.4	20.6	54.8	63.6	61.7	58.9	19.4	48.2	1,161
Minsk	55.6	27.9	60.6	69.7	68.2	64.2	16.7	45.8	838
Mogilev	55.2	34.6	60.9	61.2	52.6	56.4	21.2	60.9	630
Age									
15-24	52.7	29.4	58.2	68.2	58.8	57.8	13.4	53.1	928
15-19	51.5	27.4	55.5	67.8	57.7	57.1	12.7	50.2	470
15-17	52.6	29.1	55.7	67.2	55.6	55.2	10.7	49.2	345
18-19	48.7	22.5	54.8	69.4	63.4	62.6	18.5	53.0	125
20-24	54.0	31.5	60.9	68.6	59.9	58.5	14.0	56.1	458
25-29	55.8	29.7	61.4	70.8	64.8	60.5	18.5	51.3	730
30-39	53.8	30.7	59.7	68.1	62.9	62.2	22.1	53.4	1,936
40-49	53.9	19.9	57.2	69.3	64.5	60.7	26.5	49.2	1,903

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV or AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who			Percentage of women who think people			Percentage of women who		Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	
Education[C]									
General basic	68.2	39.1	75.0	60.0	56.8	54.2	33.0	61.1	225
General secondary	58.2	33.2	63.0	69.2	62.0	59.4	22.2	58.8	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	56.8	27.0	60.8	70.2	64.2	61.9	23.6	54.0	2,380
Higher	48.1	23.0	53.7	68.3	62.7	60.5	18.3	45.9	2,216
Marital status									
Ever married / in union	54.4	27.0	59.3	69.8	63.4	61.2	22.8	52.2	4,558
Never married / in union	51.7	24.6	56.4	64.5	61.3	58.5	16.2	48.7	939
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	60.4	35.3	67.5	65.6	72.2	79.7	35.0	66.5	68
Has no functional difficulty	53.9	26.3	58.9	69.1	63.4	60.9	22.2	51.6	5,083
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	60.9	30.1	63.6	70.8	63.1	59.3	31.2	58.7	845
Second	56.5	29.2	60.6	67.5	59.5	61.3	23.4	50.0	957
Middle	53.9	27.3	60.5	67.9	64.0	61.2	19.9	48.3	1,015
Fourth	51.4	23.3	56.2	69.8	65.5	62.7	19.4	49.7	1,296
Richest	50.3	25.4	55.9	68.6	62.2	59.1	18.0	52.5	1,384

[1] MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to “No”, and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV.

[C] 2 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

Table TM.11.3M-Ssp: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who have heard of HIV or AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who			Percentage of men who think people			Percentage of men who		Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,2,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	
Total (15-59 years)[2]	**48.6**	**23.1**	**53.2**	**61.5**	**52.4**	**49.1**	**19.2**	**41.4**	**2,741**
Total (15-49 years)[C]	**46.9**	**23.5**	**52.1**	**60.9**	**53.3**	**47.7**	**15.7**	**40.1**	**2,051**
Area									
Urban	46.7	22.3	51.4	59.6	53.9	48.0	14.4	38.8	1,627
Rural	47.6	27.9	54.9	65.9	50.8	46.6	20.6	45.2	424
Region									
Brest	40.2	25.1	48.5	57.4	41.6	28.4	18.7	36.1	285
Vitebsk	45.1	18.5	49.0	52.1	44.4	46.1	14.2	43.8	244
Gomel	39.7	19.6	45.0	69.7	64.4	54.1	18.4	41.6	297
Grodno	55.1	32.3	60.6	76.1	61.8	62.7	11.2	45.4	257
Minsk City	46.4	13.2	48.3	56.4	56.0	49.1	15.7	29.6	455
Minsk	48.7	24.9	57.1	67.9	58.6	52.3	15.3	42.9	284
Mogilev	55.9	40.6	61.2	46.6	41.4	39.8	15.2	50.9	228
Age									
15-24	46.2	23.9	51.2	65.2	54.6	51.0	9.9	42.9	376
15-19	45.0	22.3	50.0	73.2	51.2	52.2	6.0	47.9	164
15-17	46.6	19.0	49.1	77.0	48.3	48.7	2.7	48.1	100
18-19	42.5	27.5	51.5	67.2	55.6	57.8	11.0	47.6	64
20-24	47.1	25.1	52.1	59.1	57.3	50.1	12.9	39.1	212
25-29	44.7	18.6	49.3	65.2	60.8	53.7	15.4	39.7	291
30-39	48.7	25.8	54.7	59.1	50.0	45.6	14.8	38.3	708
40-49	46.3	22.9	51.2	58.6	52.9	45.5	19.9	40.6	676

Table TM.11.3M-Ssp: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who have heard of HIV or AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who			Percentage of men who think people			Percentage of men who		Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,2,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	
Education[D]									
General basic	47.0	28.8	52.3	68.7	57.4	55.5	27.3	59.4	95
General secondary	50.7	26.1	55.9	63.3	54.4	44.8	17.1	41.7	274
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	49.6	25.8	54.9	60.6	54.7	49.5	18.2	44.0	1,018
Higher	41.2	18.1	46.3	59.3	50.2	45.1	9.5	30.8	664
Marital status[E]									
Ever married / in union	47.8	24.7	53.7	60.5	52.8	47.7	17.4	40.1	1,426
Never married / in union	45.1	20.7	48.8	62.1	54.8	47.9	11.8	40.4	622
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	46.0	29.3	52.8	64.6	54.4	47.7	24.8	46.4	344
Second	52.2	30.9	58.9	59.6	55.1	47.0	18.0	42.4	342
Middle	46.0	24.6	51.9	57.3	51.4	45.5	16.5	43.1	395
Fourth	46.0	17.7	49.1	61.3	52.7	50.2	13.0	35.2	446
Richest	45.4	18.9	50.1	61.8	53.3	47.7	9.7	36.4	524

[1] MICS indicator TM.31 – Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.

[2] Survey specific indicator TM.S3 – Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men age 15-59).

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to “No”, and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV.

[C] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[D] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

[E] 2 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested [1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result [2, 3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV [A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit [A]	
Total	**96.8**	**84.4**	**83.4**	**33.4**	**33.1**	**46.4**	**0.8**	**5,521**
Area								
Urban	96.8	84.1	83.1	30.8	30.4	45.6	0.9	4,339
Rural	97.2	85.5	84.5	43.1	43.0	49.3	0.7	1,182
Region								
Brest	94.6	81.5	80.9	40.4	40.2	45.7	0.3	790
Vitebsk	94.3	77.6	76.8	22.4	22.4	40.7	0.9	670
Gomel	99.2	94.3	93.4	58.7	58.1	58.0	1.2	753
Grodno	97.4	81.5	79.7	32.1	31.0	40.3	0.2	665
Minsk City	95.2	82.4	81.3	16.5	16.3	45.9	1.5	1,176
Minsk	99.0	89.4	89.3	39.0	39.0	48.6	0.6	838
Mogilev	99.3	84.0	81.3	31.7	31.6	43.6	0.9	630
Age								
15-24	89.4	51.2	50.9	29.4	29.3	39.0	0.8	928
15-19	81.1	26.1	26.1	19.3	19.3	34.2	0.5	470
15-17	77.7	18.2	18.2	14.2	14.2	32.0	0.6	345
18-19	90.5	47.8	47.8	33.4	33.4	40.2	0.2	125
20-24	97.9	77.0	76.4	39.7	39.7	43.8	1.1	458
25-29	99.5	88.9	88.1	34.6	34.2	49.7	1.4	730
30-39	98.0	92.5	91.6	32.8	32.7	47.3	0.9	1,949
40-49	98.2	90.6	89.0	35.5	35.0	47.8	0.6	1,913
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	98.7	91.8	90.7	37.3	37.0	48.6	1.0	4,163
15-24[3]	96.6	78.4	78.3	43.4	43.4	46.5	1.7	419
15-19	88.6	64.2	64.2	45.6	45.6	51.7	3.3	71
15-17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
18-19	88.4	62.0	62.0	42.2	42.2	52.0	0.4	66
20-24	98.3	81.4	81.2	43.0	43.0	45.4	1.3	348
25-49	98.9	93.3	92.1	36.6	36.2	48.9	0.9	3,743
Sexually inactive	91.1	61.9	61.0	21.4	21.3	39.5	0.3	1,358

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested [1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result [2, 3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV [A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit [A]	
Education [B]								
General basic	83.0	57.2	56.1	35.2	35.2	22.9	0.8	230
General secondary	92.1	63.9	63.1	27.0	26.9	41.4	1.1	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	98.0	89.9	88.6	40.3	39.9	47.9	0.8	2,388
Higher	98.5	87.7	86.9	27.9	27.5	48.7	0.8	2,225
Marital status [C]								
Ever married / in union	98.4	92.0	90.9	34.9	34.7	47.3	0.9	4,575
Never married / in union	89.5	47.9	47.3	26.1	25.8	42.2	0.6	944
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	94.4	74.1	70.6	32.5	32.5	38.1	2.6	71
Has no functional difficulty	98.2	89.0	88.0	34.7	34.4	47.5	0.8	5,105
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	96.2	82.5	81.1	44.2	44.1	47.6	0.4	847
Second	98.6	87.7	87.0	37.5	37.4	47.7	1.1	961
Middle	97.7	84.1	83.0	36.6	36.1	47.0	1.0	1,019
Fourth	94.8	81.6	80.9	27.0	26.9	43.8	0.8	1,304
Richest	97.3	86.2	84.9	27.7	27.2	46.7	0.8	1,389

[1] MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV.

[2] MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results.

[3] MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results.

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing.

[B] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[C] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.4M-Ssp: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested[1,2]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result [3,4,5]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV [A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit [A]	
Total (15-59 years)[2,4]	**95.1**	**74.7**	**72.9**	**29.8**	**29.4**	**38.6**	**0.7**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[B]	**95.0**	**75.1**	**73.5**	**30.1**	**29.8**	**39.8**	**0.8**	**2,066**
Area								
Urban	95.3	74.5	73.2	28.8	28.4	39.9	0.9	1,639
Rural	93.9	77.4	75.0	35.2	35.2	39.4	0.6	426
Region								
Brest	93.7	69.7	69.0	39.0	38.4	39.5	1.3	287
Vitebsk	91.1	61.0	58.3	18.7	18.4	32.3	0.5	244
Gomel	97.1	93.4	91.7	53.3	52.7	54.2	1.3	299
Grodno	96.5	81.7	81.0	38.4	38.4	39.6	0.5	261
Minsk City	93.6	62.2	60.6	9.3	8.9	39.6	1.0	461
Minsk	96.2	87.0	86.4	37.8	37.8	38.3	0.3	284
Mogilev	98.1	76.7	73.1	23.6	23.5	31.9	0.6	230
Age								
15-24	90.1	58.8	56.9	29.1	28.5	37.9	0.5	378
15-19	87.9	48.1	47.0	27.0	26.8	33.5	0.3	166
15-17	85.1	43.3	41.4	24.0	23.6	30.2	0.0	100
18-19	92.1	55.4	55.4	31.6	31.6	38.4	0.8	66
20-24	91.8	67.1	64.7	30.8	29.8	41.3	0.6	212
25-29	94.6	76.3	75.9	29.8	29.7	40.4	0.7	293
30-39	95.8	77.4	76.3	29.2	29.1	40.0	0.7	711
40-49	97.2	81.2	78.9	31.7	31.2	40.4	1.2	683
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	96.5	80.4	79.0	33.6	33.3	41.6	0.8	1,614
15-24[5]	93.7	65.4	63.7	35.3	34.4	42.9	0.9	210
15-19	(95.4)	(58.3)	(54.8)	(39.6)	(39.6)	(46.6)	(1.3)	42
15-17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
18-19	(100.0)	(59.2)	(59.2)	(41.0)	(41.0)	(50.3)	(1.5)	35
20-24	93.3	67.1	66.0	34.2	33.1	42.0	0.8	168
25-49	96.9	82.6	81.2	33.3	33.2	41.4	0.8	1,405
Sexually inactive	89.8	56.2	54.1	17.6	17.0	33.4	0.8	451

Table TM.11.4M-Ssp: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested[1,2]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result [3,4,5]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV [A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit [A]	
Education[C]								
General basic	87.6	56.6	56.3	19.3	19.0	31.2	0.0	99
General secondary	93.0	75.1	73.9	35.5	35.5	39.0	0.8	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	95.6	76.3	74.7	31.9	31.5	37.2	0.8	1,022
Higher	96.2	76.0	74.1	26.7	26.4	45.4	1.0	668
Marital status[D]								
Ever married / in union	96.9	81.5	79.7	31.1	30.8	39.8	1.1	1,435
Never married / in union	90.7	60.7	59.5	27.9	27.5	39.9	0.2	628
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	92.6	76.8	75.1	37.1	37.1	35.4	0.7	346
Second	96.7	80.0	78.6	37.3	37.3	43.5	0.5	343
Middle	94.7	73.1	72.1	31.8	31.3	36.5	1.7	400
Fourth	94.3	70.9	70.5	23.6	23.6	39.2	0.4	452
Richest	96.4	76.0	73.0	25.0	24.2	43.4	0.8	524

[1] MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV.

[2] Survey specific indicator TM.S4 - People who know where to be tested for HIV (men age 15-59).

[3] MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results.

[4] Survey specific indicator TM.S5 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men age 15-59).

[5] MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results.

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing.

[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

[D] 2 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care [1,A]	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, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV [3]	
Total[B]	**99.9**	**45.3**	**89.1**	**89.1**	**43.2**	**39.7**	**491**
Area							
Urban	99.9	43.1	88.8	88.8	42.0	36.9	353
Rural	99.8	50.9	90.0	89.8	46.3	47.0	137
Region							
Brest	100.0	53.4	88.1	88.1	46.6	41.0	85
Vitebsk	99.2	37.6	86.8	86.3	34.3	26.3	50
Gomel	99.8	67.5	98.0	98.0	67.5	64.4	65
Grodno	100.0	47.3	82.6	82.6	45.8	53.1	47
Minsk City	100.0	24.7	88.9	88.9	24.4	21.7	104
Minsk	100.0	55.0	95.7	95.7	54.2	48.0	84
Mogilev	100.0	35.8	78.4	78.4	34.1	31.0	56
Age							
15-24	99.3	53.3	86.1	86.1	49.2	46.2	79
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	99.3	53.1	86.3	86.3	49.0	46.4	75
25-29	100.0	45.8	88.9	88.7	44.8	44.2	163
30-39	100.0	42.5	89.7	89.7	40.2	34.4	225
40-49	100.0	41.5	94.6	94.6	41.5	37.7	23

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care [1,A]	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, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV [3]	
Education[C]							
General basic	(100.0)	(41.3)	(96.1)	(94.5)	(39.8)	(45.7)	16
General secondary	100.0	52.8	87.7	87.7	48.2	48.5	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.8	50.3	87.7	87.7	47.6	41.3	183
Higher	99.9	40.2	90.0	90.0	39.1	36.4	242
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	99.9	45.0	88.9	88.8	42.9	39.5	478
Never married / in union	(100.0)	(55.8)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(55.8)	(48.8)	13
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	100.0	48.4	88.9	88.6	44.6	45.8	87
Second	99.7	46.5	90.4	90.4	44.3	43.1	86
Middle	99.8	52.0	87.6	87.6	48.4	45.1	86
Fourth	99.9	48.5	89.5	89.5	47.0	39.3	102
Richest	100.0	35.4	89.1	89.1	35.2	30.2	129

[1] MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV).

[2] MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care.

[3] MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results).

[A] In this context, HIV-counselling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of young women who						Number of young women	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result [2]	Number of young women who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of young women who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV [A]	Number of young women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge [1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total[B]	**53.1**	**44.0**	**89.4**	**50.9**	**29.3**	**45.2**	**928**	**43.4**	**419**	**58.2**	**928**
Area											
Urban	55.3	43.6	89.6	49.4	27.7	45.8	748	41.3	343	54.9	748
Rural	44.2	45.7	88.5	57.0	36.2	42.5	181	52.8	77	71.6	181
Region											
Brest	50.0	48.1	78.2	48.9	35.3	36.7	151	42.7	55	59.6	151
Vitebsk	40.5	26.6	77.9	37.5	24.5	37.9	102	43.7	39	57.1	102
Gomel	67.3	40.1	96.0	70.0	47.3	54.7	111	75.6	61	56.4	111
Grodno	50.5	44.0	95.0	58.0	29.9	45.7	119	39.4	54	67.3	119
Minsk City	54.8	46.5	88.8	46.7	18.9	52.2	188	25.4	98	52.1	188
Minsk	57.9	51.7	95.5	56.2	31.5	41.4	152	44.7	63	63.1	152
Mogilev	48.0	43.3	95.6	38.3	21.6	46.8	105	42.9	49	52.4	105
Age											
15-19	46.9	38.7	81.1	26.1	19.3	15.1	470	45.6	71	55.5	470
15-17	44.9	36.0	77.7	18.2	14.2	1.6	345	*	5	55.7	345
18-19	52.2	46.0	90.5	47.8	33.4	52.6	125	42.2	66	54.8	125
20-24	59.5	49.5	97.9	76.4	39.7	76.0	458	43.0	348	60.9	458
20-22	60.0	43.5	98.6	73.9	37.6	73.7	249	41.1	183	62.2	249
23-24	59.0	56.6	97.2	79.3	42.2	78.8	209	45.1	165	59.4	209
Education[C]											
General basic	37.6	37.8	71.9	19.6	15.8	2.5	90	*	2	69.7	90
General secondary	46.8	40.3	83.1	24.0	13.0	11.3	244	(45.9)	28	55.5	244
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	52.4	41.0	92.7	73.3	46.3	61.5	329	55.4	202	61.8	329
Higher	65.1	53.2	97.0	58.5	28.0	70.6	266	30.2	187	52.2	266

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of young women who						Number of young women	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result [2]	Number of young women who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of young women who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV [A]	Number of young women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge [1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Marital status											
Ever married / in union	57.8	53.2	97.3	79.6	42.5	91.3	287	43.3	262	64.7	287
Never married / in union	51.0	39.9	85.9	38.0	23.5	24.5	642	43.6	157	55.3	642
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	45.6	38.1	82.2	47.3	28.2	36.0	129	54.9	47	68.1	129
Second	52.4	48.4	97.0	58.9	31.5	40.9	142	32.4	58	64.6	142
Middle	49.6	56.4	92.6	56.0	42.7	57.8	196	55.7	113	60.2	196
Fourth	57.1	42.0	87.8	48.2	25.7	47.1	245	35.8	116	53.7	245
Richest	56.7	35.6	87.6	46.2	20.5	39.8	217	38.6	86	51.3	217

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people.

[2] MICS indicator TM.34 – Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results.

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] 1 unweighted case "None" has been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of young men who						Number of young men	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result [2]	Number of young men who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of young men who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV [A]	Number of young men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge [1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total[B]	**52.9**	**31.6**	**90.1**	**56.9**	**28.5**	**55.4**	**378**	**34.4**	**210**	**51.2**	**376**
Area											
Urban	54.9	29.6	90.5	54.8	24.7	57.1	299	31.3	170	51.8	297
Rural	45.7	39.3	88.4	64.9	42.9	49.3	79	(47.6)	39	48.9	79
Region											
Brest	(56.5)	(43.9)	(82.3)	(43.4)	(27.7)	(44.1)	49	*	22	(42.2)	49
Vitebsk	(27.3)	(20.7)	(89.8)	(33.8)	(24.3)	(56.6)	37	*	21	(33.7)	37
Gomel	(58.0)	(34.8)	(89.6)	(71.9)	(45.5)	(53.4)	59	(69.3)	32	(68.4)	59
Grodno	(48.9)	(37.5)	(97.6)	(72.0)	(38.1)	(52.3)	61	*	32	(52.7)	61
Minsk City	56.4	21.5	85.9	41.6	7.8	57.8	91	(8.5)	53	54.2	89
Minsk	(68.1)	(38.2)	(92.2)	(75.9)	(40.5)	(56.9)	44	(57.9)	25	(48.6)	44
Mogilev	(45.6)	(28.6)	(96.6)	(64.3)	(27.3)	(70.2)	37	(33.8)	26	(46.4)	37
Age											
15-19	47.4	28.0	87.9	47.0	26.8	25.0	166	(39.6)	42	50.0	164
15-17	48.5	31.0	85.1	41.4	23.6	7.0	100	*	7	49.1	100
18-19	45.6	23.4	92.1	55.4	31.6	52.0	66	(41.0)	35	51.5	64
20-24	57.3	34.5	91.8	64.7	29.8	79.3	212	33.1	168	52.1	212
20-22	57.7	33.7	91.7	62.6	29.4	73.9	119	31.0	88	49.0	119
23-24	56.8	35.5	91.8	67.4	30.4	86.2	93	35.3	80	56.1	93
Education[C]											
General basic	(38.0)	(37.0)	(77.5)	(28.8)	(16.5)	(9.0)	28	*	3	(54.1)	26
General secondary	(52.3)	(24.1)	(84.9)	(45.7)	(30.8)	(16.4)	47	*	8	(49.4)	47
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	52.5	34.0	91.6	66.2	31.4	58.6	197	36.5	115	53.4	197
Higher	58.0	29.1	92.8	52.0	25.2	78.9	107	30.5	84	47.2	107

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of young men who						Number of young men	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result [2]	Number of young men who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of young men who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV [A]	Number of young men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge [1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Marital status											
Ever married / in union	55.2	37.6	95.6	76.7	34.3	90.9	47	37.4	43	52.0	47
Never married / in union	52.6	30.8	89.3	54.1	27.7	50.4	331	33.6	167	51.1	329
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	46.4	46.6	84.7	66.2	36.7	48.0	57	(44.6)	28	60.8	57
Second	44.7	34.1	92.3	66.7	42.8	58.5	64	(47.4)	37	52.9	64
Middle	52.9	39.9	93.4	52.1	25.3	63.9	81	(30.2)	52	53.9	81
Fourth	63.2	18.7	91.5	55.1	25.9	46.8	91	(36.7)	43	40.5	89
Richest	52.7	25.5	87.2	49.7	17.9	59.2	85	(21.2)	50	52.1	85

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people.

[2] MICS indicator TM.34 – Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results.

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

5.8 INFORMED DECISION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

The ability of women and girls to exercise their basic human rights, including their right to sexual and reproductive health, is a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. SDG target 5.6 states "Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences".

Women and girls who can make choices and control their reproductive lives are better able to get quality education, find decent work, and make free and informed decisions in all spheres of life. The evidence is clear that family planning makes a critical contribution toward achieving these global goals.[58]

The MICS6 standard Individual Questionnaire for Women age 15-49 years was modified to include questions that allow the calculation of SDG Indicator 5.6.1. The questions and algorithms used are developed in collaboration with technical experts of the MICS Global Team and are informed by technical collaboration with UNFPA technical experts.

SDG Indicator 5.6.1 measures women's and girls' access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights premised on three core decision-making elements – the decision on sexual relations, the decision on use of contraception and the decision on use of health care. Women's and girls' capacity to make these key decisions is essential to their empowerment and the full exercise of their reproductive rights.

A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights if she (1) can say no to sex with her husband/partner, (2) decide on use or non-use of contraception, either alone or jointly with her husband or partner; and (3) decide on health care for herself, either alone or jointly with her husband or partner.

Only those women age 15-49 years currently married or in union for which a "yes" is answer to all three components are considered as women who "make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care".

Tables TM.13.1A and TM.13.1B present the distribution of women age 15-49 who are currently married or in union by response to decision-making regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care and the proportion of women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (SDG Indicator 5.6.1).

[58] Starbird, E. et al. 2016. *Investing in Family Planning: Key to Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.* Global Health: Science and Practice June 2016, 4(2):191-210; https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-15-00374

Table TM.13.1A: Informed decision on health care – indicator components

Distribution of women age 15-49 who are currently married or in union by response to decision-making regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who																	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	Can say no to their husband/ partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse			Total	Makes decision on use of contraception						Total	Makes decisions on woman's own health care					Total	
	Yes	No	Not sure/ Depends/ DK		Woman alone	Husband/ Partner	Woman and Husband/ Partner jointly	Other	Missing/ DK[A]	Not asked		Woman alone	Husband/ Partner	Woman and Husband/ Partner jointly	Other	Missing/ DK		
Total[B]	**70.6**	**22.7**	**6.7**	**100.0**	**18.5**	**0.8**	**63.2**	**0.5**	**2.3**	**14.6**	**100.0**	**74.9**	**0.3**	**24.6**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**3,840**
Current pregnancy status[C,D]																		
Currently pregnant	70.3	23.3	6.3	100.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	59.2	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	142
Not pregnant / don't know, not sure	70.6	22.7	6.7	100.0	19.2	0.9	65.7	0.5	2.4	11.4	100.0	75.5	0.3	24.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,698
Not physically able	66.8	26.2	7.0	100.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	76.1	0.1	23.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	420
Physically able / don't know, not sure	71.0	22.3	6.7	100.0	21.7	1.0	74.1	0.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	75.4	0.4	24.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,278
Area																		
Urban	71.5	22.1	6.3	100.0	19.2	0.8	63.4	0.6	2.2	13.7	100.0	75.8	0.2	23.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,972
Rural	67.2	24.8	8.0	100.0	16.1	0.9	62.5	0.0	2.6	17.9	100.0	71.8	0.6	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	868
Region																		
Brest	65.6	28.9	5.5	100.0	21.5	0.7	66.7	0.1	1.4	9.7	100.0	78.8	0.2	21.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	518
Vitebsk	73.1	13.6	13.3	100.0	17.2	0.3	64.3	0.1	3.6	14.6	100.0	72.1	0.5	27.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	484
Gomel	62.0	31.5	6.4	100.0	23.8	0.0	55.6	1.9	2.7	15.9	100.0	84.6	0.1	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	520
Grodno	69.5	22.6	7.9	100.0	19.3	2.3	66.7	0.1	1.7	9.9	100.0	59.3	0.9	39.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	486
Minsk City	77.9	17.2	4.9	100.0	15.8	0.5	67.6	0.9	2.3	12.9	100.0	72.6	0.1	26.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	798
Minsk	72.1	21.8	6.1	100.0	10.1	0.9	65.4	0.0	1.8	21.7	100.0	79.4	0.1	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	582
Mogilev	69.5	26.5	4.0	100.0	25.4	1.3	52.6	0.4	2.5	17.9	100.0	77.4	0.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	452
Age																		
15-19	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
20-24	67.8	24.3	7.9	100.0	8.8	1.1	67.1	0.0	2.4	20.6	100.0	60.2	0.0	39.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	249
25-29	67.3	25.7	7.0	100.0	15.0	1.5	73.8	0.8	0.8	8.1	100.0	73.1	0.3	26.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	550
30-34	72.3	20.6	7.0	100.0	16.0	0.9	70.6	0.7	1.7	10.1	100.0	73.4	0.4	26.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	770
35-39	69.7	24.2	6.1	100.0	19.1	0.8	65.7	0.3	4.0	10.2	100.0	75.2	0.1	24.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	793
40-44	70.3	22.1	7.6	100.0	24.1	0.6	59.3	0.6	2.6	12.7	100.0	76.6	0.6	22.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	734
45-49	73.3	21.1	5.6	100.0	21.4	0.4	47.2	0.0	1.8	29.2	100.0	80.8	0.3	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	728

Table TM.13.1A: Informed decision on health care – indicator components

Distribution of women age 15-49 who are currently married or in union by response to decision-making regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who																Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	Can say no to their husband/ partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse			Total	Makes decision on use of contraception						Total	Makes decisions on woman's own health care					Total	
	Yes	No	Not sure/ Depends/ DK		Woman alone	Husband/ Partner	Woman and Husband/ Partner jointly	Other	Missing/ DK[A]	Not asked		Woman alone	Husband/ Partner	Woman and Husband/ Partner jointly	Other	Missing/ DK		
Education[E]																		
General basic	71.1	23.8	5.1	100.0	16.8	0.0	47.5	0.3	4.6	30.8	100.0	57.7	0.3	42.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
General secondary	62.4	30.1	7.5	100.0	18.2	1.3	62.2	0.5	2.4	15.5	100.0	73.4	0.9	25.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	353
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	69.4	24.1	6.6	100.0	21.3	1.1	58.5	0.7	2.8	15.7	100.0	76.5	0.2	23.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,731
Higher	73.5	19.8	6.7	100.0	15.8	0.5	69.2	0.3	1.6	12.6	100.0	74.4	0.3	25.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,668
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	68.0	24.8	7.2	100.0	17.0	0.8	57.3	1.9	2.9	20.1	100.0	73.5	0.6	25.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	594
Second	65.6	27.4	7.0	100.0	18.7	1.2	64.4	0.0	2.4	13.4	100.0	76.4	0.5	22.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	712
Middle	70.9	23.9	5.2	100.0	19.3	1.4	60.8	0.4	1.9	16.3	100.0	71.0	0.5	28.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	665
Fourth	72.1	22.0	5.8	100.0	18.1	0.6	66.1	0.3	2.0	13.0	100.0	76.5	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	851
Richest	73.9	18.2	7.9	100.0	19.2	0.5	65.0	0.3	2.4	12.6	100.0	75.8	0.1	23.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,019

[1] Survey specific indicator TM.S7 – Informed decision on reproductive health care, SDG indicator 5.6.1.

[A] Missing cases also include 8 cases for which the question was not asked due to the minor skip problem in the data collection application

[B] The background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[C] Responses of women who thought themselves not physically able to become pregnant but reported use of contraception (4 women), were recoded to 'Not asked' to be in line with the computation of the SDG 5.6.1.

[D] 1 unweighted case "Missing" have been excluded.

[E] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.13.1B: Informed decision on health care – indicator

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are currently married or in union and make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who are currently married or in union and:			Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[1,B]	Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[C]	Number of women currently married or in union, not pregnant (or unknown) and think they are physically able to get pregnant[C]
	Can say no to their husband/partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Make their own decisions on[A]:					
		Using contraception[B]	Their own health care				
Total[D]	**70.6**	**81.8**	**99.5**	**58.0**	**3,840**	**68.0**	**3,278**
Area							
Urban	71.5	82.7	99.5	59.4	2,972	68.9	2,565
Rural	67.2	78.6	99.4	53.2	868	64.8	712
Region							
Brest	65.6	88.1	99.8	59.1	518	65.4	468
Vitebsk	73.1	81.4	99.5	60.5	484	70.9	413
Gomel	62.0	79.5	99.9	49.3	520	58.6	437
Grodno	69.5	86.0	98.6	59.1	486	65.6	438
Minsk City	77.9	83.4	99.2	66.6	798	76.5	695
Minsk	72.1	75.5	99.9	54.6	582	69.7	455
Mogilev	69.5	78.0	99.5	52.4	452	63.8	371
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	17	*	15
20-24	67.8	75.9	100.0	53.1	249	66.9	197
25-29	67.3	88.8	99.6	59.6	550	64.9	505
30-34	72.3	86.6	99.3	63.3	770	70.4	692
35-39	69.7	84.7	99.4	60.3	793	67.1	712
40-44	70.3	83.4	99.3	59.1	734	67.7	641
45-49	73.3	68.5	99.7	49.2	728	69.6	516
Education[E]							
General basic	71.1	64.3	99.7	46.7	88	67.5	61
General secondary	62.4	80.3	98.4	50.7	353	60.0	298
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	69.4	79.8	99.7	55.3	1,731	65.6	1,460
Higher	73.5	85.0	99.6	63.1	1,668	72.1	1,459

Table TM.13.1B: Informed decision on health care – indicator

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are currently married or in union and make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who are currently married or in union and:			Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[1,B]	Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[C]	Number of women currently married or in union, not pregnant (or unknown) and think they are physically able to get pregnant[C]
	Can say no to their husband/partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Make their own decisions on[A]:					
		Using contraception[B]	Their own health care				
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	68.0	74.3	99.4	50.9	594	63.7	474
Second	65.6	83.0	99.4	54.3	712	62.7	616
Middle	70.9	80.1	99.4	57.3	665	68.4	557
Fourth	72.1	84.2	99.8	61.0	851	70.1	740
Richest	73.9	84.2	99.4	62.8	1,019	71.9	890

[1] Survey specific indicator TM.S7 – Informed decision on reproductive health care, SDG indicator 5.6.1.

[A] Each is the respective sum of answer categories 'Woman alone' and 'Woman and Husband/ Partner jointly' in the Table TM.13.1A.

[B] Women who were not asked about decision-making relating to contraception are excluded from numerator.

[C] The numerator and denominator excludes women who were not asked about decision-making relating to contraception, corresponding to the current pregnancy status of 'Physically able / don't know, not sure' in Table TM.13.1A. It is otherwise identical to the computation of SDG 5.6.1.

[D] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[E] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

6 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

6.1 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[59]

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in the 2019 Belarus MICS, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

[59] The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017.* New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	**4.4**	**2.0**	**11.9**	**3,489**
Sex				
Male	5.0	2.8	12.3	1,716
Female	3.9	1.1	11.6	1,773
Area				
Urban	4.0	2.1	11.3	2,623
Rural	5.8	1.7	14.0	866
Region				
Brest	7.8	2.9	18.1	544
Vitebsk	3.6	1.1	9.7	418
Gomel	5.9	3.3	14.6	459
Grodno	3.9	2.5	10.2	392
Minsk City	3.1	1.3	7.6	761
Minsk	1.9	1.9	11.0	536
Mogilev	5.6	0.9	14.0	378
Age (in months)				
0-11	3.4	0.7	8.2	579
12-23	7.9	1.4	12.5	658
24-35	2.8	1.0	10.0	737
36-47	5.0	4.0	15.9	735
48-59	3.2	2.4	12.3	780
Mother's education[A]				
General basic	6.2	2.1	9.2	107
General secondary	2.0	0.5	13.9	342
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	6.6	2.8	11.1	1,361
Higher	3.0	1.5	12.4	1,678
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	4.6	1.5	12.2	544
Second	4.9	1.1	10.0	589
Middle	5.3	3.6	15.2	571
Fourth	4.1	1.7	13.2	764
Richest	3.8	2.0	10.2	1,021

[A] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

6.2 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[60] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid – can prevent many of these deaths.[61] In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.[60]

It should be noted that diarrhoeal diseases are not common for the Republic of Belarus. Firstly, access to good-quality and hygienically-certified foods and drinking water is ensured. Secondly, any child can receive skilled healthcare or admitted for hospital treatment when needed. No cases of child death from diarrhoea have been registered in the country in the last fifteen years.

In the 2019 Belarus MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers or caretakers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

This report does not include data on the sources of ORS and zinc for children aged 0-59 months (Table TC.3.5), who had had diarrhoea and received ORT in the last two weeks before the survey. Table TC.3.5 was not shown due to a low number of unweighted observations when disaggregation was done by the background characteristics. Generally, the main source of ORS for 91 per cent of children with diarrhoea in the country were

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[60] UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf.

[61] In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea.* Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

pharmacies, and for 11 per cent of children public healthcare facilities. Data on the sources of zinc for children age 0-59 months are not shown due to the low number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks before the survey.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers[A]			Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]		
	Public health facility	Pharmacy	Mobile/Emergency care				
Total[C]	**57.8**	**6.9**	**1.8**	**0.7**	**57.8**	**39.9**	**154**
Sex							
Male	53.2	9.0	1.7	1.3	53.2	42.7	86
Female	63.7	4.3	1.8	0.0	63.7	36.3	68
Area							
Urban	52.0	6.2	2.1	0.7	52.0	45.3	104
Rural	(69.8)	(8.4)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(69.8)	(28.7)	50
Age (in months)							
0-11	(46.6)	(8.5)	(6.9)	(1.9)	(46.6)	(51.5)	20
12-23	(44.8)	(7.7)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(44.8)	(51.2)	52
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
36-47	(60.1)	(5.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(60.1)	(39.0)	37
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Mother's education[D]							
General basic	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
General secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	66.7	7.1	0.7	0.8	66.7	29.8	90
Higher	52.2	7.3	4.2	0.7	52.2	47.0	51
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(79.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(79.6)	(18.9)	25
Second	(44.2)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.2)	(53.5)	29
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	32
Richest	(57.0)	(10.3)	(3.2)	(1.8)	(57.0)	(36.5)	39

[1] MICS indicator TC.12 – Care-seeking for diarrhoea.

[A] The answer options "Private health facility" and "Private physician" are not shown as no cases were found.

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes pharmacy.

[C] The background characteristic "Region" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category. The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the categories "Has functional difficulties" and "No information".

[D] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.3.2: 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, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:					Total	Child was given to eat:					Total	
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing		Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing		
Total[A]	**1.0**	**3.2**	**37.4**	**58.1**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**21.1**	**29.6**	**45.3**	**0.2**	**3.9**	**100.0**	**154**
Sex													
Male	0.4	3.7	37.5	57.7	0.7	100.0	24.2	29.2	43.2	0.0	3.4	100.0	86
Female	1.8	2.6	37.2	58.5	0.0	100.0	17.1	30.1	47.9	0.4	4.4	100.0	68
Area													
Urban	0.0	2.4	28.4	68.6	0.5	100.0	21.3	30.0	43.4	0.3	5.0	100.0	104
Rural	(3.1)	(4.8)	(55.9)	(36.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(20.6)	(28.7)	(49.2)	(0.0)	(1.5)	100.0	50
Age (in months)													
0-11	(6.1)	(5.3)	(46.9)	(38.7)	(2.9)	100.0	(9.2)	(30.7)	(56.1)	(0.0)	(4.0)	100.0	20
12-23	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.9)	(59.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(33.7)	(35.6)	(30.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	52
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
36-47	(1.0)	(8.5)	(12.6)	(77.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.0)	(27.7)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(8.9)	100.0	37
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
Mother's education[B]													
General basic	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
General secondary	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.4	3.0	38.9	57.7	0.0	100.0	19.7	28.0	48.0	0.3	4.1	100.0	90
Higher	2.4	4.3	29.5	62.7	1.1	100.0	24.4	35.0	35.9	0.0	4.6	100.0	51
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(4.8)	(4.1)	(64.0)	(27.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(15.6)	(21.5)	(59.8)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	25
Second	(0.0)	(5.8)	(52.3)	(41.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.8)	(36.8)	(51.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	30
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	32
Richest	(0.9)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(79.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(33.2)	(25.4)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(11.8)	100.0	39

[A] The background characteristic "Region" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.
The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the categories "Has functional difficulties" and "No information".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Homemade fluid	ORS or homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	
	ORS fluid made from a special packet	Pre-packaged ORS fluid	Any ORS[1]					
Total[A]	**36.6**	**31.2**	**52.7**	**60.6**	**85.1**	**7.4**	**5.4**	**154**
Sex								
Male	35.4	32.5	53.3	51.7	83.5	6.2	4.2	86
Female	38.2	29.6	51.8	71.7	87.0	8.9	6.8	68
Area								
Urban	43.6	35.8	59.0	58.0	85.7	8.1	6.7	104
Rural	(22.1)	(21.8)	(39.6)	(65.9)	(83.7)	(6.0)	(2.6)	50
Age (in months)								
0-11	(30.7)	(29.0)	(46.3)	(39.1)	(64.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
12-23	(47.2)	(40.2)	(66.1)	(55.5)	(84.3)	(12.2)	(11.5)	52
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
36-47	(37.2)	(11.3)	(38.9)	(63.7)	(86.9)	(10.7)	(3.3)	37
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Mother's education[B]								
General basic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
General secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	32.8	31.0	51.6	56.9	85.5	9.4	7.1	90
Higher	40.7	19.3	47.0	67.1	82.6	3.8	1.7	51
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(10.4)	(16.6)	(22.1)	(77.8)	(89.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)	25
Second	(33.3)	(52.8)	(64.5)	(39.7)	(80.8)	(9.1)	(1.9)	29
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32
Richest	(30.0)	(21.7)	(38.5)	(69.4)	(81.4)	(7.6)	(4.8)	39

[1] MICS indicator TC.13a – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS).

[2] MICS indicator TC.13b – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc.

[A] The background characteristic "Region" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category. The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the categories "Has functional difficulties" and "No information".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:													
					Other treatments[A]									
					Pill or syrup			Injection						
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti- biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Anti- biotic	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total[B]	**7.4**	**79.3**	**91.7**	**68.2**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**13.4**	**1.1**	**2.6**	**4.6**	**36.9**	**44.1**	**4.7**	**154**
Sex														
Male	6.2	79.6	90.6	64.6	3.9	3.8	9.1	1.1	4.6	7.3	41.0	41.8	3.5	86
Female	8.9	79.0	93.0	72.8	3.0	1.4	18.7	1.0	0.0	1.1	31.8	46.9	6.2	68
Area														
Urban	8.1	91.5	92.9	68.8	4.6	2.1	11.4	1.2	2.3	6.4	28.0	53.7	4.3	104
Rural	(6.0)	(54.1)	(89.1)	(67.0)	(1.3)	(4.1)	(17.4)	(0.8)	(3.2)	(0.8)	(55.3)	(24.1)	(5.5)	50
Age (in months)														
0-11	(0.0)	(64.4)	(74.3)	(61.1)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(3.1)	(5.9)	(41.1)	(48.3)	(15.9)	20
12-23	(12.2)	(86.8)	(90.7)	(59.7)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(27.4)	(0.7)	(3.6)	(9.8)	(37.1)	(31.5)	(5.5)	52
24-35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
36-47	(10.7)	(90.8)	(92.1)	(60.6)	(6.9)	(2.1)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.1)	(27.3)	(53.9)	(3.4)	37
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Mother's education[C]														
General basic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
General secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	9.4	75.8	92.1	70.0	1.4	3.0	19.4	1.2	2.1	1.6	39.0	36.7	3.4	90
Higher	3.8	83.2	91.0	63.8	8.3	1.5	3.8	1.1	4.1	9.6	42.4	48.3	6.0	51
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	(1.5)	(33.9)	(94.0)	(75.2)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(7.8)	(1.5)	(3.9)	(1.5)	(61.3)	(25.0)	(6.0)	25
Second	(9.1)	(79.1)	(87.6)	(75.8)	(2.2)	(4.6)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(2.7)	(44.5)	(45.2)	(3.1)	29
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32
Richest	(7.6)	(91.1)	(91.1)	(49.7)	(5.2)	(3.6)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(5.7)	(19.4)	(54.6)	(2.8)	39

[1] MICS indicator TC.14 – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding.

[A] The answer options "Unknown pill or syrup", "Injection (non-antibiotic)" and "Unknown injection" are not shown as no cases were found.

[B] The background characteristic "Region" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.
The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the categories "Has functional difficulties" and "No information".

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

6.3 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology. [62]

The 2019 Belarus MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove or piped natural gas stove. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking. Percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking not presented in this report due to a small number of households, using polluted fuels for cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating, electricity, piped natural gas or LPG/cooking gas. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

[62] WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on[A]:					Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using			Other fuels for cooking and using					
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Other cookstove				
Total	**9.8**	**14.8**	**75.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**20,277**	**99.8**	**20,277**
Area									
Urban	12.0	4.6	83.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,245	99.9	15,245
Rural	3.1	45.6	50.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	5,032	99.2	5,032
Region									
Brest	2.3	23.2	73.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,069	99.4	3,069
Vitebsk	1.5	21.8	76.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,475	99.8	2,475
Gomel	1.1	11.2	87.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,910	99.9	2,910
Grodno	4.6	11.9	83.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,392	99.5	2,392
Minsk City	34.0	0.7	65.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,011	100.0	4,011
Minsk	7.3	23.6	69.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,150	99.8	3,150
Mogilev	6.0	16.3	77.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,269	99.7	2,269
Education of household head[B]									
None	(0.0)	(10.2)	(89.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33	(100.0)	33
Primary	0.0	47.5	49.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	196	96.6	196
General basic	3.9	36.5	58.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,028	99.2	1,028
General secondary	7.7	22.0	70.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,614	99.8	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	8.3	15.6	75.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	9,353	99.7	9,353
Higher	14.6	4.6	80.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,052	100.0	6,052
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	1.4	68.8	28.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	4,056	98.8	4,056
Second	3.3	4.6	92.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,056	100.0	4,056
Middle	12.5	0.6	86.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,056	100.0	4,056
Fourth	20.9	0.0	79.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,032	100.0	4,032
Richest	10.7	0.0	89.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,077	100.0	4,077

[1] MICS indicator TC.15 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

[A] The answer option "No food cooked in the household" is not shown as no cases were found.

[B] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

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

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on[A]:					Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	**Solid fuels for cooking**	Other fuel for cooking	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
		Wood and wood waste				
Total	**99.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**0.2**	**20,277**
Area						
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	15,245
Rural	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	5,032
Region						
Brest	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.6	3,069
Vitebsk	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.2	2,475
Gomel	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	2,910
Grodno	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	2,392
Minsk City	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,011
Minsk	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.2	3,150
Mogilev	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	2,269
Education of household head[B]						
None	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	33
Primary	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	3.4	196
General basic	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	1,028
General secondary	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.2	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	9,353
Higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	6,052
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	4,056
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,056
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,056
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,032
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,077

[A] The answer options "Coal", "Fuel briquettes" and "No food cooked in the household" are not shown as no cases were found.

[B] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

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

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on[A]								Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Central heating	Clean fuels for space heating[B]			Polluting fuels for space heating[B]							
		Electricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Coal	Wood and wood waste	Fuel briquettes	DK				
Total	**63.9**	**0.2**	**20.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**13.9**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**20,277**	**84.4**	**20,277**
Area												
Urban	80.7	0.2	13.8	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	15,245	94.9	15,245
Rural	12.8	0.1	39.6	0.1	0.1	42.2	5.0	0.1	100.0	5,032	52.6	5,032
Region												
Brest	46.1	0.3	28.0	0.4	0.0	20.5	4.5	0.3	100.0	3,069	74.8	3,069
Vitebsk	67.9	0.1	10.0	0.2	0.0	19.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	2,475	78.2	2,475
Gomel	62.8	0.1	22.2	0.2	0.0	14.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,910	85.3	2,910
Grodno	61.9	0.1	26.4	0.1	0.0	11.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,392	88.5	2,392
Minsk City	98.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,011	100.0	4,011
Minsk	41.4	0.3	35.0	0.0	0.2	20.2	2.7	0.2	100.0	3,150	76.7	3,150
Mogilev	58.0	0.1	23.6	0.1	0.0	17.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,269	81.8	2,269
Education of household head[C]												
None	(55.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33	(79.9)	33
Primary	28.4	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	48.9	5.4	0.0	100.0	196	45.6	196
General basic	36.4	0.6	23.1	0.4	0.0	37.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,028	60.4	1,028
General secondary	52.7	0.1	22.5	0.1	0.1	22.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	3,614	75.4	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	61.9	0.1	21.7	0.1	0.1	14.1	1.9	0.1	100.0	9,353	83.8	9,353
Higher	79.5	0.2	16.2	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	6,052	96.1	6,052
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.0	0.1	23.0	0.0	0.2	67.4	7.1	0.1	100.0	4,056	25.2	4,056
Second	26.8	0.6	68.8	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	4,056	96.8	4,056
Middle	90.7	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,056	100.0	4,056
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,032	100.0	4,032
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,077	100.0	4,077

[1] MICS indicator TC.16 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating.

[A] The answer options "Other" and "No space heating in the household" are not shown as no cases were found.

[B] For those living in households that are not using central heating.

[C] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

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

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members mainly using for space heating[A]							Total	Number of household members
	Central heating	Manufactured space heater, fireplace		Manufactured cookstove[B]	Individual boiler		Other		
		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	With chimney	Without chimney			
Total	**63.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10.8**	**25.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**20,277**
Area									
Urban	80.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,245
Rural	12.8	0.0	0.0	30.3	56.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,032
Region									
Brest	46.1	0.0	0.0	19.9	33.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,069
Vitebsk	67.9	0.0	0.0	13.9	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,475
Gomel	62.8	0.0	0.0	11.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,910
Grodno	61.9	0.0	0.0	9.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,392
Minsk City	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,011
Minsk	41.4	0.0	0.1	13.5	45.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,150
Mogilev	58.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	30.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,269
Education of household head[C]									
None	(55.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Primary	28.4	0.0	0.0	50.5	21.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
General basic	36.4	0.0	0.0	33.4	30.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,028
General secondary	52.7	0.0	0.0	18.2	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	61.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,353
Higher	79.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	18.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,052
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	44.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,056
Second	26.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	72.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,056
Middle	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,056
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,032
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,077

[A] The answer option "No space heating in the household" is not shown as no cases were found.
[B] The answer option "Without chimney'" is not shown as no cases were found.
[C] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on[A]		Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
	Clean fuels for lighting[B]	Total			
	Electricity				
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**20,277**	**100.0**	**20,277**
Area					
Urban	100.0	100.0	15,245	100.0	15,245
Rural	100.0	100.0	5,032	100.0	5,032
Region					
Brest	100.0	100.0	3,069	100.0	3,069
Vitebsk	100.0	100.0	2,475	100.0	2,475
Gomel	100.0	100.0	2,910	100.0	2,910
Grodno	100.0	100.0	2,392	100.0	2,392
Minsk City	100.0	100.0	4,011	100.0	4,011
Minsk	100.0	100.0	3,150	100.0	3,150
Mogilev	100.0	100.0	2,269	100.0	2,269
Education of household head[C]					
None	(100.0)	100.0	33	(100.0)	33
Primary	100.0	100.0	196	100.0	196
General basic	100.0	100.0	1,028	100.0	1,028
General secondary	100.0	100.0	3,614	100.0	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	100.0	100.0	9,353	100.0	9,353
Higher	100.0	100.0	6,052	100.0	6,052
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	100.0	100.0	4,056	100.0	4,056
Second	100.0	100.0	4,056	100.0	4,056
Middle	100.0	100.0	4,056	100.0	4,056
Fourth	100.0	100.0	4,032	100.0	4,032
Richest	100.0	100.0	4,077	100.0	4,077

[1] MICS indicator TC.17 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

[A] The answer options "Other fuel for lighting" and "No lighting in the household" are not shown as no cases were found.

[B] The answer options "Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern" and "Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern" are not shown as no cases were found.

[C] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

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

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	**84.4**	**20,277**
Area		
Urban	94.9	15,245
Rural	52.6	5,032
Region		
Brest	74.8	3,069
Vitebsk	78.2	2,475
Gomel	85.3	2,910
Grodno	88.5	2,392
Minsk City	100.0	4,011
Minsk	76.7	3,150
Mogilev	81.8	2,269
Education of household head[B]		
None	(79.9)	33
Primary	45.6	196
General basic	60.4	1,028
General secondary	75.4	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	83.8	9,353
Higher	96.1	6,052
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	25.2	4,056
Second	96.8	4,056
Middle	100.0	4,056
Fourth	100.0	4,032
Richest	100.0	4,077

[1] MICS indicator TC.18 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2.

[A] In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator (there are no such cases in the Republic of Belarus).

[B] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

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

6.4 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the 2019 Belarus MICS to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.[59] Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.[63] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

[63] Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, by source of antibiotics, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:								Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:							Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers							
	Health facilities or providers					Other source	A health facility or provider[1,A]				Public health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Private physician	Mobile/Emergency care	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Private physician	Mobile/Emergency care													
Total[C]	**92.8**	**0.0**	**16.6**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**92.8**	**5.8**	**58.0**	**69**	**(26.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(78.7)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(100.0)**	**40**

[1] MICS indicator TC.19 – Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1.

[2] MICS indicator TC.20 – Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms.

[A] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes pharmacy.

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private.

[C] The background characteristics are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:								
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								
	Health facilities or providers								
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Private physician	Mobile / Emergency care	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,A]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total[B]	**82.6**	**0.6**	**13.7**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**83.6**	**16.0**	**416**
Sex									
Male	87.5	0.0	14.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	88.5	10.7	210
Female	77.5	1.1	13.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	78.6	21.4	206
Area									
Urban	84.5	0.8	15.9	1.4	0.8	0.5	85.8	13.7	295
Rural	77.9	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	78.4	21.6	121
Region									
Brest	75.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	76.1	23.9	99
Vitebsk	88.9	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	88.9	8.5	41
Gomel	81.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	82.1	17.9	67
Grodno	(77.6)	(0.0)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.6)	(22.4)	40
Minsk City	85.5	4.0	11.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	90.8	9.2	58
Minsk	84.7	0.0	24.1	0.0	2.6	0.8	84.7	14.5	59
Mogilev	90.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	9.1	53
Age (in months)									
0-11	(76.2)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(76.2)	(21.6)	47
12-23	69.0	2.0	10.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	70.9	29.1	82
24-35	79.3	0.0	11.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	81.3	18.0	74
36-47	90.1	0.6	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.7	9.3	117
48-59	90.6	0.0	13.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	91.3	8.7	96
Mother's education[C]									
General basic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
General secondary	(80.9)	(0.0)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.9)	(19.1)	48
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	87.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	87.0	13.0	151
Higher	79.5	1.1	14.6	2.0	0.6	0.7	81.3	17.9	208
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	73.6	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	74.5	25.5	66
Second	74.6	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6	25.4	59
Middle	88.7	0.0	17.9	2.7	0.0	0.6	88.7	10.7	87
Fourth	84.8	0.7	10.5	1.0	2.3	0.0	86.3	13.7	100
Richest	85.5	1.6	16.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	87.8	11.3	104

[1] MICS indicator TC.26 – Care-seeking for fever.

[A] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes pharmacies.

[B] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the categories "Has functional difficulties" and "No information".

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given											Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Cough medicine	Cold medicine	Other	DK	
Total[A]	**24.8**	**0.3**	**10.6**	**3.3**	**17.0**	**0.2**	**52.9**	**27.1**	**7.0**	**13.8**	**1.1**	**416**
Sex												
Male	27.8	0.7	9.9	6.2	14.2	0.0	54.8	23.1	9.4	12.4	0.9	210
Female	21.8	0.0	11.3	0.4	19.9	0.3	51.0	31.2	4.4	15.1	1.3	206
Area												
Urban	27.4	0.5	10.2	4.0	17.2	0.0	52.9	23.3	9.2	12.4	1.4	295
Rural	18.6	0.0	11.6	1.6	16.6	0.6	52.9	36.4	1.6	17.1	0.4	121
Region												
Brest	22.5	0.9	9.4	0.0	20.4	0.0	66.1	13.3	1.8	15.3	1.3	99
Vitebsk	10.9	0.0	3.9	2.3	10.0	1.8	28.1	53.3	10.1	18.1	1.8	41
Gomel	19.3	0.0	4.8	2.9	15.9	0.0	60.2	40.2	13.8	17.3	1.1	67
Grodno	(36.6)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(51.8)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(4.6)	40
Minsk City	26.7	0.9	14.6	7.0	20.4	0.0	51.5	18.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	58
Minsk	18.4	0.0	13.7	2.3	10.2	0.0	41.8	41.9	6.3	18.6	0.0	59
Mogilev	43.1	0.0	17.3	10.4	24.0	0.0	53.1	15.0	17.9	11.9	0.0	53
Age (in months)												
0-11	(14.9)	(1.1)	(5.2)	(5.8)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(56.7)	(11.2)	(8.8)	(11.9)	(4.2)	47
12-23	12.4	0.0	8.3	5.7	23.1	0.0	57.2	12.9	3.0	18.5	0.8	82
24-35	31.9	1.2	11.0	2.9	21.0	0.0	56.3	21.0	6.6	14.7	0.0	74
36-47	35.7	0.0	8.0	2.7	12.8	0.0	50.9	41.4	10.4	9.7	1.7	117
48-59	21.6	0.0	18.0	1.2	16.6	0.7	47.3	34.5	5.5	14.8	0.0	96
Mother's education[B]												
General basic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
General secondary	(43.8)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(0.9)	(24.1)	(1.5)	(57.9)	(37.5)	(4.3)	(10.0)	(0.6)	48
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	23.4	0.0	10.4	0.7	8.8	0.0	58.3	26.8	6.3	15.1	0.5	151
Higher	22.2	0.7	10.9	5.5	21.3	0.0	47.9	25.9	8.1	13.4	1.5	208
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	27.1	0.0	12.8	2.1	14.8	1.1	50.0	18.5	7.1	14.4	1.2	66
Second	22.8	0.0	7.0	1.7	21.6	0.0	56.0	39.3	4.2	14.7	0.0	59
Middle	11.5	1.0	10.9	0.9	9.0	0.0	55.6	34.1	5.1	18.5	3.5	87
Fourth	31.4	0.5	13.1	4.2	23.1	0.0	47.5	21.0	6.3	13.6	0.0	100
Richest	29.3	0.0	8.6	6.1	16.6	0.0	56.1	25.7	10.7	9.1	0.7	104

[A] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the categories "Has functional difficulties" and "No information".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

6.5 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[64] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[65] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition.[66] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[67]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be:

(i) breastfed within one hour of birth;
(ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and
(iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[68]

Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.[69,70]

The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[71,72] have been developed, and which are collected in 2019 Belarus MICS, are listed in the table below.

[64] Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7
[65] UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf
[66] Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949
[67] Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4
[68] WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1
[69] PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.
[70] WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1
[71] WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.
[72] UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators.* Meeting Report, New York, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators / proximate measures[73]	Notes on interpretation[74]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeeding** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[75]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years** Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires of 2019 Belarus MICS do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[76] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8

[73] It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

[74] For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

[75] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

[76] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7[77] food groups for non-breastfed children; and
(iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.[78] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

[77] Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.
[78] Zimmerman, E. and K. Thopmson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Total[A]	**89.9**	**23.6**	**68.5**	**491**
Area				
Urban	89.8	23.6	68.4	353
Rural	90.1	23.4	68.8	137
Region				
Brest	91.6	30.3	72.6	85
Vitebsk	87.1	25.6	67.8	50
Gomel	93.0	23.2	75.1	65
Grodno	88.1	35.4	73.1	47
Minsk City	91.9	16.1	71.7	104
Minsk	86.5	21.0	62.2	84
Mogilev	88.9	19.5	54.6	56
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	87.3	23.9	70.1	218
12-23 months	91.9	23.3	67.1	272
Mother's education[B]				
General basic	(89.8)	(14.5)	(67.2)	16
General secondary	79.6	19.1	66.2	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	88.7	23.7	67.4	183
Higher	92.9	25.0	69.8	242
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	93.2	30.7	84.8	337
C-Section	82.6	7.8	32.5	153
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	81.5	21.8	64.0	87
Second	92.3	24.5	65.8	86
Middle	92.8	22.2	73.0	86
Fourth	93.8	23.7	69.7	102
Richest	88.8	24.9	69.3	129

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 – Children ever breastfed.

[2] MICS indicator TC.31 – Early initiation of breastfeeding.

[A] The background characteristics "Assistance at delivery" and "Place of delivery" are not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities and with assistance of skilled attendant.
The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed[A]								Type[B] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Prescribed medicine / Sugar-salt-water solution	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids / items only	Both	Any	
Total[C]	**3.4**	**4.4**	**6.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**48.7**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**46.1**	**6.1**	**5.9**	**58.1**	**491**
Area													
Urban	3.4	2.5	6.2	0.4	0.2	51.2	1.6	1.5	48.8	4.6	5.7	59.1	353
Rural	3.3	9.4	6.3	0.6	0.0	42.3	1.7	0.9	39.0	10.0	6.6	55.6	137
Region													
Brest	0.9	6.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	49.1	5.5	0.3	36.5	8.1	13.1	57.6	85
Vitebsk	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	33.6	0.7	6.3	34.3	6.6	2.8	43.8	50
Gomel	3.2	6.4	9.7	0.5	0.0	32.1	3.2	0.7	29.2	11.1	6.1	46.4	65
Grodno	6.3	5.2	12.8	0.5	1.7	50.3	1.7	1.7	45.6	8.7	11.0	65.3	47
Minsk City	0.0	3.7	4.6	0.4	0.0	57.9	0.0	1.7	52.5	4.7	5.4	62.6	104
Minsk	2.3	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	59.1	0.0	0.3	60.7	3.0	0.8	64.4	84
Mogilev	12.6	3.6	0.7	1.5	0.0	46.7	0.0	0.0	57.3	2.2	2.0	61.5	56
Months since birth													
0-11 months	3.5	2.5	6.0	0.3	0.0	49.6	1.4	0.9	49.1	5.6	3.9	58.7	218
12-23 months	3.3	6.0	6.4	0.7	0.3	48.0	1.8	1.7	43.6	6.6	7.5	57.7	272
Breastfeeding status													
Ever breastfed	3.2	4.4	6.4	0.5	0.0	44.4	1.5	1.1	41.8	6.2	5.7	53.8	441
Never breastfed	4.8	5.1	5.0	0.0	1.6	86.6	2.5	3.9	83.7	5.3	7.7	96.6	50

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed[A]								Type[B] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Prescribed medicine / Sugar-salt-water solution	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids / items only	Both	Any	
Mother's education[D]													
General basic	(11.3)	(13.8)	(2.9)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(37.6)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(36.9)	(5.7)	(12.0)	(54.6)	16
General secondary	1.5	5.3	4.6	2.3	0.0	46.6	0.4	0.5	41.5	6.2	6.5	54.2	49
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	3.2	5.4	7.1	0.4	0.0	51.3	1.6	1.4	48.0	7.3	6.5	61.7	183
Higher	3.3	2.9	6.1	0.1	0.3	47.9	2.0	1.5	46.1	5.3	5.0	56.4	242
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	3.0	11.2	3.9	1.6	0.0	48.5	0.0	0.6	43.8	8.7	7.6	60.2	87
Second	5.5	5.9	7.1	0.3	0.0	46.1	1.0	0.8	45.7	7.8	5.5	58.9	86
Middle	2.3	2.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	2.7	1.3	40.5	4.8	3.4	48.8	86
Fourth	4.2	1.9	5.5	0.4	0.0	48.9	3.5	1.6	49.0	5.0	4.1	58.1	102
Richest	2.3	2.4	8.6	0.2	0.6	55.1	0.8	2.0	49.2	5.1	8.2	62.5	129

[A] The answer options "Tea/Herbal preparations" and "Honey" are not shown as no cases were found.

[B] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

[C] The background characteristics "Assistance at delivery" and "Place of delivery" are not shown in the table as almost all births took place in public health facilities and with assistance of skilled attendant. The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[D] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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
Total[A]	**21.7**	**40.3**	**277**	**25.0**	**211**	**15.0**	**206**
Sex							
Male	20.5	41.1	126	16.1	100	13.7	114
Female	22.7	39.6	151	33.1	111	16.7	92
Area							
Urban	27.4	46.1	192	30.1	145	13.2	148
Rural	8.9	27.2	85	14.1	67	19.6	58
Region							
Brest	(17.2)	(33.7)	52	(29.6)	45	(3.8)	28
Vitebsk	(16.1)	(44.4)	34	*	14	(28.8)	22
Gomel	(33.4)	(40.6)	36	(22.5)	26	(13.3)	29
Grodno	(26.0)	(32.7)	28	*	20	*	19
Minsk City	(10.5)	(43.8)	50	(35.8)	38	(15.2)	52
Minsk	(35.6)	(43.4)	49	(20.7)	43	(21.0)	30
Mogilev	(13.4)	(43.5)	27	(18.1)	25	(11.7)	24
Mother's education[B]							
General basic	*	*	5	*	15	*	6
General secondary	*	*	34	*	18	*	17
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	11.7	26.0	102	27.0	85	10.6	68
Higher	34.4	58.0	137	29.7	94	18.6	115
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(6.9)	(15.5)	55	(4.9)	34	(10.0)	29
Second	(18.8)	(34.1)	50	(10.5)	44	(20.3)	40
Middle	(31.4)	(62.8)	59	(31.5)	29	(10.9)	29
Fourth	(40.3)	(60.0)	49	(36.9)	49	(13.6)	46
Richest	13.8	31.0	65	34.9	56	16.9	62

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months.

[2] MICS indicator TC.33 – Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months.

[3] MICS indicator TC.34 – Continued breastfeeding at 1 year.

[4] MICS indicator TC.35 – Continued breastfeeding at 2 years.

[A] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Total (Median)[A]	**4.4**	**1,974**	**0.7**	**1.9**	**1,237**
Sex					
Male	3.0	980	0.6	2.0	604
Female	5.4	994	0.9	1.8	633
Area					
Urban	5.6	1,452	1.4	2.3	882
Rural	2.4	522	0.4	0.7	355
Region					
Brest	2.1	319	0.7	1.8	220
Vitebsk	4.7	224	0.6	0.7	128
Gomel	6.3	257	1.2	2.0	171
Grodno	4.1	215	0.4	0.4	118
Minsk City	9.0	430	0.4	2.2	252
Minsk	2.7	312	1.8	2.1	210
Mogilev	5.2	218	0.0	2.2	137
Mother's education[B]					
General basic	0.7	58	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
General secondary	2.2	195	0.4	1.8	120
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	2.7	780	0.5	0.7	471
Higher	8.3	940	1.6	3.2	603
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	2.1	327	0.4	0.5	221
Second	2.4	347	0.6	1.4	224
Middle	4.4	343	0.7	3.2	222
Fourth	6.4	423	2.1	3.7	260
Richest	7.2	533	0.5	0.7	310
Mean	**8.3**	**1,974**	**1.3**	**2.4**	**1,237**

[1] MICS indicator TC.36 – Duration of breastfeeding.

[A] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total[A]	**21.7**	**277**	**23.0**	**960**	**22.7**	**1,237**
Sex						
Male	20.5	126	19.8	478	19.9	604
Female	22.7	151	26.3	482	25.4	633
Area						
Urban	27.4	192	24.9	691	25.4	882
Rural	8.9	85	18.3	269	16.0	355
Region						
Brest	(17.2)	52	21.3	168	20.3	220
Vitebsk	(16.1)	34	19.7	93	18.7	128
Gomel	(33.4)	36	20.9	135	23.5	171
Grodno	(26.0)	28	23.8	90	24.3	118
Minsk City	(10.5)	50	27.9	202	24.4	252
Minsk	(35.6)	49	24.1	161	26.8	210
Mogilev	(13.4)	27	20.1	110	18.8	137
Mother's education[B]						
General basic	*	5	(10.3)	37	(9.1)	42
General secondary	*	34	14.2	87	11.2	120
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	11.7	102	18.3	370	16.9	471
Higher	34.4	137	29.5	467	30.6	603
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(6.9)	55	18.3	166	15.5	221
Second	(18.8)	50	20.5	173	20.1	224
Middle	(31.4)	59	24.9	164	26.6	222
Fourth	(40.3)	49	25.4	211	28.1	260
Richest	13.8	65	24.8	246	22.5	310

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months.

[2] MICS indicator TC.37 – Age-appropriate breastfeeding.

[A] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children
Total	**92.7**	**63**	**97.8**	**90**	**95.7**	**153**
Sex						
Male	(92.5)	34	(97.1)	45	95.1	79
Female	(92.9)	29	(98.4)	45	96.2	74
Area						
Urban	(92.6)	48	97.5	66	95.4	115
Rural	*	14	(98.4)	24	96.4	38

[1] MICS indicator TC.38 – Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

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

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children	Percent of children who received:				Number of children	Percent of children who received:			Number of children
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	
Total[D]	**80.1**	**86.9**	**71.2**	**226**	**66.9**	**95.2**	**52.6**	**83.3**	**734**	**70.0**	**93.2**	**56.9**	**960**
Sex													
Male	75.4	85.6	65.5	97	67.4	95.2	49.9	80.8	381	69.0	93.3	53.1	478
Female	83.6	87.8	75.6	129	66.4	95.2	55.4	86.0	354	71.0	93.2	60.8	482
Area													
Urban	80.0	85.4	70.3	176	66.3	94.0	48.9	80.7	515	69.8	91.8	54.4	691
Rural	80.3	92.1	74.3	50	68.2	97.9	61.0	89.5	219	70.4	96.8	63.5	269
Region													
Brest	(85.9)	(60.1)	(57.1)	38	68.4	90.5	53.1	83.8	131	72.3	83.6	54.0	168
Vitebsk	*	*	*	18	61.4	95.9	42.0	78.4	75	63.1	94.8	45.6	93
Gomel	(91.3)	(96.5)	(87.8)	28	69.4	99.0	63.5	91.6	107	74.0	98.5	68.6	135
Grodno	(76.0)	(100.0)	(76.0)	21	70.1	100.0	56.1	76.5	69	71.5	100.0	60.9	90
Minsk City	(82.5)	(82.1)	(71.4)	57	61.0	88.7	40.8	82.5	144	67.1	86.8	49.5	202
Minsk	(78.5)	(97.5)	(78.5)	40	69.9	100.0	60.5	88.0	122	72.0	99.4	65.0	161
Mogilev	(65.4)	(97.5)	(65.4)	23	69.3	97.3	52.9	76.9	87	68.5	97.3	55.5	110
Age (in months)													
6-8	43.9	81.0	40.3	63	50.3	96.0	47.3	96.7	90	47.7	89.9	44.4	153
9-11	(91.1)	(89.9)	(81.0)	49	57.7	96.3	48.9	89.0	100	68.7	94.2	59.4	149
12-17	98.4	87.7	86.1	74	68.1	93.8	54.8	84.9	262	74.8	92.4	61.7	336
18-23	(89.1)	(90.9)	(80.0)	40	74.4	95.8	53.4	75.5	282	76.2	95.2	56.7	322

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children	Percent of children who received:				Number of children	Percent of children who received:			Number of children
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	
Mother's education[E]													
General basic	*	*	*	4	(60.1)	(91.5)	(55.5)	(96.5)	33	(58.0)	(92.3)	(53.8)	37
General secondary	*	*	*	12	65.6	96.8	55.6	86.2	74	70.5	95.2	59.8	87
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	82.9	94.7	79.8	68	68.9	96.7	55.9	84.1	301	71.5	96.3	60.3	370
Higher	78.1	82.9	66.7	141	66.0	93.8	48.5	80.6	326	69.6	90.5	54.0	467
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(67.1)	(93.2)	(60.3)	30	67.5	97.9	61.6	90.9	135	67.4	97.0	61.4	166
Second	(81.0)	(89.8)	(73.5)	37	65.0	93.0	53.1	85.0	137	68.3	92.3	57.4	173
Middle	(76.7)	(83.1)	(62.5)	41	68.3	96.6	57.3	89.4	123	70.4	93.2	58.6	164
Fourth	78.4	83.6	69.6	56	69.3	95.2	51.0	78.1	155	71.7	92.1	55.9	211
Richest	89.6	87.4	82.4	62	64.9	94.0	43.6	76.8	184	71.2	92.3	53.4	246

[1] MICS indicator TC.39a – Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children).

[2] MICS indicator TC.39b – Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children).

[3] MICS indicator TC.40 – Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children.

[4] MICS indicator TC.41 – Minimum dietary diversity.

[5] MICS indicator TC.42 – Minimum meal frequency.

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

[D] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[E] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children
Total[A]	**72.1**	**1,237**
Sex		
Male	72.7	604
Female	71.6	633
Area		
Urban	70.2	882
Rural	77.0	355
Region		
Brest	71.3	220
Vitebsk	70.2	128
Gomel	78.4	171
Grodno	75.0	118
Minsk City	71.9	252
Minsk	68.5	210
Mogilev	70.9	137
Age (in months)		
0-5	68.1	277
6-11	84.8	302
12-23	68.0	658
Mother's education[B]		
General basic	(86.1)	42
General secondary	81.9	120
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	79.6	471
Higher	63.3	603
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	83.6	221
Second	67.9	224
Middle	68.8	222
Fourth	68.8	260
Richest	72.2	310

[1] MICS indicator TC.43 – Bottle feeding.

[A] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

6.6 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.[79] 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 to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.[80]

The strategy of iodine deficiency elimination in the population was developed and introduced in the Republic of Belarus, based on the recommendations that iodised salt is a universal source of iodine for the organism. Adequate consumption of iodine with foods has been achieved; and the prevalence of thyroid gland diseases caused by iodine deficiency has decreased substantially. In 2013, the International Council for Control Of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCIDD), a non-profit, non-government organization for the sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency and its adverse consequences for health, published the results of global iodine deficiency according to which iodine consumption in the Republic of Belarus was adequate. In 2016, the Iodine Global Network published maps characterizing iodine nutrition for two basic assessment categories: schoolchildren and pregnant women. This confirmed the status of the Republic of Belarus as a country with adequate iodine nutrition by the results of subnational research[81].

The 2019 Belarus MICS includes the module "Prevention of iodine deficiency" for assessing the indicator related to the consumption of iodised salt by households for cooking. The data were collected at the household level, by interviewing respondents to the Household Questionnaire.

Table TC.9.1-Ssp shows the proportion of households who know about the benefit of iodised salt as the main available means for prevention of diseases caused by iodine deficiency and the distribution of the households depending on the use of iodised salt for cooking.

[79] ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007).
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

[80] Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

[81] T.V. Mokhort, N.D. Kolomiets, S.V. Petrenko, E.V. Fedorenko, and A.G. Mokhort. Dynamic monitoring of iodine sufficiency in Belarus: results and problems. *Problems of Endocrinology* (in Russian). Vol. 64, no. 3 (2018), 170-179. doi: 10.14341/probl8686.

Table TC.9.1-Ssp: Reported iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by reported consumption of iodized salt for cooking, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of households that are aware of benefits of iodized salt consumption[1]	Number of households	Percent of households reporting use of iodized salt for cooking				Total	Percentage of households who reported consumption of iodized salt[2]	Number of households
			Constantly	Sometime	Not using	Other			
Total	**89.0**	**8,668**	**24.1**	**51.3**	**24.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**75.3**	**8,668**
Area									
Urban	90.0	6,542	24.9	50.2	24.8	0.2	100.0	75.0	6,542
Rural	85.8	2,126	21.6	54.7	23.5	0.2	100.0	76.3	2,126
Region									
Brest	89.0	1,284	22.7	49.6	27.6	0.1	100.0	72.3	1,284
Vitebsk	85.8	1,132	24.3	49.1	26.3	0.3	100.0	73.5	1,132
Gomel	91.7	1,287	23.0	52.6	24.3	0.0	100.0	75.7	1,287
Grodno	94.3	981	24.5	49.0	26.5	0.0	100.0	73.5	981
Minsk City	87.8	1,674	26.9	46.2	26.4	0.6	100.0	72.9	1,674
Minsk	86.9	1,316	24.9	57.4	17.7	0.0	100.0	82.2	1,316
Mogilev	88.7	994	20.6	56.8	22.5	0.0	100.0	77.5	994
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	82.8	1,912	19.2	53.9	26.7	0.1	100.0	73.1	1,912
Second	89.3	1,778	22.1	55.6	22.1	0.2	100.0	77.7	1,778
Middle	88.2	1,936	24.8	47.2	27.9	0.1	100.0	72.0	1,936
Fourth	92.4	1,593	25.7	52.5	21.6	0.2	100.0	78.2	1,593
Richest	94.2	1,449	30.0	46.6	23.1	0.2	100.0	76.6	1,449

[1] Survey specific indicator TC.S1 – Awareness of benefits of iodized salt consumption.

[2] Survey specific indicator TC.S2 – Reported use of iodized salt for cooking.

6.7 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.[82] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[83] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the 2019 Belarus MICS and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs (including lullabies), taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[84] In 2019 Belarus MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

[82] Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

[83] Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

[84] Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	**97.3**	**5.6**	**0.2**	**86.3**	**99.4**	**31.1**	**2.5**	**93.0**	**5.3**	**2,252**
Sex										
Male	96.4	5.5	0.4	87.2	99.4	31.5	2.5	91.8	5.2	1,113
Female	98.2	5.6	0.0	85.4	99.4	30.7	2.5	94.1	5.4	1,139
Area										
Urban	98.6	5.6	0.2	87.4	99.7	33.8	2.6	94.7	5.4	1,741
Rural	92.9	5.4	0.4	82.7	98.3	22.0	2.0	87.3	5.1	511
Region										
Brest	95.9	5.5	0.6	86.7	98.1	25.5	2.2	90.6	5.2	324
Vitebsk	98.3	5.4	0.0	88.8	99.1	42.4	2.9	90.7	5.1	290
Gomel	97.6	5.6	0.0	80.3	99.7	31.1	2.3	96.7	5.6	288
Grodno	98.3	5.5	0.0	89.0	99.7	31.2	2.4	93.8	5.3	274
Minsk City	99.1	5.7	0.0	84.0	99.9	34.7	2.7	96.4	5.6	509
Minsk	94.0	5.4	0.7	88.3	99.6	22.4	2.3	90.6	5.2	326
Mogilev	97.3	5.5	0.2	89.1	99.5	29.0	2.6	89.8	5.1	241
Age										
2	98.1	5.6	0.1	88.2	99.7	33.2	2.5	96.1	5.5	737
3	96.6	5.5	0.1	87.0	98.5	32.0	2.6	91.1	5.2	735
4	97.2	5.5	0.5	83.9	99.9	28.3	2.4	91.8	5.3	780
Mother's education[A]										
General basic	93.7	5.5	0.0	76.6	98.7	16.9	1.7	87.5	4.9	65
General secondary	93.2	5.3	1.2	75.5	97.4	19.2	1.9	88.8	5.1	222
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	97.3	5.5	0.3	85.3	99.5	28.6	2.3	92.2	5.2	890
Higher	98.4	5.7	0.0	90.0	99.8	36.5	2.8	94.9	5.5	1,074

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Father's education[B]										
General basic	91.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	98.3	27.0	2.5	81.7	5.0	49
General secondary	95.9	5.5	0.8	100.0	100.0	29.0	2.6	92.9	5.3	220
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	96.6	5.5	0.3	100.0	99.8	31.1	2.7	91.8	5.2	930
Higher	98.8	5.7	0.0	100.0	99.9	44.0	3.2	95.0	5.5	743
Biological father not in the household	97.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	96.7	2.3	0.2	93.6	5.3	308
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(96.2)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(73.7)	(100.0)	(14.4)	(1.6)	(96.2)	(5.2)	37
Has no functional difficulty	97.3	5.6	0.2	86.5	99.4	31.4	2.5	92.9	5.3	2,215
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	92.1	5.3	0.7	84.5	99.4	21.2	2.0	83.9	4.9	323
Second	96.2	5.5	0.3	84.8	98.3	25.8	2.3	91.6	5.3	365
Middle	98.9	5.6	0.1	87.3	99.4	33.1	2.5	96.7	5.4	349
Fourth	97.8	5.6	0.2	84.8	99.6	35.0	2.7	94.7	5.5	504
Richest	99.1	5.6	0.0	88.5	99.9	34.5	2.7	94.8	5.4	710

[1] MICS indicator TC.49a – Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member.

[2] MICS Indicator TC.49b – Early stimulation and responsive care by father.

[3] MICS Indicator TC.49c – Early stimulation and responsive care by mother.

[A] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded while categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

[B] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TC.10.1-Ssp: Support for learning for children age 12-23 months

Percentage of children age 12-23 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Adult household members[A]		Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	**96.5**	**5.5**	**90.3**	**99.4**	**30.2**	**2.6**	**94.0**	**5.4**	**658**
Sex									
Male	96.7	5.5	91.3	99.6	25.0	2.5	94.0	5.3	333
Female	96.2	5.5	89.2	99.3	35.5	2.8	94.0	5.4	325
Area									
Urban	98.0	5.6	92.3	99.5	31.9	2.8	96.3	5.5	460
Rural	92.9	5.4	85.5	99.3	26.3	2.3	88.6	5.2	198
Region									
Brest	91.2	5.4	94.2	100.0	37.6	2.6	86.3	5.2	119
Vitebsk	95.8	5.4	90.0	99.4	29.8	2.7	91.2	5.2	63
Gomel	96.5	5.6	82.7	100.0	26.1	2.4	95.2	5.5	96
Grodno	98.9	5.6	88.7	100.0	28.1	2.2	98.2	5.5	59
Minsk City	100.0	5.6	94.5	98.3	34.2	3.0	98.9	5.5	139
Minsk	95.4	5.5	89.1	99.0	23.5	2.4	93.3	5.3	105
Mogilev	98.5	5.6	88.8	100.0	27.8	2.5	95.7	5.4	76
Mother's education[B]									
General basic	(87.9)	(5.2)	(93.7)	(100.0)	(23.7)	(2.1)	(77.2)	(5.0)	31
General secondary	92.2	5.3	84.9	100.0	23.7	2.1	88.1	5.1	58
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	98.1	5.5	86.2	99.4	25.0	2.4	95.4	5.4	250
Higher	96.9	5.5	94.1	99.3	36.2	2.9	95.6	5.5	318

Table TC.10.1-Ssp: Support for learning for children age 12-23 months

Percentage of children age 12-23 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Adult household members[A]		Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Father's education[C]									
General basic	(93.2)	(5.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(25.6)	(2.5)	(80.6)	(5.1)	26
General secondary	92.2	5.4	100.0	100.0	20.2	2.5	85.8	5.1	57
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	96.3	5.5	100.0	99.6	33.7	2.8	95.3	5.4	298
Higher	99.2	5.7	100.0	100.0	37.9	3.1	98.0	5.6	212
Biological father not in the household	93.5	5.4	0.0	95.7	0.0	0.1	87.5	5.2	64
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	92.7	5.3	80.3	99.7	21.2	2.0	86.2	5.0	108
Second	93.9	5.5	89.7	99.2	25.9	2.5	91.7	5.3	127
Middle	97.8	5.6	92.5	100.0	30.0	2.5	96.2	5.5	92
Fourth	98.0	5.6	90.9	100.0	31.4	2.8	95.7	5.5	157
Richest	98.7	5.6	95.1	98.6	38.1	3.0	97.8	5.6	174

[1] Survey specific indicator TC.S3a – Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member (children age 12-23 months).

[2] Survey specific indicator TC.S3b – Early stimulation and responsive care by father (children age 12-23 months).

[3] Survey specific indicator TC.S3c – Early stimulation and responsive care by mother (children age 12-23 months).

[A] The answer option "Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity" is not shown as no cases were found.

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

[C] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Total	**91.2**	**74.9**	**36.4**	**96.8**	**77.7**	**81.3**	**3,489**
Sex							
Male	91.2	72.9	35.5	97.1	77.2	81.0	1,716
Female	91.3	76.8	37.3	96.5	78.1	81.5	1,773
Area							
Urban	93.3	79.8	37.3	97.4	78.5	82.2	2,623
Rural	85.1	59.9	33.5	94.8	75.3	78.4	866
Region							
Brest	89.5	68.8	41.3	96.5	77.9	81.5	544
Vitebsk	92.5	80.1	37.4	97.5	77.4	82.0	418
Gomel	88.0	65.4	35.2	96.7	84.7	84.9	459
Grodno	92.5	71.6	52.4	97.7	65.7	82.2	392
Minsk City	94.9	88.9	33.2	97.3	83.7	85.3	761
Minsk	91.6	77.2	32.8	96.3	74.8	76.3	536
Mogilev	87.2	60.9	24.4	95.3	73.1	73.4	378
Age							
0-1	79.8	57.4	26.3	92.2	68.2	69.6	1,237
2-4	97.5	84.4	41.9	99.3	82.9	87.7	2,252
Mother's education[A]							
General basic	80.9	39.2	24.8	97.0	68.4	75.9	107
General secondary	83.4	58.2	31.5	97.7	77.2	80.0	342
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	90.5	70.5	35.8	96.8	76.8	80.5	1,361
Higher	94.1	84.1	38.6	96.6	79.0	82.5	1,678
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(94.4)	(78.4)	(35.9)	(92.0)	(70.6)	(86.0)	37
Has no functional difficulty	97.6	84.5	42.0	99.4	83.1	87.7	2,215
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	80.6	53.9	35.8	96.3	74.6	77.8	544
Second	91.5	68.9	34.0	95.7	76.5	80.3	589
Middle	87.5	72.5	34.0	95.2	74.7	77.5	571
Fourth	94.8	81.7	37.5	97.9	82.6	85.1	764
Richest	96.1	85.6	38.5	97.8	78.0	82.9	1,021

[1] MICS indicator TC.50 – Availability of children's books.

[2] MICS indicator TC.51 – Availability of playthings.

[A] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing/DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	
Total	**0.4**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**3,489**
Sex				
Male	0.4	2.2	2.4	1,716
Female	0.5	2.0	2.4	1,773
Area				
Urban	0.5	2.0	2.3	2,623
Rural	0.3	2.5	2.6	866
Region				
Brest	0.0	3.0	3.0	544
Vitebsk	0.0	2.3	2.3	418
Gomel	0.2	0.6	0.6	459
Grodno	1.4	5.1	6.0	392
Minsk City	0.9	2.3	2.9	761
Minsk	0.4	0.8	0.8	536
Mogilev	0.0	1.2	1.2	378
Age				
0-1	0.1	1.1	1.2	1,237
2-4	0.6	2.7	3.0	2,252
Mother's education[A]				
General basic	0.6	2.2	2.8	107
General secondary	0.1	3.0	3.0	342
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.5	2.2	2.3	1,361
Higher	0.5	1.9	2.2	1,678
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	37
Has no functional difficulty	0.6	2.7	3.0	2,215
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	0.2	2.8	3.0	544
Second	0.5	2.0	2.2	589
Middle	0.8	2.3	2.5	571
Fourth	0.0	1.1	1.1	764
Richest	0.7	2.4	3.0	1,021

[1] MICS indicator TC.52 – Inadequate supervision.

[A] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

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

6.8 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.[85]. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being. [86]

A 10-item module was used in 2019 Belarus MICS to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in the Republic of Belarus. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- 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 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.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are 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 does not get 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 this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

[85] UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale.* Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

[86] Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total[A]	**36.6**	**99.5**	**84.0**	**99.2**	**86.9**	**1,515**
Sex						
Male	36.2	98.9	80.5	99.3	84.4	736
Female	37.0	100.0	87.3	99.0	89.3	779
Area						
Urban	39.2	99.3	84.3	99.2	87.6	1,171
Rural	27.8	99.9	82.9	99.1	84.8	344
Region						
Brest	35.5	99.7	74.8	97.9	79.2	226
Vitebsk	26.3	99.8	81.2	99.8	81.7	194
Gomel	37.0	100.0	88.4	99.7	89.2	202
Grodno	48.2	97.2	88.7	97.6	91.1	178
Minsk City	36.9	99.4	83.6	99.2	87.5	331
Minsk	34.4	100.0	90.6	100.0	93.3	224
Mogilev	39.7	100.0	81.2	100.0	86.6	160
Age						
3	25.0	99.7	81.3	99.0	82.5	735
4	47.6	99.3	86.5	99.3	91.1	780
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	38.1	99.6	84.9	99.2	87.9	1,378
Not attending	21.2	98.5	75.4	98.5	77.3	137
Mother's education[B]						
General basic	16.1	100.0	74.0	97.7	75.9	49
General secondary	25.3	100.0	85.9	96.9	88.1	147
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	33.0	99.1	81.4	99.4	84.9	580
Higher	43.1	99.6	86.3	99.5	89.1	738
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	25.5	99.8	79.8	98.0	81.9	217
Second	34.0	100.0	87.5	99.7	89.2	242
Middle	34.2	100.0	80.8	99.3	85.9	228
Fourth	37.8	99.8	86.3	99.4	89.2	341
Richest	43.1	98.5	84.0	99.1	87.0	488

[1] MICS indicator TC.53 – Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1.

[A] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

7 LEARN

7.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school education programmes. Such programmes can be implemented both by preschool educational institutions (kindergartens, nurseries, etc.) and additional education institutions (child development centres and schools).

In the Republic of Belarus, preschool education refers to the basic education level, including both the basic education component and additional programmes aimed at comprehensive early childhood and preschool development of children in conformity with their age and individual abilities, capacities and needs and at development of their morals and social experience.

The content of the basic educational programme is specific for the following domains: “Physical education”, “Child and society”, “Elementary mathematical ideas”, “Child and nature”, “Speech development and verbal communication”, “Preparation for training in reading and writing”, “Visual arts”, “Music”, and “Fiction writing”.

For the purpose of preschool education initialization and differentiation, a preschool educational programme also includes additional components helping to expand and develop individual abilities of the child: “Child fitness”, “Foreign language” (English, German, French), “Child handweaving”, “Design”, “Decorative and applied arts”, and “Choreography”. These educational components are selected and studied in conformity with requests of the child’s legal guardians.

Additional education institutions offer educational programmes to preschool children for developing cognitive, physical and creative abilities of the child.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year (September 1, 2018). Specifically, the table presents the data about children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year (in the Republic of Belarus, children who are six or more years old at the beginning of the corresponding school year are admitted to the 1st grade). This table utilises question UB7 for attendance in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. The MICS indicator LN.2 captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted[87]).

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

Parity indices are also presented in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

[87] The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year - September 1, 2018) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children
Total[A]	**91.0**	**1,515**
Sex		
Male	91.0	736
Female	91.0	779
Area		
Urban	92.8	1,171
Rural	84.8	344
Region		
Brest	85.2	226
Vitebsk	92.4	194
Gomel	92.9	202
Grodno	93.2	178
Minsk City	92.4	331
Minsk	88.2	224
Mogilev	93.3	160
Age (in months)		
36-47	87.7	735
48-59	94.1	780
Mother's education[B]		
General basic	66.0	49
General secondary	82.3	147
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	90.1	580
Higher	95.1	738
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	80.0	217
Second	90.1	242
Middle	93.3	228
Fourth	91.2	341
Richest	95.0	488

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 – Attendance to early childhood education.

[A] The background characteristic “Child's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[B] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organized learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by participation in education, and adjusted net attendance ratio, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percent of children			Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total[A]	**92.4**	**1.6**	**6.0**	**100.0**	**94.0**	**257**
Sex						
Male	93.2	1.0	5.8	100.0	94.2	130
Female	91.6	2.1	6.3	100.0	93.7	127
Area						
Urban	94.0	1.0	5.0	100.0	95.0	204
Rural	86.3	3.8	9.9	100.0	90.1	53
Region						
Brest	92.3	1.0	6.7	100.0	93.3	36
Vitebsk	79.6	8.8	11.6	100.0	88.4	26
Gomel	95.1	0.0	4.9	100.0	95.1	29
Grodno	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	32
Minsk City	95.1	1.2	3.7	100.0	96.3	69
Minsk	91.5	1.6	6.9	100.0	93.1	33
Mogilev	88.1	0.0	11.9	100.0	88.1	32
Mother's education[B]						
General basic	*	*	*	100.0	*	9
General secondary	82.5	2.1	15.3	100.0	84.7	30
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	94.6	1.6	3.8	100.0	96.2	103
Higher	94.0	1.2	4.9	100.0	95.1	115
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	84.6	3.8	11.6	100.0	88.4	30
Second	92.8	2.0	5.2	100.0	94.8	44
Middle	98.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	45
Fourth	90.1	1.8	8.1	100.0	91.9	66
Richest	93.8	1.2	5.0	100.0	95.0	73
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female / male[2]	0.98	2.06	1.08	na	1.00	na
Wealth						
Poorest / Richest[3]	0.90	3.23	2.33	na	0.93	na
Area						
Rural / Urban[4]	0.92	3.82	1.97	na	0.95	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.2 – Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2.

[2] MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – organized learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[3] MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – organized learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[4] MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – organized learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[A] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

7.2 ATTENDANCE TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

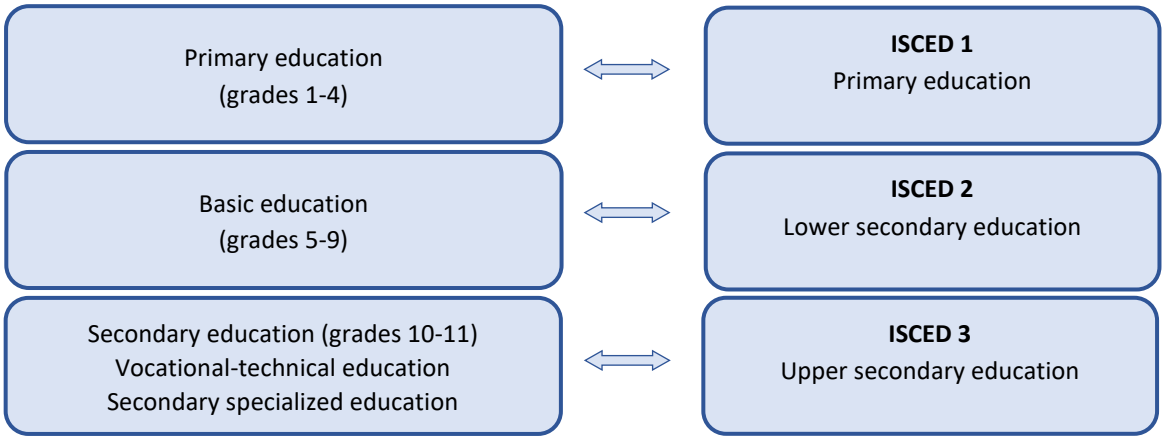
Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any pre-school educational institution with early childhood education programme the previous year[88].

Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting life-long learning opportunities for all is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

According to the Code on Education of the Republic of Belarus, general secondary education includes three levels: Level I – primary education (1-4 grades), Level II – general basic education (5-9 grades) and Level III – general secondary education (10-11 grades). Levels I and II define general basic education. Levels I, II and III define general secondary education. The national legislation specifies that general basic education is mandatory for all nationals of the country.

Children who have completed 6 years at the beginning of the respective academic year are enrolled in the 1st grade of the primary school. Children who have completed 10 years are enrolled in the 5th grade, and children who have completed 15 years are enrolled in the 10th grade. The academic year at all stages of secondary education lasts from September to June.

The relationship between the national system of education of the Republic of Belarus and the education levels specified in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is presented below:



In the Republic of Belarus, the upper secondary education level (ISCED 3) can be achieved in general secondary education (grades 10-11) (ISCED 34), vocational-technical and secondary special educational institutions on the basis of general basic education (the first two years of education in secondary special educational institutions). Therefore, specific indicators for the upper secondary education are not shown in this Report.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1.

[88] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 9 years who are receiving primary education[89], and those who are out of school. The basic education level adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4[90] for children age 10 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in year 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and basic education levels.

The secondary education level adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6-Ssp[91].

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary education level, primary education level completion rate and transition rate to basic education level are presented in Table LN.2.7-Ssp.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary education level is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education level represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 12 to 14 years old, who completed primary education.

The “effective” transition rate to basic education level defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education is the number of children who are attending the first grade of the basic education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the primary education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the primary school the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

Table LN.2.7-Ssp also shows the gross intake rate to the last grade of basic education level and basic education level completion rate.

Table LN.2.8-Ssp focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary education, basic education and secondary education levels. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because some of over-age children attend primary education.

The further the parity index lies from 1, the greater the disparity between the groups is. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

[89] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary education level attendance, but also basic education level attendance in the numerator.

[90] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only basic education level attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

[91] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary education level attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator. Secondary education level (grades 10-11) in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 34 of ISCED 2011 – Upper secondary general education.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school educational institution the previous year, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool educational institution in previous year [1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total[A]	**93.9**	**287**
Sex		
Male	92.6	149
Female	95.4	138
Area		
Urban	94.5	217
Rural	92.1	70
Region		
Brest	87.9	50
Vitebsk	93.1	28
Gomel	93.9	46
Grodno	96.1	36
Minsk City	(94.0)	42
Minsk	95.1	54
Mogilev	(100.0)	31
Mother's education[B]		
General basic	*	9
General secondary	(87.7)	34
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	95.5	129
Higher	97.3	115
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	85.1	55
Second	94.1	58
Middle	(98.7)	34
Fourth	95.9	74
Richest	96.6	65

[1] MICS indicator LN.3 – School readiness.

[A] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[B] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded while categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total[A]	**75.1**	**275**
Sex		
Male	71.8	136
Female	78.3	139
Area		
Urban	72.4	208
Rural	83.3	67
Region		
Brest	89.9	45
Vitebsk	57.9	28
Gomel	70.9	49
Grodno	77.0	31
Minsk City	66.0	53
Minsk	84.0	46
Mogilev	(75.8)	24
Mother's education[B]		
General basic	*	11
General secondary	(78.6)	38
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	74.2	104
Higher	74.8	122
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	89.5	49
Second	83.6	51
Middle	(70.5)	34
Fourth	80.3	64
Richest	57.7	76

[1] MICS indicator LN.4 – Net intake rate in primary education.

[A] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded while categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

( ) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

* – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.3: Primary education level[A] attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary education level age attending primary education level or basic education level[B] (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool education level, and percentage out of school, by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children		Number of children of primary education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children		Number of children of primary education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children		Number of children of primary education level age at beginning of school year
		Attending preschool education level	Out of school[C]			Attending preschool education level	Out of school[C]			Attending preschool education level	Out of school[2,C]	
Total[D]	**92.9**	**6.9**	**0.1**	**547**	**93.7**	**6.3**	**0.0**	**478**	**93.3**	**6.6**	**0.1**	**1,025**
Area												
Urban	92.5	7.4	0.1	425	92.9	7.1	0.0	357	92.7	7.3	0.1	782
Rural	94.4	5.3	0.2	122	96.2	3.8	0.0	121	95.3	4.6	0.1	242
Region												
Brest	98.8	1.2	0.0	86	95.1	4.9	0.0	71	97.1	2.9	0.0	157
Vitebsk	88.8	10.9	0.3	63	91.6	8.4	0.0	57	90.2	9.7	0.2	120
Gomel	89.6	10.2	0.1	89	93.0	7.0	0.0	72	91.1	8.8	0.1	161
Grodno	95.7	4.3	0.0	66	93.0	7.0	0.0	61	94.4	5.6	0.0	127
Minsk City	93.2	6.8	0.0	113	89.5	10.5	0.0	97	91.5	8.5	0.0	210
Minsk	91.6	7.8	0.6	75	98.7	1.3	0.0	80	95.3	4.5	0.3	156
Mogilev	91.6	8.4	0.0	54	96.8	2.9	0.3	40	93.8	6.1	0.1	94
Age at beginning of school year												
6	71.8	27.9	0.3	136	78.3	21.6	0.1	139	75.1	24.7	0.2	275
7	100.0	0.0	0.0	141	100.0	0.0	0.0	113	100.0	0.0	0.0	254
8	99.9	0.0	0.1	137	100.0	0.0	0.0	124	99.9	0.0	0.1	262
9	99.9	0.0	0.1	132	100.0	0.0	0.0	102	100.0	0.0	0.0	234

Table LN.2.3: Primary education level[A] attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary education level age attending primary education level or basic education level[B] (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool education level, and percentage out of school, by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children		Number of children of primary education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children		Number of children of primary education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children		Number of children of primary education level age at beginning of school year
		Attending preschool education level	Out of school[C]			Attending preschool education level	Out of school[C]			Attending preschool education level	Out of school[2,C]	
Mother's education[E]								и				
General basic	(83.8)	(16.2)	(0.0)	11	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	24	91.7	8.3	0.0	34
General secondary	94.0	6.0	0.0	74	93.2	6.8	0.0	53	93.7	6.3	0.0	127
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	93.6	6.1	0.3	227	93.7	6.2	0.1	200	93.6	6.2	0.2	427
Higher	92.4	7.6	0.0	234	93.6	6.4	0.0	202	93.0	7.0	0.0	436
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	96.0	3.7	0.3	99	98.3	1.7	0.0	86	97.1	2.8	0.2	185
Second	94.5	5.5	0.0	96	96.0	4.0	0.0	79	95.2	4.8	0.0	175
Middle	93.2	6.3	0.5	89	93.4	6.6	0.0	62	93.3	6.4	0.3	151
Fourth	94.8	5.2	0.0	132	95.1	4.8	0.1	116	94.9	5.1	0.0	248
Richest	87.4	12.6	0.0	131	88.4	11.6	0.0	135	87.9	12.1	0.0	266

[1] MICS indicator LN.5a – Primary education level net attendance ratio (adjusted).

[2] MICS indicator LN.6a – Out-of-school rate for children of primary education level age.

[A] Primary education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 1 of ISCED 2011 – Primary education. The official age attending primary education level is 6-9 years.

[B] Basic education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 2 of ISCED – Lower secondary education.

[C] The percentage of children of primary education level age out of school are those who are not attending any preschool, primary or basic level educational institutions.

[D] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[E] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table LN.2.4: Basic education level[A] attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of basic education level age attending basic education level or higher education level (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary education level[B], and percentage out of school, by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children		Number of children of basic education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children		Number of children of basic education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children		Number of children of basic education level age at beginning of school year
		Attending primary education level	Out of school[C]			Attending primary education level	Out of school[C]			Attending primary education level	Out of school[2,C]	
Total[D]	**91.2**	**8.7**	**0.0**	**556**	**95.6**	**4.1**	**0.3**	**488**	**93.3**	**6.5**	**0.1**	**1,044**
Area												
Urban	89.7	10.2	0.0	393	95.3	4.3	0.4	346	92.3	7.4	0.2	739
Rural	95.0	5.0	0.0	163	96.4	3.6	0.0	142	95.6	4.4	0.0	305
Region												
Brest	96.9	3.1	0.0	109	97.1	2.9	0.0	106	97.0	3.0	0.0	214
Vitebsk	89.9	10.1	0.0	64	96.7	3.3	0.0	48	92.8	7.2	0.0	112
Gomel	90.0	10.0	0.0	74	91.3	6.1	2.6	59	90.6	8.2	1.2	133
Grodno	91.6	8.4	0.0	68	96.9	3.1	0.0	60	94.1	5.9	0.0	128
Minsk City	82.7	17.0	0.0	104	91.6	8.4	0.0	85	86.7	13.1	0.0	190
Minsk	92.1	7.9	0.0	80	97.8	2.2	0.0	81	94.9	5.1	0.0	161
Mogilev	97.6	2.4	0.0	57	98.3	1.7	0.0	49	97.9	2.1	0.0	106
Age at beginning of school year												
10	72.2	27.8	0.0	143	82.0	18.0	0.0	111	76.5	23.5	0.0	254
11	93.0	7.0	0.0	123	98.2	0.0	1.8	85	95.1	4.1	0.7	208
12	100.0	0.0	0.0	118	100.0	0.0	0.0	94	100.0	0.0	0.0	212
13	100.0	0.0	0.0	103	100.0	0.0	0.0	101	100.0	0.0	0.0	204
14	99.4	0.0	0.0	69	100.0	0.0	0.0	96	99.8	0.0	0.0	166

Table LN.2.4: Basic education level[A] attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of basic education level age attending basic education level or higher education level (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary education level[B], and percentage out of school, by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children		Number of children of basic education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children		Number of children of basic education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children		Number of children of basic education level age at beginning of school year
		Attending primary education level	Out of school[C]			Attending primary education level	Out of school[C]			Attending primary education level	Out of school[2,C]	
Mother's education[E]												
General basic	(95.9)	(4.1)	(0.0)	20	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.0)	30	98.0	2.0	0.0	51
General secondary	92.7	7.3	0.0	69	94.3	5.7	0.0	51	93.4	6.6	0.0	120
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	91.7	8.2	0.0	268	95.7	4.3	0.0	231	93.6	6.4	0.0	499
Higher	89.6	10.4	0.0	199	95.1	4.0	0.9	176	92.2	7.4	0.4	374
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	97.9	2.1	0.0	110	97.4	2.6	0.0	93	97.7	2.3	0.0	203
Second	93.3	6.7	0.0	124	97.9	2.1	0.0	108	95.4	4.6	0.0	231
Middle	93.0	7.0	0.0	107	93.5	6.5	0.0	76	93.2	6.8	0.0	183
Fourth	88.6	11.4	0.0	119	92.8	5.7	1.5	103	90.6	8.7	0.7	221
Richest	82.3	17.3	0.0	97	95.9	4.1	0.0	108	89.5	10.3	0.0	205

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b – Basic education level net attendance ratio (adjusted).

[2] MICS indicator LN.6b – Out-of-school rate for adolescents of basic education level age.

[A] Basic education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 2 of ISCED – Lower secondary education. The official age attending basic education level is 10-14 years.

[B] Primary education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 1 of ISCED 2011 – Primary education.

[C] The percentage of children of basic education level age out of school are those who are not attending any primary, basic or higher level educational institutions. Children who have completed basic education level are excluded from numerator.

[D] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[E] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary education level[A] and basic education level[B] who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Primary education level						Basic education level					
	Percent of children by grade				Total	Number of children attending primary education level	Percent of children by grade				Total	Number of children attending basic education level
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years [1]			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years [2]		
Total[C]	**0.7**	**73.5**	**24.1**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**1 024**	**1.1**	**74.6**	**20.7**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**1 024**
Sex												
Male	0.4	69.7	26.7	3.1	100.0	556	1.0	76.6	20.4	2.0	100.0	525
Female	0.9	78.0	20.9	0.1	100.0	467	1.2	72.4	21.0	5.3	100.0	499
Area												
Urban	0.5	71.3	25.9	2.2	100.0	779	1.0	70.9	23.7	4.4	100.0	721
Rural	1.1	80.6	18.1	0.2	100.0	244	1.5	83.3	13.5	1.7	100.0	303
Region												
Brest	0.2	81.0	16.9	1.9	100.0	157	2.3	77.4	12.4	7.8	100.0	215
Vitebsk	2.3	67.6	26.8	3.4	100.0	118	1.2	63.2	30.5	5.2	100.0	113
Gomel	0.1	74.8	23.0	2.1	100.0	158	0.1	79.1	15.3	5.5	100.0	128
Grodno	0.1	73.2	25.0	1.7	100.0	127	0.0	80.6	17.3	2.0	100.0	129
Minsk City	1.3	70.0	26.2	2.4	100.0	216	2.2	53.1	42.8	1.9	100.0	174
Minsk	0.3	73.1	26.4	0.2	100.0	157	0.4	85.4	13.2	0.9	100.0	158
Mogilev	0.0	75.5	24.5	0.0	100.0	90	0.4	86.8	12.8	0.0	100.0	109
Mother's education[D]												
General basic	1.1	81.5	17.0	0.5	100.0	33	0.5	70.9	24.7	3.9	100.0	50
General secondary	0.5	81.3	17.9	0.3	100.0	125	2.0	77.6	18.0	2.4	100.0	119
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.5	70.3	26.2	3.0	100.0	432	1.0	73.7	20.1	5.2	100.0	502
Higher	0.8	73.9	24.3	1.0	100.0	434	1.1	75.4	21.8	1.7	100.0	354

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary education level[A] and basic education level[B] who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Primary education level						Basic education level					
	Percent of children by grade				Total	Number of children attending primary education level	Percent of children by grade				Total	Number of children attending basic education level
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years [1]			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years [2]		
Grade												
1 (primary education)	1.4	71.0	26.6	1.0	100.0	287	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary education)	1.0	71.0	27.1	0.9	100.0	251	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary education)	0.1	78.8	19.4	1.7	100.0	242	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary education)	0.0	73.8	22.7	3.5	100.0	244	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (basic education)	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.7	72.8	19.0	6.4	100.0	262
6 (basic education)	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	74.4	20.3	3.8	100.0	198
7 (basic education)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4	74.8	20.6	4.2	100.0	213
8 (basic education)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	79.0	19.3	1.6	100.0	184
9 (basic education)	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.7	72.4	25.5	0.4	100.0	167
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.9	81.6	17.3	0.2	100.0	184	1.0	75.4	12.2	11.3	100.0	208
Second	0.6	77.1	21.5	0.8	100.0	177	1.0	80.2	16.9	1.9	100.0	231
Middle	0.0	71.7	25.2	3.1	100.0	153	0.8	79.3	17.5	2.4	100.0	177
Fourth	1.3	68.1	28.0	2.6	100.0	254	1.3	69.8	27.4	1.5	100.0	212
Richest	0.3	71.6	26.2	1.9	100.0	255	1.4	67.9	29.8	0.9	100.0	196

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a – Over-age for grade (Primary education level).

[2] MICS indicator LN.10b – Over-age for grade (Basic education level).

[A] Primary education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 1 of ISCED 2011 – Primary education.

[B] Basic education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 2 of ISCED – Lower secondary education.

[C] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[D] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

na – not applicable.

Table LN.2.6-Ssp: Secondary education level[A] attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary education level age attending secondary education level or higher education level (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending basic education level[B], and percentage out of school, by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children			Number of children of secondary education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children			Number of children of secondary education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children			Number of children of secondary education level age at beginning of school year
		Attending basic education level	Attending primary education level[C]	Out of school[D]			Attending basic education level	Attending primary education level[C]	Out of school[D]			Attending basic education level	Attending primary education level[C]	Out of school[2,D]	
Total[E]	**88.4**	**10.9**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**156**	**85.6**	**13.6**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**222**	**86.8**	**12.5**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**379**
Area															
Urban	86.6	12.4	0.0	1.1	108	84.8	14.3	0.0	1.0	176	85.5	13.5	0.0	1.0	284
Rural	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	49	89.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	46	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	95
Region															
Brest	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21	(86.7)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	56
Vitebsk	(80.4)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21	(82.5)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	81.6	18.4	0.0	0.0	47
Gomel	(91.4)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29	(84.7)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31	88.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	60
Grodno	*	*	*	*	17	(93.2)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	81.3	18.7	0.0	0.0	45
Minsk City	(95.1)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	(77.9)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	86.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	63
Minsk	*	*	*	*	23	(89.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(3.7)	46	89.6	8.0	0.0	2.5	69
Mogilev	*	*	*	*	12	(83.5)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	85.2	11.9	0.0	2.9	39
Age at beginning of school year															
15	75.5	22.9	0.0	1.5	74	72.4	26.1	0.0	1.5	114	73.7	24.8	0.0	1.5	189
16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	108	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	190
Mother's education[F]															
General basic	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	11
General secondary	89.1	6.3	0.0	4.6	25	(82.6)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	27	85.8	8.8	0.0	5.5	52
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	83.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	81	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	123	83.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	204
Higher	(94.3)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	68	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	111

Table LN.2.6-Ssp: Secondary education level[A] attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary education level age attending secondary education level or higher education level (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending basic education level[B], and percentage out of school, by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children			Number of children of secondary education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children			Number of children of secondary education level age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children			Number of children of secondary education level age at beginning of school year
		Attending basic education level	Attending primary education level[C]	Out of school[D]			Attending basic education level	Attending primary education level[C]	Out of school[D]			Attending basic education level	Attending primary education level[C]	Out of school[2,D]	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	(91.4)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(3.4)	33	(83.2)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36	87.2	11.2	0.0	1.6	69
Second	(84.2)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28	(86.3)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	85.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	68
Middle	(87.2)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	(92.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	69
Fourth	(95.1)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	(82.7)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(2.9)	59	87.1	11.0	0.0	1.9	91
Richest	(83.0)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31	85.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	50	84.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	81

[1] Survey specific indicator LN.S1 – Secondary school net attendance ratio (Secondary education level) (adjusted).

[2] Survey specific indicator LN.S2 – Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age (Secondary education level).

[A] Secondary education level (grades 10-11) in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 34 of ISCED 2011 – Upper secondary general education. The official age attending secondary education level is 15-16 years.

[B] Basic education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 2 of ISCED – Lower secondary education.

[C] Primary education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 1 of ISCED 2011 – Primary education.

[D] The percentage of children of secondary education level age out of school are those who are not attending any primary, basic, secondary or higher level educational institutions.

[E] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[F] 1 unweighted case "No information" for children age 15-17 years identified in this survey as emancipated has been excluded while categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.2.7-Ssp: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary education level[A], effective transition rate to basic education level[B], gross intake rate and completion rate for basic education level, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary education level [1]	Number of children of primary education level completion age	Primary education level completion rate[2]	Number of children age 12-14 years[C]	Effective transition rate to basic education level[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of basic education level[4]	Number of children of basic education level completion age	Basic education level completion rate [5]	Number of children age 17-19 years [C]
Total[D]	**104.3**	**234**	**99.9**	**582**	**100.0**	**262**	**100.8**	**166**	**97.9**	**408**
Sex										
Male	108.0	132	99.9	291	100.0	139	106.4	69	97.7	228
Female	99.5	102	100.0	292	100.0	123	96.7	96	98.2	180
Area										
Urban	101.5	179	99.9	382	100.0	209	101.3	110	98.1	336
Rural	113.4	55	100.0	200	100.0	53	99.6	56	97.1	73
Region										
Brest	89.7	36	100.0	134	100.0	63	(89.4)	45	99.4	53
Vitebsk	102.1	32	100.0	60	(100.0)	29	(124.6)	17	100.0	47
Gomel	(126.8)	32	100.0	62	(100.0)	32	(114.5)	19	(99.4)	41
Grodno	(103.5)	24	100.0	79	(100.0)	26	(96.8)	24	100.0	56
Minsk City	(115.4)	52	99.6	95	100.0	50	(78.9)	28	94.4	116
Minsk	96.5	33	100.0	99	(100.0)	31	(107.9)	18	97.3	58
Mogilev	(87.4)	24	100.0	54	100.0	31	*	15	(100.0)	37
Mother's education[E,]										
General basic	*	4	(100.0)	32	*	13	*	9	*	3
General secondary	(98.6)	33	100.0	68	(100.0)	28	(89.3)	23	*	9
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	106.1	102	99.9	282	100.0	123	110.1	78	(100.0)	42
Higher	104.0	96	100.0	200	100.0	98	95.5	55	*	19
No information[F]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	97.4	336

Table LN.2.7-Ssp: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary education level[A], effective transition rate to basic education level[B], gross intake rate and completion rate for basic education level, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary education level [1]	Number of children of primary education level completion age	Primary education level completion rate[2]	Number of children age 12-14 years[C]	Effective transition rate to basic education level[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of basic education level[4]	Number of children of basic education level completion age	Basic education level completion rate [5]	Number of children age 17-19 years [C]
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	96.9	41	100.0	128	100.0	52	(85.2)	39	98.7	42
Second	109.6	43	100.0	136	100.0	59	(115.2)	39	97.3	65
Middle	(101.3)	34	100.0	100	(100.0)	37	(115.7)	23	100.0	89
Fourth	100.7	63	100.0	111	100.0	64	(84.3)	29	94.5	115
Richest	112.1	53	99.6	107	100.0	50	(106.0)	35	100.0	99

[1] MICS indicator LN.7a – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary education level).

[2] MICS indicator LN.8a – Completion rate (Primary education level); SDG indicator 4.1.2.

[3] MICS indicator LN.9 – Effective transition rate to basic education level.

[4] MICS indicator LN.7b – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Basic education level).

[5] MICS indicator LN.8b – Completion rate (Basic education level); SDG indicator 4.1.2.

[A] Primary education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 1 of ISCED 2011 – Primary education. The age of completion of primary education level is 10 years.

[B] Basic education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 2 of ISCED – Lower secondary education. The age of completion of basic education level is 15 years.

[C] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary and basic education level respectively.

[D] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[E] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

[F] Includes children age 15-17 years identified in this survey as emancipated and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.2.8-Ssp: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in levels of education (primary, basic and secondary), Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Primary education level[A]				Basic education level[B]				Secondary education level[C]			
	Primary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary education level adjusted NAR[3]	Basic education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Basic education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Basic education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for basic education level adjusted NAR[3]	Secondary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary education level adjusted NAR
Total[3,D]	**93.7**	**92.9**	**93.3**	**1.01**	**95.6**	**91.2**	**93.3**	**1.05**	**85.6**	**88.4**	**86.8**	**0.97**
Area												
Urban	92.9	92.5	92.7	1.00	95.3	89.7	92.3	1.06	84.8	86.6	85.5	0.98
Rural	96.2	94.4	95.3	1.02	96.4	95.0	95.6	1.02	89.0	92.2	90.7	0.96
Region												
Brest	95.1	98.8	97.1	0.96	97.1	96.9	97.0	1.00	(86.7)	(100.0)	(91.7)	(0.87)
Vitebsk	91.6	88.8	90.2	1.03	96.7	89.9	92.8	1.08	(82.5)	(80.4)	(81.6)	(1.03)
Gomel	93.0	89.6	91.1	1.04	91.3	90.0	90.6	1.01	(84.7)	(91.4)	(88.0)	(0.93)
Grodno	93.0	95.7	94.4	0.97	96.9	91.6	94.1	1.06	(93.2)	*	*	*
Minsk City	89.5	93.2	91.5	0.96	91.6	82.7	86.7	1.11	(77.9)	(95.1)	(86.8)	(0.82)
Minsk	98.7	91.6	95.3	1.08	97.8	92.1	94.9	1.06	(89.0)	*	*	*
Mogilev	96.8	91.6	93.8	1.06	98.3	97.6	97.9	1.01	(83.5)	*	*	*
Mother's education[E]												
General basic	(95.3)	(83.8)	(91.7)	(1.14)	(99.3)	(95.9)	(98.0)	(1.04)	*	*	*	*
General secondary	93.2	94.0	93.7	0.99	94.3	92.7	93.4	1.02	82.6	89.1	85.8	0.93
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	93.7	93.6	93.6	1.00	95.7	91.7	93.6	1.04	83.3	83.9	83.5	0.99
Higher	93.6	92.4	93.0	1.01	95.1	89.6	92.2	1.06	90.4	94.3	91.9	0.96

Table LN.2.8-Ssp: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in levels of education (primary, basic and secondary), Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Primary education level[A]				Basic education level[B]				Secondary education level[C]			
	Primary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary education level adjusted NAR[3]	Basic education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Basic education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Basic education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for basic education level adjusted NAR[3]	Secondary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary education level adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary education level adjusted NAR
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	98.3	96.0	97.1	1.02	97.4	97.9	97.7	0.99	(83.2)	(91.4)	(87.2)	(0.91)
Second	96.0	94.5	95.2	1.02	97.9	93.3	95.4	1.05	(86.3)	(84.2)	(85.4)	(1.02)
Middle	93.4	93.2	93.3	1.00	93.5	93.0	93.2	1.01	(92.5)	(87.2)	(90.0)	(1.06)
Fourth	95.1	94.8	94.9	1.00	92.8	88.6	90.6	1.05	(82.7)	(95.1)	(87.1)	(0.87)
Richest	88.4	87.4	87.9	1.01	95.9	82.3	89.5	1.17	85.1	(83.0)	(84.3)	(1.03)
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest / Richest[1]	1.11	1.10	1.10	na	1.02	1.19	1.09	na	(0.98)	(1.10)	(1.03)	na
Area												
Rural / Urban[2]	1.04	1.02	1.03	na	1.01	1.06	1.04	na	1.05	1.07	1.06	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices (wealth).
[2] MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices (area).
[3] MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices (gender).

[A] Primary education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 1 of ISCED 2011 – Primary education.
[B] Basic education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 2 of ISCED – Lower secondary education.
[C] Secondary education level in the Republic of Belarus is equivalent to Level 34 of ISCED 2011 – Upper secondary education.
[D] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.
[E] 2 unweighted cases "No information" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.
na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

7.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[92] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[93]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[94] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class.[95]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).[96]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member during the 12 months preceding the survey received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities (participated in the work of the board of trustees or parent committee and in solving the main educational or financial problems of the school), including discussion with teachers on children's progress during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

[92] Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

[93] Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology*74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

[94] Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research*77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

[95] Desforges, C. and A, Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review.* Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

[96] Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education.* MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children attending educational institution	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child [1]	Percentage of children whose adult household members participated in the previous year					Number of children age 7-14 years attending educational institution
				in school management			in school activities		
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education / financial issues [4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Total[A]	**99.9**	**2,434**	**98.3**	**98.0**	**96.2**	**93.4**	**79.7**	**89.9**	**2,431**
Sex									
Male	99.9	1,308	98.9	98.4	96.5	94.0	79.3	88.5	1,307
Female	99.8	1,126	97.7	97.4	95.7	92.6	80.2	91.6	1,124
Area									
Urban	99.9	1,812	98.4	97.7	96.1	93.2	79.6	88.9	1,810
Rural	99.9	622	98.1	98.7	96.4	93.9	80.0	92.9	621
Region									
Brest	100.0	422	97.7	99.5	98.2	96.0	82.7	89.7	422
Vitebsk	99.8	272	99.5	99.2	98.9	97.2	79.4	80.9	271
Gomel	99.2	313	97.7	97.2	95.4	95.3	78.8	96.7	311
Grodno	100.0	324	99.8	95.3	89.0	87.5	87.6	93.1	324
Minsk City	100.0	480	97.9	98.2	97.3	90.8	83.4	86.8	480
Minsk	100.0	375	98.9	99.0	98.5	98.3	79.9	98.0	375
Mogilev	100.0	248	96.8	96.5	94.2	87.7	58.3	81.6	248
Age at beginning of school year									
6	100.0	184	93.5	92.7	89.9	85.0	89.5	84.4	184
7	100.0	315	96.0	96.0	95.1	93.3	92.8	91.0	315
8	99.8	323	99.8	98.4	97.3	91.2	90.3	95.8	322
9	99.9	338	98.8	98.0	96.4	93.6	86.3	90.5	338
10	100.0	349	99.7	99.4	98.9	96.8	76.6	91.7	349
11	99.2	265	97.0	100.0	97.8	95.2	67.9	87.1	262
12	100.0	289	99.2	99.5	95.3	94.1	72.8	85.9	289
13	100.0	261	99.8	98.9	96.6	94.8	66.7	87.6	261
14	100.0	111	100.0	95.2	93.8	93.8	62.0	94.3	111
Educational institution attendance[B]									
Preschool education level	*	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Primary education level (grades 1-4)	100.0	1,213	98.6	97.9	96.5	92.7	89.9	91.8	1,213
Basic education level (grades 5-9)	100.0	1,192	99.0	99.0	96.8	95.0	69.9	88.9	1,192
Out-of-school	*	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children attending educational institution	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child [1]	Percentage of children whose adult household members participated in the previous year					Number of children age 7-14 years attending educational institution
				in school management			in school activities		
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education / financial issues [4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Mother's education[C]									
General basic	100.0	93	87.6	95.0	85.6	77.4	62.9	83.5	93
General secondary	100.0	290	98.8	98.6	96.2	94.6	79.7	87.1	290
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.9	1,083	98.6	97.8	96.7	94.1	77.5	90.9	1,082
Higher	99.8	968	98.9	98.3	96.6	93.8	83.8	90.3	965
Type of educational institution[D,E]									
Public	100.0	2,399	98.8	98.5	96.7	93.9	79.9	90.5	2,399
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	97.4	111	92.5	91.7	87.3	83.5	77.5	84.6	108
Has no functional difficulty	100.0	2,322	98.6	98.3	96.6	93.9	79.8	90.2	2,322
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	99.8	432	99.1	99.8	97.7	96.3	82.3	95.4	431
Second	100.0	481	97.3	97.0	95.2	92.3	78.4	90.9	481
Middle	100.0	398	96.9	96.7	95.0	91.4	74.2	80.8	398
Fourth	99.6	561	99.3	98.2	96.0	92.4	80.3	90.2	559
Richest	100.0	562	98.6	97.9	96.8	94.4	82.1	91.0	562

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 – Availability of information on children's school performance.

[2] MICS indicator LN.13 – Opportunity to participate in school management.

[3] MICS indicator LN.14 – Participation in school management.

[4] MICS indicator LN.15 – Effective participation in school management.

[5] MICS indicator LN.16 – Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress.

[A] The background characteristics "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] Attendance to educational institution here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This table and tabke LN.3.3 present results of the Parental Participation module administered to mothers / caretakers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

[C] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded while categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

[D] The type of educational institution is shown for children attending primary school and higher. Information was not collected for children who do not attend school or who attend preschool education level.

[E] 6 unweighted cases "Private educational institution" and 1 unweighted case "Other" have been excluded.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years who answered the questions in the FL module[A]	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school and have homework
Total[B]	**96.4**	**2,434**	**94.8**	**2,310**	**97.4**	**2,431**	**68.0**	**2,367**
Sex								
Male	96.7	1,308	92.5	1,234	97.7	1,307	71.7	1,278
Female	96.1	1,126	97.4	1,076	97.0	1,124	63.6	1,090
Area								
Urban	97.0	1,812	95.1	1,703	97.1	1,810	71.1	1,757
Rural	94.5	622	93.8	607	98.2	621	58.9	610
Region								
Brest	97.2	422	97.1	409	98.9	422	64.9	417
Vitebsk	97.9	272	94.9	246	99.2	271	67.0	269
Gomel	89.4	313	95.6	292	96.8	311	72.4	301
Grodno	97.5	324	94.8	313	98.4	324	74.8	319
Minsk City	98.6	480	96.4	450	96.1	480	77.2	462
Minsk	98.4	375	90.6	372	95.2	375	60.4	357
Mogilev	93.2	248	93.0	228	98.0	248	53.6	243
Age at beginning of school year								
6	96.8	184	99.1	159	81.0	184	92.7	149
7	99.5	315	98.7	304	95.0	315	86.7	299
8	99.5	323	97.7	315	99.8	322	89.7	321
9	92.8	338	95.6	321	98.1	338	73.8	331
10	96.0	349	96.7	333	99.5	349	70.0	348
11	94.7	265	91.6	238	99.2	262	71.1	260
12	97.5	289	90.4	276	100.0	289	43.9	289
13	97.7	261	91.6	255	99.3	261	37.9	259
14	88.1	111	86.4	108	100.0	111	23.4	111
Educational institution attendance[B]								
Preschool education level	*	26	*	15	*	26	*	14
Primary education level (grades 1-4)	97.1	1,213	97.7	1,162	96.0	1,213	84.4	1,165
Basic education level (grades 5-9)	95.6	1,192	91.8	1,133	99.7	1,192	51.5	1,188
Out-of-school	*	3	*	0	na	na	na	na

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years who answered the questions in the FL module[A]	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school and have homework
Mother's education[C]								
General basic	91.7	93	87.1	88	91.5	93	42.6	85
General secondary	97.2	290	95.6	284	97.4	290	65.2	282
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	94.9	1,083	94.9	1,019	97.8	1,082	64.2	1,058
Higher	98.3	968	95.2	919	97.5	965	75.3	941
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	97.3	111	92.8	95	90.9	108	78.6	99
Has no functional difficulty	96.3	2,322	94.9	2,215	97.7	2,322	67.5	2,268
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	89.8	432	95.1	420	98.4	431	55.9	425
Second	96.4	481	93.8	455	97.7	481	60.7	470
Middle	96.3	398	92.7	380	96.5	398	65.0	384
Fourth	99.8	561	94.3	533	97.8	559	74.7	547
Richest	98.1	562	97.4	521	96.4	562	79.1	542

[1] MICS indicator LN.18 – Availability of books at home.

[2] MICS indicator LN.19 – Reading habit at home.

[3] MICS indicator LN.21 – Support with homework.

[A] Module FL "Foundational learning skills".

[B] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded while categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

7.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).[97] Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.[98]

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.[99]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[100] with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (…) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.[101] National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1: Proportion of children: (a) in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex. Besides, in the tables LN.4.1A-Ssp and LN.4.2A-Ssp the indicators are presented separately for children attending grades 2-3, including parity indices (for sex, wealth and area) for the

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[97] CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education.* Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;
Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;
Spaull, N. "Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa." *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

[98] Stanovich, K. "Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy." *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

[99] Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

[100] LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force.* Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf.;
Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2.;
Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Leaning Assessments for Developing Countries.* Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf.

[101] Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam.* Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

SDG indicator 4.1.1(a), presented as SDG indicator 4.5.1 . Generally, a parity index in a range 0.97-1.03 is considered as reflecting parity between groups. The far an index from 1, the bigger disparity is between groups.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills (successfully completing three foundational reading tasks), by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills [1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
Total[1,A]	**90.3**	**88.5**	**87.0**	**80.2**	**1,234**	**94.4**	**89.9**	**86.8**	**85.0**	**1,076**	**92.2**	**89.2**	**86.9**	**82.4**	**1.06**	**2,310**
Area																
Urban	90.7	91.2	88.6	81.9	909	95.5	90.7	88.2	86.0	794	93.0	91.0	88.4	83.8	1.05	1,703
Rural	89.1	81.1	82.6	75.4	325	91.3	87.6	83.0	82.2	282	90.1	84.1	82.8	78.6	1.09	607
Region																
Brest	97.9	83.0	88.4	78.9	219	98.4	81.1	74.6	72.0	190	98.2	82.1	82.0	75.7	0.91	409
Vitebsk	93.7	95.5	89.3	86.9	147	95.4	95.8	92.7	92.7	98	94.4	95.6	90.7	89.2	1.07	246
Gomel	89.4	86.5	83.8	71.6	150	91.2	89.0	85.2	84.5	141	90.3	87.7	84.5	77.9	1.18	292
Grodno	67.5	76.4	72.3	61.7	160	88.3	81.7	84.8	80.3	153	77.7	79.0	78.4	70.8	1.30	313
Minsk City	94.7	98.8	98.4	94.4	238	97.3	96.4	95.2	95.1	212	95.9	97.7	96.9	94.7	1.01	450
Minsk	91.4	88.3	87.3	86.0	203	93.8	90.5	87.5	85.8	168	92.5	89.3	87.4	85.9	1.00	372
Mogilev	92.8	88.6	81.6	71.3	116	94.7	99.2	90.6	87.1	113	93.7	93.8	86.1	79.1	1.22	228
Age at beginning of school year																
6	70.1	78.2	71.4	60.4	94	76.9	73.7	56.4	50.2	64	72.9	76.4	65.3	56.3	0.83	159
7-8[2]	79.9	83.1	79.1	72.3	333	88.8	84.8	81.6	78.2	287	84.0	83.9	80.3	75.0	1.08	620
7	75.0	75.1	73.6	62.8	162	81.3	76.3	72.5	70.0	143	77.9	75.7	73.1	66.2	1.11	304
8	84.5	90.6	84.3	81.2	171	96.3	93.3	90.7	86.3	144	89.9	91.9	87.2	83.5	1.06	315
9	93.7	97.1	94.7	90.0	180	98.7	96.5	93.7	92.9	141	95.9	96.8	94.2	91.2	1.03	321
10	98.2	90.7	94.3	88.0	185	93.6	92.2	89.9	89.6	148	96.1	91.4	92.3	88.7	1.02	333
11	94.7	89.6	87.6	76.0	134	98.6	97.3	96.3	94.0	105	96.4	93.0	91.4	83.9	1.24	238
12	99.5	88.1	86.5	80.5	135	100.0	82.5	81.1	81.1	141	99.7	85.3	83.7	80.8	1.01	276
13	98.3	90.8	93.2	88.3	131	100.0	96.7	95.2	93.6	124	99.2	93.6	94.2	90.8	1.06	255
14	(99.6)	(98.4)	(99.6)	(98.4)	42	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.6)	(99.6)	66	99.8	99.4	99.6	99.1	(1.01)	108

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills (successfully completing three foundational reading tasks), by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills [1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
Educational institution attendance[B]																
Preschool education level	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	na	15
Primary education level	83.8	87.0	83.3	76.8	651	88.6	86.1	80.7	78.4	511	85.9	86.6	82.2	77.5	1.02	1,162
Grade 1	69.4	75.8	71.9	61.7	140	63.2	67.0	46.8	46.1	95	66.9	72.2	61.8	55.4	0.75	234
Grade 2-3[3,4]	83.7	87.4	83.8	77.3	327	94.8	90.0	88.1	84.5	269	88.7	88.6	85.7	80.5	1.09	596
Grade 2	83.1	82.4	82.5	73.4	152	94.2	87.3	87.3	84.3	148	88.5	84.8	84.8	78.8	1.15	300
Grade 3	84.2	91.7	84.9	80.7	175	95.7	93.3	89.2	84.7	121	88.9	92.4	86.7	82.3	1.05	296
Grade 4	95.0	94.6	91.2	87.2	184	93.4	91.1	88.9	88.1	148	94.3	93.1	90.2	87.6	1.01	332
Basic education level	98.3	91.0	92.5	85.3	571	99.7	94.0	92.4	91.5	561	99.0	92.5	92.4	88.4	1.07	1,133
Grade 5	97.2	90.6	96.2	85.5	170	100.0	87.3	84.9	84.8	174	98.6	88.9	90.5	85.2	0.99	343
Grade 6	96.8	90.6	90.6	81.8	114	98.5	97.3	96.2	93.8	102	97.6	93.7	93.3	87.5	1.15	215
Grade 7	99.2	90.1	86.5	81.7	147	100.0	96.5	95.0	95.0	134	99.6	93.2	90.5	88.0	1.16	281
Grade 8	99.8	91.2	95.0	90.1	112	100.0	96.4	94.8	93.1	115	99.9	93.9	94.9	91.6	1.03	228
Grade 9	*	*	*	*	29	*	*	*	*	37	(100.0)	(99.2)	(99.6)	(98.8)	*	66
Mother's education[C]																
General basic	(88.9)	(84.7)	(90.6)	(82.9)	33	(90.1)	(86.5)	(87.4)	(86.5)	55	89.7	85.9	88.6	85.2	(1.04)	88
General secondary	87.3	80.2	81.6	75.0	178	93.7	91.8	87.0	82.8	106	89.7	84.5	83.6	77.9	1.10	284
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	90.1	87.2	86.7	79.6	518	93.5	86.6	84.2	82.7	501	91.8	86.9	85.5	81.1	1.04	1,019
Higher	91.6	93.0	88.9	82.5	505	96.3	93.9	90.0	88.2	414	93.7	93.4	89.4	85.0	1.07	919

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills (successfully completing three foundational reading tasks), by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills [1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
Child's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	81.6	75.9	72.2	67.1	59	*	*	*	*	36	87.9	82.5	80.2	77.0	*	95
Has no functional difficulty	90.7	89.1	87.7	80.8	1,175	94.3	89.8	86.6	84.7	1,040	92.4	89.5	87.2	82.7	1.05	2,215
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	90.7	85.0	85.1	80.5	215	93.5	79.8	72.3	72.0	206	92.1	82.5	78.9	76.3	0.90	420
Second	87.1	81.4	81.4	74.4	240	97.4	95.9	92.9	91.6	215	92.0	88.3	86.8	82.6	1.23	455
Middle	94.9	93.9	92.1	89.4	240	92.0	88.2	90.2	87.6	140	93.8	91.8	91.4	88.7	0.98	380
Fourth	92.6	89.0	87.4	80.4	290	94.5	91.9	87.8	86.6	243	93.5	90.3	87.6	83.2	1.08	533
Richest	85.8	92.5	88.7	76.5	249	94.0	91.9	90.4	86.8	272	90.0	92.2	89.6	81.9	1.13	521

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14).

[2] MICS indicator LN.22b – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3).

[3] MICS indicator LN.22c – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1.

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[A] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[B] 1 unweighted case "Out-of-school" has been excluded.

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.4.1A-Ssp: Reading skills (children attending grades 2-3)

Percentage of children attending grades 2-3 who demonstrate foundational reading skills (successfully completing three foundational reading tasks), by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children attending grades 2-3	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children attending grades 2-3	Percentage of children who correctly			Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills [1,3,4,5]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[2]	Number of children attending grades 2-3
	Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				Read 90% of words in a story	Answered comprehension questions				
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
Total[1,2]	**83.7**	**87.4**	**83.8**	**77.3**	**327**	**94.8**	**90.0**	**88.1**	**84.5**	**269**	**88.7**	**88.6**	**85.7**	**80.5**	**1.09**	**596**
Area																
Urban	83.8	89.3	85.6	77.4	254	96.0	91.2	90.3	86.2	213	89.3	90.2	87.7	81.4	1.11	467
Rural	83.5	80.7	77.6	76.9	73	90.5	85.6	79.8	77.9	56	86.5	82.8	78.5	77.4	1.01	129
Child's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	25
Has no functional difficulty	84.9	88.7	85.3	78.5	311	94.7	89.7	87.7	84.0	260	89.3	89.2	86.4	81.0	1.07	571
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	92.2	92.0	88.3	88.1	67	(90.0)	(86.4)	(78.2)	(76.7)	43	91.3	89.8	84.3	83.6	(0.87)	110
Second	(47.5)	(54.7)	(41.2)	(38.5)	37	(97.9)	(95.7)	(94.3)	(92.8)	48	76.0	77.8	71.2	69.2	(2.41)	85
Middle	(91.1)	(90.5)	(93.0)	(87.3)	72	(95.6)	(87.3)	(95.6)	(87.3)	38	92.7	89.4	93.9	87.3	(1.00)	110
Fourth	(90.4)	(94.2)	(94.2)	(89.0)	75	95.2	80.9	77.2	72.5	56	92.5	88.5	87.0	82.0	(0.81)	130
Richest	80.3	89.5	81.6	65.8	77	94.9	95.9	93.6	90.4	83	87.9	92.8	87.8	78.6	1.31	160
Parity indices																
Wealth Poorest/Richest[3]	1.15	1.03	1.08	1.34	na	(0.95)	(0.90)	(0.84)	(0.85)	na	1.04	0.97	0.96	1.06	na	na
Area Rural/Urban[4]	1.00	0.90	0.91	0.99	na	0.94	0.94	0.88	0.90	na	0.97	0.92	0.90	0.95	na	na
Functional difficulty Has/Has no[5]	*	*	*	*	na	*	*	*	*	na	*	*	*	*	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22c – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1.

[2] MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[3] MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – reading, attending grade 2/3 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[4] MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – reading, attending grade 2/3 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[5] MICS indicator LN.11d – Parity indices – reading, attending grade 2/3 (functional difficulty); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills (successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks), by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1,A]	**90.1**	**92.8**	**82.7**	**78.8**	**72.2**	**1,234**	**91.5**	**92.7**	**83.5**	**78.3**	**72.8**	**1,076**	**90.8**	**92.8**	**83.1**	**78.6**	**72.5**	**1.01**	**2,310**
Area																			
Urban	90.7	92.5	84.7	80.6	73.9	909	91.7	92.5	84.7	81.1	75.4	794	91.1	92.5	84.7	80.8	74.6	1.02	1,703
Rural	88.6	93.7	77.1	74.0	67.4	325	90.9	93.3	80.1	70.2	65.4	282	89.7	93.5	78.5	72.2	66.5	0.97	607
Region																			
Brest	86.0	95.6	72.7	73.9	66.7	219	93.3	96.1	77.7	77.3	70.2	190	89.4	95.9	75.0	75.5	68.3	1.05	409
Vitebsk	90.3	95.3	91.7	80.9	75.2	147	86.8	86.3	85.0	77.5	71.6	98	88.9	91.7	89.0	79.6	73.8	0.95	246
Gomel	82.5	86.2	78.9	79.7	74.4	150	94.4	97.2	89.8	63.8	61.4	141	88.3	91.5	84.2	72.0	68.1	0.83	292
Grodno	86.3	85.4	80.7	74.9	66.6	160	87.3	90.8	81.6	76.8	69.8	153	86.8	88.0	81.1	75.8	68.2	1.05	313
Minsk City	98.2	97.6	93.1	88.2	82.7	238	92.0	89.3	85.4	85.9	81.9	212	95.3	93.7	89.5	87.1	82.3	0.99	450
Minsk	93.7	93.3	80.3	80.0	71.9	203	92.5	95.0	85.2	81.6	79.4	168	93.1	94.1	82.5	80.7	75.3	1.10	372
Mogilev	90.1	92.3	80.4	68.5	62.3	116	91.8	92.7	80.7	81.3	69.3	113	91.0	92.5	80.5	74.8	65.7	1.11	228
Age at beginning of school year																			
6	46.2	54.5	38.7	45.3	24.2	94	28.0	48.4	26.0	25.5	17.3	64	38.8	52.0	33.5	37.3	21.4	0.72	159
7-8[2]	82.8	88.2	73.2	69.5	57.4	333	85.2	84.5	73.0	72.2	58.8	287	83.9	86.5	73.1	70.8	58.1	1.02	620
7	74.0	79.1	64.4	62.4	47.7	162	72.6	74.8	62.9	64.0	49.0	143	73.4	77.1	63.7	63.1	48.3	1.03	304
8	91.2	96.8	81.5	76.3	66.5	171	97.7	94.1	83.0	80.3	68.6	144	94.2	95.6	82.2	78.1	67.5	1.03	315
9	97.8	99.2	94.6	88.8	84.0	180	97.9	99.8	95.2	71.8	68.6	141	97.8	99.5	94.9	81.4	77.3	0.82	321
10	99.1	99.5	85.6	85.9	80.6	185	100.0	99.8	95.7	87.0	85.4	148	99.5	99.6	90.1	86.4	82.7	1.06	333
11	98.4	98.4	95.1	81.0	79.2	134	100.0	100.0	96.1	90.5	86.9	105	99.1	99.1	95.5	85.2	82.6	1.10	238
12	100.0	99.8	91.1	86.7	86.7	135	100.0	100.0	80.6	76.9	76.0	141	100.0	99.9	85.7	81.7	81.2	0.88	276
13	95.3	98.6	91.4	89.2	88.4	131	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.1	98.1	124	97.6	99.3	94.8	93.5	93.1	1.11	255
14	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.6)	(89.5)	(89.5)	42	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.3)	(96.4)	(90.9)	66	100.0	100.0	94.5	93.7	90.4	(1.02)	108

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills (successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks), by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Educational institution attendance[B]																			
Preschool education level	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	na	15
Primary education level	83.7	88.1	75.4	73.4	62.1	651	82.8	85.4	74.8	66.0	56.6	511	83.3	86.9	75.1	70.2	59.7	0.91	1,162
Grade 1	46.6	61.4	32.5	48.7	23.8	140	37.5	48.0	21.4	34.4	15.5	95	42.9	56.0	28.0	43.0	20.4	0.65	234
Grade 2-3[3,4]	91.6	93.4	84.3	75.5	66.1	327	89.5	90.8	82.1	75.3	65.7	269	90.6	92.3	83.3	75.4	65.9	0.99	596
Grade 2	84.4	89.4	81.9	69.5	59.1	152	82.6	88.1	79.3	70.7	63.0	148	83.5	88.7	80.6	70.1	61.0	1.07	300
Grade 3	97.8	97.0	86.3	80.9	72.2	175	97.8	94.1	85.7	80.8	69.0	121	97.8	95.8	86.0	80.9	70.9	0.96	296
Grade 4	97.7	98.8	92.0	88.4	84.0	184	99.6	99.6	95.5	69.5	66.3	148	98.5	99.2	93.6	80.0	76.1	0.79	332
Basic education level	98.9	99.5	91.9	86.2	85.0	571	100.0	100.0	92.0	89.9	88.0	561	99.5	99.7	91.9	88.0	86.5	1.03	1,133
Grade 5	100.0	99.4	89.0	88.2	86.3	170	100.0	100.0	83.9	82.5	79.9	174	100.0	99.7	86.4	85.3	83.1	0.93	343
Grade 6	98.4	98.4	92.9	77.0	74.9	114	100.0	100.0	98.2	89.8	88.3	102	99.2	99.2	95.4	83.1	81.3	1.18	215
Grade 7	99.7	99.8	91.9	85.5	85.4	147	100.0	100.0	94.5	91.6	90.7	134	99.9	99.9	93.1	88.4	87.9	1.06	281
Grade 8	96.4	100.0	93.1	90.3	89.6	112	100.0	100.0	98.3	98.0	98.0	115	98.2	100.0	95.8	94.2	93.8	1.09	228
Grade 9	*	*	*	*	*	29	*	*	*	*	*	37	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.3)	(95.6)	(90.1)	*	66
Mother's education[C]																			
General basic	(88.8)	(88.8)	(81.1)	(61.2)	(59.9)	33	(86.8)	(90.6)	(67.3)	(64.1)	(61.9)	55	87.6	89.9	72.5	63.0	61.2	(1.03)	88
General secondary	85.3	94.5	67.5	64.2	55.5	178	84.9	88.9	78.5	81.9	72.0	106	85.2	92.4	71.6	70.8	61.7	1.30	284
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	90.3	94.0	82.8	81.0	76.0	518	93.5	94.7	84.4	71.3	68.0	501	91.9	94.4	83.6	76.3	72.0	0.89	1,019
Higher	91.7	91.3	88.0	82.9	75.0	505	91.3	91.6	85.8	87.6	80.2	414	91.6	91.4	87.0	85.0	77.3	1.07	919

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills (successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks), by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Child's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	91.4	85.5	86.4	72.6	65.2	59	*	*	*	*	*	36	93.5	83.3	82.6	77.9	66.1	*	95
Has no functional difficulty	90.1	93.2	82.5	79.1	72.5	1,175	91.3	93.2	83.7	78.0	72.9	1,040	90.6	93.2	83.1	78.6	72.7	1.01	2,215
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	87.4	91.7	68.7	68.9	61.4	215	87.5	91.9	69.4	50.1	46.5	206	87.5	91.8	69.0	59.7	54.1	0.76	420
Second	89.6	93.1	82.2	79.7	74.2	240	97.3	98.2	89.9	89.8	83.8	215	93.3	95.5	85.8	84.5	78.8	1.13	455
Middle	93.3	94.2	91.1	87.6	81.8	240	95.9	94.1	90.3	79.7	73.9	140	94.3	94.2	90.8	84.7	78.9	0.90	380
Fourth	92.0	97.3	85.5	82.3	72.8	290	89.6	91.4	84.7	84.8	80.6	243	90.9	94.6	85.1	83.4	76.4	1.11	533
Richest	87.6	86.9	83.8	74.1	69.4	249	89.1	89.5	84.6	83.9	76.2	272	88.4	88.3	84.3	79.2	73.0	1.10	521

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14).

[2] MICS indicator LN.22e – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3).

[3] MICS indicator LN.22f – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1.

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[A] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[B] 1 unweighted case "Out-of-school" has been excluded.

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.4.2A-Ssp: Numeracy skills (children attending grades 2-3)

Percentage of children attending grades 2-3 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills (successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks), by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children attending grades 2-3	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children attending grades 2-3	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills [1,3,4,5]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[2]	Number of children attending grades 2-3
	Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimi-nation	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1,2]	**91.6**	**93.4**	**84.3**	**75.5**	**66.1**	**327**	**89.5**	**90.8**	**82.1**	**75.3**	**65.7**	**269**	**90.6**	**92.3**	**83.3**	**75.4**	**65.9**	**0.99**	**596**
Area																			
Urban	94.9	93.2	89.9	78.8	71.6	254	90.7	91.6	85.4	81.3	70.0	213	93.0	92.5	87.9	79.9	70.9	0.98	467
Rural	80.1	94.2	64.5	64.3	46.8	73	84.7	87.7	69.6	52.5	49.7	56	82.1	91.4	66.8	59.2	48.1	1.06	129
Child's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Has no functional difficulty	91.2	94.4	83.8	75.7	67.0	311	89.1	92.9	84.0	74.8	67.1	260	90.3	93.7	83.9	75.3	67.0	1.00	571
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	81.9	89.2	68.5	71.8	51.9	67	(82.0)	(84.0)	(69.7)	(48.6)	(44.6)	43	81.9	87.2	68.9	62.6	49.0	(0.86)	110
Second	(85.5)	(96.2)	(69.5)	(51.8)	(50.9)	37	(93.4)	(95.8)	(92.3)	(82.7)	(79.7)	48	90.0	96.0	82.4	69.2	67.2	(1.57)	85
Middle	(96.1)	(93.6)	(94.3)	(88.5)	(76.8)	72	(94.5)	(95.2)	(78.9)	(72.9)	(63.6)	38	95.5	94.2	88.9	83.1	72.2	(0.83)	110
Fourth	(93.2)	(100.0)	(95.2)	(83.1)	(76.3)	75	84.1	91.8	80.7	77.2	64.0	56	89.3	96.5	89.0	80.6	71.0	(0.84)	130
Richest	97.1	89.3	85.0	70.9	65.7	77	92.4	88.8	85.2	84.7	70.8	83	94.7	89.0	85.1	78.1	68.4	1.08	160
Parity indices																			
Wealth Poorest/Richest[2]	0.84	1.00	0.81	1.01	0.79	na	(0.89)	(0.95)	(0.82)	(0.57)	(0.63)	na	0.87	0.98	0.81	0.80	0.72	na	na
Area Rural/Urban[3]	0.84	1.01	0.72	0.82	0.65	na	0.93	0.96	0.82	0.65	0.71	na	0.88	0.99	0.76	0.74	0.68	na	na
Functional difficulty Has/Has no[5]	*	*	*	*	*	na	*	*	*	*	*	na	*	*	*	*	*	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22f – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1.

[2] MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[3] MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[4] MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

[5] MICS indicator LN.11d – Parity indices – reading, attending grade 2/3 (functional difficulty); SDG indicator 4.5.1.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

8 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

8.1 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[102] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the 2019 Belarus MICS, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month preceding the survey and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

[102] Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced					Number of children
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method [1]	
			Any	Severe[A]		
Total	**40.3**	**51.1**	**25.7**	**0.4**	**57.0**	**6,077**
Sex						
Male	38.3	53.5	28.1	0.6	59.2	3,137
Female	42.4	48.6	23.1	0.2	54.6	2,940
Area						
Urban	39.7	52.1	26.1	0.5	57.6	4,590
Rural	42.3	48.1	24.4	0.1	55.1	1,487
Region						
Brest	33.2	60.5	26.7	0.5	65.9	958
Vitebsk	37.1	56.3	29.1	0.3	61.0	710
Gomel	47.5	45.8	18.4	0.0	50.6	799
Grodno	30.5	58.8	36.2	0.4	66.0	721
Minsk City	46.9	42.2	22.6	0.9	48.6	1,311
Minsk	54.5	35.4	17.7	0.2	42.1	930
Mogilev	22.7	70.6	35.1	0.1	75.8	648
Age						
1-2	45.3	37.2	29.3	0.2	46.9	1,395
3-4	36.9	52.2	39.3	0.4	62.2	1,515
5-9	40.3	56.0	23.5	0.5	59.4	1,724
10-14	39.2	57.6	10.4	0.4	58.4	1,443
Mother's education[B]						
General basic	30.0	62.5	28.8	0.0	69.1	216
General secondary	42.7	47.3	27.3	1.2	54.6	648
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	39.1	53.1	26.3	0.4	58.5	2,537
Higher	41.7	49.4	24.4	0.2	55.1	2,674
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)						
Has functional difficulty	24.4	68.4	31.2	0.1	71.2	199
Has no functional difficulty	39.9	53.3	26.0	0.4	58.8	5,220
Mother's functional difficulties[C]						
Has functional difficulty	(19.3)	(72.4)	(25.4)	(0.0)	(73.5)	46
Has no functional difficulty	40.1	51.3	25.9	0.4	57.3	5,917
No information	61.0	34.7	11.7	0.0	36.1	114
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	42.0	50.1	26.2	0.0	56.4	952
Second	39.5	51.4	23.4	0.2	57.3	1,117
Middle	39.3	53.9	25.8	0.1	59.4	964
Fourth	41.5	50.4	26.5	0.8	55.5	1,412
Richest	39.4	50.6	26.0	0.6	57.0	1,632

[1] MICS indicator PR.2 – Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1.

[A] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could.

[B] 2 unweighted cases "None" and 2 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-59 years in selected households.

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

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers / caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up a child properly, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of mothers / caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers / caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total[A]	**9.4**	**4,748**
Area		
Urban	8.6	3,638
Rural	12.1	1,111
Region		
Brest	11.2	722
Vitebsk	9.0	570
Gomel	3.5	611
Grodno	11.6	537
Minsk City	6.0	1,036
Minsk	15.1	772
Mogilev	10.7	499
Age		
<25	10.1	244
25-34	8.0	2,166
35-49	10.9	2,241
50+	(6.9)	98
Education[B]		
General basic	20.4	154
General secondary	14.3	500
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	8.6	1,986
Higher	8.3	2,107
Functional difficulties[C]		
Has functional difficulty	(13.0)	39
Has no functional difficulty	9.5	4,596
No information	6.3	113
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	12.1	721
Second	10.6	867
Middle	10.3	777
Fourth	7.0	1,102
Richest	8.6	1,281

[A] The background characteristic "Sex" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Male".

[B] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[C] The disaggregate of Functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-59 years in selected households.

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

8.2 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when the duration of work is above a certain time threshold for specific age or they are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States 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 Republic of Belarus ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the ILO's Minimum Age Convention No. 138 and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182.

In order to implement the above provisions of the Conventions, a number of regulatory legal acts were adopted that regulate child employment and labour. For instance, Article 21 of the Labour Code of the Republic of Belarus established the minimum employment age at 16 years. A labour contract can be made with a written consent of one of the parents (adoptive parents or caretakers) and a person who reached the age of 14 years for the performance of light work, not causing any harm to health and not interfering with the educational process.

The labour legislation for persons under 18 prohibits the performance of work in harmful and/or hazardous labour conditions, underground and mining operations, lifting and carrying of heavy weights manually, if the specified upper limits are exceeded. The list of work operations prohibited for persons under 18 is also approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Belarus.

In addition, the labour legislation specifies a number of benefits for persons under 18: shorter working hours, prohibition of work during night-time and overtime work, mandatory medical examination before employment and subsequent mandatory medical examinations every year, and others.

The child labour module in the 2019 Belarus MICS was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family business) and domestic work (household chores such as shopping for the household, cooking, washing dishes or cleaning around the house, caring for children, caring for someone old or sick as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).[103,104,105]

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week preceding the survey for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

[103] 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

[104] UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

[105] The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more;
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more;
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more.

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11: 21 hours or more;
ii. age 12-14: 21 hours or more;
iii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours.

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 Is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour a week	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in economic activity		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in economic activity		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Less than 14 hours a week	For 14 hours or more a week		Less than 43 hours a week	For 43 hours or more a week	
Total[A]	**6.5**	**2,381**	**18.7**	**0.0**	**786**	**19.8**	**0.0**	**687**
Sex								
Male	7.2	1,302	17.6	0.0	390	26.4	0.0	323
Female	5.7	1,080	19.8	0.0	396	13.9	0.0	364
Area								
Urban	4.1	1,852	8.2	0.0	537	7.4	0.0	498
Rural	15.2	529	41.4	0.0	249	52.3	0.0	189
Region								
Brest	12.1	341	29.3	0.0	173	43.8	0.0	130
Vitebsk	9.7	282	24.0	0.0	75	28.6	0.0	72
Gomel	0.0	346	5.3	0.0	69	4.1	0.0	118
Grodno	7.7	276	28.9	0.0	112	22.7	0.0	89
Minsk City	2.1	522	1.5	0.0	142	2.1	0.0	106
Minsk	9.7	360	20.1	0.0	139	27.0	0.0	96
Mogilev	7.6	255	16.1	0.0	76	(6.3)	(0.0)	75
School attendance								
Attending[B]	6.6	2,340	18.7	0.0	786	19.6	0.0	682
Not attending	(3.6)	41	-	-	0	*	*	5
Mother's education[C]								
General basic	35.5	74	(20.8)	(0.0)	45	*	*	28
General secondary	8.3	283	(35.3)	(0.0)	86	(33.6)	(0.0)	92
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	5.7	1,017	22.1	0.0	381	18.8	0.0	367
Higher	4.8	1,007	8.6	0.0	275	12.5	0.0	199

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour a week	Number of children age 5-11 years	**Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in economic activity**		Number of children age 12-14 years	**Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in economic activity**		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Less than 14 hours a week	For 14 hours or more a week		Less than 43 hours a week	For 43 hours or more a week	
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	5.9	119	(8.1)	(0.0)	44	*	*	25
Has no functional difficulty	6.6	2,263	19.3	0.0	741	20.2	0.0	662
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	14.7	363	41.6	0.0	158	36.0	0.0	147
Second	12.6	448	30.6	0.0	177	41.5	0.0	113
Middle	2.1	376	4.2	0.0	146	8.1	0.0	104
Fourth	2.0	597	6.4	0.0	154	7.7	0.0	179
Richest	4.3	597	7.3	0.0	150	9.4	0.0	143

[A] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties” and "No information".

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.

[C] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" for children age 5-11 years and 3 unweighted cases of "No information" for children age 15-17 years identified in this survey as emancipated have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

– denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores[A] during the previous week, by age groups, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in household chores		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in household chores		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Less than 21 hours a week	For 21 hours or more a week		Less than 21 hours a week	For 21 hours or more a week	
Total[B]	**71.5**	**0.1**	**2,381**	**94.1**	**0.0**	**786**
Sex						
Male	70.8	0.1	1,302	93.8	0.0	390
Female	72.2	0.0	1,080	94.4	0.0	396
Area						
Urban	71.0	0.0	1,852	92.9	0.0	537
Rural	72.9	0.3	529	96.7	0.0	249
Region						
Brest	71.7	0.5	341	99.0	0.0	173
Vitebsk	80.3	0.0	282	88.8	0.0	75
Gomel	67.6	0.0	346	88.5	0.0	69
Grodno	79.4	0.0	276	98.7	0.0	112
Minsk City	69.4	0.0	522	87.3	0.0	142
Minsk	60.1	0.0	360	94.2	0.0	139
Mogilev	78.2	0.0	255	99.3	0.0	76
School attendance						
Attending[C]	72.2	0.1	2,340	94.1	0.0	786
Not attending	(30.0)	(0.0)	41	-	-	0
Mother's education[D]						
General basic	78.1	0.0	74	(98.8)	(0.0)	45
General secondary	71.8	0.6	283	(91.7)	(0.0)	86
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	70.5	0.0	1,017	96.1	0.0	381
Higher	71.8	0.0	1,007	91.3	0.0	275
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	56.0	0.0	119	(92.9)	(0.0)	44
Has no functional difficulty	72.3	0.1	2,263	94.2	0.0	741
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	73.7	0.4	363	99.0	0.0	158
Second	68.6	0.0	448	96.8	0.0	177
Middle	68.3	0.0	376	90.8	0.0	146
Fourth	71.8	0.0	597	89.9	0.0	154
Richest	73.9	0.0	597	93.3	0.0	150

[A] Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

[B] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties" and "No information".

[C] Includes attendance to early childhood education.

[D] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" for children age 5-11 years have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

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

– denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week		Percentage of children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week		Total child labour[1,A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	**9.6**	**4.0**	**77.1**	**0.1**	**4.1**	**3,853**
Sex						
Male	10.8	4.6	76.1	0.1	4.7	2,014
Female	8.3	3.4	78.1	0.0	3.4	1,839
Area						
Urban	4.1	2.6	75.9	0.0	2.6	2,887
Rural	26.1	8.3	80.5	0.2	8.5	967
Region						
Brest	19.4	6.4	80.9	0.3	6.7	645
Vitebsk	12.9	6.4	82.1	0.0	6.4	429
Gomel	3.5	0.0	71.1	0.0	0.0	533
Grodno	15.7	4.4	85.0	0.0	4.4	477
Minsk City	0.6	1.5	73.2	0.0	1.5	769
Minsk	11.7	5.9	69.6	0.0	5.9	595
Mogilev	5.7	4.8	83.1	0.0	4.8	406
Age						
5-11	3.7	6.5	71.5	0.1	6.6	2,381
12-14	18.7	0.0	94.1	0.0	0.0	786
15-17	19.8	0.0	na	na	0.0	687
School attendance						
Attending[B]	9.7	4.0	77.7	0.1	4.1	3,808
Not attending	(4.5)	(3.2)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	46
Mother's education[C]						
General basic	14.8	17.9	85.9	0.0	17.9	147
General secondary	16.1	5.1	76.4	0.4	5.4	458
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	11.1	3.3	77.5	0.0	3.3	1,765
Higher	5.3	3.2	76.0	0.0	3.2	1,480
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	4.2	3.7	66.0	0.0	3.7	188
Has no functional difficulty	9.9	4.0	77.7	0.1	4.1	3,666
Mother's functional difficulties[D]						
Has functional difficulty	(1.7)	(0.6)	(90.2)	(0.0)	(0.6)	39
Has no functional difficulty	9.1	4.1	76.6	0.1	4.1	3,589
No information	18.9	3.5	87.2	0.0	3.5	226
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	21.7	8.0	81.4	0.3	8.2	667
Second	20.0	7.6	76.6	0.0	7.6	739
Middle	2.5	1.3	74.6	0.0	1.3	627
Fourth	3.1	1.3	75.5	0.0	1.3	930
Richest	3.7	2.9	77.8	0.0	2.9	891

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 – Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1.

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.

[C] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded for number of children age 5-17 years and 3 unweighted cases "No information" have been excluded for number of children age 15-17 years identified in this survey as emancipated while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-59 years in selected households.

na – not applicable.

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

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children engaged in		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions								Total hazardous work	Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions [A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other harmful and dangerous conditions			
Total	**4.0**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**5.1**	**3,853**
Sex													
Male	4.6	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.2	6.5	2,014
Female	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.7	1,839
Area													
Urban	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	2.9	2,887
Rural	8.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	3.4	11.8	967
Region													
Brest	6.4	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	8.6	645
Vitebsk	6.4	0.0	2.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.8	10.0	429
Gomel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	533
Grodno	4.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.5	477
Minsk City	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.7	769
Minsk	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.0	595
Mogilev	4.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.9	406
Age													
5-11	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.0	2,381
12-14	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	2.0	2.0	786
15-17	0.0	na	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	687
School attendance													
Attending [B]	4.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	5.2	3,808
Not attending	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(3.2)	46

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children engaged in		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions								Total hazardous work	Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions [A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other harmful and dangerous conditions			
Mother's education[C]													
General basic	17.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	20.7	147
General secondary	5.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.1	458
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	3.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.6	4.4	1,765
Higher	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	4.2	1,480
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	188
Has no functional difficulty	4.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	5.2	3,666
Mother's functional difficulties[D]													
Has functional difficulty	(0.6)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(1.8)	39
Has no functional difficulty	4.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	5.2	3,589
No information	3.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.1	226
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.0	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.5	10.7	667
Second	7.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.1	9.2	739
Middle	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.8	627
Fourth	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.9	930
Richest	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.3	891

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children engaged in		**Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions**								Total hazardous work	Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions [A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other harmful and dangerous conditions			

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.

[C] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded for number of children age 5-17 years and 3 unweighted cases "No information" have been excluded for number of children age 15-17 years identified in this survey as emancipated while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-59 years in selected households.

na – not applicable.

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

8.3 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[106] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet, remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

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 actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[107]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services[108,109]. In addition, 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.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M-Ssp present the information about women age 15-49 years and men age 15-49(59) years married before ages 15 and 18 years, and also the data about adolescent girls and boys aged 15-19 who are currently married or in union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M-Ssp present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

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[106] All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

[107] Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.;
Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

[108] Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

[109] Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child 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 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women	Percentage currently married / in union[3]	Number of women
Total	**0.2**	**5,521**	**0.2**	**6.0**	**5,051**	**0.1**	**4.7**	**458**	**3.5**	**470**
Area										
Urban	0.2	4,339	0.2	5.2	3,962	0.0	3.8	372	3.5	376
Rural	0.1	1,182	0.1	8.9	1,088	0.6	8.6	87	3.6	94
Region										
Brest	0.0	790	0.0	5.9	706	0.0	1.9	67	1.1	84
Vitebsk	0.4	670	0.5	5.6	606	0.0	20.3	38	(3.6)	65
Gomel	0.1	753	0.2	7.7	693	0.4	5.4	51	4.1	60
Grodno	0.1	665	0.1	7.3	600	0.6	2.2	54	2.9	65
Minsk City	0.2	1,176	0.2	4.2	1,115	0.0	2.8	128	(6.9)	61
Minsk	0.1	838	0.1	6.0	754	0.0	2.5	69	3.6	84
Mogilev	0.3	630	0.3	6.7	577	0.0	6.7	52	(3.2)	53
Age										
15-19	0.0	470	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	470
15-17	0.0	345	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	345
18-19	0.0	125	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.2	125
20-24	0.1	458	0.1	4.7	458	0.1	4.7	458	na	na
25-29	0.1	730	0.1	4.1	730	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	0.3	960	0.3	3.4	960	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	0.3	989	0.3	6.3	989	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	0.0	955	0.0	8.1	955	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	0.2	959	0.2	8.3	959	na	na	na	na	na

Table PR.4.1W: Child 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 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women	Percentage currently married / in union[3]	Number of women
Education[A]										
General basic	0.2	230	0.4	14.2	142	*	*	2	0.2	88
General secondary	0.4	676	0.7	14.5	462	(0.0)	(27.9)	30	0.1	214
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.2	2,388	0.2	6.6	2,263	0.0	4.6	204	9.8	125
Higher	0.1	2,225	0.1	3.0	2,181	0.0	1.0	222	(8.7)	44
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	71	0.0	5.6	71	*	*	3	-	0
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	5,105	0.2	6.0	4,980	0.1	4.7	456	13.2	125
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	847	0.0	10.3	772	0.4	10.1	53	1.5	76
Second	0.6	961	0.7	6.9	878	0.5	5.0	59	5.7	83
Middle	0.1	1,019	0.1	5.8	942	0.0	2.5	118	8.8	78
Fourth	0.2	1,304	0.2	4.3	1,186	0.0	2.8	127	1.4	118
Richest	0.0	1,389	0.0	4.5	1,273	0.0	6.7	100	1.9	116

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1.

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1.

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 – Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union.

[A] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded for women age 15-49 years and 20-49 years; 1 unweighted case "None" have been excluded for women age 20-24 years while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

– denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

Table PR.4.1M-Ssp: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49(59) and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Men age 15-49(59) years		Men age 20-49(59) years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men	Percentage currently married / in union[2]	Number of men
Total (15-59)	**0.3**	**2,765**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**2.599**	**0.0**	**1.6**	**212**	**1.3**	**166**
Total (15-49)[A]	**0.3**	**2,066**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**1,899**	**0.0**	**1.6**	**212**	**1.3**	**166**
Area										
Urban	0.2	1,639	0.3	1.2	1,518	0.0	1.9	178	1.7	121
Rural	0.5	426	0.6	2.1	381	(0.0)	(0.0)	34	(0.0)	45
Region										
Brest	0.0	287	0.0	1.0	256	*	*	18	(0.0)	31
Vitebsk	0.0	244	0.0	1.6	223	*	*	15	*	21
Gomel	0.6	299	0.7	1.7	273	(0.0)	(5.6)	34	*	26
Grodno	0.6	261	0.6	2.2	238	(0.0)	(0.0)	38	*	23
Minsk City	0.0	461	0.0	0.5	431	(0.0)	(0.0)	62	*	30
Minsk	0.0	284	0.0	1.3	262	*	*	22	*	22
Mogilev	1.1	230	1.2	2.4	217	*	*	24	*	13
Age										
15-19	0.0	166	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	166
15-17	0.0	100	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	100
18-19	0.0	66	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.1	66
20-24	0.0	212	0.0	1.6	212	0.0	1.6	212	na	na
25-29	0.1	293	0.1	0.4	293	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	0.5	364	0.5	2.3	364	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	0.7	347	0.7	1.4	347	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	0.5	321	0.5	1.0	321	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	0.0	362	0.0	1.4	362	na	na	na	na	na

Table PR.4.1M-Ssp: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49(59) and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Men age 15-49(59) years		Men age 20-49(59) years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men	Percentage currently married / in union[2]	Number of men
Education[B]										
General basic	0.0	99	0.0	0.3	73	*	*	2	(0.0)	26
General secondary	0.4	277	0.5	3.1	238	*	*	7	(0.0)	40
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.3	1,022	0.3	1.3	938	0.0	0.0	113	0.6	84
Higher	0.3	668	0.3	1.1	650	0.0	3.5	89	*	17
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.4	346	0.4	0.8	315	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	(0.0)	31
Second	0.5	343	0.5	1.5	314	(0.0)	(0.0)	35	(0.0)	29
Middle	0.7	400	0.7	2.2	364	(0.0)	(0.0)	46	(4.4)	36
Fourth	0.1	452	0.1	1.2	416	(0.0)	(3.2)	55	(0.0)	36
Richest	0.0	524	0.0	1.2	489	(0.0)	(3.3)	50	(1.5)	35

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1.

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1.

[2] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union.

[A] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[B] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded for men age 15-49 and 20-49 years while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**0.2**	**4,339**	**5.2**	**3,962**	**0.1**	**1,182**	**8.9**	**1,088**	**0.2**	**5,521**	**6.0**	**5,051**
Age												
15-19	0.0	376	na	na	0.0	94	na	na	0.0	470	na	na
15-17	0.0	268	na	na	0.0	78	na	na	0.0	345	na	na
18-19	0.0	109	na	na	(0.0)	16	na	na	0.0	125	na	na
20-24	0.0	372	3.8	372	0.6	87	8.6	87	0.1	458	4.7	458
25-29	0.1	610	4.0	610	0.2	121	4.4	121	0.1	730	4.1	730
30-34	0.3	762	2.6	762	0.2	198	6.7	198	0.3	960	3.4	960
35-39	0.4	800	5.8	800	0.0	189	8.0	189	0.3	989	6.3	989
40-44	0.0	729	6.5	729	0.0	225	13.5	225	0.0	955	8.1	955
45-49	0.2	690	7.8	690	0.0	269	9.5	269	0.2	959	8.3	959

na – not applicable.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table PR.4.2M-Ssp: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49(59) years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49(59) years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49(59) years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49(59) years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49(59) years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49(59) years
Total (15-59 years)	**0.2**	**2,115**	**1.0**	**1,995**	**0.8**	**650**	**2.1**	**604**	**0.3**	**2,765**	**1.2**	**2,599**
Total (15-49 years)	**0.2**	**1,639**	**1.2**	**1,518**	**0.5**	**426**	**2.1**	**381**	**0.3**	**2,066**	**1.4**	**1,899**
Age												
15-19	0.0	121	na	na	(0.0)	45	na	na	0.0	166	na	na
15-17	0.0	68	na	na	(0.0)	32	na	na	0.0	100	na	na
18-19	(0.0)	53	na	na	*	13	na	na	0.0	66	na	na
20-24	0.0	178	1.9	178	(0.0)	34	(0.0)	34	0.0	212	1.6	212
25-29	0.0	244	0.1	244	0.3	49	2.1	49	0.1	293	0.4	293
30-34	0.5	309	1.8	309	0.7	55	5.4	55	0.5	364	2.3	364
35-39	0.9	276	1.6	276	0.0	70	0.8	70	0.7	347	1.4	347
40-44	0.0	259	0.6	259	2.5	62	2.5	62	0.5	321	1.0	321
45-49	0.0	252	1.3	252	0.0	110	1.7	110	0.0	362	1.4	362
50-54	0,0	259	0,0	259	2,9	110	3,0	110	0,9	370	1,0	370
55-59	0,0	217	0,0	217	0,0	113	1,5	113	0,0	330	0,7	330

na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married / in union age 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of currently married / in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married / in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older [1]	Total	
Total[B]	**9.8**	**63.0**	**24.2**	**3.0**	**100.0**	**249**
Area						
Urban	11.1	63.2	23.3	2.4	100.0	200
Rural	4.0	62.6	28.1	5.2	100.0	48
Region						
Brest	6.0	74.4	17.7	1.9	100.0	36
Vitebsk	(17.5)	(44.4)	(33.3)	(4.8)	100.0	20
Gomel	(14.4)	(48.8)	(32.2)	(4.5)	100.0	27
Grodno	(7.8)	(67.4)	(17.3)	(7.4)	100.0	29
Minsk City	5.7	81.5	12.9	0.0	100.0	71
Minsk	14.5	50.9	29.0	5.7	100.0	35
Mogilev	(11.0)	(41.8)	(45.8)	(1.3)	100.0	32
Education[C]						
General basic	*	*	*	*	*	2
General secondary	(1.6)	(54.0)	(35.3)	(9.1)	100.0	19
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	10.6	61.9	23.3	4.3	100.0	114
Higher	10.3	65.6	23.5	0.7	100.0	114
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.3	63.3	28.1	4.4	100.0	27
Second	2.2	69.9	23.4	4.5	100.0	29
Middle	9.5	60.7	25.7	4.1	100.0	76
Fourth	16.6	65.4	15.7	2.3	100.0	64
Richest	8.7	59.7	31.0	0.6	100.0	52

[1] MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24).

[A] Data for women aged 15-19 are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases. MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19) is not shown in the table because it is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

[B] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

8.4 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services[110].

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M-Ssp present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M-Ssp show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M-Ssp expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Tables PR6.4W and PR6.4M-Ssp indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

[110] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who were victims of						Percentage of women who experienced physical violence of robbery and/or assault			Number of women
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Total	**1.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**2.0**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**5,521**
Area										
Urban	1.4	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.8	0.2	4,339
Rural	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	1,182
Region										
Brest	2.5	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.3	0.3	790
Vitebsk	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.1	670
Gomel	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.2	2.2	1.4	0.2	753
Grodno	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.8	0.3	665
Minsk City	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.2	1,176
Minsk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	838
Mogilev	2.4	0.8	0.1	2.5	1.2	0.3	3.6	1.7	0.6	630
Age										
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	470
15-17	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	345
18-19	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	125
20-24	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.5	3.0	0.5	0.5	458
25-29	1.7	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.6	730
30-34	1.6	0.6	0.1	2.5	0.9	0.2	3.3	1.3	0.3	960
35-39	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.1	989
40-44	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	2.4	0.6	0.1	955
45-49	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	959

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who were victims of						Percentage of women who experienced physical violence of robbery and/or assault			Number of women
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Education[C]										
General basic	1.6	0.3	0.2	2.2	1.7	0.1	3.7	1.8	0.4	230
General secondary	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.3	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.3	2,388
Higher	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.2	2,225
Functional difficulties (age 18-59 years)										
Has functional difficulty	5.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.6	0.0	10.6	4.6	0.0	71
Has no functional difficulty	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.3	5,105
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.0	0.5	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.2	3.0	1.4	0.5	847
Second	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	961
Middle	1.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.7	0.3	1,019
Fourth	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.3	1,304
Richest	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	1,389

[1] MICS indicator PR.12 – Experience of robbery and assault.

[A] robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".
[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.
[C] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

Table PR.6.1M-Ssp: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who were victims of						Percentage of men who experienced physical violence of robbery and/or assault			Number of men
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1,2]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Total (15-59 years)[2]	**1.2**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**2.9**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[C]	**1.1**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**2.9**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**2,066**
Area										
Urban	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.1	2.6	1.5	0.3	1,639
Rural	1.0	0.6	0.1	2.8	1.1	0.4	3.8	1.7	0.5	426
Region										
Brest	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.7	1.8	0.0	3.7	2.0	0.9	287
Vitebsk	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.6	1.3	0.6	3.1	1.4	0.6	244
Gomel	1.6	0.8	0.0	3.9	2.2	0.0	5.3	3.0	0.1	299
Grodno	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.9	1.0	0.4	3.5	1.6	0.4	261
Minsk City	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	461
Minsk	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.1	284
Mogilev	2.5	1.9	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	3.8	2.5	0.5	230
Age										
15-19	2.3	1.3	0.2	4.1	2.1	0.5	6.4	3.4	0.7	166
15-17	1.7	1.7	0.0	4.3	2.3	0.8	6.0	4.0	0.8	100
18-19	3.3	0.6	0.6	3.9	1.7	0.0	7.2	2.4	0.6	66
20-24	1.5	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6	0.6	212
25-29	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.7	1.4	0.1	2.8	1.5	0.2	293
30-34	1.3	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	2.6	1.3	0.4	364
35-39	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.2	1.5	0.1	3.5	2.2	0.7	347
40-44	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	321
45-49	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	362

Table PR.6.1M-Ssp: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who were victims of						Percentage of men who experienced physical violence of robbery and/or assault			Number of men
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1,2]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
Education[D]										
General basic	1.8	1.8	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.0	4.2	2.8	0.0	99
General secondary	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.0	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	1.3	0.6	0.3	2.4	1.0	0.2	3.4	1.4	0.5	1,022
Higher	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	2.1	1.3	0.3	668
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.5	2.8	1.4	0.7	346
Second	1.6	1.5	0.6	3.2	1.1	0.0	4.2	2.1	0.6	343
Middle	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.1	0.2	4.4	2.1	0.2	400
Fourth	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.2	0.4	452
Richest	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.0	524

[1] MICS indicator PR.12 – Experience of robbery and assault.

[2] Survey specific indicator PR.S1 – Experience of robbery and assault (men age 15-59).

[A] robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

[C] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[D] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women by the circumstances of the last robbery					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total[A]	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**68**

[A] The background characteristics are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

Table PR.6.2M-Ssp: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men by the circumstances of the last robbery					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total (15-59 years)	**(93.9)**	**(6.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(6.1)**	**33**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**(98.7)**	**(1.3)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(1.3)**	**22**

[A] The background characteristics are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women by the location of last incident of assault								Total	Percentage of women by the circumstances of the last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant / café / bar	Other public	At school / workplace	Other place		No weapon	Armed assault with				
											Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total[A]	**43.8**	**14.9**	**27.3**	**7.6**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**5.0**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**95.7**	**4.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4.3**	**61**

[A] The background characteristics are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

Table PR.6.3M-Ssp: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men by the location of last incident of assault								Total	Percentage of men by the circumstances of the last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant / café / bar	Other public	At school / workplace	Other place		No weapon	Armed assault with				
											Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total (15-59 years)	**(8.7)**	**(4.1)**	**(64.7)**	**(0.5)**	**(16.2)**	**(0.0)**	**(3.2)**	**(2.8)**	**100.0**	**(100.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**50**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**(7.5)**	**(4.4)**	**(71.5)**	**(0.6)**	**(12.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(4.0)**	**(0.0)**	**100.0**	**(100.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**40**

[A] The background characteristics are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery or assault in the last year, by type, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	**Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police**			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence (robbery and/or assault) in the last year was reported to the police [1]	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total[A]	**(45.6)**	**(0.0)**	**(45.6)**	**20**	**(52.0)**	**(1.3)**	**(53.3)**	**28**	**50.1**	**47**

[1] MICS indicator PR.13 – Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1.

[A] The background characteristics are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

Table PR.6.4M-Ssp: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who experienced robbery or assault in the last year, by type, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	**Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police**			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence (robbery and/or assault) in the last year was reported to the police [1,2]	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total (15-59 years)[2]	*	*	*	**16**	**(65.7)**	**(0.0)**	**(65.7)**	**27**	**(65.5)**	**43**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	*	*	*	**13**	*	*	*	**21**	**(60.3)**	**34**

[1] MICS indicator PR.13 – Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1.

[2] Survey specific indicator PR.S2 – Crime reporting (men age 15-59).

[A] The background characteristics are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

8.5 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety[110.]

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M-Ssp present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Total	**14.1**	**50.5**	**23.5**	**0.8**	**11.1**	**100.0**	**64.5**	**64.2**	**32.3**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**96.5**	**0.8**	**5,521**
Area																
Urban	12.4	50.3	25.5	0.7	11.1	100.0	62.8	65.0	31.9	2.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	96.9	0.7	4,339
Rural	20.1	51.0	16.3	1.2	11.4	100.0	70.9	61.0	33.8	3.4	0.2	1.6	100.0	94.8	1.2	1,182
Region																
Brest	17.4	43.2	24.4	1.0	14.0	100.0	60.5	59.9	30.0	6.1	0.0	4.0	100.0	89.9	1.0	790
Vitebsk	18.6	48.4	21.5	0.8	10.6	100.0	67.1	67.1	28.5	2.4	0.1	1.9	100.0	95.6	0.9	670
Gomel	7.3	63.4	20.7	0.7	7.9	100.0	70.7	54.3	44.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.7	753
Grodno	18.7	44.5	22.7	0.9	13.2	100.0	63.2	61.6	35.2	2.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	96.8	0.9	665
Minsk City	8.3	58.0	24.2	0.9	8.6	100.0	66.4	70.8	27.6	1.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.4	0.9	1,176
Minsk	10.1	50.1	28.3	0.5	11.1	100.0	60.1	71.2	27.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.6	0.5	838
Mogilev	24.2	39.0	21.2	0.7	14.9	100.0	63.3	59.1	37.6	2.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	96.7	0.7	630
Age																
15-19	12.7	52.3	21.0	0.8	13.3	100.0	65.0	62.8	31.5	2.3	0.0	3.4	100.0	94.3	0.8	470
15-17	13.3	51.3	17.9	1.0	16.4	100.0	64.6	61.9	31.6	2.5	0.0	4.0	100.0	93.5	1.0	345
18-19	10.8	55.1	29.5	0.0	4.6	100.0	65.9	65.1	31.3	1.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	96.5	0.0	125
20-24	13.1	51.0	26.6	1.3	8.1	100.0	64.0	62.8	32.8	3.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	95.6	1.3	458
25-29	14.3	50.7	24.5	0.7	9.7	100.0	65.0	60.5	36.6	2.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	97.1	0.8	730
30-34	12.0	46.7	27.2	0.9	13.2	100.0	58.6	65.6	30.2	2.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	95.8	0.9	960
35-39	9.9	51.1	24.4	0.6	13.9	100.0	61.0	64.8	31.3	2.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	96.1	0.6	989
40-44	18.7	48.7	21.6	0.9	10.1	100.0	67.5	66.0	31.7	1.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	97.7	0.9	955
45-49	16.8	54.0	19.9	0.6	8.7	100.0	70.7	64.4	33.0	2.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	97.4	0.6	959

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Education[A]												-				
General basic	10.3	44.1	21.8	1.0	22.9	100.0	54.3	49.4	39.7	3.7	0.1	7.1	100.0	89.1	1.0	230
General secondary	14.5	51.7	20.8	1.2	11.7	100.0	66.2	63.8	32.9	2.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	96.7	1.2	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	15.7	48.3	24.8	0.8	10.4	100.0	63.9	63.0	33.0	2.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	96.0	0.8	2,388
Higher	12.7	53.1	23.1	0.6	10.5	100.0	65.7	67.1	30.6	1.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.7	0.6	2,225
Functional difficulties (age 18-59 years)																
Has functional difficulty	8.7	31.2	37.5	0.8	21.8	100.0	39.9	43.9	50.0	4.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	93.9	0.8	71
Has no functional difficulty	14.2	50.7	23.7	0.8	10.6	100.0	64.8	64.6	32.1	2.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	96.7	0.8	5,105
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	19.6	48.2	17.7	1.2	13.3	100.0	67.9	58.6	34.5	4.0	0.3	2.6	100.0	93.0	1.2	847
Second	18.0	49.9	21.4	0.5	10.2	100.0	67.9	64.2	31.3	2.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	95.5	0.5	961
Middle	17.0	46.7	24.7	0.5	11.0	100.0	63.6	65.3	31.7	2.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.0	0.5	1,019
Fourth	10.1	52.3	25.3	0.8	11.5	100.0	62.4	67.1	30.5	1.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.6	0.8	1,304
Richest	9.5	53.2	26.0	1.0	10.3	100.0	62.7	64.0	33.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	97.9	1.0	1,389

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4.

[A] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

Table PR.7.1M-Ssp: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49(59) years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1,2]	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Total (15-59 years)[2]	**41.9**	**53.0**	**3.5**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**94.9**	**79.4**	**19.8**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.2**	**0.1**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**41.6**	**53.7**	**3.2**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**95.3**	**79.1**	**20.1**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.2**	**0.1**	**2,066**
Area																
Urban	39.7	55.6	3.3	0.1	1.3	100.0	95.3	79.5	20.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	0.1	1,639
Rural	49.1	46.4	2.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	95.6	77.6	20.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.8	0.0	426
Region																
Brest	55.8	36.8	3.5	0.0	3.9	100.0	92.6	83.3	15.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	0.0	287
Vitebsk	54.8	38.6	5.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	93.5	87.2	12.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.1	0.6	244
Gomel	19.1	75.7	5.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.9	61.3	37.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	0.0	299
Grodno	48.0	47.3	3.3	0.3	1.1	100.0	95.2	77.9	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	0.3	261
Minsk City	34.6	63.6	1.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.2	85.4	14.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	461
Minsk	33.3	64.1	1.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	97.3	81.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	284
Mogilev	56.2	36.9	4.5	0.0	2.3	100.0	93.1	75.1	23.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	0.0	230
Age																
15-19	38.2	51.7	6.1	0.9	3.1	100.0	89.9	80.3	18.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.8	0.9	166
15-17	34.3	52.5	8.7	1.5	3.1	100.0	86.8	75.3	22.8	1.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.1	1.5	100
18-19	44.1	50.5	2.3	0.0	3.1	100.0	94.6	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	66
20-24	39.0	57.9	2.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	96.9	73.0	26.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	212
25-29	41.6	56.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.6	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	293
30-34	39.4	55.9	2.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	95.3	78.0	21.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.0	0.0	364
35-39	42.2	50.8	4.4	0.0	2.5	100.0	93.0	80.4	18.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.0	347
40-44	46.1	51.3	1.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	97.4	80.4	19.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.0	321
45-49	42.5	52.9	3.9	0.2	0.5	100.0	95.4	77.1	21.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	0.2	362

Table PR.7.1M-Ssp: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49(59) years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1,2]	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Education[B]																
General basic	37.1	57.6	1.7	0.0	3.6	100.0	94.7	65.6	31.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	97.0	0.0	99
General secondary	39.8	51.2	5.6	0.0	3.4	100.0	91.1	75.4	22.7	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.0	0.0	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	44.0	51.9	3.1	0.2	0.8	100.0	95.8	80.7	18.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.2	1,022
Higher	39.4	57.0	2.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	96.4	80.3	19.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.0	668
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	48.4	45.3	4.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	93.6	76.2	22.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	346
Second	50.0	46.1	2.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	96.1	78.2	20.2	1.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.4	0.0	343
Middle	39.8	55.6	2.9	0.2	1.5	100.0	95.4	77.2	22.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.2	400
Fourth	38.7	56.3	3.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	95.0	82.6	16.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.1	0.3	452
Richest	35.6	60.6	2.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	96.2	80.1	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	524

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4.

[2] Survey specific indicator PR.S3 – Safety (men age 15-59).

[A] The background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

8.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The 2019 Belarus MICS assessed the attitudes of women and men years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M-Ssp for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband/partner is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who believe a husband/partner is justified in beating his wife/partner						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons[1]	
Total	**0.7**	**2.9**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**3.7**	**5,521**
Area							
Urban	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	2.9	4,339
Rural	1.3	5.4	1.2	0.9	0.2	6.9	1,182
Region							
Brest	1.1	4.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	5.3	790
Vitebsk	0.5	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	3.8	670
Gomel	1.1	2.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	3.6	753
Grodno	1.1	5.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	6.8	665
Minsk City	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	2.2	1,176
Minsk	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	838
Mogilev	0.5	3.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	4.4	630
Age							
15-19	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	470
15-17	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	345
18-19	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.3	125
20-24	0.9	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.4	4.2	458
25-29	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	2.2	730
30-34	0.4	3.1	0.6	1.1	0.2	3.8	960
35-39	1.1	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.0	989
40-44	1.4	4.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	5.8	955
45-49	0.7	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	4.4	959
Education[A]							
General basic	5.3	8.9	3.6	3.6	1.9	11.7	230
General secondary	0.7	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.1	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.8	4.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	5.0	2,388
Higher	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.7	2,225
Marital / Union status[B]							
Currently married / In union	0.6	3.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	4.0	3,840
Formerly married / In union	1.9	4.4	1.1	1.2	0.4	4.6	735
Never married / In union	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.9	944
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	4.0	9.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.4	71
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	3.8	5,105
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.1	6.8	1.2	1.7	0.5	8.3	847
Second	0.5	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.7	961
Middle	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	3.5	1,019
Fourth	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.6	1,304
Richest	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.1	1,389

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence.

[A] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[B] 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" has been excluded.

Table PR.8.1M-Ssp: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who believe a husband/partner is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who believe a husband/partner is justified in beating his wife/partner						Number of men
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons [1,2]	
Total (15-59 years)[2]	**0.8**	**3.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**4.0**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**0.6**	**3.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**3.8**	**2,066**
Area							
Urban	0.4	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.5	1,639
Rural	1.5	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	426
Region							
Brest	0.6	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	287
Vitebsk	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	244
Gomel	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	299
Grodno	0.4	4.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	4.7	261
Minsk City	0.5	4.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	4.9	461
Minsk	1.7	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.3	284
Mogilev	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	230
Age							
15-19	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	166
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
18-19	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	66
20-24	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.3	212
25-29	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	4.0	293
30-34	0.7	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	3.6	364
35-39	0.7	2.6	0.1	0.1	0,.1	2.8	347
40-44	0.1	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	3.5	321
45-49	2.0	7.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	362
Education[B]							
General basic	2.6	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.9	99
General secondary	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.7	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.6	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	5.2	1,022
Higher	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	668
Marital / Union status[C]							
Currently married / In union	0.7	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	3.2	1,277
Formerly married / In union	0.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	158
Never married / In union	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.9	628
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.2	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	9.4	346
Second	1.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	343
Middle	0.8	2.6	0.8	0.0	1.4	3.7	400
Fourth	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.6	452
Richest	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.5	524

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence.

[2] Survey specific indicator PR.S4 – Attitudes towards domestic violence (men age 15-59).

[A] The background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

[C] 2 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

9 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

9.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[111]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[112]

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.[113]

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot, to neighbour), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected dug well and bottled water[114].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding chlorine and using a water filter are considered appropriate methods of water treatment.

[111] The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

[112] WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.

[113] "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. https://washdata.org/.

[114] Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) is treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Main source of drinking water									Total	Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Improved sources							Unimproved sources				
	Piped water											
	Into dwelling	Into yard / plot	To neighbor	Public tap / stand-pipe	Tube-well / bore-hole	Protected well	Bottled water[A]	Unprotected well	Other			
Total	**90.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**4.3**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**99.5**	**20,277**
Area												
Urban	95.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	2.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.5	15,245
Rural	73.7	0.3	0.1	3.1	6.9	14.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.5	5,032
Region												
Brest	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.2	8.4	3.2	0.3	0.9	100.0	98.8	3,069
Vitebsk	87.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.5	6.0	2.5	0.2	0.9	100.0	99.0	2,475
Gomel	93.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	2,910
Grodno	92.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	4.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	2,392
Minsk City	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	4,011
Minsk	87.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	2.6	6.1	1.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	3,150
Mogilev	90.7	0.1	0.0	5.0	0.5	1.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	2,269
Education of household head[B]												
None	(91.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	33
Primary	46.3	0.7	0.0	6.4	10.2	32.5	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	196
General basic	73.9	0.5	0.0	3.9	3.5	17.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,028
General secondary	87.8	0.2	0.1	1.4	3.0	6.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	91.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.9	3.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	9,353
Higher	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.1	3.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	6,052
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	62.8	0.6	0.1	5.8	8.3	20.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	98.8	4,056
Second	96.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	4,056
Middle	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	4,056
Fourth	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,032
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,077

[1] MICS indicator WS.1 – Use of improved drinking water sources.

[A] Bottled water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

[B] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

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

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members according to time to go to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage of household members using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes [A]	More than 30 minutes	Missing / DK	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes [A]	More than 30 minutes	Missing / DK			
Total	**97.7**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.4**	**20,277**
Area											
Urban	98.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	15,245
Rural	94.3	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	5,032
Region											
Brest	97.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	3,069
Vitebsk	94.8	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.8	2,475
Gomel	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	2,910
Grodno	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	2,392
Minsk City	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.7	4,011
Minsk	97.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.4	3,150
Mogilev	95.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	2,269
Education of household head[B]											
None	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	33
Primary	87.3	8.2	0.0	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	196
General basic	94.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,028
General secondary	97.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	97.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.4	9,353
Higher	98.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	6,052
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	90.8	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	4,056
Second	98.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.0	4,056
Middle	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.5	4,056
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,032
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,077

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1.

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect.

[B] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

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

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Percentage of household members usually collecting drinking water[A]				Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Male child under age 15	Missing / DK / Members do not collect		
Total	**2.1**	**20,277**	**37.5**	**58.3**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**429**
Area								
Urban	1.0	15,245	31.6	64.3	0.0	4.1	100.0	154
Rural	5.5	5,032	40.7	55.0	3.5	0.8	100.0	275
Region								
Brest	2.0	3,069	24.8	75.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
Vitebsk	5.1	2,475	41.1	51.2	3.0	4.7	100.0	125
Gomel	0.9	2,910	(37.2)	(62.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Grodno	1.0	2,392	(23.6)	(76.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Minsk City	0.3	4,011	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Minsk	2.2	3,150	38.5	59.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	68
Mogilev	5.0	2,269	41.9	51.9	5.2	0.9	100.0	113
Education of household head[B]								
None	(0.0)	33	-	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	8.8	196	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
General basic	5.4	1,028	65.3	34.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
General secondary	2.4	3,614	40.1	52.3	6.6	1.0	100.0	88
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	2.1	9,353	31.6	63.5	2.0	2.8	100.0	199
Higher	1.1	6,052	23.7	75.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	70
Source of drinking water								
Improved	1.8	20,173	40.6	55.2	2.7	1.4	100.0	354
Unimproved	72.4	104	21.7	73.9	0.0	4.4	100.0	75
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.7	4,056	41.4	54.7	2.7	1.1	100.0	353
Second	1.4	4,056	16.4	75.4	0.0	8.2	100.0	58
Middle	0.4	4,056	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Fourth	0.0	4,032	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richest	0.0	4,077	-	-	-	-	-	0

[A] Percentage of "Female child under age 15" is not shown as no cases were found.
[B] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
– denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Average time spent collecting water per day[A]				Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Missing / DK		
Total	**94.0**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**421**
Area						
Urban	94.2	1.5	0.0	4.4	100.0	148
Rural	93.9	2.2	3.4	0.4	100.0	273
Region						
Brest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
Vitebsk	96.6	2.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	120
Gomel	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Grodno	(43.0)	(21.0)	(36.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Minsk City	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Minsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67
Mogilev	98.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	112
Education[B]						
Primary	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
General basic	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
General secondary	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	89
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	92.4	3.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	189
Higher	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Age[C]						
<15	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
15-49	91.7	2.9	5.4	0.0	100.0	173
50+	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	230
Sex						
Male	95.0	1.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	255
Female	96.9	2.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	158
Source of drinking water						
Improved	94.6	2.4	2.7	0.3	100.0	349
Unimproved	91.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	72
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.2	1.8	2.7	0.3	100.0	349
Second	84.0	4.0	0.0	12.0	100.0	54
Middle	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Fourth	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richest	-	-	-	-	-	0

[A] Percentage of "Over 3 hours" is not shown as no cases were found.
[B] The category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.
[C] 5 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
– denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members
Total	**96.1**	**20,277**
Area		
Urban	96.5	15,245
Rural	94.9	5,032
Region		
Brest	97.0	3,069
Vitebsk	91.2	2,475
Gomel	97.8	2,910
Grodno	96.6	2,392
Minsk City	95.9	4,011
Minsk	96.4	3,150
Mogilev	97.3	2,269
Education of household head[A]		
None	(100.0)	33
Primary	98.8	196
General basic	94.8	1,028
General secondary	95.9	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	96.2	9,353
Higher	96.2	6,052
Source of drinking water		
Improved	96.1	20,173
Unimproved	100.0	104
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	97.4	4,056
Second	96.0	4,056
Middle	94.7	4,056
Fourth	96.7	4,032
Richest	95.7	4,077

[1] MICS indicator WS.3 – Availability of drinking water.

[A] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household								Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing / DK		
Total	**45.5**	**23.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**31.9**	**8.5**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**50.8**	**20,277**
Area										
Urban	41.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	8.5	3.1	0.0	54.3	15,245
Rural	57.6	19.6	0.0	0.1	24.8	8.3	0.6	0.0	40.3	5,032
Region										
Brest	40.5	37.0	0.0	0.1	31.8	15.0	0.1	0.0	58.3	3,069
Vitebsk	39.3	30.7	0.0	0.0	31.0	9.4	1.0	0.1	57.3	2,475
Gomel	46.3	28.5	0.0	0.1	27.7	7.7	0.1	0.0	51.9	2,910
Grodno	50.5	19.7	0.0	0.0	30.1	5.4	0.8	0.0	47.4	2,392
Minsk City	32.3	22.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	6.8	11.0	0.0	57.6	4,011
Minsk	65.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	26.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	33.5	3,150
Mogilev	48.6	19.9	0.0	0.1	33.1	11.5	0.4	0.0	48.0	2,269
Education of household head[A]										
None	(35.2)	(38.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.7)	33
Primary	79.7	18.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	19.2	196
General basic	68.1	21.7	0.0	0.0	11.3	7.6	0.1	0.0	30.2	1,028
General secondary	51.8	23.3	0.0	0.0	27.1	8.5	1.2	0.0	45.4	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	47.4	25.7	0.0	0.1	28.3	8.8	1.7	0.0	49.4	9,353
Higher	33.9	21.3	0.0	0.0	44.9	8.1	5.0	0.0	60.8	6,052
Source of drinking water										
Improved	45.4	23.6	0.0	0.1	32.0	8.5	2.5	0.0	50.9	20,173
Unimproved	58.6	32.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	104
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	65.7	19.8	0.0	0.2	16.5	7.2	0.3	0.0	32.4	4,056
Second	48.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	32.8	8.8	0.3	0.0	49.8	4,056
Middle	45.1	25.7	0.0	0.0	29.7	10.5	1.8	0.0	51.3	4,056
Fourth	36.7	26.8	0.1	0.0	36.2	8.3	4.3	0.0	57.9	4,032
Richest	31.7	24.0	0.0	0.0	44.2	7.5	5.7	0.1	62.8	4,077

[A] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

9.2 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with a range of diseases as well as diarrhoea. Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[115], and can substantially reduce their harmful effects on the human health[116].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and pit latrines with slabs. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 shows the distribution of household members by the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, as well as the use of non-improved sanitary and hygienic facilities.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[117]. Table WS.3.6 summarises

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[115] Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology*39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

[116] WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

[117] WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for ‘basic’ drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members using type of sanitation facility								Total	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation [1]	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility				
	Flush/Pour flush to				Pit latrine		Pit latrine without slab / open pit	Other			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where / DK	Ventilated improved	With slab					
Total	**71.2**	**12.7**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**10.7**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**98.7**	**20,277**
Area											
Urban	85.7	6.7	1.8	0.0	0.2	5.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	15,245
Rural	27.2	30.7	10.6	0.1	0.4	27.6	3.3	0.2	100.0	96.6	5,032
Region											
Brest	59.4	19.9	2.1	0.0	0.8	17.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,069
Vitebsk	73.1	11.8	1.0	0.1	0.4	10.3	3.1	0.3	100.0	96.6	2,475
Gomel	71.6	13.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,910
Grodno	72.6	16.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	10.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	2,392
Minsk City	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,011
Minsk	46.4	15.7	19.4	0.0	0.2	17.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	3,150
Mogilev	67.7	15.5	2.1	0.0	0.3	8.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.3	2,269
Education of household head[A]											
None	(66.8)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	33
Primary	27.7	8.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	5.4	0.0	100.0	94.6	196
General basic	43.5	12.9	4.7	0.0	0.5	34.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	1,028
General secondary	60.2	16.3	4.6	0.1	0.9	16.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	70.2	13.8	4.6	0.0	0.1	10.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	98.8	9,353
Higher	85.4	8.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	6,052

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members using type of sanitation facility								Total	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation [1]	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility				
	Flush/Pour flush to				Pit latrine		Pit latrine without slab / open pit	Other			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where / DK	Ventilated improved	With slab					
Location of sanitation facility											
In dwelling	81.3	14.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17,654
In plot / yard	2.9	2.4	1.7	0.0	1.8	81.7	9.2	0.2	100.0	90.5	2,604
Elsewhere	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	19
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.5	23.8	7.9	0.0	1.2	53.4	6.0	0.2	100.0	93.8	4,056
Second	49.4	38.5	11.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,056
Middle	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,056
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,032
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,077

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 – Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1.

[A] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private or shared sanitation facilities, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members using								Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facilities				Unimproved sanitation facilities					
	Not shared[1]	Shared by		Public facility	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility		
		5 households or less	More than 5 households			5 households or less	More than 5 households			
Total	**98.3**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**20,277**
Area										
Urban	98.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,245
Rural	96.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,032
Region										
Brest	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,069
Vitebsk	96.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,475
Gomel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,910
Grodno	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,392
Minsk City	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,011
Minsk	98.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,150
Mogilev	92.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,269
Education of household head[A]										
None	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Primary	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
General basic	95.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,028
General secondary	97.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	98.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,353
Higher	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,052
Location of sanitation facility										
In dwelling	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,654
In plot / yard	89.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,604
Elsewhere	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	93.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,056
Second	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,056
Middle	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,056
Fourth	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,032
Richest	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,077

[1] MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1.

[A] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities where emptying and disposal of wastes																Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	From septic tanks								From other improved on-site sanitation facilities												
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/Missing	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/Missing					
Total	**18.5**	**20.1**	**3.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**3.9**	**16.4**	**25.7**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**5.7**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**37.7**	**2.2**	**60.0**	**5,588**
Area																					
Urban	22.2	19.1	2.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.0	4.6	18.5	21.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	4.8	0.4	100.0	32.8	1.4	65.8	2,101
Rural	16.3	20.7	4.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.0	3.5	15.1	28.0	1.7	0.2	0.8	6.3	0.2	100.0	40.7	2.7	56.6	3,487
Region																					
Brest	21.2	12.7	5.7	0.1	0.7	1.6	3.7	3.3	6.8	7.0	31.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.9	100.0	49.6	1.2	49.2	1,248
Vitebsk	8.9	30.3	7.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.0	3.3	8.4	22.9	3.1	1.8	1.9	7.9	0.4	100.0	40.1	6.3	53.6	580
Gomel	37.5	5.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.8	3.8	31.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	100.0	49.4	0.7	49.9	825
Grodno	36.0	15.2	6.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	10.4	4.7	14.9	1.8	0.0	1.8	5.6	0.2	100.0	29.6	2.2	68.3	651
Minsk City	(61.9)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(17.1)	(0.0)	(82.9)	28
Minsk	0.0	29.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	39.7	24.1	1.8	0.0	0.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	28.4	1.8	69.8	1,652
Mogilev	26.2	26.3	3.3	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	9.8	24.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	30.2	3.9	65.9	604
Education of household head[A]																					
Primary	6.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.2	1.0	53.1	1.0	0.0	3.2	18.6	6.8	100.0	79.7	1.0	19.3	131
General basic	10.7	9.8	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	3.4	11.7	46.0	2.2	0.4	0.8	10.8	0.1	100.0	60.1	3.5	36.4	537
General secondary	15.6	18.6	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	2.8	4.0	14.9	30.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	6.2	0.0	100.0	45.1	1.6	53.3	1,371
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	20.9	20.3	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.0	4.2	17.9	23.0	1.5	0.2	0.6	4.3	0.2	100.0	33.3	2.5	64.2	2,681
Higher	22.8	30.7	3.7	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.9	0.4	2.9	19.0	9.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	19.3	1.7	79.0	857

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities where emptying and disposal of wastes																Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	From septic tanks								From other improved on-site sanitation facilities												
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/Missing	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/Missing					
Type of sanitation facility																					
Flush to septic tank	40.3	43.8	7.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	4.1	1.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	13.2	1.5	85.4	2,566
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.1	30.3	47.5	2.5	0.3	1.1	10.6	0.5	100.0	58.6	2.8	38.5	3,022
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.9	75.8	14.7	1.1	0.0	1.9	3.2	0.4	100.0	18.3	1.1	80.6	803
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	35.2	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.0	0.0	41.0	50
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.7	13.3	59.4	3.0	0.5	0.9	13.6	0.5	100.0	73.5	3.5	22.9	2,169
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	10.3	9.9	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.9	1.2	5.5	14.6	39.9	2.0	0.3	0.8	8.9	0.4	100.0	55.6	2.6	41.8	3,500
Second	32.3	36.8	3.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.0	1.1	19.6	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	7.9	1.6	90.5	2,050
Middle	37.4	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38
Fourth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

[A] 8 unweighted cases "None" have been excluded.
na – not applicable.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
– denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator.

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities					Total	Number of household members
	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities		
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site				
Total	**10.4**	**0.6**	**16.5**	**71.2**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**20,277**
Area							
Urban	4.5	0.2	9.1	85.7	0.5	100.0	15,245
Rural	28.2	1.9	39.2	27.3	3.4	100.0	5,032
Region							
Brest	20.2	0.5	20.0	59.4	0.0	100.0	3,069
Vitebsk	9.4	1.5	12.5	73.2	3.4	100.0	2,475
Gomel	14.0	0.2	14.1	71.6	0.0	100.0	2,910
Grodno	8.0	0.6	18.6	72.6	0.2	100.0	2,392
Minsk City	0.1	0.0	0.6	99.3	0.0	100.0	4,011
Minsk	14.9	0.9	36.6	46.4	1.1	100.0	3,150
Mogilev	8.0	1.0	17.5	67.7	5.7	100.0	2,269
Education of household head[A]							
None	(18.4)	(0.0)	(14.9)	(66.8)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Primary	53.3	0.7	12.9	27.7	5.4	100.0	196
General basic	31.4	1.8	19.0	43.5	4.3	100.0	1,028
General secondary	17.1	0.6	20.2	60.3	1.8	100.0	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	9.5	0.7	18.4	70.2	1.2	100.0	9,353
Higher	2.7	0.2	11.2	85.4	0.4	100.0	6,052
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	48.0	2.2	36.1	7.5	6.2	100.0	4,056
Second	4.0	0.8	45.7	49.4	0.0	100.0	4,056
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	100.0	4,056
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	4,032
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	4,077

[A] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by 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, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children whose faeces were disposed to							Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children
	Child used toilet	Put / rinsed into toilet	Put / rinsed into hole or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other			
Total	**8.9**	**35.3**	**0.5**	**55.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.4**	**1,974**
Area										
Urban	9.2	37.9	0.1	52.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,452
Rural	8.2	28.1	1.7	61.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.9	522
Region										
Brest	10.3	25.4	0.2	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	319
Vitebsk	13.1	38.8	2.1	45.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.3	224
Gomel	5.0	37.5	0.8	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	257
Grodno	16.8	30.5	0.0	51.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.2	215
Minsk City	10.0	40.4	0.2	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	430
Minsk	5.4	31.3	0.2	63.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	312
Mogilev	2.6	44.3	0.2	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	218
Mother's education[B]										
General basic	6.9	26.8	1.0	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	58
General secondary	8.1	35.2	0.2	56.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	195
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	10.0	35.3	1.0	53.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.9	780
Higher	8.3	35.9	0.1	55.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	940
Type of sanitation facility										
Improved	9.0	35.4	0.5	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.4	1,961
Unimproved	(7.9)	(30.8)	(0.0)	(61.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	13
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.0	29.9	2.2	61.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.2	327
Second	7.6	34.9	0.5	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	347
Middle	11.3	32.8	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	343
Fourth	8.1	38.7	0.0	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	423
Richest	10.8	37.9	0.2	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	533

[A] In many countries disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed. In the Republic of Belarus, throwing disposable child's diapers in the trash (with solid waste) is classified as safe disposal of child's faeces.

[B] The categories "None" and "Primary" are not shown as no cases were found.

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

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household population using:									Number of household members
	Drinking water			Total	Sanitation			Total	Basic drinking water and sanitation service	
	Basic service [1]	Limited service	Unimproved		Basic service [2]	Limited service	Unimproved			
Total	**99.4**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**98.3**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**97.7**	**20,277**
Area										
Urban	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	98.4	15,245
Rural	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	96.3	0.2	3.4	100.0	95.8	5,032
Region										
Brest	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	3,069
Vitebsk	98.8	0.2	1.0	100.0	96.5	0.2	3.4	100.0	95.4	2,475
Gomel	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	2,910
Grodno	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.4	2,392
Minsk City	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.1	4,011
Minsk	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.5	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.0	3,150
Mogilev	99.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	92.3	2.0	5.7	100.0	92.1	2,269
Education of household head[A]										
None	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	33
Primary	95.5	0.6	3.9	100.0	94.6	0.0	5.4	100.0	90.7	196
General basic	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.2	0.5	4.3	100.0	95.1	1,028
General secondary	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.3	0.9	1.8	100.0	97.0	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.3	0.5	1.2	100.0	97.7	9,353
Higher	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.8	6,052
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	98.7	0.1	1.2	100.0	93.3	0.5	6.2	100.0	92.1	4,056
Second	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	99.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	4,056
Middle	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.6	4,056
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,032
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,077

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1.

[2] MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1.

[A] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

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

10 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

10.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[118] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

The 2019 Belarus MICS included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age groups, with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the information about children by age group with functional difficulty.

[118] "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Commu-nication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total[B]	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**2,252**
Sex										
Male	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	2.4	1,113
Female	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	1,139
Area										
Urban	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.8	1,741
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	511
Region										
Brest	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.7	324
Vitebsk	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	290
Gomel	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	288
Grodno	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	274
Minsk City	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	2.4	509
Minsk	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	326
Mogilev	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	241
Age										
2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.6	737
3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.6	735
4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	780
Early childhood education attendance[C]										
Attending	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	1,378
Not attending	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	3.8	2.5	1.5	0.0	4.9	137
Mother's education[D]										
General basic	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	65
General secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.1	222
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.2	890
Higher	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	1,074
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	323
Second	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	365
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.9	349
Fourth	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.5	504
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.5	0.3	0.0	2.2	710

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] The background characteristic "Mother's functional difficulties" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[C] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

[D] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Commu-nication	Learning	Remembe-ring	Concent-rating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**4.9**	**3,853**
Sex															
Male	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.5	6.1	2,014
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.6	3.5	1,839
Area															
Urban	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	5.3	2,887
Rural	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	3.5	967
Region															
Brest	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.0	4.9	645
Vitebsk	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.0	2.1	2.7	0.8	0.6	5.4	429
Gomel	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.7	4.6	533
Grodno	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	0.4	6.7	477
Minsk City	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.6	5.5	769
Minsk	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	4.3	595
Mogilev	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	406
Age															
5-9	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	5.7	1,724
10-14	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.6	4.5	1,443
15-17	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.6	687
School attendance															
Attending[B]	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.5	4.6	3,808
Not attending	(6.1)	(20.7)	(25.9)	(26.5)	(26.5)	(26.5)	(26.5)	(25.9)	(14.0)	(28.7)	(26.5)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(29.6)	46

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Commu-nication	Learning	Remembe-ring	Concent-rating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Mother's education[C]															
General basic	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.2	3.0	0.6	11.3	147
General secondary	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.1	4.4	460
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	4.8	1,765
Higher	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.6	4.4	1,481
Mother's functional difficulties[D]															
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(9.7)	39
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	5.0	3,589
No information	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	226
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.3	4.1	667
Second	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7	4.6	739
Middle	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.0	3.7	0.6	0.3	6.4	627
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.3	3.6	930
Richest	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.3	0.8	5.9	891

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.

[C] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-59 years in selected households.

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

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices[A], Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children who wear glasses
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking			
Total[B]	**11.4**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**6,106**	**1.6**	**697**
Sex						
Male	10.1	0.1	1.1	3,127	2.8	316
Female	12.8	0.1	0.4	2,979	0.6	381
Area						
Urban	11.7	0.1	0.8	4,627	1.2	541
Rural	10.6	0.2	0.7	1,478	2.9	156
Region						
Brest	17.1	0.0	0.0	969	0.0	166
Vitebsk	10.2	0.0	1.3	719	2.9	73
Gomel	10.5	0.1	2.3	822	2.5	86
Grodno	11.7	0.0	0.3	751	0.0	88
Minsk City	8.0	0.2	0.5	1,277	1.4	103
Minsk	12.9	0.1	1.1	921	2.1	119
Mogilev	9.7	0.4	0.0	647	4.4	63
Age						
2-4	2.0	0.2	0.8	2,252	4.1	45
5-9	9.1	0.1	1.0	1,724	1.6	157
10-14	23.3	0.1	0.7	1,443	1.4	337
15-17	23.2	0.0	0.0	687	1.3	159
Mother's education[C]						
General basic	7.1	0.7	1.1	213	*	15
General secondary	11.6	0.1	0.3	682	(3.5)	79
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	11.9	0.1	0.8	2,654	1.0	316
Higher	11.2	0.1	0.9	2,555	1.8	287
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	10.7	0.2	0.4	990	1.7	106
Second	12.5	0.1	0.7	1,104	5.4	138
Middle	11.9	0.1	1.7	976	0.0	116
Fourth	12.4	0.1	0.5	1,434	0.2	178
Richest	10.0	0.1	0.7	1,601	0.9	160

[A] The columns “Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid” and ”Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance” are not shown due to the small number of cases.

[B] The background characteristic “Mother's functional difficulties” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[C] 2 unweighted cases "None" and 2 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Children age 2-4 years		Children age 5-17 years		Children age 2-17 years	
	Percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children	Percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children	Percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children
Total	**1.6**	**2,252**	**4.9**	**3,853**	**3.7**	**6,106**
Sex						
Male	2.4	1,113	6.1	2,014	4.8	3,127
Female	0.8	1,139	3.5	1,839	2.5	2,979
Area						
Urban	1.8	1,741	5.3	2,887	4.0	4,627
Rural	1.1	511	3.5	967	2.7	1,478
Region						
Brest	1.7	324	4.9	645	3.9	969
Vitebsk	1.3	290	5.4	429	3.7	719
Gomel	1.4	288	4.6	533	3.4	822
Grodno	2.4	274	6.7	477	5.1	751
Minsk City	2.4	509	5.5	769	4.3	1,277
Minsk	0.6	326	4.3	595	3.0	921
Mogilev	1.0	241	2.2	406	1.8	647
Mother's education[A]						
General basic	0.9	65	11.3	147	8.1	213
General secondary	3.1	222	4.4	460	4.0	682
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	2.2	890	4.8	1,765	3.9	2,654
Higher	0.9	1,074	4.4	1,481	3.0	2,555
Mother's functional difficulties[B]						
Has functional difficulty	*	9	(9.7)	39	(7.9)	48
Has no functional difficulty	1.6	2,239	5.0	3,589	3.7	5,828
No information	*	4	1.8	226	1.8	230
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.2	323	4.1	667	3.1	990
Second	0.8	365	4.6	739	3.4	1,104
Middle	1.9	349	6.4	627	4.8	976
Fourth	1.5	504	3.6	930	2.9	1,434
Richest	2.2	710	5.9	891	4.2	1,601

[1] MICS indicator EQ.1 – Children with functional difficulty.

[A] 1 unweighted case "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded for children age 2-4 years and 5-17 years and 2 unweighted cases "None" and 2 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded for children age 2-17 years while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-59 years in selected households.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

10.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.[119]

The goal of the social policy in the Republic of Belarus is to ensure the decent level and quality of life of Belarusian people and enhance the demographic capacity. Its target is to improve access to and increase the efficiency of social support and develop the social services and rehabilitation system. These tasks are implemented through a range of measures stipulated in the State programme on social protection and employment of population for 2016–2020, as well as other regulations.

Social support of people is provided through different types of public benefits (such as benefits for families with children, allowances for those who are temporarily unemployed, unemployment benefits, etc.), through pensions, targeted social and other financial benefits paid by the State, as well as through different types of benefits and guarantees provided to people who have special social and legal status.

Social support can be provided not only by the State, but also by different organizations, including religious, charity and social organizations. Social support does not include benefits and support provided by other members of the households or other relatives, friends or neighbours.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received social assistance, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months preceding the survey is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.[120] Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months preceding the survey, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months preceding the survey, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending

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[119] UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam.* A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzIwMTZfRklOQUwuUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f

[120] UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

educational institution including preschool and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external social assistance and support for families

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external social assistance and support for families, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of various types of social assistance and support for families	are aware of and report household having ever received social assistance and support for families	
Total	**99.8**	**87.7**	**8,668**
Sex of household head			
Male	99.7	83.5	4,209
Female	100.0	91.6	4,459
Area			
Urban	99.8	86.6	6,542
Rural	99.9	91.1	2,126
Region			
Brest	100.0	90.2	1,284
Vitebsk	100.0	88.9	1,132
Gomel	99.9	89.2	1,287
Grodno	99.9	87.9	981
Minsk City	99.4	78.8	1,674
Minsk	100.0	93.9	1,316
Mogilev	100.0	87.6	994
Age of household head			
15-19	*	*	18
20-24	99.2	26.2	161
25-49	99.8	80.0	3,195
50+	99.9	94.4	5,293
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	100.0	100.0	112
With no orphans	99.8	87.5	8,556
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	100.0	90.9	1,912
Second	99.9	91.3	1,778
Middle	99.7	85.7	1,936
Fourth	99.8	83.7	1,593
Richest	99.8	86.1	1,449

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of social assistance and support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers[1]	No social transfers	Number of household members
	Government targeted social assistance	Allowance for families raising children (except allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18)	Allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending educational institutions			
Total	**1.9**	**16.6**	**1.3**	**45.0**	**12.7**	**7.9**	**63.7**	**36.3**	**20,277**
Sex of household head									
Male	1.5	18.9	1.1	35.5	11.5	9.3	58.3	41.7	11,009
Female	2.3	13.9	1.6	56.3	14.1	6.3	70.1	29.9	9,268
Area									
Urban	1.8	16.1	1.3	43.9	11.3	6.7	62.2	37.8	15,245
Rural	2.2	18.1	1.2	48.3	16.9	11.5	68.2	31.8	5,032
Region									
Brest	4.0	19.0	0.6	44.6	8.1	11.6	66.5	33.5	3,069
Vitebsk	1.8	14.6	1.5	45.8	3.8	5.2	60.1	39.9	2,475
Gomel	1.1	14.7	1.8	47.3	28.0	9.0	70.0	30.0	2,910
Grodno	1.1	16.4	1.9	39.9	9.5	6.0	59.0	41.0	2,392
Minsk City	1.0	16.7	1.4	44.2	6.6	7.0	61.3	38.7	4,011
Minsk	2.6	17.8	1.2	47.1	27.1	9.3	67.0	33.0	3,150
Mogilev	1.6	16.7	0.7	45.2	3.0	6.5	60.1	39.9	2,269
Educational of household head[A]									
None	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.3)	(34.4)	(1.7)	(78.8)	(21.2)	33
Primary	5.7	1.7	0.0	99.4	12.9	0.0	99.4	0.6	196
General basic	3.2	13.7	1.0	70.7	19.5	10.7	83.2	16.8	1,028
General secondary	2.1	13.5	1.4	58.0	15.4	7.3	71.5	28.5	3,614
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	2.0	17.4	1.5	41.6	13.0	9.5	61.5	38.5	9,353
Higher	1.2	18.4	1.1	36.2	9.4	5.6	57.7	42.3	6,052

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of social assistance and support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers[1]	No social transfers	Number of household members
	Government targeted social assistance	Allowance for families raising children (except allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18)	Allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending educational institutions			
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.5	14.2	0.3	54.1	15.9	11.4	69.9	30.1	4,056
Second	2.3	15.7	1.4	50.9	14.7	6.5	67.9	32.1	4,056
Middle	1.8	13.1	0.8	48.6	11.5	5.8	64.3	35.7	4,056
Fourth	1.0	17.9	1.8	38.9	12.3	8.4	59.1	40.9	4,032
Richest	0.9	22.2	2.2	32.5	9.1	7.5	57.2	42.8	4,077

[1] MICS indicator EQ.3 – Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1.

[A] 4 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of social assistance and support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers [1]	No social transfers	Number of household members
	Government targeted social assistance	Allowance for families raising children (except allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18)	Allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending educational institutions			
Total	**2.5**	**7.1**	**0.5**	**60.9**	**13.3**	**3.8**	**69.4**	**30.6**	**3,690**
Sex of household head									
Male	1.7	9.0	0.3	46.9	11.4	5.0	58.2	41.8	1,773
Female	3.2	5.4	0.6	73.9	15.0	2.8	79.7	20.3	1,917
Area									
Urban	3.0	5.6	0.3	64.1	12.1	2.6	70.6	29.4	1,775
Rural	2.0	8.5	0.6	58.0	14.4	5.0	68.1	31.9	1,915
Region									
Brest	5.6	8.4	0.3	59.8	6.6	6.5	69.9	30.1	747
Vitebsk	2.1	5.2	0.3	59.7	3.1	2.4	65.7	34.3	492
Gomel	0.8	7.5	0.9	61.7	22.6	5.4	73.8	26.2	505
Grodno	1.7	6.3	0.9	58.0	10.5	2.2	64.7	35.3	425
Minsk City	0.7	1.3	0.0	80.6	6.9	0.3	81.4	18.6	188
Minsk	2.4	8.8	0.4	59.3	27.9	4.0	69.5	30.5	828
Mogilev	1.2	6.8	0.4	61.0	4.6	2.2	66.9	33.1	505
Age of household head									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
20-24	(1.9)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(29.4)	(70.6)	26
25-29	0.8	35.9	0.4	6.3	10.1	9.6	44.1	55.9	104
30-34	1.6	32.5	2.5	11.9	16.1	14.7	47.3	52.7	158
35-39	4.7	24.0	1.1	12.8	11.9	13.6	46.0	54.0	190
40-44	1.5	14.0	0.7	14.9	16.2	13.3	38.7	61.3	261
45-49	1.1	6.0	0.8	20.4	7.6	5.6	30.8	69.2	323
50-59	1.4	5.3	0.3	42.4	8.9	3.0	47.7	52.3	858
60-69	2.0	1.9	0.4	96.4	17.1	0.3	96.7	3.3	856
70+	4.6	0.4	0.0	99.3	15.3	0.1	99.5	0.5	911

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of social assistance and support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers [1]	No social transfers	Number of household members
	Government targeted social assistance	Allowance for families raising children (except allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18)	Allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending educational institutions			
Educational of household head [A]									
Primary	4.3	0.4	0.0	99.0	11.7	0.0	99.0	1.0	123
General basic	4.2	5.5	0.3	82.0	15.7	4.4	87.3	12.7	383
General secondary	2.2	6.5	1.1	65.2	15.0	4.2	72.4	27.6	866
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	2.3	8.3	0.3	52.5	13.0	4.5	62.6	37.4	1,670
Higher	1.8	7.2	0.1	56.8	10.6	2.2	66.0	34.0	640
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.2	6.3	0.2	62.2	13.6	4.8	69.8	30.2	1,912
Second	1.7	8.0	0.8	59.5	13.0	2.9	68.9	31.1	1,778

[1] MICS indicator EQ.4 – External social assistance and support to the poorest households.

[A] 7 unweighted cases "None" have been excluded.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of social assistance and support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers [1]	No social transfers	Number of household members
	Government targeted social assistance	Allowance for families raising children (except allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18)	Allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending educational institutions			
Total	**2.6**	**37.5**	**2.7**	**19.4**	**17.5**	**20.9**	**63.3**	**36.7**	**4,015**
Sex of household head									
Male	2.0	39.7	2.2	12.3	16.7	22.6	61.1	38.9	2,394
Female	3.5	34.2	3.5	30.0	18.7	18.4	66.5	33.5	1,621
Area									
Urban	2.2	35.8	2.8	17.7	15.0	16.9	59.9	40.1	3,008
Rural	3.7	42.3	2.6	24.7	25.0	32.8	73.6	26.4	1,007
Region									
Brest	3.7	40.4	1.3	18.5	12.8	28.4	65.9	34.1	659
Vitebsk	2.8	34.9	4.4	14.8	7.8	15.7	51.5	48.5	459
Gomel	2.4	35.5	3.3	20.6	47.0	25.4	76.7	23.3	549
Grodno	0.8	38.1	3.9	17.3	13.8	15.9	62.4	37.6	484
Minsk City	2.0	34.8	3.1	21.8	11.5	15.8	59.4	40.6	818
Minsk	2.9	39.1	2.0	21.6	25.3	26.3	67.8	32.2	617
Mogilev	3.6	40.3	1.6	19.2	1.9	16.8	56.7	43.3	428
Age of household head									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
20-24	1.2	74.1	0.0	6.9	10.7	0.9	81.5	18.5	49
25-29	1.8	65.4	1.5	5.9	16.6	15.0	76.0	24.0	337
30-34	2.2	50.7	3.1	7.4	16.9	19.3	63.3	36.7	800
35-39	4.2	35.9	4.5	9.1	18.8	25.3	60.4	39.6	944
40-44	1.7	25.5	1.7	13.2	19.1	24.9	52.4	47.6	766
45-49	0.9	17.0	2.0	20.1	16.2	21.0	48.9	51.1	423
50-59	2.4	33.8	2.2	38.6	15.7	18.9	69.4	30.6	424
60-69	5.6	35.8	2.6	96.3	20.7	12.7	97.5	2.5	205
70+	2.9	27.9	2.9	100.0	7.9	13.2	100.0	0.0	65

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of social assistance and support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers [1]	No social transfers	Number of household members
	Government targeted social assistance	Allowance for families raising children (except allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18)	Allowance for families raising children with disabilities under 18	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending educational institutions			
Educational of household head[A]									
General basic	2.9	39.9	2.1	33.6	23.6	34.9	74.2	25.8	169
General secondary	2.4	33.5	3.1	33.1	23.2	24.4	70.2	29.8	603
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	3.8	38.7	3.2	19.3	19.3	24.5	65.5	34.5	1,914
Higher	0.9	37.4	2.0	11.4	11.5	12.4	55.4	44.6	1,322
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.7	39.7	0.8	26.0	23.4	37.9	73.6	26.4	683
Second	4.1	37.8	3.0	23.2	19.9	19.3	66.0	34.0	744
Middle	2.5	36.6	2.4	15.6	17.0	19.0	61.2	38.8	657
Fourth	1.4	34.7	2.6	19.3	16.5	18.5	58.9	41.1	937
Richest	1.2	38.8	4.2	14.8	13.0	13.9	59.7	40.3	994

[1] MICS indicator EQ.5 – Children in the households that received any type of social transfers.

[A] 8 unweighted cases "None" and 6 unweighted cases "Primary education" and 2 unweighted cases "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school financial and material supports: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending education institutions who received material support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2018/2019 school year, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of children and young people who				Number of household members currently attending primary education institutions
	Received education related support			No received school support	
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]		
Total	**0.3**	**14.4**	**14.6**	**85.4**	**4,028**
Sex of household head					
Male	0.4	15.0	15.2	84.8	2,118
Female	0.2	13.7	13.8	86.2	1,910
Area					
Urban	0.4	11.4	11.6	88.4	3,069
Rural	0.1	24.0	24.1	75.9	959
Region					
Brest	0.2	24.4	24.6	75.4	628
Vitebsk	0.3	9.0	9.1	90.9	447
Gomel	0.0	18.3	18.3	81.7	543
Grodno	0.2	10.9	11.1	88.9	507
Minsk City	0.8	9.8	10.2	89.8	879
Minsk	0.1	16.4	16.4	83.6	613
Mogilev	0.3	10.5	10.8	89.2	412
Age					
5-9	0.2	15.7	15.9	84.1	1,306
10-14	0.1	22.4	22.4	77.6	1,096
15-19	0.1	14.4	14.5	85.5	806
20-24	1.0	1.4	2.0	98.0	820
School management					
Public	0.4	20.4	20.6	79.4	2,841
Non-public	(4.8)	(1.2)	(6.0)	(94.0)	33
Missing / DK	*	*	*	*	23
Educational of household head[A]					
General basic	0.0	22.3	22.3	77.7	167
General secondary	0.0	19.5	19.5	80.5	605
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.2	16.0	16.1	83.9	1,993
Higher	0.7	8.4	8.7	91.3	1,252
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.2	28.3	28.5	71.5	672
Second	0.0	13.1	13.1	86.9	727
Middle	0.2	12.0	12.1	87.9	726
Fourth	0.5	12.0	12.3	87.7	976
Richest	0.6	9.6	9.9	90.1	927

[1] MICS indicator EQ.6 – Support for school-related support.

[A] 7 unweighted cases "None", 5 unweighted cases "Primary" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

10.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions were included in the 2019 Belarus MICS and designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events.

The current questions used to measure the level of discrimination may change in future given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M-Ssp show the percentage of women age 15-49 years and men age 15-49(59) years who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Because she is a foreigner	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason [1]		
Total	**0.3**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**4.8**	**95.2**	**5,521**
Area										
Urban	0.4	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	5.4	94.6	4,339
Rural	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.4	97.6	1,182
Region										
Brest	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	4.3	95.7	790
Vitebsk	0.1	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	4.4	95.6	670
Gomel	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.8	98.2	753
Grodno	0.6	0.4	0.2	3.0	0.8	0.0	2.5	7.0	93.0	665
Minsk City	0.3	1.5	0.2	2.8	0.8	1.2	2.1	7.2	92.8	1,176
Minsk	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.9	97.1	838
Mogilev	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	5.0	95.0	630
Age										
15-19	0.0	1.2	0.3	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	4.5	95.5	470
15-17	0.0	1.2	0.4	2.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	4.5	95.5	345
18-19	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	95.3	125
20-24	0.4	2.8	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.1	2.0	6.0	94.0	458
25-29	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	3.9	96.1	730
30-34	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.3	95.7	960
35-39	0.4	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	3.8	96.2	989
40-44	0.3	1.1	0.4	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	6.7	93.3	955
45-49	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	4.5	95.5	959

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Because she is a foreigner	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason [1]		
Education[A]										
General basic	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.4	3.9	96.1	230
General secondary	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.3	4.0	96.0	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.7	96.3	2,388
Higher	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.4	0.9	0.7	1.3	6.2	93.8	2,225
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	3.5	0.0	9.8	3.3	13.0	0.0	16.5	83.5	71
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.2	4.6	95.4	5,105
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	3.4	96.6	847
Second	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	4.2	95.8	961
Middle	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	5.7	94.3	1,019
Fourth	0.6	1.0	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	4.9	95.1	1,304
Richest	0.3	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	5.2	94.8	1,389

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1.

[A] 3 unweighted cases "None" and 1 unweighted case "Missing / DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

Table EQ.3.1M-Ssp: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Because he is a foreigner	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason [1,2]		
Total (15-59 years)[2]	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**4.7**	**95.3**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**4.0**	**96.0**	**2,066**
Area										
Urban	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.4	3.8	96.2	1,639
Rural	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.7	1.8	0.5	4.7	95.3	426
Region										
Brest	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.9	0.1	3.1	96.9	287
Vitebsk	0.0	2.4	0.7	2.4	0.5	2.1	0.6	8.6	91.4	244
Gomel	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.6	3.6	0.1	5.7	94.3	299
Grodno	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	5.6	94.4	261
Minsk City	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.0	97.0	461
Minsk	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	99.7	284
Mogilev	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	2.5	97.5	230
Age										
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	4.8	95.2	166
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.2	94.8	100
18-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	95.8	66
20-24	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.8	0.9	3.7	0.2	7.6	92.4	212
25-29	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.1	2.5	97.5	293
30-34	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	3.2	96.8	364
35-39	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.8	97.2	347
40-44	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.6	3.8	96.2	321
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	2.3	0.7	4.7	95.3	362

Table EQ.3.1M-Ssp: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Because he is a foreigner	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason [1,2]		
Education[B]										
General basic	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	1.3	0.0	1.8	7.0	93.0	99
General secondary	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.5	3.0	0.7	6.4	93.6	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.4	4.1	95.9	1,022
Higher	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	97.6	668
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.7	0.8	3.6	0.0	6.8	93.2	346
Second	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	3.0	1.0	5.6	94.4	343
Middle	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	3.0	97.0	400
Fourth	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.9	97.1	452
Richest	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.7	97.3	524

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1.

[2] Survey specific indicator EQ.S1 – Discrimination (men age 15-59).

[A] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[B] 1 unweighted case "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

10.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[121].

The2019 Belarus MICS included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'.

They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction on a 10-point scale. Table EQ.4.1W presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, by level of overall life satisfaction, the average life satisfaction score and percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy. Table EQ.4.1M-Ssp presents similar data for men age 15-24 years and 15-49 (59) years.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among people of different age groups, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being especially among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M-Ssp, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

[121] OECD. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years for whom level of overall life satisfaction on a 10-point scale was			Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom level of overall life satisfaction on a 10-point scale was				Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10					0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
Total	**0.5**	**22.7**	**76.8**	**100.0**	**7.5**	**94.8**	**928**	**1.4**	**29.0**	**69.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**7.2**	**90.4**	**5,521**
Area															
Urban	0.6	22.8	76.6	100.0	7.5	94.5	748	1.0	28.3	70.5	0.3	100.0	7.2	90.7	4,339
Rural	0.1	22.3	77.6	100.0	7.7	96.1	181	2.7	31.4	65.8	0.0	100.0	7.1	89.3	1,182
Region															
Brest	0.2	24.4	75.4	100.0	7.7	92.3	151	1.1	25.5	73.4	0.0	100.0	7.3	92.6	790
Vitebsk	0.0	27.8	72.2	100.0	7.2	96.5	102	2.2	35.2	62.5	0.0	100.0	6.9	88.3	670
Gomel	1.7	22.5	75.7	100.0	7.4	92.9	111	1.1	30.3	68.6	0.0	100.0	7.1	91.7	753
Grodno	0.1	15.4	84.5	100.0	7.9	94.7	119	1.6	23.4	74.4	0.6	100.0	7.3	88.5	665
Minsk City	0.0	25.7	74.3	100.0	7.3	96.2	188	0.6	34.0	64.8	0.6	100.0	6.9	87.8	1,176
Minsk	1.2	14.9	83.9	100.0	7.9	97.1	152	1.3	20.8	77.8	0.0	100.0	7.5	93.6	838
Mogilev	0.0	30.1	69.9	100.0	7.3	93.3	105	2.2	32.4	65.3	0.1	100.0	7.0	90.8	630
Age															
15-19	0.8	20.6	78.6	100.0	7.7	95.6	470	0.8	20.6	78.6	0.0	100.0	7.7	95.6	470
15-17	0.5	13.8	85.6	100.0	8.0	95.3	345	0.5	13.8	85.6	0.0	100.0	8.0	95.3	345
18-19	1.5	39.3	59.1	100.0	6.9	96.5	125	1.5	39.3	59.1	0.0	100.0	6.9	96.5	125
20-24	0.1	24.9	75.0	100.0	7.3	94.1	458	0.1	24.9	75.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	94.1	458
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	23.1	76.1	0.0	100.0	7.3	95.0	730
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	24.6	73.6	0.2	100.0	7.2	91.9	960
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.1	26.2	72.3	0.4	100.0	7.2	90.7	989
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	36.1	61.7	0.3	100.0	6.9	85.4	955
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	39.7	58.0	0.3	100.0	6.7	85.6	959
Education[A]															
General basic	0.0	13.8	86.2	100.0	8.1	96.8	90	5.6	32.1	61.3	1.0	100.0	7.2	81.0	230
General secondary	0.7	16.1	83.2	100.0	7.9	96.0	244	1.8	29.9	68.2	0.0	100.0	7.2	90.5	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.2	25.7	74.1	100.0	7.4	95.7	329	1.5	32.3	66.0	0.2	100.0	7.0	88.7	2,388
Higher	0.7	28.1	71.2	100.0	7.2	92.0	266	0.5	24.8	74.5	0.2	100.0	7.2	93.1	2,225

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years for whom level of overall life satisfaction on a 10-point scale was			Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom level of overall life satisfaction on a 10-point scale was				Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10					0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
Marital Status[B]															
Ever married / in union	0.2	25.2	74.6	100.0	7.3	94.2	287	1.3	29.5	69.0	0.2	100.0	7.1	90.1	4,575
Never married / in union	0.6	21.6	77.8	100.0	7.6	95.1	642	1.7	26.3	71.8	0.3	100.0	7.3	91.9	944
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	3	18.7	48.4	29.4	3.4	100.0	5.4	62.2	71
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	27.7	71.9	100.0	7.3	94.9	581	1.2	29.7	68.9	0.2	100.0	7.1	90.4	5,105
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.3	19.1	79.5	100.0	7.9	98.2	129	3.3	33.8	62.9	0.0	100.0	7.0	89.3	847
Second	0.1	22.7	77.2	100.0	7.6	89.2	142	1.3	27.0	71.3	0.4	100.0	7.2	88.1	961
Middle	0.0	26.1	73.9	100.0	7.2	94.8	196	1.3	28.0	70.2	0.5	100.0	7.1	91.3	1,019
Fourth	0.9	22.0	77.0	100.0	7.5	94.7	245	0.9	30.0	69.0	0.1	100.0	7.2	89.7	1,304
Richest	0.1	22.7	77.3	100.0	7.6	96.6	217	0.6	27.2	72.2	0.0	100.0	7.2	92.5	1,389

[1] MICS Indicator EQ.9a – Life satisfaction (women age 15-24).

[2] MICS indicator EQ.10a – Happiness (women age 15-24).

[3] MICS Indicator EQ.9b – Life satisfaction (women age 15-49).

[4] MICS indicator EQ.10b – Happiness (women age 15-49).

[A] 1 unweighted case for women age 15-24 years and 3 unweighted cases for women age 15-49 years of "None", and 1 unweighted case for women age 15-49 years "Missing/DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[B] 1 unweighted case for women age 15-49 years has been excluded with unknown marital status.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.4.1M-Ssp: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49(59) years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years for whom level of overall life satisfaction on a 10-point scale was				Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years for whom level of overall life satisfaction on a 10-point scale was				Total	Average life satisfaction score[3,4]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[5, 6]	Number of men age 15-49(59) years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing					0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
Total (15-59 years)[4,6]	**1.8**	**28.0**	**69.7**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**7.1**	**92.0**	**378**	**3.4**	**40.1**	**56.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**84.2**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**1.8**	**28.0**	**69.7**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**7.1**	**92.0**	**378**	**2.8**	**37.0**	**60.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**6.8**	**85.6**	**2,066**
Area																
Urban	2.2	30.1	67.0	0.7	100.0	7.0	92.1	299	2.1	37.0	60.7	0.2	100.0	6.8	86.5	1,639
Rural	0.0	20.3	79.7	0.0	100.0	7.5	91.9	79	5.6	36.9	57.5	0.1	100.0	6.7	82.0	426
Region																
Brest	(0.0)	(35.5)	(64.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.1)	(85.7)	49	1.5	40.8	57.7	0.0	100.0	6.7	87.5	287
Vitebsk	(3.3)	(32.8)	(63.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.1)	(85.9)	37	4.7	48.9	46.4	0.0	100.0	6.4	74.3	244
Gomel	(2.9)	(33.0)	(64.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.7)	(96.9)	59	1.6	39.2	58.8	0.4	100.0	6.8	91.1	299
Grodno	(5.0)	(15.8)	(79.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.4)	(90.7)	61	4.6	31.5	63.7	0.1	100.0	6.9	81.2	261
Minsk City	0.0	34.7	63.1	2.3	100.0	7.0	95.6	91	1.0	38.5	60.0	0.4	100.0	6.8	85.9	461
Minsk	(1.6)	(16.3)	(82.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.5)	(94.1)	44	5.0	27.5	67.4	0.0	100.0	6.9	89.6	284
Mogilev	(0.0)	(22.7)	(77.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.4)	(89.7)	37	3.1	31.2	65.7	0.0	100.0	7.1	87.4	230
Age																
15-19	0.0	23.8	75.0	1.2	100.0	7.5	91.8	166	0.0	23.8	75.0	1.2	100.0	7.5	91.8	166
15-17	0.0	18.9	81.1	0.0	100.0	7.7	94.7	100	0.0	18.9	81.1	0.0	100.0	7.7	94.7	100
18-19	0.0	31.0	65.9	3.1	100.0	7.2	87.5	66	0.0	31.0	65.9	3.1	100.0	7.2	87.5	66
20-24	3.1	31.3	65.5	0.0	100.0	6.8	92.2	212	3.1	31.3	65.5	0.0	100.0	6.8	92.2	212
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.1	33.0	63.9	0.0	100.0	6.9	91.7	293
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.1	34.1	64.7	0.1	100.0	7.0	88.5	364
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.2	36.0	59.8	0.0	100.0	6.8	85.0	347
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	43.2	55.1	0.0	100.0	6.7	79.3	321
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3	47.7	46.7	0.3	100.0	6.4	77.1	362
Education[B]																
General basic	(2.5)	(29.1)	(61.0)	(7.4)	100.0	(7.2)	(91.0)	28	10.8	48.5	38.6	2.1	100.0	6.2	77.8	99
General secondary	(0.0)	(19.2)	(80.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.7)	(96.3)	47	4.3	43.8	51.8	0.1	100.0	6.7	84.7	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	2.4	30.7	66.9	0.0	100.0	7.0	91.6	197	2.7	40.3	57.0	0.0	100.0	6.7	82.9	1,022
Higher	1.1	26.7	72.2	0.0	100.0	7.1	91.1	107	1.4	27.3	71.2	0.2	100.0	7.1	91.3	668

Table EQ.4.1M-Ssp: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49(59) years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years for whom level of overall life satisfaction on a 10-point scale was				Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years for whom level of overall life satisfaction on a 10-point scale was				Total	Average life satisfaction score[3,4]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[5, 6]	Number of men age 15-49(59) years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing					0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing				
Marital Status[C]																
Ever married / in union	0.0	26.1	73.9	0.0	100.0	7.1	96.7	47	2.5	36.0	61.5	0.0	100.0	6.9	86.3	1,435
Never married / in union	2.0	28.3	69.1	0.6	100.0	7.1	91.4	331	3.7	39.1	56.9	0.3	100.0	6.7	84.4	628
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.0	35.3	64.7	0.0	100.0	7.1	91.8	57	4.7	47.1	48.2	0.0	100.0	6.5	82.2	346
Second	2.6	25.7	71.8	0.0	100.0	7.2	91.2	64	4.8	35.7	59.4	0.0	100.0	6.8	86.2	343
Middle	3.8	26.5	69.6	0.0	100.0	6.9	93.0	81	3.5	36.5	59.7	0.3	100.0	6.8	85.3	400
Fourth	2.1	22.4	73.3	2.3	100.0	7.1	89.6	91	2.1	32.6	64.9	0.5	100.0	6.9	84.3	452
Richest	0.0	32.3	67.7	0.0	100.0	7.2	94.6	85	0.5	35.2	64.3	0.0	100.0	7.0	88.8	524

[1] MICS Indicator EQ.9a – Life satisfaction (men age 15-24).

[2] MICS indicator EQ.10a – Happiness (men age 15-24).

[3] MICS Indicator EQ.9b – Life satisfaction (men age 15-49).

[4]Survey specific indicator EQ.S2 – Life satisfaction (men age 15-59).

[5] MICS indicator EQ.10b – Happiness (men age 15-49).

[6] Survey specific indicator EQ.S3 – Happiness (men age 15-59).

[A] The background characteristic “Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)” is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category “Has functional difficulties”.

[B] 1 unweighted case for men age 15-49 years of "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

[C] 2 unweighted cases age 15-49 years have been excluded with unknown marital status.

na – not applicable.

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

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 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, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Total	**60.2**	**87.7**	**56.8**	**928**	**39.8**	**72.9**	**36.1**	**5,521**
Area								
Urban	58.0	86.8	54.3	748	39.0	73.0	35.3	4,339
Rural	69.3	91.6	67.1	181	42.8	72.5	39.2	1,182
Region								
Brest	67.1	94.6	66.6	151	44.4	81.2	41.1	790
Vitebsk	42.9	78.0	36.0	102	37.2	67.9	33.5	670
Gomel	49.2	87.6	46.8	111	38.9	75.1	34.6	753
Grodno	65.7	84.6	62.6	119	39.5	70.8	37.0	665
Minsk City	57.2	85.3	51.8	188	36.1	65.6	31.2	1,176
Minsk	69.8	92.9	68.2	152	44.3	80.3	41.9	838
Mogilev	64.0	87.9	59.7	105	39.3	71.4	34.8	630
Age								
15-19	55.2	85.8	52.5	470	55.2	85.8	52.5	470
15-17	57.7	87.0	56.3	345	57.7	87.0	56.3	345
18-19	48.3	82.6	42.2	125	48.3	82.6	42.2	125
20-24	65.4	89.7	61.2	458	65.4	89.7	61.2	458
25-29	na	na	na	na	53.1	84.6	49.8	730
30-34	na	na	na	na	49.0	79.1	45.0	960
35-39	na	na	na	na	29.9	65.6	24.8	989
40-44	na	na	na	na	26.4	66.4	24.2	955
45-49	na	na	na	na	24.3	57.4	20.3	959

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 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, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Education[A]								
General basic	66.4	86.6	64.0	90	50.3	72.0	45.8	230
General secondary	44.9	87.4	44.9	244	38.9	77.3	37.3	676
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	66.2	87.3	59.7	329	38.5	70.1	34.6	2,388
Higher	64.8	89.1	61.8	266	40.5	74.8	36.4	2,225
Marital Status[B]								
Ever married / in union	69.3	92.2	66.6	287	37.8	70.8	33.9	4,575
Never married / in union	56.2	85.8	52.5	642	49.4	83.2	46.7	944
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	*	*	*	3	23.2	52.6	18.3	71
Has no functional difficulty	61.6	88.1	57.0	581	38.8	72.2	35.0	5,105
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	70.6	89.3	68.0	129	46.4	75.3	43.0	847
Second	62.3	93.0	60.8	142	36.7	72.5	34.2	961
Middle	59.9	86.5	54.8	196	43.2	73.9	38.4	1,019
Fourth	55.3	88.1	50.9	245	36.8	72.2	33.0	1,304
Richest	58.5	84.2	56.2	217	38.3	71.7	34.5	1,389

[1] MICS indicator EQ.11a – Perception of a better life (women age 15-24).

[2] MICS indicator EQ.11b – Perception of a better life (women age 15-49).

[A] 1 unweighted case for women age 15-24 years and 3 unweighted cases for women age 15-49 years of "None", and 1 unweighted case for women age 15-49 years "Missing/DK" have been excluded while category "Primary" is not shown as no cases were found.

[B] 1 unweighted case for women age 15-49 years has been excluded with unknown marital status.

na – not applicable.

* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.4.2M-Ssp: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49(59) 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, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49(59) years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2,3]	
Total (15-59 years)[3]	**54.5**	**79.1**	**50.5**	**378**	**31.8**	**60.3**	**28.1**	**2,765**
Total (15-49 years)[A]	**54.5**	**79.1**	**50.5**	**378**	**35.1**	**64.7**	**31.4**	**2,066**
Area								
Urban	51.0	76.3	46.8	299	33.9	63.4	30.0	1,639
Rural	67.6	89.6	64.6	79	39.6	69.6	36.5	426
Region								
Brest	(55.0)	(77.1)	(53.6)	49	39.1	71.5	36.4	287
Vitebsk	(46.8)	(89.2)	(46.8)	37	26.4	54.5	23.3	244
Gomel	(35.5)	(85.2)	(34.8)	59	32.0	69.0	30.9	299
Grodno	(42.8)	(71.5)	(36.1)	61	31.9	56.9	28.5	261
Minsk City	66.0	71.4	59.3	91	35.7	59.8	30.5	461
Minsk	(72.7)	(86.1)	(68.0)	44	39.7	74.5	36.8	284
Mogilev	(60.7)	(84.8)	(56.4)	37	39.9	67.7	32.6	230
Age								
15-19	50.8	77.2	47.6	166	50.8	77.2	47.6	166
15-17	49.9	81.4	49.7	100	49.9	81.4	49.7	100
18-19	52.1	70.9	44.5	66	52.1	70.9	44.5	66
20-24	57.3	80.6	52.8	212	57.3	80.6	52.8	212
25-29	na	na	na	na	46.8	77.5	41.8	293
30-34	na	na	na	na	39.5	69.6	33.7	364
35-39	na	na	na	na	27.4	62.9	25.0	347
40-44	na	na	na	na	20.7	49.6	18.4	321
45-49	na	na	na	na	20.9	49.1	18.1	362

Table EQ.4.2M-Ssp: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 and 15-49(59) 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, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49(59) years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2,3]	
Education[B]								
General basic	(72.1)	(79.2)	(72.1)	28	36.3	53.6	31.1	99
General secondary	(49.9)	(79.6)	(49.4)	47	33.8	63.4	31.8	277
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	47.2	80.9	42.5	197	31.1	63.6	28.0	1,022
Higher	65.2	75.5	60.1	107	41.4	68.4	36.4	668
Marital Status[C]								
Ever married / in union	69.4	90.4	68.4	47	33.8	62.1	29.9	1,435
Never married / in union	52.3	77.5	48.0	331	38.2	70.8	34.9	628
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	56.5	90.9	52.8	57	34.5	66.4	31.6	346
Second	44.8	77.3	44.4	64	36.2	66.3	33.7	343
Middle	54.4	80.0	50.1	81	37.3	61.9	31.7	400
Fourth	53.8	78.1	50.3	91	31.3	64.3	29.5	452
Richest	61.1	72.7	54.3	85	36.2	64.9	31.1	524

[1] MICS indicator EQ.11a – Perception of a better life (men age 15-24).

[2] MICS indicator EQ.11b – Perception of a better life (men age 15-49).

[3] Survey specific indicator EQ.S4 – Perception of a better life (men age 15-59).

[A] The background characteristic "Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category "Has functional difficulties".

[B] 1 unweighted case for men age 15-49 years of "Primary" has been excluded while category "None" is not shown as no cases were found.

[C] 2 unweighted case for men age 15-49 years have been excluded with unknown marital status.

na – not applicable.

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

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the 2019 Belarus MICS sample design are described in this appendix, including defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2019 Belarus MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the seven regions of the country: Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk and Mogilev Regions and Minsk City. In addition to Minsk city as one of the big city strata, two types of urban areas as big cities and small towns and rural areas in each of the remaining six regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the 2019 Belarus MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the 2012 Belarus MICS conducted in the Republic of Belarus in 2012, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the 2019 Belarus MICS survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2009 Census of Population, updated in 2018 based on register-based data. In big cities, the sample selection was made in two stages, in small towns and rural areas, there has been an additional stage for selection of varying number of towns in each stratum and a sub-selection of a segment within village councils.

After a register-based household listing update which was carried out within the selected enumeration areas and village segments (herewith – enumeration areas), households were grouped into two categories as Households with and without children under the age of 5. A sample of 20 households was drawn in each selected enumeration area with an over-sampling strategy of households with under-five children.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The overall sample size for the 2019 Belarus MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables. Table SD.1. shows the distribution of households in the territory of the republic (by region and area), that was used in the design of the sample.

Table SD.1: Distribution of households in sampling frame

Distribution of households, by region and area, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percent household distribution by regions			
		Including		
		Urban		
	Total	Big cities	Small towns	Rural
Republic of Belarus	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Region				
Brest	14.5	12.0	16.9	19.0
Vitebsk	13.2	11.9	16.7	13.7
Gomel	14.9	14.4	15.8	15.6
Grodno	11.4	10.3	12.4	13.5
Minsk City	19.6	33.1	-	-
Minsk	15.1	8.3	21.2	27.3
Mogilev	11.3	10.0	17.0	10.9

For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the contraceptive prevalence rate. Since the survey results are tabulated not only at the national level, but also at the regional level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each region. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]},$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households;

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence;

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion;

deff = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5;

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates; and not more than 0.15r (15 percent) for region-level estimates;

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based;

AveSize = the average household size (mean number of persons per household);

RR = the predicted response rate.

The overall sample size for the 2019 Belarus MICS was calculated as 9,000 households. For the calculation, the above formula for each region was set to values based on the estimates from the 2012 Belarus MICS. Table SD.2 shows the estimated relative margin of error (RME) at the 95% confidence level that can be expected for this indicator for each region.

Table SD.2. Parameters used for calculating the sample size

Parameters are defined based on MICS4, 2012

	Expected value of the indicator "contraceptive prevalence rate" (r)	Design effect (deff)	Percentage of women aged 15-49 of the total population (pb)	Average household size (AveSize)	The relative margin of error at 95% confidence level (RME)	Percentage of responding households (PR)	Number of households (Sample size)
Region							
Brest	0.61	2.1	0.226	2.5	0.089	0.97	1240
Vitebsk	0.63	1.6	0.230	2.3	0.073	0.98	1360
Gomel	0.59	1.7	0.233	2.4	0.083	0.96	1280
Grodno	0.59	2.8	0.227	2.4	0.116	0.99	1080
Minsk City	0.75	1.7	0.274	2.5	0.047	0.95	1600
Minsk	0.60	2.0	0.216	2.4	0.094	0.98	1200
Mogilev	0.59	1.3	0.228	2.5	0.072	0.97	1240

Given the relatively small average number of persons per household and the low fertility rate in Belarus, there was concern that the number of children under the age of 5 years in the 9,000 sample households would be too small to provide a sufficient level of precision for the corresponding indicators, or it would be necessary to increase the number of sample households considerably. The proposed sampling strategy of stratifying the listing of households for each sample enumeration area or village segment into groups with and without children under the age of 5 years at the last sampling stage and using a higher sampling rate for the households with children should be effective for increasing the number of children in the sample. The number of households selected per cluster for the 2019 Belarus MICS was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster.

The selection of 20 households in each sample segment for all strata is statistically efficient and should result in reasonable design effects. Under the proposed sample design 450 clusters (enumeration areas) would be selected at the national level. With 20 households selected in each sample segment, this will result in a total sample size of 9,000 households in 450 clusters. The distribution of the proposed sample for the 2019 Belarus MICS within each region, urban and rural strata, is based on proportional allocation, shown in Table SD.3, based on the total number of households in each stratum from the updated Belarus Census frame.

It is also important to examine the sample distribution by region. The two smallest regions, Mogilev and Grodno, would have a sample of 1,240 and 1,080 households, respectively. Based on a review of the 2012 Belarus MICS results, this sample size should be sufficient to provide a reasonable level of precision for most key indicators at the regional level. The largest domain, Minsk City, would have a sample of 1,600 households.

Table SD.3 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.3: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters and sample households to sampling strata, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Sample Clusters					Sample Households				
	Total	Including				Total	Including			
		Urban			Rural		Urban			Rural
		Total	Big cities	Small towns			Total	Big cities	Small towns	
	450	**334**	**260**	**74**	**116**	**9,000**	**6,680**	**5,200**	**1,480**	**2,320**
Region										
Brest	62	42	30	12	20	1,240	840	600	240	400
Vitebsk	68	50	36	14	18	1,360	1,000	720	280	360
Gomel	64	46	36	10	18	1,280	920	720	200	360
Grodno	54	38	28	10	16	1,080	760	560	200	320
Minsk City	80	80	80	-	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	-	-
Minsk	60	32	18	14	28	1,200	640	360	280	560
Mogilev	62	46	32	14	16	1,240	920	640	280	320

A.2 SELECTION OF CLUSTERS

For the first stage of the selection, the number of households in the administrative-territorial units (big cities, small towns and village councils) was determined based on the 2018 population registers, using the actual disaggregation information on the number of households available at the time of the sample design. Different selection strategies were applied for each of the main administrative units for big cities, small towns and village councils.

In the big cities strata, consisting of 26 big cities including Minsk, the assigned number of enumeration areas were selected from each stratum using probability proportionate to size (PPS). In total, in big cities 260 enumeration areas were selected. In small towns, a total of 37 small towns within a total of 175 small towns were selected from each region using probability proportionate to size in the first stage. At the second stage, twice as many enumeration areas (a total of 74) were selected from each of the 37 selected small towns. In rural areas, at the first stage village councils were selected with PPS in each region, and at the second stage the selected village councils were divided into segments, and one segment was also selected with PPS from each selected village council.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

In order to update the lists of households, the information obtained during the verification process of the address update for the preparatory stage of the 2019 population census in the Republic of Belarus was used. Verification of the address update was carried out by specialists who had a special training on tablet computers using cartographic material in electronic form. For this purpose, a geographical information system was used, which will allow the creation and editing of map materials on the ground in the future, if necessary.

The results of updating the addresses were used for developing the list of households for selecting the 2019 Belarus MICS sample, as an electronic map of the Republic of Belarus with geographical features (roads, forests, parks, rivers, lakes) and buildings (residential and non – residential), as well as a list of residential addresses within the boundaries of the census enumeration areas.

Taking into account the use of an over-sample of households with children under 5 years of age, the task was to disaggregate the total list of households obtained from the results of checking the address list, based on the presence of children of the specified age. Administrative data from the Ministry of health of the Republic of Belarus was used for this purpose.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The selection of households at the last stage of sampling was conducted within each census enumeration area separately for households with children under 5 years of age and for households without children of this age.

For the selection process, the households stratified according to the presence of children under the age 5 years were then sequentially numbered from 1 to N (the total number of households in each stratum of each census enumeration area). Then a random systematic selection procedure was used for selecting households to be interviewed during 2019 Belarus MICS.

This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

Of the 20 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under age 5 years was 8. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 8 households with children under age 5 were listed, 8 of these households were selected using random systematic sampling; and 12 households without children under age 5 were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 8 or less households with children under 5 were listed, all of these households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without children under 5 to be selected was equal to 20 minus the number of households with children.

The results of the household lists showed that 20.6 percent of the selected clusters have fewer than 8 households with children under 5 years of age. Thus, the sample set of households selected for the 2019 Belarus MICS was 9,000 households, including 3,379 households with children under 5 years of age.

The sample households for the men's interview with the Questionnaire for Individual Men was carried out randomly in each cluster separately for each category of selected households (with and without children under 5 years of age). Every second household was selected to interview all men aged 15-59 living in them.

For household selection, the SPSS Version 22 Complex Samples module was used.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The 2019 Belarus MICS sample is not self-weighting. This is due to disproportionate allocation among strata, different selection procedures and also due to the stratification of households into two categories based on the presence of children under the age of 5.

The households with children under 5 years of age were selected with a higher probability compared to the households without children under 5 years of age, which resulted in two different sampling weights for households in the same cluster. The average ratio of statistical weights for households with children under 5 years of age and for households without children of this age was 1:7.

For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

In the case of the large city stratum in each region, the probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 (same for households without under-five children with a change of subscript to "woc" at the last stage) within a sample EA can be expressed as follows:

$$p_{hi(wc/woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times \frac{m_{hi(wc/woc)}}{M'_{hi(wc/woc)}}$$

where:

$p_{hi(wc/woc)}$ – probability of selection for the sample households with children (*wc*) / without children (*woc*) in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h;

n_h – number of sample PSUs selected in stratum *h* for the 2019 Belarus MICS;

M_{hi} – total number of households in the frame for the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum h;

M_h – total number of households in the sampling frame for stratum *h*;

$m_{hi(wc/woc)}$ – number of sample households with children (*wc*) / without children (*woc*) selected in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*;

$M'_{hi(wc/woc)}$ – total number of households with children (*wc*) / without children (*woc*) listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*.

In the case of the small town stratum in each region, each small town was treated as a separate second stage stratum for the calculation of the probabilities and weights. In this case the sampling involved three stages of selection. The overall probability of selection for the households with children (and for households without children) in the small towns of each region can be expressed as follows:

$$p_{hij(wc/woc)} = \frac{k_h \times M_{hj}}{M_h} \times \frac{n_h \times M_{hij}}{M_{hik}} \times \frac{m_{hij(wc/woc)}}{M'_{hij(wc/woc)}}$$

where:

$p_{hij(wc/woc)}$ – probability of selection for the sample households with children (*wc*) / without children (*woc*)in the j-th sample enumeration area in the i-th sample small town in stratum h;

k_h – number of small towns to be selected in stratum h;

M_{hi} – total number of households in the frame for the i-th small town in stratum h;

M_h – total number of households in the sampling frame for stratum h;

n_h – number of sample EAs selected in stratum h, which is twice the number of small towns selected at the first stage in stratum h;

M_{hik} – total number of households in the frame for the k selected small towns in the first stage in stratum h;

M_{hij} – total number of households in the frame for the j-th enumeration area/segment in the i-th small town in stratum h;

$m_{hij(wc)}$ – number of sample households with children (*wc*) / without children (*woc*) selected in the j-th enumeration area/ sample segment in the i-th sample small town in stratum h;

$M'_{hij(wc)}$ – total number of households with children (*wc*) / without children (*woc*) listed in the j-th enumeration area/sample segment in the i-th sample small town in stratum h.

In the case of the rural stratum in each region, each village council will be treated as a separate secondary sampling unit for the calculation of the probabilities and weights. The overall probability of selection for the households with children (same for households without children with a "woc" subscript) in the rural stratum of each region can be expressed as follows:

$$p_{hij(wc/woc)} = \frac{k_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times \frac{M_{hij}}{M_{hi}} \times \frac{m_{hij(wc/woc)}}{M'_{hij(wc/woc)}} = \frac{k_h \times M_{hij}}{M_h} \times \frac{m_{hij(wc/woc)}}{M'_{hij(wc/woc)}},$$

where:

$p_{hij(wc/woc)}$ – probability of selection for the sample households with children (*wc*) / without children (*woc*) in the j-th enumeration area/segment in the i-th sample PSU (village council) in stratum h;

n_h – number of sample PSUs selected in rural stratum h for the 2019 Belarus MICS;

M_{hi} – total number of households in the frame for the i-th sample village council in stratum h;

M_h – total number of households in the sampling frame for rural stratum h;

M_{hij} – total number of households in the frame for the j-th enumeration area/segment in the i-th sample village council in stratum h;

$m_{hij(wc/woc)}$ – number of sample households with children (*wc*) / without children (*woc*) selected in the j-th sample segment in the i-th sample village council in stratum h;

$M'_{hij(wc/woc)}$ – total number of households with children (*wc*) / without children (*woc*) listed in the j-th sample segment in the i-th sample village council in stratum h.

Since the number of households in the sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the census enumeration areas are generally different, and different sampling rates are used selecting the households with and without children in each sample enumeration area, individual overall probabilities of selection and weights for each category of households in each sample cluster were calculated.

The basic weight is the reciprocal of the value of the overall probability of selection for the sample households at all stages:

$$W_{ih(wc/woc)} = \frac{1}{p_{ih(wc/woc)}},$$

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the Household and Individual interviews within each stratum, separately for the households with and without children under 5. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{h(wc/woc)}},$$

where $RR_{h(wc/woc)}$ – is the response rate for the sample households for the *c*-th category in stratum *h*.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and children of target groups) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qhc}}$$

where RR_{qhc} – is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals for the *c*-th category (women age 15-49 and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum *h* who were successfully interviewed.

Response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum for the households with and without children under 5. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the Individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the 2019 Belarus MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the children age 5-17 years will vary by individual sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

The full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied for households with children under 5 years of age between 0.3745 and 1.0999 and for households without children under 5 years of age between 0.5751 and 7.6836 in the 450 sample clusters.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women age 15-49, men age 15-59, under-5s, and 5-17-year olds with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

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APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the 2019 Belarus MICS 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 differ somewhat from the results based on 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*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor series 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 (*r*) 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 based on the same sample size. 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 of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator. Thus, for any given statistic calculated from the 2019 Belarus MICS, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of $r \pm 2se$.

For the calculation of sampling errors from the 2019 Belarus MICS data, SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.10).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Republic of Belarus

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	20,277	8,668	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.526	0.010	0.020	1.851	1.361	3,840	4,244	0.505	0.547
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.655	0.011	0.017	1.909	1.382	2,693	3,314	0.632	0.677
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.472	0.687	491	1,199	0.998	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.835	0.914	491	1,199	0.998	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.844	0.012	0.014	9.611	3.100	20,277	8,668	0.820	0.868
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.928	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	69	64	0.927	0.928
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.217	0.026	0.120	0.907	0.953	277	227	0.165	0.269
Early child development index	TC.53	0.869	0.011	0.013	1.663	1.289	1,515	1,506	0.847	0.892
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9340	0.012	0.012	1.014	1.007	257	423	0.916	0.963
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.032	582	667	0.999	0.999
Completion rate (Basic (Lower secondary))	LN.8b	0.979	0.009	0.009	1.441	1.200	408	412	0.962	0.996
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.805	0.020	0.024	1.179	1.086	596	479	0.766	0.845
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.659	0.025	0.038	1.350	1.162	596	479	0.609	0.710

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Republic of Belarus

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.570	0.011	0.019	2.656	1.630	6,077	5,317	0.548	0.592
Child labour	PR.3	0.041	0.005	0.121	1.698	1.303	3,853	2,739	0.031	0.051
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.001	0.001	0.724	0.300	0.548	458	501	0.000	0.003
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.047	0.011	0.239	1.418	1.191	458	501	0.025	0.070
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.645	0.010	0.016	2.652	1.629	5,521	5,521	0.624	0.666
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.953	0.006	0.006	1.760	1.327	2,066	2,268	0.941	0.965
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.994	0.001	0.001	3.055	1.748	20,277	8,668	0.992	0.997
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.987	0.002	0.002	2.028	1.424	20,277	8,668	0.984	0.991
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.983	0.002	0.002	2.784	1.668	20,277	8,668	0.978	0.987
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.037	0.004	0.108	2.225	1.492	6,106	5,013	0.029	0.045
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.637	0.009	0.013	2.757	1.661	20,277	8,668	0.620	0.654
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.048	0.004	0.079	1.734	1.317	5,521	5,521	0.040	0.055
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.040	0.006	0.151	2.133	1.460	2,066	2,268	0.028	0.052
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.5	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.2	928	854	7.4	7.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	376	331	7.0	7.3

na – not applicable.

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	15,245	6,378	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.533	0.012	0.023	1.845	1.358	2,972	3,120	0.509	0.557
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.662	0.013	0.020	1.852	1.361	2,121	2,455	0.636	0.688
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.338	0.581	353	816	0.998	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	353	816	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.949	0.013	0.014	22.968	4.792	15,245	6,378	0.922	0.975
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.908)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.003)	54	48	0.907	0.908
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.274	0.035	0.129	0.989	0.995	192	158	0.203	0.345
Early child development index	TC.53	0.876	0.013	0.015	1.639	1.280	1,171	1,083	0.850	0.901
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9450	0.012	0.013	0.880	0.938	204	282	0.925	0.974
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.042	382	405	0.999	0.999
Completion rate (Basic (Lower secondary))	LN.8b	0.981	0.010	0.011	1.706	1.306	336	306	0.960	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.576	0.013	0.023	2.597	1.612	4,590	3,756	0.550	0.602
Child labour	PR.3	0.026	0.005	0.197	2.025	1.423	2,887	1,950	0.016	0.036
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	372	342	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.038	0.013	0.330	1.471	1.213	372	342	0.013	0.063
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.628	0.012	0.020	2.650	1.628	4,339	4,064	0.603	0.652
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.953	0.006	0.007	1.470	1.212	1,639	1,698	0.940	0.965

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.995	0.002	0.002	3.650	1.911	15,245	6,378	0.991	0.998
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.995	0.001	0.001	2.100	1.449	15,245	6,378	0.992	0.997
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.989	0.002	0.002	3.580	1.892	15,245	6,378	0.984	0.994
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0340	0.005	0.122	2.199	1.483	4,627	3,574	0.030	0.049
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.622	0.010	0.016	2.828	1.682	15,245	6,378	0.602	0.642
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.054	0.005	0.086	1.714	1.309	4,339	4,064	0.045	0.063
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.038	0.007	0.181	2.185	1.478	1,639	1,698	0.024	0.051
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.5	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.2	748	591	7.3	7.6
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	297	241	6.9	7.2

na – not applicable.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	5,032	2,290	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.502	0.021	0.041	1.892	1.375	868	1,124	0.461	0.543
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.627	0.024	0.039	2.170	1.473	572	859	0.578	0.676
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.677	0.823	137	383	0.995	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.953	0.976	137	383	0.993	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.526	0.034	0.064	10.482	3.238	5,032	2,290	0.459	0.594
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	*	*	*	*	*	15	16	*	*
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.089	0.023	0.254	0.428	0.654	85	69	0.044	0.134
Early child development index	TC.53	0.848	0.023	0.027	1.712	1.309	344	423	0.802	0.894
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.901	0.030	0.034	1.445	1.202	53	141	0.841	0.962
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	200	262	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Basic (Lower secondary))	LN.8b	0.971	0.006	0.006	0.140	0.375	73	106	0.958	0.983
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.551	0.020	0.037	2.645	1.626	1,487	1,561	0.510	0.592
Child labour	PR.3	0.085	0.012	0.142	1.476	1.215	967	789	0.061	0.109
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.006	0.004	0.722	0.501	0.708	87	159	0.000	0.015
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.086	0.026	0.303	1.365	1.168	87	159	0.034	0.138
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.709	0.019	0.027	2.570	1.603	1,182	1,457	0.671	0.747
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.956	0.015	0.016	3.167	1.780	426	570	0.925	0.986

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.994	0.002	0.002	1.446	1.202	5,032	2,290	0.990	0.998
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.966	0.006	0.006	2.274	1.508	5,032	2,290	0.954	0.977
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.963	0.006	0.006	2.252	1.501	5,032	2,290	0.952	0.975
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0271	0.006	0.218	1.913	1.383	1,478	1,439	0.015	0.039
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.6817	0.015	0.022	2.340	1.530	5,032	2,290	0.652	0.711
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0243	0.005	0.210	1.599	1.265	1,182	1,457	0.014	0.035
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.0475	0.012	0.261	1.929	1.389	426	570	0.023	0.072
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.7	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.2	181	263	7.5	7.9
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	79	90	7.3	7.7

na – not applicable.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Brest region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	3,069	1,181	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.571	0.022	0.038	1.071	1.035	518	560	0.528	0.614
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.643	0.038	0.060	2.866	1.693	401	449	0.567	0.720
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	85	183	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	85	183	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.748	0.056	0.074	19.351	4.399	3,069	1,181	0.636	0.859
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	*	*	*	*	*	16	15	*	*
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.172)	(0.096)	(0.5587)	(2.2043)	(1.4847)	52	35	(0.000)	(0.364)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.792	0.040	0.051	2.141	1.463	226	219	0.712	0.873
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.933	0.018	0.020	0.301	0.549	36	57	0.896	0.969
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	134	117	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Basic (Lower secondary))	LN.8b	0.994	0.004	0.004	0.184	0.429	53	58	0.986	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.659	0.027	0.041	2.439	1.562	958	763	0.605	0.712
Child labour	PR.3	0.067	0.012	0.175	0.838	0.916	645	383	0.043	0.090
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	67	76	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.019	0.008	0.423	0.260	0.510	67	76	0.003	0.035
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.605	0.028	0.046	2.430	1.559	790	745	0.549	0.661
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.926	0.023	0.025	2.267	1.506	287	299	0.881	0.972

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Brest region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.988	0.007	0.007	4.944	2.224	3,069	1,181	0.974	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	3,069	1,181	1.000	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.666	0.816	3,069	1,181	0.995	1.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.039	0.011	0.281	2.227	1.492	969	704	0.017	0.060
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.665	0.023	0.035	2.805	1.675	3,069	1,181	0.619	0.711
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.043	0.010	0.245	1.997	1.413	790	745	0.022	0.064
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.031	0.016	0.520	2.617	1.618	287	299	0.000	0.064
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.7	0.2	0.0	2.5	1.6	151	134	7.2	8.2
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	(7.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.9)	49	45	(6.6)	(7.5)

na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Vitebsk region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	2,475	1,330	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.509	0.024	0.047	1.483	1.218	484	640	0.461	0.557
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.594	0.033	0.056	2.326	1.525	341	514	0.528	0.660
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.992	0.006	0.006	0.646	0.804	50	162	0.980	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	50	162	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.782	0.026	0.033	5.073	2.252	2,475	1,330	0.731	0.833
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	*	*	*	*	*	5	5	*	*
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.161)	(0.042)	(0.260)	(0.426)	(0.653)	34	34	(0.077)	(0.244)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.817	0.033	0.040	1.591	1.262	194	226	0.752	0.882
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.884	0.039	0.045	0.774	0.880	26	52	0.805	0.963
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	60	93	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Basic (Lower secondary))	LN.8b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	47	64	1.000	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.610	0.030	0.049	2.905	1.705	710	776	0.550	0.669
Child labour	PR.3	0.064	0.021	0.334	2.961	1.721	429	391	0.021	0.106
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	38	57	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.203	0.089	0.441	2.766	1.663	38	57	0.024	0.381
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.671	0.021	0.032	1.616	1.271	670	796	0.628	0.713
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.935	0.021	0.023	2.225	1.492	244	299	0.892	0.977

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Vitebsk region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.988	0.004	0.004	2.007	1.417	2,475	1,330	0.980	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.966	0.005	0.005	1.024	1.012	2,475	1,330	0.956	0.976
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.965	0.005	0.005	1.036	1.018	2,475	1,330	0.954	0.975
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.037	0.011	0.303	2.654	1.629	719	746	0.015	0.060
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.601	0.021	0.034	2.359	1.536	2,475	1,330	0.559	0.642
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.044	0.007	0.168	1.036	1.018	670	796	0.029	0.059
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.086	0.024	0.282	2.224	1.491	244	299	0.038	0.134
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	102	106	6.9	7.4
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	(7.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.8)	37	41	(6.7)	(7.6)

na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Gomel region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	2,910	1,261	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.532	0.033	0.062	2.485	1.576	520	574	0.466	0.598
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.656	0.026	0.039	1.294	1.138	362	452	0.605	0.707
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.353	0.594	65	176	0.994	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.995	0.005	0.005	0.917	0.958	65	176	0.984	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.853	0.025	0.029	6.070	2.464	2,910	1,261	0.804	0.902
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	*	*	*	*	*	15	13	*	*
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.334)	(0.082)	(0.244)	(0.925)	(0.962)	36	32	(0.171)	(0.497)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.892	0.024	0.027	1.261	1.123	202	213	0.844	0.940
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.951	0.010	0.010	0.109	0.330	29	55	0.931	0.970
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	62	81	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Basic (Lower secondary))	LN.8b	(0.994)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.276)	(0.525)	41	40	(0.980)	(1.000)
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.506	0.024	0.047	1.689	1.300	799	753	0.458	0.553
Child labour	PR.3	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	533	392	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.004	0.004	0.976	0.253	0.503	51	67	0.000	0.012
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.054	0.038	0.713	1.906	1.380	51	67	0.000	0.130
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.707	0.024	0.034	2.141	1.463	753	784	0.660	0.755
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.949	0.017	0.018	1.907	1.381	299	318	0.915	0.983

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Gomel region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.998	0.002	0.002	2.061	1.436	2,910	1,261	0.995	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.568	0.753	2,910	1,261	0.999	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.568	0.753	2,910	1,261	0.999	1.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.034	0.011	0.314	2.442	1.563	822	695	0.013	0.056
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.700	0.017	0.024	1.731	1.316	2,910	1,261	0.666	0.734
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.018	0.005	0.307	1.342	1.158	753	784	0.007	0.029
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.057	0.022	0.383	2.805	1.675	299	318	0.013	0.101
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	111	117	7.1	7.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	(6.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.4)	59	48	(6.5)	(6.8)

na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Grodno region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	2,392	1,081	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.441	0.023	0.052	1.244	1.115	486	579	0.395	0.487
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.654	0.027	0.041	1.278	1.131	286	410	0.601	0.707
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	47	144	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	47	144	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.885	0.023	0.026	5.691	2.386	2,392	1,081	0.838	0.931
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	*	*	*	*	*	10	7	*	*
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.260)	(0.076)	(0.293)	(0.873)	(0.935)	28	30	(0.108)	(0.412)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.911	0.020	0.022	0.906	0.952	178	182	0.871	0.951
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	32	54	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	79	99	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Basic (Lower secondary))	LN.8b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	56	62	1.000	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.660	0.033	0.051	3.368	1.835	721	680	0.593	0.727
Child labour	PR.3	0.044	0.014	0.305	1.622	1.274	477	375	0.017	0.072
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.006	0.006	1.009	0.417	0.646	54	70	0.000	0.018
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.022	0.012	0.559	0.493	0.702	54	70	0.000	0.047
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.632	0.031	0.049	3.004	1.733	665	736	0.570	0.694
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.952	0.015	0.016	1.499	1.224	261	313	0.922	0.982

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Grodno region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.976	0.988	2,392	1,081	0.996	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.998	0.002	0.002	1.679	1.296	2,392	1,081	0.995	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.995	0.002	0.002	1.241	1.114	2,392	1,081	0.991	1.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.051	0.007	0.133	0.634	0.796	751	668	0.038	0.065
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.590	0.023	0.039	2.392	1.547	2,392	1,081	0.544	0.636
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.070	0.010	0.143	1.120	1.058	665	736	0.050	0.089
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.056	0.017	0.309	1.770	1.330	261	313	0.021	0.091
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.9	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	119	126	7.6	8.1
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	(7.4)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.8)	61	48	(6.9)	(7.8)

na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Minsk City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,011	1,493	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.571	0.024	0.042	1.700	1.304	798	732	0.524	0.619
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.669	0.025	0.038	1.730	1.315	610	605	0.619	0.720
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	104	191	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	104	191	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.337	0.580	4,011	1,493	0.999	1.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	*	*	*	*	*	10	10	*	*
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.105)	(0.004)	(0.037)	(0.006)	(0.075)	50	37	(0.097)	(0.112)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.875	0.022	0.025	1.116	1.056	331	254	0.831	0.919
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9634	0.025	0.026	1.428	1.195	69	83	0.914	1.000
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.996	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.044	95	89	0.995	0.996
Completion rate (Basic (Lower secondary))	LN.8b	0.944	0.028	0.030	1.388	1.178	116	93	0.888	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.486	0.022	0.044	1.597	1.264	1,311	864	0.443	0.529
Child labour	PR.3	0.015	0.009	0.623	2.467	1.571	769	431	0.000	0.033
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	128	92	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.028	0.016	0.588	0.907	0.952	128	92	0.000	0.061
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.664	0.024	0.036	2.459	1.568	1,176	959	0.616	0.711
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.982	0.008	0.009	1.562	1.250	461	402	0.965	0.998

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Minsk City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.997	0.002	0.002	1.681	1.296	4,011	1,493	0.993	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,011	1,493	1.000	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.994	0.003	0.003	2.303	1.518	4,011	1,493	0.988	1.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.043	0.010	0.238	2.041	1.429	1,277	812	0.022	0.063
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.613	0.023	0.037	3.203	1.790	4,011	1,493	0.568	0.659
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.072	0.010	0.141	1.469	1.212	1,176	959	0.051	0.092
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.030	0.010	0.347	1.500	1.225	461	402	0.009	0.051
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	188	132	7.1	7.5
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	89	60	6.7	7.2

na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Minsk region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	3,150	1,142	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.565	0.025	0.045	1.581	1.257	582	604	0.515	0.616
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.703	0.029	0.041	1.907	1.381	414	472	0.645	0.761
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	84	191	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	84	191	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.767	0.033	0.043	6.847	2.617	3,150	1,142	0.702	0.833
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	*	*	*	*	*	10	9	*	*
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.356)	(0.033)	(0.093)	(0.153)	(0.391)	49	33	(0.290)	(0.422)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.933	0.019	0.020	1.277	1.130	224	220	0.895	0.971
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.931	0.025	0.027	0.609	0.781	33	65	0.882	0.981
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	99	106	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Basic (Lower secondary))	LN.8b	(0.973)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.019)	(0.137)	58	55	(0.967)	(0.979)
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.421	0.026	0.061	2.080	1.442	930	777	0.370	0.472
Child labour	PR.3	0.059	0.018	0.303	2.288	1.513	595	400	0.023	0.094
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	69	77	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.025	0.006	0.231	0.104	0.323	69	77	0.013	0.037
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.601	0.0278	0.046	2.508	1.584	838	779	0.545	0.656
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.973	0.010	0.010	1.210	1.100	230	310	0.953	0.993

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Minsk region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.994	0.002	0.002	1.104	1.051	3,150	1,142	0.989	0.999
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.989	0.005	0.006	3.064	1.750	3,150	1,142	0.978	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.985	0.006	0.006	2.749	1.658	3,150	1,142	0.974	0.997
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.030	0.011	0.371	3.027	1.740	921	725	0.008	0.051
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.670	0.021	0.032	2.378	1.542	3,150	1,142	0.628	0.713
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.029	0.010	0.341	2.744	1.657	838	779	0.009	0.049
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.003	0.002	0.715	0.439	0.662	230	310	0.000	0.006
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.9	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.3	152	132	7.6	8.2
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	(7.5)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.4)	44	46	(7.4)	(7.7)

na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Mogilev region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	2,269	1,180	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive, maternal and newborn health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.447	0.032	0.072	2.322	1.524	452	555	0.382	0.511
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.640	0.023	0.036	0.963	0.981	280	412	0.594	0.686
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	56	152	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	56	152	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.818	0.023	0.028	4.090	2.022	2,269	1,180	0.772	0.863
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	*	*	*	*	*	3	5	*	*
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.134)	(0.081)	(0.603)	(1.407)	(1.186)	27	26	(0.000)	(0.296)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.866	0.031	0.036	1.567	1.252	160	192	0.804	0.928
Learn										
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.881	0.054	0.061	1.554	1.247	32	57	0.773	0.989
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	54	82	1.000	1.000
Completion rate (Basic (Lower secondary))	LN.8b	(1.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	37	40	(1.000)	(1.000)
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.758	0.027	0.035	2.748	1.658	648	704	0.704	0.811
Child labour	PR.3	0.048	0.010	0.220	0.885	0.941	406	367	0.027	0.069
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.2	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	52	62	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.3	0.067	0.016	0.248	0.267	0.516	52	62	0.034	0.100
Safety (women)	PR.4a	0.633	0.037	0.059	4.331	2.081	630	722	0.558	0.707
Safety (men)	PR.4b	0.931	0.018	0.019	1.583	1.258	321	395	0.895	0.968

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Mogilev region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.954	0.977	2,269	1,180	0.995	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.943	0.011	0.012	2.873	1.695	2,269	1,180	0.920	0.966
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.923	0.017	0.019	4.929	2.220	2,269	1,180	0.889	0.957
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.018	0.007	0.390	1.825	1.351	647	663	0.004	0.032
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.601	0.026	0.044	3.445	1.856	2,269	1,180	0.548	0.654
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.050	0.013	0.254	2.480	1.575	630	722	0.025	0.076
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.025	0.010	0.392	1.240	1.172	321	395	0.006	0.045
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.1	105	107	7.0	7.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	(7.4)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.9)	37	43	(7.0)	(7.8)

na – not applicable.
* – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Household members age distribution by sex

Single-year age distribution of household population[A], by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Male		Female			Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	82	0.9	94	0.9	45	156	1.7	181	1.6
1	102	1.1	99	0.9	46	162	1.7	146	1.3
2	116	1.3	111	1.0	47	154	1.7	153	1.4
3	117	1.3	109	1.0	48	121	1.3	150	1.4
4	111	1.2	131	1.2	49	133	1.4	106	1.0
5	154	1.7	136	1.2	50	151	1.6	167	1.5
6	116	1.3	124	1.1	51	115	1.2	155	1.4
7	151	1.6	135	1.2	52	141	1.5	163	1.5
8	134	1.4	117	1.1	53	153	1.6	178	1.6
9	137	1.5	102	0.9	54	127	1.4	149	1.4
10	157	1.7	110	1.0	55	120	1.3	163	1.5
11	123	1.3	108	1.0	56	139	1.5	188	1.7
12	122	1.3	93	0.8	57	156	1.7	192	1.7
13	107	1.2	86	0.8	58	103	1.1	223	2.0
14	81	0.9	107	1.0	59	128	1.4	196	1.8
15	78	0.8	103	0.9	60	182	2.0	215	2.0
16	71	0.8	111	1.0	61	137	1.5	198	1.8
17	80	0.9	97	0.9	62	156	1.7	198	1.8
18	82	0.9	55	0.5	63	152	1.6	178	1.6
19	77	0.8	50	0.5	64	130	1.4	168	1.5
20	63	0.7	66	0.6	65	100	1.1	155	1.4
21	107	1.2	69	0.6	66	96	1.0	144	1.3
22	82	0.9	71	0.6	67	117	1.3	148	1.3
23	106	1.1	78	0.7	68	103	1.1	135	1.2
24	87	0.9	91	0.8	69	86	0.9	164	1.5
25	116	1.3	110	1.0	70	92	1.0	155	1.4
26	93	1.0	107	1.0	71	62	0.7	97	0.9
27	113	1.2	102	0.9	72	47	0.5	112	1.0
28	148	1.6	132	1.2	73	40	0.4	77	0.7
29	114	1.2	123	1.1	74	32	0.4	64	0.6
30	142	1.5	149	1.4	75	21	0.2	62	0.6
31	131	1.4	158	1.4	76	22	0.2	57	0.5
32	149	1.6	157	1.4	77	43	0.5	85	0.8
33	137	1.5	133	1.2	78	33	0.4	86	0.8
34	162	1.8	147	1.3	79	44	0.5	98	0.9
35	133	1.4	146	1.3	80	39	0.4	86	0.8
36	156	1.7	148	1.3	81	27	0.3	81	0.7
37	150	1.6	157	1.4	82	26	0.3	78	0.7
38	140	1.5	141	1.3	83	25	0.3	62	0.6
39	145	1.6	171	1.6	84	16	0.2	51	0.5
40	132	1.4	143	1.3	85+	51	0.5	260	2.4
41	128	1.4	152	1.4	Missing/DK	0	0.0	0	0.0
42	119	1.3	127	1.2					
43	141	1.5	164	1.5					
44	146	1.6	154	1.4	**Total**	**9,277**	**100.0**	**11,000**	**100.0**

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: 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, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	505	na	na	na
15-19	417	349	8.5	83.6
20-24	374	340	8.3	90.8
25-29	575	544	13.3	94.7
30-34	745	717	17.5	96.2
35-39	763	734	17.9	96.2
40-44	739	706	17.2	95.5
45-49	736	711	17.3	96.5
50-54	811	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4,349	4,100	100.0	94.3
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.21	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.10	na	na	na

na – not applicable.

Table DQ.1.2M-Ssp: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-64 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-59 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Household population of men age 10-64 years		Interviewed men age 15-59 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	591	307	na	na	na
15-19	388	173	142	6.0	82.1
20-24	446	211	182	7.7	86.5
25-29	584	297	251	10.6	84.6
30-34	722	363	314	13.3	86.7
35-39	724	352	297	12.5	84.3
40-44	665	331	276	11.6	83.4
45-49	726	345	309	13.0	89.7
50-54	686	352	315	13.3	89.7
55-59	645	301	285	12.0	94.5
60-64	756	396	na	na	na
Total (15-59)	5,587	2,724	2,372	100.0	87.1
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.52	1.77	na	na	na
60-64 to 55-59	1.17	1.31	na	na	na

na – not applicable.

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Distribution of household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers / caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers / caretakers were interviewed, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Household population of children 0-7 years	**Under-5s children with completed interviews**		Percentage of eligible under-5s children with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	176	174	16.6	98.9
1	201	199	18.9	98.9
2	227	222	21.1	97.7
3	226	222	21.1	98.0
4	242	235	22.4	97.3
5	290	na	na	na
6	240	na	na	na
7	285	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	1,072	1 051	100.0	98.1
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.13	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.20	na	na	na

na – not applicable.

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of household members age 3-20 years and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children age 5-17 years selected for interview and whose mothers / caretakers were interviewed and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers / caretakers were interviewed, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview [A]	**5-17s children with completed interviews**		Percentage of eligible 5-17s children with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	747	na	na	na	na
4	758	na	na	na	na
5	439	9.8	205	10.0	99.7
6	382	8.6	176	8.7	97.9
7	388	9.5	193	9.5	97.5
8	361	7.5	155	7.6	99.0
9	322	8.6	177	8.7	99.1
10	358	9.2	189	9.3	98.2
11	304	8.1	164	8.1	97.3
12	263	7.3	148	7.3	97.2
13	221	7.0	140	6.9	95.7
14	212	6.2	128	6.3	99.7
15	201	5.3	107	5.3	96.3
16	201	6.5	130	6.4	95.5
17	166	6.4	125	6.1	94.1
18	130	na	na	na	na
19	133	na	na	na	na
20	135	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	3,818	100.0	2 039	100.0	97.6
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.73	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.98	0.91	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.95	0.53	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.78	na	na	na	na

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'.
na – not applicable.

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date and age reporting (all members of household)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth / age information, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other / Missing / DK		
Total	**99.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**20,277**
Area							
Urban	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	15,245
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,032
Region							
Brest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,069
Vitebsk	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,475
Gomel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,910
Grodno	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,392
Minsk City	98.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	4,011
Minsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,150
Mogilev	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,269
Age							
0-4	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,072
5-14	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,402
15-24	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,626
25-49	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,979
50-64	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,818
65-84	99.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,070
85+	98.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	310

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth / age information, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other / Missing / DK		
Total	**99.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**5,521**
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,339
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,182
Region							
Brest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	790
Vitebsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	670
Gomel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	753
Grodno	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	665
Minsk City	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,176
Minsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	838
Mogilev	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	630
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	470
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	458
25-29	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	730
30-34	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	960
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	989
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	955
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	959

Table DQ.2.2M-Ssp: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-59 years by completeness of date of birth / age information, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other / Missing / DK		
Total	**99.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,765**
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,115
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	650
Region							
Brest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	434
Vitebsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	319
Gomel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	420
Grodno	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	334
Minsk City	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	550
Minsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	386
Mogilev	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	321
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	212
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	293
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	364
35-39	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	347
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	321
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	362
50-54	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	370
55-59	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	330

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth / age information, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other / Missing / DK		
Total	**99.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**3,489**
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,623
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	866
Region							
Brest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	544
Vitebsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	418
Gomel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	459
Grodno	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	392
Minsk City	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	761
Minsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	536
Mogilev	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	378
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	579
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	658
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	737
3	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	735
4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	780

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date and reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth / age information, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other / Missing / DK		
Total	**99.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**2,739**
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,123
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	616
Region							
Brest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	414
Vitebsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	320
Gomel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	371
Grodno	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	341
Minsk City	99.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	561
Minsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	415
Mogilev	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	317
Age							
5-9	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,217
10-14	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,035
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	487

D.3 COMPLETENESS OF INFORMATION

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage / union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage / union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percent of women with missing / incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married / in union (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage / union missing	0.6	4,577
Only month missing	0.1	4,577
Both month and year missing	0.5	4,577
Age at first marriage / union missing	0.2	4,577
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	5.0	5,038
Time since last intercourse missing	11.1	5,038
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	4.9	485
Time since last intercourse missing	9.8	485

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses.

Table DQ.3.3M-Ssp: Completeness of information on dates of marriage / union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men age 15-59 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage / union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percent of men with missing / incomplete information[A]	Number of men
Ever married / in union (age 15-59 years)		
Date of first marriage / union missing	2.1	2,124
Only month missing	0.1	2,124
Both month and year missing	1.7	2,124
Age at first marriage / union missing	0.3	2,124
Ever had sex (age 15-59 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	6.6	2,599
Time since last intercourse missing	13.9	2,599
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	4.5	239
Time since last intercourse missing	7.0	239

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses.

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage of children age 7-14 years with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage of children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practice, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Percent distribution of children with					Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children with insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practice	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason									
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available at home	Other						
Total	**94.6**	**1.9**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**0.6**	100.0	**1,740**	**0.3**	**1,647**	**7.9**	**668**
Area											
Urban	93.9	2.2	0.8	2.5	0.6	100.0	1,339	0.2	1,257	6.7	524
Rural	97.3	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	401	0.6	390	12.1	144
Region											
Brest	96.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	269	0.1	260	5.9	86
Vitebsk	92.2	2.0	1.6	3.2	1.0	100.0	204	0.1	188	3.0	84
Gomel	91.8	2.3	0.0	4.9	1.0	100.0	223	1.0	204	1.2	102
Grodno	95.5	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.8	100.0	229	1.0	219	24.9	98
Minsk City	93.1	2.1	1.3	2.8	0.6	100.0	355	0.0	331	3.2	137
Minsk	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	268	0.0	265	14.8	95
Mogilev	93.5	1.8	0.8	3.0	0.9	100.0	193	0.0	181	1.4	66
Age											
7	90.9	4.4	0.7	1.8	2.2	100.0	259	0.3	235	12.4	235
8	97.3	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	208	0.0	203	9.5	203
9	96.5	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	238	0.0	230	1.7	230
10	94.4	1.6	0.0	3.1	0.9	100.0	254	0.0	240	na	na
11	90.9	2.5	1.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	221	1.1	201	na	na
12	95.0	0.9	0.0	3.2	0.9	100.0	199	0.0	189	na	na
13	97.0	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	188	0.0	182	na	na
14	96.6	1.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	173	1.1	167	na	na

na – not applicable.

D.4 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: Educational institutions attendance by single age

Distribution of household members age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Republic of Belarus, 2019

	Not attending educational institution	Currently attending													Missing / DK	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
		Early childhood education	General secondary educational institution in order to obtain											Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized educational institution	Higher educational institution			
			Primary education				Basic education (Lower secondary education)					Secondary education						
			Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11					
Age at beginning of school year																		
3	0.4	99.6	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	232
4	0.8	99.2	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	100.0	270
5	1.6	96.8	1.6	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	257
6	0.2	24.7	74.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	275
7	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	254
8	0.0	0.0	1.1	25.9	73.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	20.1	77.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	234
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	21.9	75.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	254
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	24.2	71.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	208
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	19.0	75.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	212
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.7	21.5	71.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	21.4	73.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	166
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	22.9	52.8	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	189
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.8	63.9	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	190
17	6.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	21.2	45.6	25.9	0.0	100.0	150
18	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	46.5	31.3	0.0	100.0	137
19	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	36.1	0.0	100.0	121
20	51.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	43.5	0.0	100.0	160
21	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	30.3	0.0	100.0	168
22	75.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	21.8	0.0	100.0	161
23	87.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.3	0.0	100.0	184
24[A]	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.6	0.0	100.0	81

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 at the time of interview.

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