KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
2018

Survey Findings Report

May, 2019

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GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Kyrgyz Republic

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

Survey Findings Report

May, 2019

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyz Republic 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, USAID and UNFPA.

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 2018 Kyrgyzstan 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 KYRGYZSTAN, 2018

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	Population and Housing Census, 2009	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Updated	May–July, 2018		
Interviewer training	August, 2018	**Fieldwork**	September–November 2018

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	7,200	- Eligible	3,552
- Occupied	7,065	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,546
- Interviewed	6,968	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.8
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.6		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	5,826	- Eligible	3,897
- Interviewed	5,742	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,889
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.6	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.8

Survey population			
Average household size	4.0	**Percentage of population living in**	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	36.1
- Age 5	12.9	- Rural areas	63.9
- Age 18	39.0		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	23.5	- Batken region	7.3
		- Jalal-Abad region	16.5
		- Issyk-Kul region	7.9
		- Naryn region	4.7
		- Osh region	20.8
		- Talas region	4.4
		- Chui region	15.4
		- Bishkek city	18.9
		- Osh city	4.1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary table of survey implementation and the survey population Kyrgyzstan, 2018 iii
Table of contents iv
List of abbreviations xi
Acknowledgements 13
1 Introduction 14
2 Survey methodology 17
2.1 **Sample design** 17
2.2 **Questionnaires** 17
2.3 **Ethical protocol** 19
2.4 **Data collection method** 19
2.5 **Training** 19
2.6 **Fieldwork** 19
2.7 **Fieldwork quality control measures** 20
2.8 **Data management, editing and analysis** 20
2.9 **Data sharing** 21
3 Indicators and definitions 22
4 Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents 43
4.1 **Results of interviews** 43
Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews 44
4.2 **Housing and household characteristics** 45
Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics 46
Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets 47
Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles 49
4.3 **Household composition** 49
Table SR.3.1: Household composition 50
4.4 **Age structure of household population** 51
Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex 51
4.5 **Respondents' background characteristics** 51
Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics 52
Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics 54
Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics 55
4.6 **Literacy** 56
Table SR.6.1W: Literacy 57
4.7 **Migratory status** 57
Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women 58
4.8 **Adult functioning** 59
Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (age 18-49 years) 60
4.9 **Mass media and ICT** 61
Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media 61
Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet 63
Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT 64
Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills 66
4.10 **Children's living arrangements** 68
Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood 69

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents 70
Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care 72
5 Survive 74
Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates 75
Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics 75
Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics 76
6 Thrive – Reproductive and Maternal Health 78
6.1 **Fertility** 78
Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates 78
6.2 **Early childbearing** 79
Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate 79
Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing 81
Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing 83
6.3 **Contraception** 84
Table TM.3.0A: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods 85
Table TM.3.0B: Knowledge of contraceptive methods 86
Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union) 88
Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union) 89
Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union) 90
Table TM.3.7: Lifetime experience with induced abortions 91
6.4 **Antenatal care** 92
Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage 93
Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit 95
Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care 97
6.5 **Delivery care** 98
Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery 99
Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section 100
6.6 **Birthweight** 102
Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth 103
6.7 **Post-natal care** 104
Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility 106
Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns 108
Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from health facility 110
Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns 112
Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns 114
Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers 116
Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within the first week following discharge from health facility 118
Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns 120
6.8 **HIV** 121
Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission 123
Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission 125

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV 127
Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing 129
Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care 131
Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators 133
6.9 **Tuberculosis** 135
Table TM.13.1W: Knowledge of tuberculosis and its transmission modes 135
Table TM.13.2W: Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis 137
Table TM.13.3W: Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis and attitudes towards people with tuberculosis 139
7 Thrive – Child Health, Nutrition and Development 140
7.1 **Immunisation** 140
Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life 142
Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics 143
7.2 **Disease episodes** 144
Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes 144
7.3 **Diarrhoea** 145
Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea 146
Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea 148
Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc 150
Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments 152
Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc 154
7.4 **Household energy use** 155
Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking 156
Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking 157
Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking 158
Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating 159
Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney 160
Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting 161
Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting 162
7.5 **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection** 163
7.6 **Fever** 163
Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever 163
Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever 165
7.7 **Infant and young child feeding** 166
Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding 170
Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding 171
Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status 173
Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding 174
Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding 175
Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 176
Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices 177
Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding 179

7.8 **Malnutrition** 180
Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children 182
7.9 **Salt iodisation** 184
Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption 184
7.10 **Early childhood development** 185
Table TC.10.1: Support for learning 186
Table TC.10.2: Learning materials 188
Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision 190
7.11 **Early child development index** 191
Table TC.11.1: Early child development index 191
8 Learn 193
8.1 **Early childhood education** 193
Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education 193
Table LN.1.1A: Early childhood education 194
Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning 195
8.2 **Attendance** 197
Table LN.2.1: School readiness 199
Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry 200
Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children 201
Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents 203
Table LN.2.5: Age for grade 205
Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth 207
Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates 208
Table LN.2.8: Parity indices 209
8.3 **Parental involvement** 210
Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school 211
Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class 213
Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home 215
8.4 **Foundational learning skills** 217
Table LN.4.1: Reading skills 219
Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills 221
9 Protected from Violence and Exploitation 223
9.1 **Birth registration** 223
Table PR.1.1: Birth registration 223
9.2 **Child discipline** 224
Table PR.2.1: Child discipline 225
Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment 226
9.3 **Child labour** 227
Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities 229
Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores 231
Table PR.3.3: Child labour 233
9.4 **Child marriage** 235
Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage 236
Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage 238

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference 239
9.5 **Victimisation** 241
Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault 242
Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery 243
Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault 244
Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year 244
9.6 **Feelings of safety** 245
Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety 246
9.7 **Attitudes towards domestic violence** 247
Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence 248
10 Live in a Safe and Clean Environment 250
10.1 **Drinking water** 250
Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources 251
Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services 253
Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water 254
Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water 255
Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed 257
Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment 258
10.2 **Handwashing** 260
Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises 261
10.3 **Sanitation** 263
Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities 265
Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services 266
Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities 268
Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities 269
Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces 271
Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders 273
10.4 **Menstrual hygiene** 274
Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management 275
Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation 277
11 Equitable Chance in Life 278
11.1 **Child functioning** 278
Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years) 279
Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) 281
Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years) 283
Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years) 285
11.2 **Social transfers** 287
Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage 288
Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support 289
Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members 290
Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles 292
Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households 294
Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households 296

11.3 **Discrimination and harassment** 297
Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment 298
Appendix A Sample design 300
A.1 **Sample size and sample allocation** 300
Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame 300
Table SD.2: Sample allocation 302
A.2 **Selection of enumeration areas (clusters)** 302
A.3 **Listing activities** 302
A.4 **Selection of households** 302
A.5 **Calculation of sample weights** 303
Apendix B List of personnel involved in the survey 305
Appendix C Estimates of sampling errors 308
Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample 310
Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban 312
Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural 314
Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Batken 316
Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Jalal-Abad 318
Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Issyk-Kul 320
Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Naryn 322
Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Osh 324
Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Talas 326
Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Chui 328
Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Bishkek city 330
Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Osh city 332
Appendix D Data Quality 334
D.1 Age distribution 334
Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population 334
Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women 335
Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires 335
Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires 336
D.2 **Birth date reporting** 337
Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population) 337
Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting 337
Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births) 338
Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years) 339
Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years) 339
D.3 **Completeness and measurements** 340
Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing 340
Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union 340
Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight 341
Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting 341
Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight 341
Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements 342

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators 343
D.4 **Observations** 344
Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility 344
Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates 344
Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records at home and in health facility 345
D.5 **School attendance** 346
Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age 346
D.6 **Birth history** 347
Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living 347
Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey 347
Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days 348
Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months 349
Appendix E 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS Questionnaires 350

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DOTS	Directly observed treatment, short-course
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
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
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Qualiy

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TB	Tuberculosis
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

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The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is based on an internationally recognized methodology and provides a unique opportunity to draw a comprehensive picture of the lives of children and women in Kyrgyzstan. The survey data supplements the existing sources of official statistical information on the quality of the population living standards by drawing the attention of the government and the public to important new issues and aspects. I hope that the results of the survey will be useful to the Government and civil society institutions in further planning and monitoring the implementation of social programs that meet the requirements of the real situation not only at the national level, but also at the provincial level. The survey results will provide one of the most important sources of alternative information to help monitor the progress of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The implementation of the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS survey and this report are the result of a joint effort by a number of individuals, institutions and organisations that have contributed, with their professional knowledge and commitment, and would have been impossible without the financial and technical support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). I wish to express my special thanks to Yukie Mokuo, UNICEF Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic, and Muktar Minbaev, UNICEF Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, for the extensive technical, methodological and financial support provided to the National Statistical Committee in the preparation and conduct of this survey.

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Chairman,
National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Akylbek Sultanov

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2018 by the National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyz Republic. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward 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 Kyrgyz Republic, along with other countries, is committed to contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. As part of building the monitoring and reporting system, the National Statistical Committee, as one of the key bodies responsible for implementing the monitoring and reporting system of the SDGs, together with ministries and departments, conducted an inventory and adaptation of the global SDG indicators, and developed a set of additional national indicators.

As part of the work carried out as of January 1, 2019, 150 national indicators and 163 additional national indicators have been developed for 232 global indicators. About 95 or 45% of global indicators are identified as currently available or readily available.

This publication contains 31 indicators of the sustainable development goals that define the situation of women and children in Kyrgyzstan.

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

The 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Kyrgyzstan;
- 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 validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data 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 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, 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”. From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, “Survive”, includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, abortion antenatal care, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, HIV, and tuberculosis.

The following chapter, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development” presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

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

The next chapter, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, “Live In a safe and clean environment”, covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter 11 is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life”, the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment.

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.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national/area/sub-population level, for urban and rural areas, and for Batken, Jalal-abad, Issyk-kul, Naryn, Talas, Osh and Chui regions, including Bishkek and Osh cities. The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size at the first sampling stage. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. All of the 360 selected enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork period. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the survey: 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) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 4) 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] The questionnaires included the following modules:

[1] Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

Household Questionnaire
List of Household Members
Education
Household Characteristics
Social Transfers
Household Energy Use
Water and Sanitation
Handwashing
Salt Iodisation

Questionnaire for Individual Women
Woman's Background
Mass Media and ICT
Fertility/Birth History
Desire for Last Birth
Maternal and Newborn Health
Post-natal Health Checks
Contraception
Unmet Need
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
Victimisation
Marriage/Union
Adult Functioning
HIV/AIDS
Tuberculosis

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
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Care of Illness
Anthropometry

Additionally, for all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five, the Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records, was used to record vaccinations from medical vaccinations card (form №63).

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, availability of water and soup, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included basic skills that are necessary for learning (reading and mathematics assessment) administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.[2] From the MICS6 model Russian version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into the Kyrgyz language and were pre-tested in the Chui region and Bishkek during May, 2018. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

[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.

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic in August, 2018. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal and written 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. Household members were informed of test results of salt and anthropometric measurements.

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. Procedures and standard programs[3] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Bishkek during July 2018. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 24 days in August, 2018. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent 21 days the theory and practice in office and three days on a full pilot survey in Kojoyar, Semenovka, Temirovka and Grigorievka villages of the Issyk-kul region. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.[4]

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements for a total of 13 days, including 9 days in field practice and pilot survey.

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

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 9 teams; each was comprised of 5 interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in September and concluded in November 2018.

[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.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between 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 survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) 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]

After completion of fieldwork data collection, concerns arose with regard to the quality of data on the access to Internet in the Talas region and on child mortality level in the Batken region.

Comparing the information on the availability of mobile phones in households of Talas region, information on the use of mobile communication (calls, social networks, etc.) from other studies in Talas region, it was concluded that the collected data characterize only the availability of fixed Internet only. Low rates of child mortality in Batken region were not directly explained - perhaps some women did not want to talk about these cases and/or interviewersdid not focus on the explanation of the concept of "live birth" during the very first weeks of the survey.

Therefore, after in-house discussion, it was decided to re-visit women aged 15-49 in the Batken region and households the Talas region. During revisiting, the data on internet access have been clarified, as well as several additional cases of death of children were identified, including in women who at the moment of the interview did not reside in the surveyed household (these cases were not included in the final database). The re-visiting conducted in February 2019 had allowed to make informed corrections to the original database.

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the central office of National Statistical Committee via the Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

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]

[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.

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

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[7]

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from 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 entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

The process of archiving of data and survey tools were accomplished during the survey period. Full data, SPSS syntaxes and other related documentation were archived in Kyrgyzstan and published at the web-page of the National Statistical Committee www.stat.kg.

[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.

2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS Indicators and definitions

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[9]	Module[10]	Definition[11]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 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	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	99.8
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	12.7
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	16.2
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	97.5
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	99.2
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	27.1

[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 wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (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.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	70.1
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	24.0
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	93.3
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	92.7
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	77.5 73.7
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of womenwho have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	29.7 21.0
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	9.3
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	3.7
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	12.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
SURVIVE [12]					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	13
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	4
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	17
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	3
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	20

[12] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	50
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	2.8
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	39.4
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[13]	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	67.4
TM.S1 [14]	Lifetime experience with induced abortion		CM	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have had at least one induced abortion in their lifetime	9.7
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	99.8 94.3 42.8
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	98.6
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

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

[14] The indicator numbering system XX.S# denotes a survey-specific indicator calculated by the introduction of a non-standard module or question(s) to this survey that are not part of the global MICS6 Questionnaires or by applying a non-standard calculation method that is not included in the global MICS6 Tabulation Plan.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
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	99.8
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	8.3
TM.11	Children 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	99.7
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	99.0
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live 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	98.3
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	94.5
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	62.6
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	93.4
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[15]		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	98.0

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
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	96.1
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[16],who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	24.6
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[17] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	64.2
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[18] toward people living with HIV	67.0
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	80.9
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results	19.5

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

[17] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[18] Women 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 able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
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 ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV[19] (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	60.0 51.6
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 results	78.7
TM.S2	General knowledge of tuberculosis		TB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis	98.0
TM.S3	Knowledge of transmission modes of tuberculosis		TB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know that tuberculosis is transmitted through the air when coughing or sneezing	85.8
TM.S4	Knowledge of at least one tuberculosis symptom		TB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know at least one symptom of tuberculosis	97.1
TM.S5	Knowledge of all three most common tuberculosis symptoms		TB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know all three most common tuberculosis symptoms (coughing for more than three weeks, fever, tiredness/fatigue)	3.7
TM.S6	Knowledge that tuberculosis is curable		TB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know that tuberculosis can be completely cured	83.5
TM.S7	Attitude towards people with tuberculosis		TB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who prefer that it be kept a secret that a family member has tuberculosis	27.9

[19] 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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	96.7
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of the third/fourth dose of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	79.7
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	86.4
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	86.4
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	86.4
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	84.0
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	93.2
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	93.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[20]		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	76.7 75.3
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	43.0
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	36.4 9.1
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	60.5
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)	74.9
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)	19.6
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)	99.9

[20] Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
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[21]	19.2
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	(57.5)
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	(62.3)
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	48.0
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	99.0
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	81.0
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[22]	45.6
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[23] during the previous day	68.6
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					

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

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	77.4
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	22.4
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	17.0
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[24] during the previous day	55.3
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	91.4
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	49.4 32.4
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	53.0
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[25] during the previous day	59.8

[24] 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

[25] 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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
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[26] or more during the previous day	75.0
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	41.1
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	1.8 0.4
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	11.8 3.3
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	2.0 0.7
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	6.9 1.7
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	98.7

[26] 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[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
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 stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	 87.1 10.7 44.5
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	20.9
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	72.4
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	7.9
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	71.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	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	39.0
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	91.3
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	80.3
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	93.9
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	98.7 96.9 86.7
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	1.0 1.4 11.4

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 97.6 97.2
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	 99.2 98.9 86.8
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		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 lower secondary school during the current school year	99.3
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 school (b) Lower secondary school	 0.1 0.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	 1.00 1.01 0.97 1.00 1.01 0.81 1.00 1.02 1.01
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	90.8
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	96.1
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	83.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
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	75.4
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	84.6
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	34.4
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	57.4
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	96.2
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	75.9
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	76.3
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with 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	 57.9 47.4 38.7 51.3 41.8 30.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	98.9
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	74.3
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[27]	26.7
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married or in union (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 0.3 12.9
PR.5	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	9.1
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) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	 2.7 2.5
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months	2.2
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police	29.5

[27] Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See Tables PR.3.1-3 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	47.0
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband 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	29.9
PR.S1	Attitudes towards domestic violence (including additional circumstance)		DV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband 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 (6) she neglects the housework	30.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	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	93.5
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	92.6
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	88.0
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	96.3
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	99.9
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	98.2
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	94.0
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed	4.7
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	90.8
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	7.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	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	7.2
EQ.2a	Health insurance coverage		WB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance	91.7
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	52.4
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	55.4
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	50.6
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	1.2
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women 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	7.7

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

In Table SR.1.1 the results of the sample, including the response rate, are presented. Of 7,200 households selected for the sample, 7,065 were found occupied. Of these, 6,968 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.6% percent.

In the interviewed households, 5,826 women age 15-49 years were identified. Of these, 5,742 women were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.6 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 3,552 children under 5 listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 3,546 children under 5, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.8 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children in this age group. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there was a total of 7,470 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 3,897 children (5-17 years) were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 3,889 which corresponds to a response rate of 99.8 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 97.2 percent, 98.5 percent, 98.4 percent were calculated for the individual interviews of women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

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

Number of households, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Area		Region							
	Total	Urban	Rural	Batken	Jalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul	Naryn	Osh	Talas	Chui	Bishkek city	Osh city
Households												
Sampled	7,200	3,480	3,720	800	600	1,200	680	560	400	1,080	1,280	600
Occupied	7,065	3,390	3,675	782	596	1,197	656	555	399	1,069	1,218	593
Interviewed	6,968	3,323	3,645	752	595	1,196	655	551	399	1,055	1,183	582
Household completion rate	96.8	95.5	98.0	94.0	99.2	99.7	96.3	98.4	99.8	97.7	92.4	97.0
Household response rate	98.6	98.0	99.2	96.2	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.3	100.0	98.7	97.1	98.1
Women age 15-49 years												
Eligible	5,826	2,636	3,190	693	532	890	535	589	339	847	851	550
Interviewed	5,742	2,593	3,149	681	519	885	530	588	334	821	839	545
Women's response rate	98.6	98.4	98.7	98.3	97.6	99.4	99.1	99.8	98.5	96.9	98.6	99.1
Women's overall response rate	97.2	96.4	97.9	94.5	97.4	99.4	98.9	99.1	98.5	95.7	95.8	97.3
Children under 5 years												
Eligible	3,552	1,400	2,152	529	390	495	338	404	236	466	341	353
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,546	1,395	2,151	527	388	495	338	404	236	466	339	353
Under-5's response rate	99.8	99.6	100.0	99.6	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0
Under-5's overall response rate	98.5	97.7	99.1	95.8	99.3	99.9	99.8	99.3	100.0	98.7	96.6	98.1
Children age 5-17 years												
Number of children in interviewed households	7,470	2,866	4,604	891	704	1,323	846	784	552	1,056	731	583
Eligible	3,897	1,601	2,296	464	360	693	424	366	272	562	450	306
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,889	1,597	2,292	464	359	692	422	366	272	561	447	306
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.0
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	98.4	97.8	99.0	96.2	99.6	99.8	99.4	99.3	100.0	98.5	96.5	98.1

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 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 by households and by individual household members. 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, according to area of residence and regions, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Area		Region								
	Total	Urban	Rural	Batken	Jalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul	Naryn	Osh	Talas	Chui	Bishkek city	Osh city
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity												
Yes, interconnected grid	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
Yes, off-grid	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
No	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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	81.0	95.5	69.5	26.8	70.0	97.0	86.5	53.8	92.1	94.6	99.9	93.5
Other fuels	18.8	4.5	30.3	73.2	30.0	3.0	13.5	46.0	7.9	4.7	0.1	6.5
No cooking done in the household	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home												
Yes	70.1	76.0	65.3	50.8	76.9	71.4	61.7	59.2	41.1	76.0	77.9	79.4
No	29.9	24.0	34.7	49.2	23.1	28.6	38.3	40.8	58.9	24.0	22.1	20.6
Main material of flooring[B]												
Natural floor	1.0	0.1	1.8	2.3	1.8	0.0	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary floor	14.8	9.0	19.6	52.4	15.7	16.6	16.5	20.0	0.0	14.4	5.2	7.4
Finished floor	84.2	90.9	78.6	45.3	82.5	83.4	82.3	76.3	100.0	85.4	94.8	92.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof[B]												
Natural roofing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Finished roofing	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls[B]												
Natural walls	4.0	1.6	6.0	4.8	14.5	0.1	5.9	1.1	0.0	6.5	0.5	0.0
Rudimentary walls	2.2	1.5	2.7	4.2	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.5	7.8	3.4	2.1	0.4
Finished walls	93.6	96.8	91.0	91.1	84.9	98.6	91.6	97.2	92.2	88.9	97.4	99.6
Other	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping												
1	28.1	40.4	18.3	8.7	23.8	30.2	30.0	14.1	10.0	25.9	46.5	30.7
2	42.7	38.3	46.2	34.3	42.4	51.1	54.7	49.1	46.7	43.0	35.2	42.6
3 or more	29.3	21.4	35.6	57.0	33.7	18.7	15.3	36.8	43.2	31.1	18.3	26.7

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Area		Region								
	Total	Urban	Rural	Batken	Jalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul	Naryn	Osh	Talas	Chui	Bishkek city	Osh city
Number of households	6,968	3,095	3,873	437	1,016	583	304	1,168	263	1,094	1,829	275
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.1
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**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of household members	28,203	10,183	18,021	2,055	4,659	2,221	1,329	5,877	1,233	4,357	5,327	1,145

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

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Area		Region								
	Total	Urban	Rural	Batken	Jalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul	Naryn	Osh	Talas	Chui	Bishkek city	Osh city
Percentage of households that own a												
Any type of television	97.5	97.0	97.9	99.0	97.4	99.3	98.4	97.3	99.3	97.0	97.0	95.2
A smart/flat-screen TV	58.2	68.4	50.1	58.6	56.1	59.5	50.4	40.4	44.5	58.2	74.0	55.1
A Cathode Ray Tube TV	60.2	48.0	69.9	72.6	64.5	60.7	71.6	78.9	80.6	54.0	42.2	55.5
Refrigerator	93.5	96.3	91.4	94.0	90.5	95.0	88.2	91.5	87.5	93.4	97.2	97.6
Washing machine	49.0	71.4	31.2	12.2	37.2	74.7	31.7	13.5	24.1	54.8	82.7	43.6
Fan	30.9	39.1	24.3	19.5	37.3	3.1	4.2	28.6	13.0	33.1	43.6	47.5
Water heater	31.9	43.5	22.7	15.5	34.5	34.2	27.6	12.2	19.9	44.4	37.3	58.7
Air conditioner	9.7	16.8	4.1	5.8	8.5	0.7	1.1	3.9	2.0	8.3	21.1	11.4
Microwave	32.8	46.7	21.6	14.7	25.1	28.8	11.2	16.0	19.2	39.9	55.2	28.2
Percentage of households that own												
Agricultural land	56.4	25.1	81.4	80.4	58.1	80.1	77.3	79.4	75.9	68.6	17.0	35.7
Farm animals/Livestock	43.1	11.0	68.8	63.6	61.8	58.9	72.4	68.8	65.9	40.7	2.9	22.4

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Area		Region								
	Total	Urban	Rural	Batken	Jalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul	Naryn	Osh	Talas	Chui	Bishkek city	Osh city
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a												
Wristwatch	37.7	52.3	26.1	13.5	31.9	26.1	31.6	18.8	27.0	38.7	65.7	30.6
Bicycle	21.6	17.5	24.9	21.0	27.2	17.6	26.7	22.0	34.4	25.5	15.3	17.3
Motorcycle or scooter	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.4	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.1	1.7	2.7	0.6	0.5
Animal-drawn cart	5.0	0.8	8.4	9.5	10.1	8.0	15.0	2.3	9.0	5.5	0.1	0.7
Car, truck, or van	53.1	49.9	55.6	65.4	49.5	60.9	48.3	57.3	45.0	53.9	48.6	52.0
Tractor/agricultural machinery	3.6	1.0	5.7	3.9	5.5	5.8	7.8	2.9	7.4	4.8	0.8	0.7
Computer or tablet	27.1	38.7	17.9	13.8	20.7	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.1	31.7	45.4	29.7
Laptop	13.9	21.0	8.2	7.2	9.7	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	13.8	25.8	16.7
Desktop PC	12.6	17.6	8.6	3.7	8.2	6.8	8.9	7.8	6.9	17.8	20.6	11.4
Tablet	9.7	14.7	5.8	6.4	9.2	3.9	2.5	4.7	4.1	9.4	18.2	8.7
Mobile telephone	98.3	98.0	98.5	98.7	97.9	98.5	99.0	98.3	98.7	98.4	98.1	98.4
Basic mobile telephone	72.7	62.6	80.9	86.6	78.2	76.6	66.5	83.0	82.8	73.3	59.5	62.0
Smartphone	79.2	81.6	77.2	81.4	72.0	82.3	80.5	75.7	77.9	79.6	83.2	81.1
Bank account	47.1	55.0	40.8	38.0	48.7	47.5	66.7	37.3	51.7	33.9	57.8	51.5
Ownership of dwelling												
Owned by a household member	90.7	84.2	96.0	97.6	94.8	93.7	93.2	98.2	93.6	92.4	79.8	87.3
Not owned	9.3	15.8	4.0	2.4	5.2	6.3	6.8	1.8	6.4	7.6	20.2	12.7
Rented	8.7	15.4	3.4	2.4	3.3	6.3	4.6	1.6	5.8	7.5	20.1	10.7
Other	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	**6,968**	**3,095**	**3,873**	**437**	**1,016**	**583**	**304**	**1,168**	**263**	**1,094**	**1,829**	**275**

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**28,203**
Area							
Urban	6.2	5.0	9.0	24.8	55.0	100.0	10,183
Rural	27.7	28.5	26.2	17.3	0.2	100.0	18,021
Region							
Batken	67.6	20.9	7.7	2.9	0.8	100.0	2,055
Jalal-Abad	22.7	26.3	27.7	14.4	8.9	100.0	4,659
Issyk-Kul	2.4	8.8	25.8	50.5	12.5	100.0	2,221
Naryn	9.3	17.2	26.8	40.0	6.8	100.0	1,329
Osh	38.1	35.1	19.0	7.6	0.2	100.0	5,877
Talas	19.4	29.4	27.4	20.4	3.4	100.0	1,233
Chui	9.4	22.4	31.7	27.3	9.3	100.0	4,357
Bishkek city	0.5	1.3	4.5	19.6	74.1	100.0	5,327
Osh city	8.4	8.7	16.3	28.7	37.9	100.0	1,145

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity[28]. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[29]

The presented background characteristics 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 number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.[29] The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

[28] This was determined by a survey on the ethnicity of the head of household.

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

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**6,968**	**6968**
Sex of household head			
Male	70.7	4,929	4,989
Female	29.3	2,039	1,979
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	2	4
18-34	12.7	884	834
35-64	68.6	4,778	4,841
65-84	17.2	1,197	1,202
85+	1.5	107	87
Area			
Urban	44.4	3,095	3,323
Rural	55.6	3,873	3,645
Region			
Batken	6.3	437	752
Jalal-Abad	14.6	1,016	595
Issyk-Kul	8.4	583	1,196
Naryn	4.4	304	655
Osh	16.8	1,168	551
Talas	3.8	263	399
Chui	15.7	1,094	1,055
Bishkek city	26.2	1,829	1,183
Osh city	3.9	275	582
Education of household head			
Pre-school or none/Primary	1.8	126	126
Basic secondary	8.3	577	545
Complete secondary	39.5	2,753	2,815
Professional primary/middle	25.3	1,762	1,824
Higher	25.1	1,749	1,658
Number of household members			
1	12.3	860	792
2	16.8	1,170	1,201
3	14.5	1,012	1,058
4	16.6	1,156	1,152
5	14.8	1,031	1,053
6	11.7	814	816
7+	13.3	926	896
Ethnicity of household head			
Kyrgyz	70.4	4,907	5,110
Russian	12.9	900	767
Uzbek	11.5	802	742
Other ethnicity	5.2	360	349
Mother tongue of household head			
Kyrgyz	70.3	4,900	5,093
Russian	14.3	993	853
Uzbek	11.4	796	749
Other language	4.0	279	273
Households with [A]			
At least one child under age 5 years	36.5	2,540	2,512
At least one child age 5-17 years	54.9	3,823	3,897
At least one child age <18 years	65.9	4,593	4,631
At least one woman age 15-49 years	68.1	4,743	4,686
At least one man age 15-49 years	66.7	4,646	4,674
No member age <50	15.9	1,107	1,109
No adult (18+) member	0.0	2	4
Mean household size	4.0	6,968	6,968

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

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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 28,203 household members were listed. Of these, 13,797 were males, and 14,406 were females.[30]

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

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**13,797**	**100.0**	**14,406**	**100.0**	**28,203**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	1,839	13.3	1,789	12.4	3,628	12.9
5-9	1,806	13.1	1,600	11.1	3,406	12.1
10-14	1,407	10.2	1,327	9.2	2,734	9.7
15-19	944	6.8	881	6.1	1,825	6.5
15-17	618	4.5	600	4.2	1,218	4.3
18-19	326	2.4	281	2.0	607	2.2
20-24	776	5.6	901	6.3	1,677	5.9
25-29	983	7.1	974	6.8	1,958	6.9
30-34	998	7.2	911	6.3	1,908	6.8
35-39	762	5.5	754	5.2	1,516	5.4
40-44	720	5.2	781	5.4	1,501	5.3
45-49	747	5.4	729	5.1	1,476	5.2
50-54	726	5.3	949	6.6	1,675	5.9
55-59	758	5.5	898	6.2	1,656	5.9
60-64	589	4.3	741	5.1	1,330	4.7
65-69	326	2.4	496	3.4	823	2.9
70-74	168	1.2	263	1.8	431	1.5
75-79	117	0.9	176	1.2	293	1.0
80-84	89	0.6	128	0.9	216	0.8
85+	41	(0.3)	108	0.8	150	0.5
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	5,671	41.1	5,315	36.9	10,986	39.0
Adults age 18+ years	8,126	58.9	9,091	63.1	17,217	61.0

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

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female 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).[29] In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, children age 5-17, and children under age five, 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.

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

Table SR.5.1W provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to area, region, age, education[31], marital/union status, motherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethnicity and mother tongue of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.[32, 33]

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), ethnicity and mother tongue of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**5,742**	**5,742**
Area			
Urban	39.2	2,250	2,593
Rural	60.8	3,492	3,149
Region			
Batken	6.8	393	681
Jalal-Abad	15.7	904	519
Issyk-Kul	7.3	419	885
Naryn	4.1	237	530
Osh	20.7	1,188	588
Talas	3.8	216	334
Chui	15.2	873	821
Bishkek city	21.9	1,260	839
Osh city	4.4	253	545

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

[32] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. 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 weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. 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 Kyrgyzstan 2018 MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: radio; table; wardrobe; sofa; bed; kitchen cupboard; sewing machine; smart/flat-screen TV; Cathode Ray Tube TV; refrigerator; automatic washing machine; fan; water heater (e.g. Ariston); conditioner; microwave oven; wristwatch; bicycle; motorcycle or scooter; animal-drawn cart; car, truck or van; tractor/agricultural machinery. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:
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.

[33] 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 by selected background characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Age			
15-19	14.4	826	839
15-17	9.7	555	578
18-19	4.7	271	261
20-24	15.3	876	817
25-29	16.5	947	954
30-34	15.5	888	894
35-39	12.9	740	759
40-44	13.2	758	776
45-49	12.3	706	703
Education			
Pre-school or none/Primary	0.3	18	18
Basic secondary	10.7	613	606
Complete secondary	39.8	2,283	2,256
Professional primary/middle	20.3	1,164	1,231
Higher	29.0	1,665	1,631
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	72.6	4,166	4,200
Widowed	1.7	97	117
Divorced	5.4	311	296
Separated	0.6	33	33
Never married/in union	19.8	1,136	1,096
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	24.5	1,409	1,380
Ever gave birth	75.5	4,333	4,362
Gave birth in last two years	23.5	1,349	1,346
No birth in last two years	52.0	2,984	3,016
Health insurance			
With insurance	91.7	5,268	5,279
Without insurance	7.5	431	410
DK	0.8	43	53
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.5	132	136
Has no functional difficulty	97.5	5,055	5,028
Ethnicity of household head			
Kyrgyz	74.0	4,251	4,375
Russian	6.0	344	297
Uzbek	14.8	850	781
Other ethnicity	5.2	297	289
Mother tongue of household head			
Kyrgyz	73.9	4,242	4,349
Russian	6.9	399	349
Uzbek	14.8	850	799
Other language	4.4	252	245
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.8	1,137	1,046
Second	18.9	1,084	906
Middle	19.5	1,119	1,109
Fourth	19.6	1,126	1,441
Richest	22.2	1,275	1,240

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**3,546**	**3,546**
Sex			
Male	50.6	1,794	1,811
Female	49.4	1,752	1,735
Area			
Urban	31.5	1,117	1,395
Rural	68.5	2,429	2,151
Region			
Batken	8.7	308	527
Jalal-Abad	19.1	676	388
Issyk-Kul	6.5	232	495
Naryn	4.4	157	338
Osh	24.1	854	404
Talas	4.4	158	236
Chui	13.7	486	466
Bishkek city	14.4	509	339
Osh city	4.7	167	353
Age in months			
0-5	10.8	382	390
6-11	9.6	341	349
12-23	18.7	664	643
24-35	19.8	700	718
36-47	21.5	764	755
48-59	19.6	694	691
Mother's education[A]			
Pre-school or none/Primary	0.3	12	8
Basic secondary	10.9	386	358
Complete secondary	40.5	1,435	1,386
Professional primary/middle	19.7	699	746
Higher	28.6	1,014	1,048
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	93.1	3,303	3,310
Other primary caretaker	6.9	243	236
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[B,C]			
Has functional difficulty	1.3	29	38
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	2,133	2,129
Mother's functional difficulties[D]			
Has functional difficulty	1.8	62	59
Has no functional difficulty	93.1	3,300	3,306
No information	5.2	184	181
Ethnicity of household head			
Kyrgyz	77.0	2,731	2,816
Russian	2.9	102	83
Uzbek	16.2	573	512
Other ethnicity	4.0	141	135
Mother tongue of household head			
Kyrgyz	77.0	2,731	2,805
Russian	3.2	114	95
Uzbek	16.2	573	524
Other language	3.6	127	122

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.7	839	792
Second	22.7	803	621
Middle	20.2	716	700
Fourth	18.2	646	858
Richest	15.3	541	575

[A] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

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

[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 refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Please refer to Table 8.1W 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 by selected characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Number of children age 5-17	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**3,889**	**3,889**
Sex			
Male	53.6	2,083	2,054
Female	46.4	1,806	1,835
Area			
Urban	35.6	1,383	1,597
Rural	64.4	2,506	2,292
Region			
Batken	7.0	271	464
Jalal-Abad	16.4	639	359
Issyk-Kul	8.8	342	692
Naryn	5.4	208	422
Osh	20.5	796	366
Talas	4.7	183	272
Chui	15.5	604	561
Bishkek city	17.9	698	447
Osh city	3.8	147	306
Age			
5-9	45.8	1,782	1,770
10-14	36.2	1,408	1,419
15-17	18.0	699	700
Mother's education[A]			
Pre-school or none/Primary	1.0	37	35
Basic secondary	7.6	294	282
Complete secondary	43.9	1,706	1,648
Professional primary/middle	21.2	824	896
Higher	26.4	1,028	1,028
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire			
Mother	85.0	3,305	3,299
Other primary caretaker	14.5	565	568
Emancipated[B]	0.5	20	22

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Number of children age 5-17	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Child's functional difficulties[C]			
Has functional difficulty	8.7	338	299
Has no functional difficulty	91.3	3,551	3,590
Mother's functional difficulties[D]			
Has functional difficulty	2.4	92	90
Has no functional difficulty	74.9	2,913	2,897
No information	22.8	885	902
Ethnicity of household head			
Kyrgyz	77.8	3,026	3,113
Russian	4.8	186	158
Uzbek	12.6	490	437
Other ethnicity	4.8	186	181
Mother tongue of household head			
Kyrgyz	77.9	3,030	3,108
Russian	5.5	216	188
Uzbek	12.6	489	445
Other language	4.0	154	148
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.7	807	726
Second	20.3	788	652
Middle	19.6	761	782
Fourth	20.3	788	1,000
Richest	19.2	745	729

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

[B] 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.

[C] The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

[D] In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Table 8.1W for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As 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.

Tables SR.6.1W shows the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The table is designed as a full distribution of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate women among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy					
	Pre-school or none/Primary		Secondary or higher[A]			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
Total	**0.1**	**0.2**	**99.7**	**100.0**	**99.8**	**5,742**
Area						
Urban	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	99.8	2,250
Rural	0.1	0.3	99.6	100.0	99.7	3,492
Region						
Batken	0.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	99.7	393
Jalal-Abad	0.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	99.6	904
Issyk-Kul	0.1	0.3	99.6	100.0	99.7	419
Naryn	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	99.9	237
Osh	0.3	0.2	99.5	100.0	99.8	1,188
Talas	0.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	99.5	216
Chui	0.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	99.6	873
Bishkek city	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,260
Osh city	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	253
Age						
15-24[1]	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	99.8	1,702
15-19	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	99.9	826
15-17	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	555
18-19	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	99.8	271
20-24	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	99.8	876
25-34	0.2	0.2	99.6	100.0	99.8	1,835
35-49	0.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	99.7	2,204
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	0.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	94.5	132
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	0.1	99.8	100.0	99.9	5,055
Ethnicity of household head						
Kyrgyz	0.1	0.2	99.7	100.0	99.8	4,251
Russian	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	344
Uzbek	0.1	0.2	99.8	100.0	99.8	850
Other ethnicity	0.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	99.0	297
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.3	0.4	99.2	100.0	99.6	1,137
Second	0.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	99.6	1,084
Middle	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	99.8	1,119
Fourth	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	99.8	1,126
Richest	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,275

[1] MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women 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 Table SR.7.1W presents the percentage of women 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 of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last move, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women, by time of last move							Percentage of women whose last migration was from:														
	Continuously living in the same residence	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	Total	Batken	Jalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul	Naryn	Osh	Talas	Chui	Bishkek city	Osh city	Outside country	Total	Number of women who changed residence
Total	**44.1**	**2.5**	**11.8**	**13.2**	**28.4**	**100.0**	**5,742**	**18.9**	**14.5**	**66.6**	**100.0**	**6.6**	**18.3**	**11.5**	**9.1**	**17.4**	**5.2**	**14.2**	**10.1**	**2.7**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**3,208**
Area																							
Urban	42.2	2.9	11.7	12.4	30.9	100.0	2,250	21.6	16.2	62.2	100.0	5.8	12.9	14.2	13.3	16.1	4.9	16.2	8.8	4.2	3.6	100.0	1,301
Rural	45.4	2.3	11.8	13.7	26.8	100.0	3,492	17.0	13.4	69.6	100.0	7.1	21.9	9.6	6.2	18.3	5.5	12.9	11.0	1.7	5.8	100.0	1,907
Region																							
Batken	55.6	1.0	11.0	12.4	20.0	100.0	393	11.3	9.1	79.7	100.0	82.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.2	100.0	174
Jalal-Abad	40.6	2.5	16.2	12.1	28.7	100.0	904	10.6	10.7	78.8	100.0	0.3	86.4	0.3	0.3	3.8	0.0	1.1	3.1	0.0	4.6	100.0	537
Issyk-Kul	31.0	1.9	14.2	12.1	40.9	100.0	419	14.2	15.7	70.1	100.0	0.0	2.0	75.3	3.7	0.7	0.5	4.5	12.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	289
Naryn	37.7	1.9	12.6	13.9	34.0	100.0	237	21.9	16.8	61.4	100.0	0.0	0.8	6.3	68.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	21.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	148
Osh	66.5	1.7	5.9	10.3	15.6	100.0	1,188	16.4	15.4	68.1	100.0	1.4	2.9	0.7	0.0	75.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.2	10.7	100.0	398
Talas	38.7	0.8	11.9	14.8	33.9	100.0	216	9.8	13.2	77.1	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.9	85.1	1.1	7.9	0.0	2.7	100.0	133
Chui	29.1	4.4	15.9	17.9	32.7	100.0	873	28.5	14.0	57.5	100.0	1.5	4.1	4.1	4.2	6.7	1.5	46.2	24.3	0.8	6.6	100.0	619
Bishkek city	36.9	2.9	11.1	13.7	35.4	100.0	1,260	19.8	18.6	61.6	100.0	6.1	8.1	13.9	18.9	14.8	5.3	18.5	7.8	4.2	2.5	100.0	795
Osh city	54.4	3.5	9.7	12.3	20.1	100.0	253	37.6	7.1	55.3	100.0	2.0	10.1	0.4	0.0	56.2	0.0	0.0	5.0	18.1	8.3	100.0	115
Age																							
15-19	75.2	5.3	9.5	4.8	5.1	100.0	826	24.2	13.5	62.2	100.0	4.7	12.4	11.3	4.7	22.5	4.0	16.2	12.9	7.1	4.3	100.0	205
15-17	84.4	2.0	3.4	5.7	4.3	100.0	555	34.8	11.0	54.2	100.0	0.0	7.7	10.0	7.9	15.9	7.8	16.1	25.3	4.3	4.9	100.0	86
18-19	56.4	12.0	21.9	2.9	6.8	100.0	271	16.5	15.4	68.1	100.0	8.1	15.8	12.2	2.3	27.3	1.3	16.2	3.8	9.2	3.9	100.0	118
20-24	45.2	4.8	28.5	16.5	5.1	100.0	876	17.8	14.7	67.5	100.0	8.3	23.1	6.4	7.6	21.0	4.9	14.3	7.7	3.6	3.2	100.0	480
25-29	38.6	2.3	16.6	30.4	12.2	100.0	947	16.9	14.7	68.5	100.0	8.5	21.3	10.3	8.2	19.8	5.4	12.1	9.4	1.1	3.9	100.0	582
30-34	40.1	1.4	8.2	14.5	35.8	100.0	888	22.2	16.1	61.7	100.0	6.1	15.7	13.4	6.3	16.6	6.0	17.9	11.9	2.5	3.6	100.0	532
35-39	34.9	1.9	7.5	10.0	45.8	100.0	740	20.6	12.1	67.3	100.0	7.3	13.6	13.3	11.4	15.4	6.4	13.3	10.6	2.6	6.2	100.0	482
40-44	37.1	1.0	6.1	6.8	48.9	100.0	758	19.6	15.7	64.8	100.0	5.6	16.8	12.4	11.9	11.3	4.9	15.7	12.6	3.2	5.5	100.0	477
45-49	36.3	0.5	2.3	4.4	56.6	100.0	706	13.6	14.0	72.4	100.0	4.1	21.4	13.4	11.5	17.9	4.0	11.2	7.0	1.7	7.7	100.0	450
Education																							
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Basic secondary	55.8	3.1	11.5	12.0	17.7	100.0	613	19.1	15.4	65.4	100.0	1.5	16.9	4.1	2.6	23.7	2.7	27.4	8.7	3.2	9.2	100.0	271
Complete secondary	46.8	1.6	9.9	12.8	29.0	100.0	2,283	15.8	10.4	73.8	100.0	9.3	21.4	11.6	6.6	18.8	4.8	11.4	8.3	2.2	5.6	100.0	1,215
Professional primary/middle	37.9	3.9	13.5	11.1	33.6	100.0	1,164	15.1	16.5	68.3	100.0	7.1	16.0	13.9	12.6	15.2	5.8	13.6	10.3	1.2	4.3	100.0	722
Higher	40.5	2.6	13.4	15.8	27.7	100.0	1,665	25.4	17.9	56.7	100.0	4.3	16.3	11.7	11.4	15.3	6.1	14.7	12.6	4.3	3.1	100.0	991
Marital status																							
Ever married/in union	37.2	2.5	12.6	14.5	33.2	100.0	4,606	18.2	14.2	67.6	100.0	6.8	19.4	11.5	8.8	17.1	5.3	14.0	9.9	2.2	5.1	100.0	2,891
Never married/in union	72.1	2.6	8.7	7.8	8.8	100.0	1,136	24.4	17.4	58.1	100.0	4.7	8.3	11.1	12.1	20.0	4.9	16.8	11.9	7.2	2.9	100.0	316
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																							
Has functional difficulty	30.3	3.1	9.8	9.7	47.1	100.0	132	20.0	11.3	68.6	100.0	2.9	21.1	8.3	4.8	17.0	8.0	16.6	13.1	2.5	5.7	100.0	92
Has no functional difficulty	40.1	2.6	12.8	14.1	30.5	100.0	5,055	18.4	14.7	66.9	100.0	6.9	18.5	11.6	9.2	17.5	5.1	14.1	9.6	2.7	4.9	100.0	3,029
Ethnicity of household head																							
Kyrgyz	37.2	2.7	13.3	15.1	31.6	100.0	4,251	17.8	13.7	68.6	100.0	7.3	17.4	12.9	10.9	17.2	6.1	12.2	10.3	2.2	3.5	100.0	2,671
Russian	69.9	1.5	3.8	8.1	16.7	100.0	344	38.0	16.9	45.0	100.0	0.8	2.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	44.3	32.2	1.9	6.5	100.0	104
Uzbek	66.7	1.6	7.2	7.3	17.2	100.0	850	24.3	16.7	59.0	100.0	2.6	39.8	0.4	0.0	31.9	0.0	2.7	1.3	9.0	12.2	100.0	283
Other ethnicity	49.6	3.2	11.9	8.1	27.3	100.0	297	15.0	23.4	61.6	100.0	4.7	4.7	7.8	0.0	5.4	1.9	51.5	8.4	0.3	15.2	100.0	150
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	55.6	2.0	8.9	12.6	20.9	100.0	1,137	11.8	7.9	80.4	100.0	21.0	20.9	2.1	2.2	26.6	4.4	5.8	5.6	1.0	10.4	100.0	505
Second	45.4	2.2	14.6	14.1	23.7	100.0	1,084	15.6	11.8	72.5	100.0	6.5	25.6	4.4	5.3	21.7	7.0	10.8	9.2	3.0	6.6	100.0	592
Middle	41.0	2.7	11.3	14.7	30.4	100.0	1,119	19.0	17.4	63.6	100.0	4.3	23.7	11.8	7.7	14.8	5.1	16.9	11.9	1.0	2.9	100.0	661
Fourth	36.0	2.8	11.6	13.3	36.2	100.0	1,126	21.6	14.3	64.1	100.0	1.6	12.5	21.2	13.9	11.5	4.9	16.7	12.4	3.0	2.3	100.0	720
Richest	42.8	2.8	12.6	11.4	30.4	100.0	1,275	23.6	18.9	57.5	100.0	3.7	11.2	13.8	13.3	15.9	4.8	18.1	10.0	5.0	4.1	100.0	730

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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.[34]

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.[35]

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.[36]

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 (labeled 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 age 18-49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. 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 age 18-49 for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

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 household population age 18-49 years. 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 SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, early marriage, etc.).

Table SR.8.1W presents the percentage of women age 18-49 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).

[34] 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.

[35] 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.

[36] "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 (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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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[A]	Number of women	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Total	**10.0**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**2.5**	**5,187**	**1.6**	**517**	(*)	**17**
Area														
Urban	13.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.7	2,073	0.7	274	(*)	9
Rural	7.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.1	3,114	2.7	243	(*)	7
Region														
Batken	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.9	362	(*)	6	–	0
Jalal-Abad	8.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.4	814	(2.7)	68	(*)	5
Issyk-Kul	8.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.6	367	1.0	30	(*)	2
Naryn	9.3	0.0	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	1.9	4.0	208	(4.2)	19	–	0
Osh	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.1	1,057	(0.9)	59	–	0
Talas	6.7	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	2.2	4.9	192	(*)	13	–	0
Chui	14.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.4	782	2.5	113	(*)	4
Bishkek city	15.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1,173	0.0	180	(*)	4
Osh city	12.5	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.8	3.2	231	3.8	29	(*)	2
Age														
18-19	7.6	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	271	(*)	20	(*)	1
20-24	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	876	(0.0)	48	(*)	3
25-29	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.9	947	0.0	60	(*)	3
30-34	7.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.9	888	3.4	67	(*)	1
35-39	8.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.4	740	0.0	61	(*)	2
40-44	12.6	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	1.7	4.0	758	2.0	96	(*)	5
45-49	23.3	0.1	1.8	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	5.8	706	2.5	164	(*)	1
Education														
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	–	0	–	0
Basic secondary	6.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.8	3.7	445	(0.0)	27	(*)	2
Complete secondary	6.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	3.7	1,955	3.2	124	(*)	10
Professional primary/middle	10.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	1,117	1.2	119	(*)	1
Higher	14.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	1,652	1.2	247	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head														
Kyrgyz	9.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.7	3,828	1.9	377	(*)	11
Russian	24.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	315	0.0	77	(*)	2
Uzbek	5.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	774	(2.7)	40	(*)	1
Other ethnicity	8.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.9	269	(*)	23	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	4.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	3.5	1,013	(6.5)	44	–	0
Second	6.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.4	2.7	978	4.3	64	0.0	4
Middle	9.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	2.1	3.6	996	1.5	98	0.0	2
Fourth	11.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.4	2.6	1,024	0.9	120	0.0	7
Richest	16.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1,176	0.1	192	0.0	5

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. 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 the 21 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.

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet.

Table SR.9.1 presents information on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women age 15-49 years.

Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone[37] and computer) and access to internet.

Table SR.9.3W presents the use of ICT by women 15-49 based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while table SR.9.4W presents the ICT skills of women age 15-49 based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
Total	**49.1**	**18.5**	**93.4**	**12.7**	**95.7**	**5,742**
Area						
Urban	49.9	22.8	94.5	14.7	96.6	2,250
Rural	48.6	15.7	92.8	11.4	95.2	3,492
Region						
Batken	43.8	22.3	92.6	20.3	93.0	393
Jalal-Abad	27.6	8.9	92.4	5.7	93.7	904
Issyk-Kul	54.8	6.9	95.6	4.9	96.7	419
Naryn	66.1	18.7	97.3	14.9	97.6	237
Osh	50.1	16.5	93.2	12.5	95.9	1,188
Talas	61.7	13.8	96.2	11.3	97.7	216
Chui	63.6	22.8	90.1	13.9	95.6	873
Bishkek city	50.6	28.7	95.8	17.7	97.8	1,260
Osh city	35.7	14.4	89.9	9.9	91.8	253
Age						
15-19	52.8	17.3	93.4	12.2	95.2	826
15-17	52.0	15.4	94.0	10.5	95.5	555
18-19	54.5	21.2	92.3	15.7	94.6	271
20-24	47.6	20.4	93.6	13.8	96.0	876
25-29	44.6	17.7	93.5	11.1	95.7	947
30-34	49.9	19.1	92.7	13.4	95.4	888
35-39	51.8	18.4	92.8	12.9	95.7	740
40-44	50.7	18.4	93.0	12.9	94.8	758
45-49	47.1	18.2	95.3	12.8	97.4	706

[37] In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman age 15-49 responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women age 15-49.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
Education						
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	35.0	7.6	87.9	3.4	91.0	613
Complete secondary	44.1	14.7	93.6	10.3	95.4	2,283
Professional primary/middle	51.2	18.9	94.1	12.4	96.9	1,164
Higher	60.2	27.7	95.1	19.8	97.5	1,665
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	36.7	12.3	86.7	7.1	88.9	132
Has no functional difficulty	49.1	19.0	93.6	13.1	95.9	5,055
Ethnicity of household head						
Kyrgyz	51.4	19.2	94.4	13.6	96.4	4,251
Russian	57.7	34.0	96.4	20.7	98.9	344
Uzbek	32.4	10.8	89.1	6.8	91.7	850
Other ethnicity	54.2	13.7	88.9	7.2	94.2	297
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	39.1	12.4	90.6	10.3	92.9	1,137
Second	45.3	15.1	93.2	10.2	95.2	1,084
Middle	50.8	18.6	93.3	13.1	95.8	1,119
Fourth	56.7	17.2	95.1	11.3	96.8	1,126
Richest	53.1	28.0	94.9	17.9	97.6	1,275

[1] **MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media**

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

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

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of households with a:									Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone			Computer or tablet					
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Laptop	PC computer	Tablet	Any computer or tablet[4]		
Total	**16.2**	**97.5**	**19.1**	**98.9**	**99.2**	**13.9**	**12.6**	**9.7**	**27.1**	**70.1**	**6,968**
Area											
Urban	17.9	97.0	35.1	98.7	99.3	21.0	17.6	14.7	38.7	76.0	3,095
Rural	14.7	97.9	6.2	99.0	99.1	8.2	8.6	5.8	17.9	65.3	3,873
Region											
Batken	5.4	99.0	1.8	99.3	99.3	7.2	3.7	6.4	13.8	50.8	437
Jalal-Abad	18.1	97.4	5.7	98.8	98.9	9.7	8.2	9.2	20.7	76.9	1,016
Issyk-Kul	20.1	99.3	19.2	98.8	99.2	7.1	6.8	3.9	15.6	71.4	583
Naryn	23.9	98.4	7.0	99.1	99.1	7.2	8.9	2.5	15.9	61.7	304
Osh	7.8	97.3	3.3	99.0	99.0	7.3	7.8	4.7	15.6	59.2	1,168
Talas	10.7	99.3	8.2	99.3	99.6	7.4	6.9	4.1	15.1	41.1	263
Chui	19.5	97.0	18.3	98.4	98.9	13.8	17.8	9.4	31.7	76.0	1,094
Bishkek city	20.8	97.0	42.8	99.0	99.7	25.8	20.6	18.2	45.4	77.9	1,829
Osh city	5.9	95.2	31.3	98.4	98.8	16.7	11.4	8.7	29.7	79.4	275
Education of household head											
Pre-school or none/Primary	23.1	96.5	8.6	96.2	97.3	0.7	4.5	2.8	7.3	51.1	126
Basic secondary	20.5	96.1	15.7	95.9	97.6	4.9	5.4	4.8	11.8	54.9	577
Complete secondary	12.2	97.6	9.9	99.0	99.1	6.4	6.8	4.9	15.1	65.3	2,753
Professional primary/middle	18.9	97.4	23.4	99.2	99.6	13.2	13.5	9.2	28.5	71.2	1,762
Higher	17.6	98.0	31.0	99.5	99.6	30.2	23.8	20.0	51.2	82.9	1,749
Ethnicity of household head											
Kyrgyz	14.9	97.7	11.8	99.2	99.3	13.1	11.4	9.0	25.3	71.4	4,907
Russian	30.8	98.4	58.4	97.2	98.7	22.9	20.0	15.3	42.6	65.3	900
Uzbek	7.4	96.7	15.0	98.8	98.9	8.2	8.7	7.4	18.4	63.8	802
Other ethnicity	16.8	94.8	29.4	98.6	99.1	14.4	18.6	11.5	33.6	77.6	360
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	5.0	95.6	0.9	97.7	97.8	2.4	2.1	2.7	5.7	47.2	1,226
Second	11.6	98.5	3.4	99.3	99.5	5.8	5.5	4.2	13.2	62.3	1,220
Middle	17.6	97.8	10.4	99.3	99.4	10.9	10.3	7.0	22.3	74.7	1,249
Fourth	23.3	98.3	17.8	99.3	99.5	14.0	16.1	9.5	31.7	80.4	1,303
Richest	20.2	97.3	46.4	98.8	99.5	27.8	22.6	19.4	49.1	79.3	1,970

[1] MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

[2] MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

[3] MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

[4] MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

[5] MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
Total	**47.7**	**24.0**	**20.8**	**93.3**	**92.7**	**92.3**	**80.6**	**77.5**	**73.7**	**5,742**
Area										
Urban	62.6	35.1	31.1	95.3	94.8	94.6	88.9	87.2	84.7	2,250
Rural	38.0	16.9	14.2	92.0	91.3	90.7	75.2	71.2	66.6	3,492
Region										
Batken	20.8	14.2	13.4	94.8	94.6	94.3	70.7	68.3	67.7	393
Jalal-Abad	35.8	11.5	9.5	90.1	88.0	87.2	78.6	71.6	64.6	904
Issyk-Kul	48.6	16.9	9.2	98.4	98.1	96.4	87.9	83.4	76.2	419
Naryn	42.8	18.2	16.0	95.3	95.3	95.2	73.1	71.1	67.7	237
Osh	36.1	17.4	14.5	86.7	86.2	85.9	69.2	66.6	60.9	1,188
Talas	37.0	20.7	18.0	93.9	93.9	93.6	68.9	66.5	62.8	216
Chui	54.1	26.6	23.5	96.3	95.7	95.5	84.9	82.3	79.7	873
Bishkek city	74.5	45.7	41.7	99.3	98.9	98.9	95.3	94.3	93.7	1,260
Osh city	42.4	18.7	15.0	82.0	82.0	81.7	72.4	69.2	65.9	253
Age										
15-19	63.0	39.5	33.0	86.7	86.3	85.8	86.5	84.1	78.8	826
15-17	59.6	36.9	30.1	85.0	84.7	84.0	85.9	83.8	77.0	555
18-19	70.0	44.6	38.8	90.3	89.6	89.6	87.8	84.7	82.5	271
20-24	60.2	27.8	23.5	88.7	88.2	88.0	85.9	81.7	79.0	876
25-29	50.9	21.6	18.6	94.2	93.7	93.2	84.1	80.9	78.2	947
30-34	45.5	24.0	20.9	95.8	95.2	94.7	81.9	79.6	75.5	888
35-39	43.0	21.2	19.4	95.6	94.6	94.5	80.5	75.9	72.2	740
40-44	37.8	19.3	17.2	95.7	94.8	94.5	76.3	74.5	70.7	758
45-49	28.0	12.8	11.5	97.2	96.8	96.0	65.1	62.4	57.4	706
Education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	31.3	12.2	9.6	79.4	79.2	78.8	70.5	65.1	59.9	613
Complete secondary	30.1	10.6	8.5	91.4	90.4	89.7	71.5	68.1	63.0	2,283
Professional primary/middle	48.8	20.4	16.7	97.1	96.6	96.4	85.4	82.6	78.9	1,164
Higher	77.4	49.6	44.9	98.6	98.3	98.3	93.9	92.0	90.4	1,665

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	27.1	10.1	9.4	87.9	87.9	87.3	62.9	59.0	56.2	132
Has no functional difficulty	46.9	23.0	20.1	94.3	93.7	93.3	80.4	77.3	73.8	5,055
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	48.6	24.2	20.6	96.2	95.6	95.2	82.3	79.4	75.8	4,251
Russian	87.2	57.8	53.6	99.4	99.4	99.4	97.2	95.7	94.5	344
Uzbek	25.9	9.5	8.1	76.6	75.6	74.8	64.6	60.3	54.2	850
Other ethnicity	50.5	25.0	22.4	92.3	92.3	92.1	81.3	78.3	74.9	297
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	23.6	9.8	8.7	86.8	86.0	85.7	60.5	56.9	51.7	1,137
Second	34.6	15.0	12.6	91.9	91.2	90.3	74.4	71.0	66.0	1,084
Middle	45.7	19.4	16.5	92.7	92.2	91.6	81.8	77.5	73.1	1,119
Fourth	50.5	23.5	18.5	95.2	94.4	94.3	87.7	85.0	81.5	1,126
Richest	79.4	49.0	44.4	99.0	98.7	98.6	96.2	94.7	93.5	1,275

[1] MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

[2] MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

[3] MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

[4] MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

[5] MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

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

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer-related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Total	**17.1**	**16.9**	**15.4**	**9.7**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**8.9**	**8.4**	**2.0**	**21.0**	**5,742**
Area											
Urban	24.5	25.5	24.9	13.7	9.3	9.9	13.1	14.2	3.1	31.4	2,250
Rural	12.4	11.4	9.3	7.1	4.2	3.1	6.1	4.6	1.4	14.4	3,492
Region											
Batken	4.9	5.4	5.7	2.8	2.2	2.0	3.0	1.3	0.7	7.8	393
Jalal-Abad	9.9	9.3	5.8	6.8	3.6	3.5	6.0	5.3	1.3	11.0	904
Issyk-Kul	12.7	12.8	10.9	4.1	2.4	3.4	3.9	5.1	0.5	15.1	419
Naryn	10.1	12.3	8.6	8.8	7.3	5.0	8.0	7.7	2.3	15.9	237
Osh	11.8	10.7	8.2	6.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.0	1.8	13.8	1,188
Talas	12.2	9.5	12.1	6.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.9	1.8	17.2	216
Chui	22.1	20.1	18.2	11.8	9.7	6.1	9.0	12.5	1.2	24.2	873
Bishkek city	32.4	33.9	34.6	18.8	11.7	14.0	18.7	18.1	4.6	41.9	1,260
Osh city	12.1	13.1	9.5	5.1	4.6	3.5	6.1	8.6	0.5	15.0	253
Age											
15-24[1]	23.8	23.4	21.2	13.6	7.3	7.5	13.2	12.1	3.2	29.7	1,702
15-19	27.8	27.2	24.2	15.1	9.2	8.3	14.8	14.0	4.2	35.4	826
15-17	26.7	25.4	22.7	14.4	7.5	7.6	12.6	11.5	4.3	33.0	555
18-19	29.9	31.1	27.2	16.5	12.5	9.8	19.2	19.0	4.0	40.4	271
20-24	20.1	19.8	18.4	12.1	5.6	6.8	11.8	10.3	2.3	24.2	876
25-29	15.2	15.1	13.4	9.0	5.2	4.8	7.4	6.9	1.1	18.3	947
30-34	18.0	18.3	16.0	10.4	8.1	8.3	10.2	9.0	2.4	21.5	888
35-39	15.0	15.9	15.3	8.4	6.8	5.2	6.9	6.5	0.8	18.6	740
40-44	14.5	13.0	12.2	7.5	5.2	4.1	6.5	7.8	2.1	17.3	758
45-49	7.5	7.5	6.7	4.2	3.1	2.1	3.0	3.3	1.2	9.9	706

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer-related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Education											
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	6.2	5.0	5.5	4.0	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.9	1.2	9.3	613
Complete secondary	6.4	6.2	6.3	3.3	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.7	0.7	8.4	2,283
Professional primary/middle	12.6	11.7	10.6	5.9	4.6	4.0	5.9	5.4	1.1	16.8	1,164
Higher	39.3	39.9	35.0	23.4	14.8	13.8	21.1	20.4	4.8	45.8	1,665
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	6.4	6.7	4.5	6.4	2.7	4.1	3.0	5.1	0.0	9.4	132
Has no functional difficulty	16.4	16.3	14.9	9.3	6.2	5.6	8.6	8.1	1.8	20.0	5,055
Ethnicity of household head											
Kyrgyz	17.4	17.2	15.5	10.2	6.5	5.8	9.4	8.4	2.2	21.5	4,251
Russian	46.9	43.8	43.0	22.9	13.4	15.7	18.7	23.3	3.2	52.9	344
Uzbek	4.9	5.1	4.1	2.5	1.3	1.5	2.8	1.5	0.7	6.8	850
Other ethnicity	14.0	15.3	14.2	8.6	7.7	5.7	7.0	10.2	1.8	17.9	297
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	5.9	5.9	4.5	3.7	1.5	1.3	3.3	1.3	0.5	7.1	1,137
Second	10.3	9.3	7.5	6.1	3.3	2.7	4.8	3.6	1.2	13.2	1,084
Middle	13.5	12.5	11.5	7.8	5.4	3.4	6.0	6.0	1.5	15.5	1,119
Fourth	18.5	17.8	14.3	10.2	7.7	6.4	10.2	9.1	2.5	22.0	1,126
Richest	34.9	36.4	36.2	19.4	12.4	14.0	18.5	20.2	4.2	44.2	1,275

[1] MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

[2] MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

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

4.10 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, as live-in domestic workers for instance. 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 2018 Kyrgyzstan 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 according to relationship to the head of household 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only							
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	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 age 0-17 years
Total	**76.8**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**8.2**	**0.1**	**9.3**	**2.2**	**1.9**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**11.6**	**9.3**	**3.7**	**10,986**
Sex															
Male	77.6	0.2	0.7	8.2	0.1	8.6	2.4	1.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	11.4	9.2	3.7	5,671
Female	76.0	0.3	0.9	8.1	0.1	10.0	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	11.8	9.3	3.7	5,315
Area															
Urban	76.0	0.2	0.5	6.0	0.1	12.9	2.5	1.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	8.4	6.7	3.4	3,505
Rural	77.2	0.2	0.9	9.2	0.1	7.6	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	13.1	10.5	3.8	7,482
Region															
Batken	78.1	0.4	0.6	6.3	0.0	10.9	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	9.7	7.2	3.0	827
Jalal-Abad	70.2	0.2	1.5	11.9	0.0	10.6	1.2	3.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	18.0	13.5	3.5	1,927
Issyk-Kul	79.1	0.2	0.7	8.4	0.3	4.9	3.6	2.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	12.3	9.7	5.3	872
Naryn	80.7	0.2	0.9	9.6	0.4	2.9	2.7	1.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	13.7	11.2	4.8	576
Osh	75.7	0.1	0.4	9.2	0.0	10.4	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	11.5	9.7	3.2	2,523
Talas	83.4	0.3	0.9	5.7	0.4	5.3	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	8.6	7.3	4.3	542
Chui	79.4	0.4	1.3	7.9	0.2	6.0	2.4	2.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	12.3	9.9	4.4	1,647
Bishkek city	79.9	0.1	0.2	3.6	0.0	12.7	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	4.8	3.9	2.8	1,626
Osh city	71.0	0.3	0.6	8.1	0.0	16.0	2.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	10.4	9.1	3.9	446
Age															
0-4	81.4	0.2	0.2	5.9	0.0	11.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.8	6.3	1.1	3,628
5-9	76.3	0.1	0.5	9.9	0.1	9.3	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	12.6	10.6	2.7	3,406
10-14	74.4	0.3	1.4	8.8	0.1	7.7	3.8	2.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	14.1	10.7	6.2	2,734
15-17	69.9	0.3	2.1	8.6	0.4	7.7	4.8	4.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	17.4	11.5	8.8	1,218
Ethnicity of household head															
Kyrgyz	76.6	0.3	1.0	9.2	0.1	8.1	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	13.1	10.5	3.8	8,579
Russian	73.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	20.8	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.1	1.8	4.1	364
Uzbek	76.1	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.0	14.0	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	7.2	5.6	3.7	1,530
Other ethnicity	84.7	0.0	0.2	4.4	0.0	7.6	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	4.6	1.7	514
Wealth index															
Poorest	76.9	0.2	0.5	7.8	0.1	9.6	2.6	2.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	10.9	8.5	3.6	2,520
Second	74.4	0.2	1.1	9.3	0.1	9.9	2.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	12.9	10.7	4.7	2,377
Middle	76.5	0.3	1.1	9.3	0.1	7.5	1.5	3.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	14.6	10.8	3.6	2,228
Fourth	80.9	0.2	0.7	7.8	0.2	6.6	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	10.6	8.8	2.9	2,102
Richest	75.4	0.2	0.5	6.3	0.1	13.7	2.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	8.2	7.1	3.6	1,759

[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 co-residence of parents, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								
	Only mother is living elsewhere[A]	Only father is living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father are living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	**2.7**	**9.4**	**8.0**	**20.1**	**2.2**	**5.5**	**4.3**	**12.0**	**10,986**
Sex									
Male	2.6	8.6	8.0	19.2	2.3	5.2	4.0	11.4	5,671
Female	2.9	10.2	8.0	21.0	2.1	5.8	4.7	12.6	5,315
Area									
Urban	2.2	12.9	5.8	20.9	1.7	6.3	3.1	11.1	3,505
Rural	3.0	7.7	9.0	19.7	2.5	5.1	4.9	12.4	7,482
Region									
Batken	2.2	11.3	6.3	19.8	1.4	8.8	3.8	13.9	827
Jalal-Abad	5.4	10.8	11.2	27.4	3.9	6.8	6.9	17.6	1,927
Issyk-Kul	2.7	5.0	8.4	16.1	1.1	0.9	2.4	4.4	872
Naryn	2.8	3.3	9.4	15.4	1.8	0.7	0.7	3.2	576
Osh	1.8	10.4	9.2	21.4	2.5	9.0	6.3	17.8	2,523
Talas	1.8	5.7	5.7	13.1	1.6	0.6	2.4	4.7	542
Chui	3.4	5.7	7.8	16.9	2.6	1.4	3.8	7.8	1,647
Bishkek city	1.1	12.6	3.6	17.3	0.8	5.3	1.8	7.9	1,626
Osh city	2.1	16.2	7.7	25.9	2.1	10.6	3.8	16.5	446
Age group									
0-4	0.7	11.2	5.9	17.7	0.8	7.8	3.8	12.3	3,628
5-9	2.3	9.1	9.5	21.0	2.4	5.0	5.3	12.6	3,406
10-14	4.1	7.9	8.8	20.8	3.0	3.8	4.2	10.9	2,734
15-17	6.7	8.0	8.4	23.1	4.4	3.9	3.1	11.4	1,218
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	2.0	9.5	8.3	19.9	2.3	5.7	4.5	12.5	10,563
Only mother alive	23.8	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	335
Only father alive	0.0	41.2	0.0	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58
Both parents deceased	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19

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

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								
	Only mother is living elsewhere[A]	Only father is living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father are living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	3.2	8.2	9.0	20.3	2.4	4.3	4.7	11.5	8,579
Russian	0.3	19.9	1.6	21.7	0.0	5.9	0.7	6.6	364
Uzbek	1.1	14.1	5.3	20.5	1.5	12.6	3.4	17.5	1,530
Other ethnicity	1.8	7.4	4.4	13.6	2.3	3.2	1.7	7.3	514
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.6	9.7	7.6	19.8	2.1	6.8	4.6	13.5	2,520
Second	2.8	9.9	9.0	21.6	2.6	7.0	5.4	15.0	2,377
Middle	4.1	7.7	9.2	21.0	2.9	4.2	4.3	11.4	2,228
Fourth	2.3	6.5	7.7	16.5	2.0	3.4	3.4	8.9	2,102
Richest	1.6	13.8	6.1	21.5	1.1	5.7	3.3	10.1	1,759

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

[A] Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

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

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Head	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	**9.3**	**10,986**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**86.5**	**3.3**	**6.9**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**2.1**	**100.0**	**97.3**	**1,021**
Sex													
Male	9.2	5,671	0.1	0.3	85.2	3.6	7.1	0.2	0.5	3.0	100.0	96.4	524
Female	9.3	5,315	0.3	0.1	88.0	2.9	6.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.4	497
Area													
Urban	6.7	3,505	0.8	0.6	76.7	6.7	10.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	100.0	95.6	236
Rural	10.5	7,482	0.0	0.0	89.5	2.2	5.9	0.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	785
Region													
Batken	7.2	827	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	60
Jalal-Abad	13.5	1,927	0.0	0.6	89.2	5.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	261
Issyk-Kul	9.7	872	0.7	0.4	88.0	2.3	6.6	0.0	0.7	1.3	100.0	97.3	84
Naryn	11.2	576	0.4	0.0	86.4	1.9	7.6	0.9	0.7	2.2	100.0	96.7	64
Osh	9.7	2,523	0.0	0.0	92.7	0.0	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	245
Talas	7.3	542	0.0	0.0	95.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	40
Chui	9.9	1,647	0.0	0.0	80.7	1.5	8.8	1.3	0.0	7.7	100.0	92.3	162
Bishkek city	3.9	1,626	(1.2)	(0.0)	(56.7)	(16.0)	(19.2)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(2.0)	100.0	(94.1)	64
Osh city	9.1	446	1.0	0.0	76.2	4.5	13.3	0.0	3.6	1.4	100.0	94.0	40
Age													
0-4	6.3	3,628	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	229
5-9	10.6	3,406	0.0	0.0	91.5	1.0	5.9	0.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	360
10-14	10.7	2,734	0.0	0.0	83.9	4.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	292
15-17	11.5	1,218	1.4	1.3	63.6	11.5	14.2	1.4	3.0	3.6	100.0	92.0	140
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive	8.5	10,563	0.2	0.0	87.9	3.1	6.5	0.1	0.4	1.7	100.0	97.7	898
Only mother alive	26.2	335	0.0	1.7	79.4	4.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	88
Only father alive	41.2	58	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.7)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(8.9)	(2.3)	(7.4)	100.0	(90.3)	24
Both parents deceased	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Unknown	(*)	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Head	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Ethnicity of household head													
Kyrgyz	10.5	8,579	0.2	0.2	85.6	3.4	7.4	0.6	0.5	2.2	100.0	97.1	905
Russian	1.8	364	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Uzbek	5.6	1,530	0.0	0.0	95.4	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	85
Other ethnicity	4.6	514	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.5	2,520	0.0	0.0	89.2	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	94.9	215
Second	10.7	2,377	0.0	0.0	90.2	1.4	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	254
Middle	10.8	2,228	0.3	0.0	88.1	2.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.2	241
Fourth	8.8	2,102	0.0	0.2	87.9	3.1	7.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	185
Richest	7.1	1,759	1.0	1.2	69.6	9.1	12.9	2.2	3.3	0.6	100.0	95.0	125

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

5 SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life[38]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 25 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

[38] The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	13	4	17	3	20
5-9	15	7	22	3	25
10-14	12	13	25	2	28
15-19	16	20	36	7	42
20-24	32	28	61	6	67

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	13	4	17	3	20
Area					
Urban	10	4	14	3	17
Rural	15	3	18	3	21
Region					
Batken	6	1	7	(0)	(7)
Jalal-Abad	(29)	(7)	(35)	(4)	(39)
Issyk-Kul	(17)	(3)	(19)	(4)	(23)
Naryn	(7)	(13)	(21)	(4)	(24)
Osh	(15)	(0)	(15)	(3)	(18)
Talas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Chui	(5)	(2)	(7)	(1)	(8)
Bishkek city	(6)	(6)	(11)	(2)	(13)
Osh city	(16)	(3)	(19)	(9)	(27)
Mother's education					
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic secondary	(29)	(9)	(38)	(1)	(39)
Complete secondary	12	2	14	3	17
Professional primary/middle	13	6	19	5	24
Higher	10	2	12	2	14
Ethnicity of household head					
Kyrgyz	10	4	14	3	17
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Uzbek	32	(3)	(36)	(1)	(37)
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	12	2	13	0	13
Second	13	9	22	0	22
Middle	14	1	15	6	20
Fourth	22	4	27	8	34
Richest	6	1	7	1	8

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure

( ) – Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	13	4	17	3	20
Sex					
Male	15	4	19	4	23
Female	12	3	15	1	16
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
20-34	10	3	13	3	16
35-49	(14)	(3)	(17)	(1)	(18)
Birth order					
1	25	3	28	5	33
2-3	9	3	12	2	14
4-6	9	5	14	1	15
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Previous birth interval[B]					
First birth	25	3	28	5	33
< 2 years	20	8	28	2	29
2 years	6	4	11	2	13
3 years	(2)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(5)
4+ years	6	2	7	1	8

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

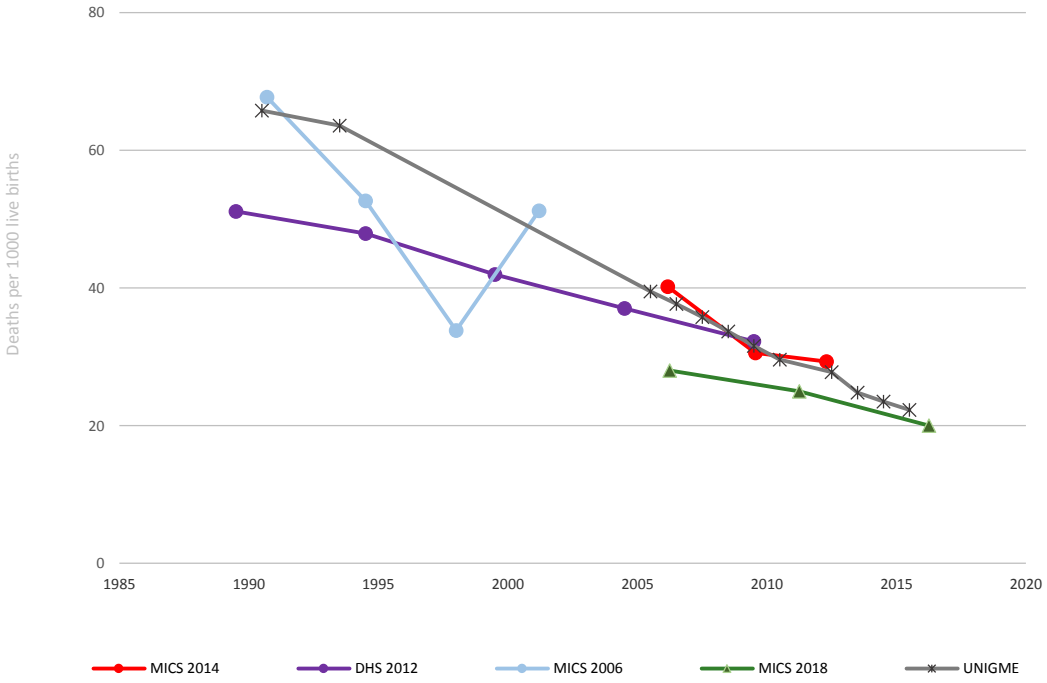
[B] Excludes first order births

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure

( ) – Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure

Figure CS.1 compares the findings of this survey on under-5 mortality rates, with those from other data sources. Further qualification and analysis of the consistency and discrepancies of the findings of MICS with other data sources needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CS.1: Trends in under-5 mortality rates



Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of MICS 2018, MICS 2014, MICS 2006 and DHS 2012 which is downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) www.childmortality.org. Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available).

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age[A]			
15-19[1]	32	64	50
20-24	189	310	264
25-29	188	233	214
30-34	122	170	151
35-39	89	78	82
40-44	30	22	26
45-49	2	3	3
TFR (15-49 years)[B]	3.3	4.4	3.9
GFR[C]	104.8	142.6	127.6
CBR[D]	22.8	26.7	25.2

[1] MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

[B] TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

[C] GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

[D] CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Table TM.2.2W presents a selection of early childbearing and fatherhood indicators for young women age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[39]

Table TM.2.3W is designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women, by presenting percentages of women who became mother before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Total	**50**	**3.9**
Area		
Urban	32	3.3
Rural	64	4.4
Region		
Batken	(52)	(4.3)
Jalal-Abad	(65)	(4.7)
Issyk-Kul	41	(3.8)
Naryn	(64)	(4.6)
Osh	90	(4.5)
Talas	(*)	(*)
Chui	50	(3.7)
Bishkek city	6	(2.6)
Osh city	77	(*)
Education		
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)
Basic secondary	114	(*)
Complete secondary	53	4.4
Professional primary/middle	49	4.0
Higher	11	3.3

[39] Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	75	4.1
Ethnicity of household head		
Kyrgyz	37	4.1
Russian	(*)	(*)
Uzbek	110	(4.2)
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	60	(4.5)
Second	51	(4.4)
Middle	91	4.3
Fourth	51	4.0
Richest	12	2.7

[1] MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years);SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted cases

( ) – Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted cases

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	**3.3**	**3.5**	**6.8**	**0.0**	**826**	**2.8**	**876**
Area							
Urban	2.9	1.7	4.6	0.0	323	2.8	338
Rural	3.5	4.8	8.3	0.0	503	2.7	538
Region							
Batken	2.7	8.3	11.0	0.0	47	1.7	64
Jalal-Abad	1.5	7.7	9.2	0.0	123	5.0	160
Issyk-Kul	3.3	4.3	7.6	0.0	65	2.4	36
Naryn	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	33	2.2	23
Osh	6.3	3.7	10.0	0.0	176	2.4	218
Talas	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	28	(6.8)	25
Chui	4.0	4.2	8.2	0.0	136	2.1	107
Bishkek city	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	178	1.7	192
Osh city	10.0	2.7	12.7	0.0	41	2.8	50
Education							
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	2
Basic secondary	4.3	3.9	8.2	0.0	198	9.8	125
Complete secondary	1.9	2.9	4.9	0.0	382	3.8	255
Professional primary/middle	7.8	4.0	11.8	0.0	126	0.6	227
Higher	1.0	4.4	5.4	0.0	120	0.4	267
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	10.0	10.6	20.6	0.0	267	2.8	872
Ethnicity of household head							
Kyrgyz	2.4	2.7	5.1	0.0	613	1.6	614
Russian	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	42	(*)	24
Uzbek	7.7	7.3	15.0	0.0	127	5.1	186
Other ethnicity	(5.4)	(8.0)	(13.4)	(0.0)	44	(6.6)	52

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.9	4.2	7.1	0.0	161	1.2	151
Second	3.7	3.1	6.9	0.0	149	3.8	166
Middle	5.2	4.8	10.0	0.0	173	2.9	188
Fourth	3.0	5.8	8.7	0.0	150	3.1	183
Richest	1.7	0.5	2.2	0.0	194	2.6	188

[1] **MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing**

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

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

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**0.0**	**2,250**	**1.9**	**1,927**	**0.2**	**3,492**	**3.0**	**2,988**	**0.1**	**5,742**	**2.6**	**4,916**
Age												
15-19	0.0	323	na	na	0.0	503	na	na	0.0	826	na	na
15-17	0.0	178	na	na	0.0	378	na	na	0.0	555	na	na
18-19	0.0	146	na	na	0.0	125	na	na	0.0	271	na	na
20-24	0.0	338	2.8	338	0.0	538	2.7	538	0.0	876	2.8	876
25-29	0.0	384	1.9	384	0.0	563	2.4	563	0.0	947	2.2	947
30-34	0.0	353	1.1	353	0.1	535	2.9	535	0.1	888	2.2	888
35-39	0.0	299	0.5	299	0.7	441	6.4	441	0.4	740	4.0	740
40-44	0.0	291	4.3	291	0.2	467	2.0	467	0.1	758	2.8	758
45-49	0.0	262	0.9	262	0.5	444	1.9	444	0.3	706	1.5	706

na: not applicable

6.3 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.[40]

Table TM.3.0A presents knowledge of the different methods of contraception available to women who are currently married or not married. Table TM.3.0B presents knowledge of modern and traditional methods of contraception.

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while Table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories.

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

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the total demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union.

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic[41] and iii) fecund[42] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, 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 amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for contraception 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 amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR

[40] 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.

[41] A woman is post-partum amenorrheic 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.

[42] A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, 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 i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) 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.

- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

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

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[43] and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women 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, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

Table TM.3.7 shows the percent distribution of the pregnancies by pregnancy outcome, and several indicators relating to women's lifetime experience with abortion.

Table TM.3.0A: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women age 15-49 years, percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union and percentage of women age 15-49 years not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	All	Currently married or in union	Women that are not married or in union
Any method	**97.5**	**99.7**	**91.6**
Any modern method[A]	97.5	99.7	91.6
Female sterilization	54.0	58.6	41.8
Male sterilization	32.0	32.9	29.8
Pill	89.7	94.2	77.7
IUD	91.5	97.8	74.8
Injectables	67.8	74.1	51.1
Implants	23.8	25.0	20.5
Male condom	94.7	98.0	86.1
Female condom	31.2	32.5	27.7
Diaphragm	15.9	16.1	15.2
Foam/Jelly	36.7	39.0	30.7
Emergency contraception	35.7	38.4	28.5

[43] 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.3.0A: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women age 15-49 years, percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union and percentage of women age 15-49 years not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	All	Currently married or in union	Women that are not married or in union
Any traditional method	70.4	79.2	47.1
Periodic abstinence	58.2	66.1	37.3
Withdrawal	62.1	69.4	42.9
Other	7.3	8.1	5.1
Mean number of methods known by women	6.9	7.4	5.5
Number of women	5,742	4,166	1,576

[A] The lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) was not included in the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS because there is no official LAM programme in the country

Table TM.3.0B: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method and at least one traditional method, by background characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Any method	Any modern method[A]	Any traditional method[B]	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	**99.7**	**99.7**	**79.2**	**4,166**
Area				
Urban	99.8	99.8	86.4	1,449
Rural	99.6	99.6	75.3	2,717
Region				
Batken	99.7	99.7	53.8	328
Jalal-Abad	99.4	99.4	81.4	698
Issyk-Kul	100.0	100.0	50.1	303
Naryn	99.7	99.7	73.5	184
Osh	99.8	99.8	75.8	941
Talas	100.0	100.0	86.5	169
Chui	99.5	99.5	90.0	631
Bishkek city	99.9	99.9	95.1	729
Osh city	99.5	99.5	80.1	182
Age				
15-19	99.3	99.3	48.9	75
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
18-19	99.3	99.3	49.1	75
20-24	99.6	99.6	73.7	612
25-29	99.9	99.9	80.8	824
30-34	99.8	99.8	79.5	779
35-39	99.8	99.8	81.7	643
40-44	99.4	99.4	82.1	644
45-49	99.7	99.7	80.0	588
Education				
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic secondary	99.3	99.3	72.2	389
Complete secondary	99.7	99.7	73.3	1,733
Professional primary/middle	99.7	99.7	83.4	867
Higher	100.0	100.0	87.2	1,167
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	99.5	99.5	74.2	102
Has no functional difficulty	99.7	99.7	79.3	4,064

Table TM.3.0B: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method and at least one traditional method, by background characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Any method	Any modern method[A]	Any traditional method[B]	Number of women currently married or in union
Ethnicity of household head				
Kyrgyz	99.8	99.8	80.2	3,067
Russian	100.0	100.0	95.8	206
Uzbek	99.3	99.3	67.9	677
Other ethnicity	98.8	98.8	83.5	216
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	99.6	99.6	70.7	872
Second	99.8	99.8	78.0	854
Middle	99.5	99.5	77.9	856
Fourth	99.6	99.6	79.3	850
Richest	100.0	100.0	92.0	733

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

[A] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, and other modern methods.

[B] Periodic abstinence, withdrawal and other traditional methods.

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																Number of women currently married or in union
		Modern method									Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Emergency/ Postcoital	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	
Total	**60.6**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**19.9**	**0.3**	**2.9**	**13.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**37.8**	**1.6**	**39.4**	**4,166**
Area																	
Urban	57.7	1.0	0.3	17.8	0.4	2.8	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	41.3	1.0	42.3	1,449
Rural	62.2	1.4	0.1	21.0	0.3	3.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	35.9	1.9	37.8	2,717
Region																	
Batken	73.5	1.1	0.0	8.3	0.6	1.1	14.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	26.0	0.5	26.5	328
Jalal-Abad	73.5	0.0	0.3	15.9	0.6	2.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	24.8	1.7	26.5	698
Issyk-Kul	64.1	2.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	2.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	34.5	1.3	35.9	303
Naryn	50.8	0.9	0.3	41.6	1.1	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	48.0	1.2	49.2	184
Osh	59.4	2.7	0.0	17.9	0.0	2.4	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	3.0	0.0	37.0	3.5	40.6	941
Talas	49.0	2.8	0.4	38.2	0.2	1.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	50.4	0.5	51.0	169
Chui	53.8	0.8	0.2	24.7	0.5	6.9	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	45.5	0.7	46.2	631
Bishkek city	54.0	0.3	0.5	17.8	0.2	2.4	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.3	46.0	729
Osh city	58.9	1.3	0.0	18.4	0.0	2.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	38.5	2.5	41.1	182
Age																	
15-19	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.8	0.6	7.3	75
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
18-19	92.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.8	0.6	7.4	75
20-24	75.1	0.0	0.2	8.8	0.0	2.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	23.2	1.7	24.9	612
25-29	66.1	0.0	0.6	15.9	0.1	3.3	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	33.0	0.9	33.9	824
30-34	48.8	1.3	0.1	24.6	0.6	2.9	20.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	49.6	1.6	51.2	779
35-39	47.6	1.9	0.0	27.5	0.3	4.2	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	51.1	1.3	52.4	643
40-44	54.9	2.8	0.0	25.4	0.6	3.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.1	42.4	2.7	45.1	644
45-49	70.1	1.8	0.2	19.1	0.2	1.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	28.6	1.4	29.9	588
Education																	
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic secondary	57.1	3.2	0.0	23.9	0.0	2.2	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	41.6	1.3	42.9	389
Complete secondary	64.1	1.4	0.1	19.2	0.2	1.9	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.1	33.8	2.1	35.9	1,733
Professional primary/middle	62.3	0.6	0.0	20.5	0.3	2.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	36.0	1.7	37.7	867
Higher	55.7	0.9	0.5	19.1	0.6	5.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	43.5	0.8	44.3	1,167
Number of living children																	
0	91.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	8.2	261
1	81.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.1	1.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	17.7	1.2	18.9	610
2	57.1	0.2	0.5	17.5	0.1	4.2	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	41.5	1.4	42.9	1,030
3	55.7	1.5	0.3	24.6	0.3	2.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	43.3	1.0	44.3	1,048
4+	50.9	2.8	0.0	29.4	0.5	2.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.1	46.4	2.7	49.1	1,218
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	56.2	7.1	0.7	20.6	1.8	2.8	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	41.0	2.8	43.8	102
Has no functional difficulty	60.7	1.1	0.2	19.9	0.3	2.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	37.7	1.5	39.3	4,064
Ethnicity of household head																	
Kyrgyz	61.3	1.2	0.2	20.8	0.4	2.3	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	37.1	1.6	38.7	3,067
Russian	49.8	0.0	1.1	10.4	0.0	10.1	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	49.4	0.8	50.2	206
Uzbek	63.8	1.8	0.0	17.3	0.0	2.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	34.2	2.0	36.2	677
Other ethnicity	50.9	1.2	0.0	25.0	0.0	6.4	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	48.9	0.2	49.1	216
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	64.0	1.4	0.0	17.4	0.4	1.5	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	33.3	2.7	36.0	872
Second	64.6	1.2	0.0	20.7	0.3	2.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	33.8	1.6	35.4	854
Middle	60.7	1.6	0.1	22.6	0.2	2.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.0	38.0	1.4	39.3	856
Fourth	59.4	1.0	0.3	21.3	0.1	4.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	39.6	1.0	40.6	850
Richest	53.4	0.9	0.7	17.3	0.6	3.4	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	45.6	1.0	46.6	733

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	**3.0**	**0.0**	**3.0**	**1,576**
Area				
Urban	4.0	0.1	4.0	801
Rural	2.0	0.0	2.0	775
Region				
Batken	1.0	0.0	1.0	65
Jalal-Abad	3.1	0.0	3.1	206
Issyk-Kul	2.9	0.0	2.9	115
Naryn	1.7	0.0	1.7	53
Osh	0.2	0.2	0.5	247
Talas	2.4	0.0	2.4	47
Chui	5.9	0.0	5.9	242
Bishkek city	3.5	0.0	3.5	530
Osh city	1.8	0.0	1.8	70
Age				
15-19	0.3	0.0	0.3	751
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	555
18-19	1.2	0.0	1.2	196
20-24	0.9	0.0	0.9	264
25-29	11.6	0.0	11.6	124
30-34	8.7	0.0	8.7	109
35-39	2.3	0.0	2.3	97
40-44	4.9	0.5	5.4	114
45-49	9.5	0.0	9.5	118
Education				
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Basic secondary	1.7	0.0	1.7	224
Complete secondary	2.3	0.1	2.4	550
Professional primary/middle	1.4	0.0	1.4	297
Higher	5.3	0.0	5.3	498
Number of living children				
0	0.7	0.0	0.7	1,166
1	8.4	0.0	8.4	183
2	8.3	0.0	8.3	106
3	15.2	0.9	16.1	63
4+	8.2	0.0	8.2	58
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(14.2)	(0.0)	(14.2)	30
Has no functional difficulty	4.3	0.1	4.4	991
Ethnicity of household head				
Kyrgyz	2.2	0.0	2.2	1,184
Russian	11.9	0.0	11.9	138
Uzbek	2.1	0.3	2.5	173
Other ethnicity	1.4	0.0	1.4	82
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	2.4	0.0	2.4	265
Second	1.8	0.2	2.0	230
Middle	1.4	0.0	1.4	263
Fourth	4.3	0.0	4.3	276
Richest	3.9	0.0	3.9	542

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

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married or in union with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satsified with:		Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satsified 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		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	**12.3**	**6.7**	**19.0**	**24.1**	**15.3**	**39.4**	**36.4**	**22.0**	**58.4**	**39.4**	**39.3**	**4,166**	**67.5**	**67.4**	**2,432**
Area															
Urban	11.2	8.2	19.4	28.9	13.4	42.3	40.1	21.6	61.7	42.3	42.3	1,449	68.6	68.6	894
Rural	12.9	5.9	18.8	21.5	16.3	37.8	34.4	22.2	56.6	37.8	37.7	2,717	66.8	66.7	1,538
Region															
Batken	23.6	4.4	28.0	17.4	9.1	26.5	41.0	13.5	54.5	26.5	26.5	328	48.6	48.6	179
Jalal-Abad	15.2	5.4	20.7	17.3	9.2	26.5	32.5	14.6	47.1	26.5	26.5	698	56.2	56.2	329
Issyk-Kul	13.5	5.7	19.2	18.9	16.9	35.9	32.4	22.6	55.0	35.9	35.9	303	65.1	65.1	167
Naryn	7.8	3.8	11.6	33.2	16.1	49.2	41.0	19.9	60.8	49.2	48.6	184	80.9	79.8	112
Osh	11.0	5.5	16.5	22.1	18.5	40.6	33.1	24.0	57.0	40.6	40.3	941	71.1	71.1	537
Talas	5.6	7.9	13.5	26.8	24.2	51.0	32.3	32.1	64.4	51.0	51.0	169	79.1	79.1	109
Chui	11.6	7.6	19.2	26.6	19.5	46.2	38.2	27.1	65.3	46.2	46.2	631	70.7	70.7	412
Bishkek city	9.8	10.4	20.1	33.9	12.2	46.0	43.6	22.5	66.1	46.0	46.0	729	69.6	69.6	482
Osh city	8.9	7.6	16.5	22.1	19.0	41.1	31.0	26.6	57.6	41.1	41.1	182	71.3	71.3	105
Age															
15-19	15.8	0.0	15.8	7.3	0.0	7.3	23.1	0.0	23.1	7.3	7.3	75	31.7	31.7	17
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	–	–	0
18-19	15.9	0.0	15.9	7.4	0.0	7.4	23.3	0.0	23.3	7.4	7.4	75	31.7	31.7	17
20-24	21.1	0.3	21.4	23.0	1.9	24.9	44.1	2.2	46.2	24.9	24.9	612	53.8	53.8	283
25-29	21.6	1.0	22.7	31.4	2.6	33.9	53.0	3.6	56.6	33.9	33.9	824	59.9	59.9	466
30-34	12.4	3.6	16.0	39.4	11.8	51.2	51.8	15.5	67.3	51.2	51.2	779	76.2	76.2	524
35-39	8.9	9.0	17.8	28.8	23.6	52.4	37.6	32.6	70.3	52.4	52.3	643	74.6	74.5	452
40-44	4.7	15.7	20.4	12.0	33.2	45.1	16.6	48.9	65.6	45.1	45.1	644	68.9	68.7	422
45-49	1.6	13.8	15.4	5.2	24.7	29.9	6.8	38.5	45.4	29.9	29.5	588	66.0	66.0	267
Education															
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	8
Basic secondary	13.8	6.6	20.4	25.4	17.6	42.9	39.1	24.2	63.3	42.9	42.9	389	67.8	67.8	246
Complete secondary	12.9	8.1	21.0	19.7	16.2	35.9	32.6	24.3	56.9	35.9	35.7	1,733	63.0	62.9	987
Professional primary/middle	12.1	7.2	19.2	22.6	15.2	37.7	34.7	22.3	57.0	37.7	37.7	867	66.2	66.2	494
Higher	11.0	4.3	15.4	31.0	13.3	44.3	42.1	17.6	59.7	44.3	44.3	1,167	74.3	74.3	697
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	4.7	5.2	9.9	17.9	25.9	43.8	22.6	31.1	53.7	43.8	43.8	102	81.6	81.6	55
Has no functional difficulty	12.5	6.7	19.2	24.3	15.0	39.3	36.8	21.7	58.5	39.3	39.2	4,064	67.1	67.1	2,377
Ethnicity of household head															
Kyrgyz	13.2	7.1	20.2	24.5	14.1	38.7	37.7	21.2	58.9	38.7	38.5	3,067	65.6	65.6	1,807
Russian	3.7	8.3	12.0	31.2	18.9	50.2	34.9	27.2	62.2	50.2	50.2	206	80.7	80.7	128
Uzbek	11.5	4.5	16.0	19.8	16.4	36.2	31.3	20.9	52.2	36.2	36.2	677	69.3	69.3	353
Other ethnicity	10.9	6.5	17.3	24.7	24.4	49.1	35.6	30.8	66.4	49.1	49.1	216	73.9	73.9	143
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	12.5	5.6	18.1	20.3	15.6	36.0	32.8	21.3	54.0	36.0	36.0	872	66.5	66.5	471
Second	15.2	7.7	22.9	21.6	13.9	35.4	36.8	21.6	58.4	35.4	35.4	854	60.7	60.7	499
Middle	12.4	5.1	17.5	21.8	17.5	39.3	34.2	22.7	56.9	39.3	39.3	856	69.2	69.2	486
Fourth	11.4	6.4	17.8	26.0	14.6	40.6	37.4	21.0	58.5	40.6	40.5	850	69.5	69.3	497
Richest	9.7	9.0	18.6	32.1	14.5	46.6	41.7	23.5	65.2	46.6	46.6	733	71.4	71.4	478

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table TM.3.7: Lifetime experience with induced abortions

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had an induced abortion and percent distribution by number of induced abortions, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Mean number of:				Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Among women who had an induced abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions				Number of women age 15-49 years with an induced abortion
	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced abortions	Stillbirths			1	2-3	4+	Total	
Total	**2.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**9.7**	**5,742**	**57.8**	**37.3**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**559**
Area											
Urban	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.6	2,250	52.4	42.6	5.1	100.0	194
Rural	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.5	3,492	60.7	34.5	4.7	100.0	366
Region											
Batken	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.8	393	(57.4)	(35.1)	(7.4)	(100.0)	15
Jalal-Abad	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	12.7	904	62.4	33.2	4.4	100.0	115
Issyk-Kul	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.9	419	52.3	35.4	12.2	100.0	25
Naryn	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.6	237	70.4	25.9	3.7	100.0	16
Osh	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	10.3	1,188	48.5	45.1	6.4	100.0	122
Talas	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	10.0	216	(60.6)	(39.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	22
Chui	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	13.1	873	69.0	25.5	5.5	100.0	115
Bishkek city	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.8	1,260	46.3	51.3	2.4	100.0	98
Osh city	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	13.2	253	68.2	28.8	3.0	100.0	33
Age											
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	826	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
20-24	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	876	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
25-29	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.1	947	66.6	32.9	0.5	100.0	67
30-34	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.1	888	64.5	34.9	0.5	100.0	89
35-39	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	17.4	740	60.4	35.2	4.4	100.0	129
40-44	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	15.8	758	53.4	43.5	3.1	100.0	119
45-49	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	19.5	706	45.3	42.4	12.4	100.0	138
Education											
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Basic secondary	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	8.5	613	(61.8)	(30.8)	(7.5)	(100.0)	52
Complete secondary	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.9	2,283	58.4	36.4	5.2	100.0	227
Professional primary/middle	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	12.3	1,164	53.8	42.5	3.7	100.0	144
Higher	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.2	1,665	60.0	35.6	4.5	100.0	137
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	3.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	26.7	132	(54.2)	(33.3)	(12.5)	(100.0)	35
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.4	5,055	58.1	37.6	4.3	100.0	524
Ethnicity of household head											
Kyrgyz	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.3	4,251	56.7	38.9	4.4	100.0	396
Russian	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	13.4	344	(50.8)	(39.1)	(10.1)	(100.0)	46
Uzbek	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	11.1	850	60.4	34.8	4.8	100.0	94
Other ethnicity	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.6	297	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.1	1,137	57.5	38.1	4.3	100.0	103
Second	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.4	1,084	66.3	28.6	5.1	100.0	113
Middle	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	11.1	1,119	54.7	37.5	7.9	100.0	124
Fourth	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.6	1,126	56.1	41.7	2.2	100.0	120
Richest	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.8	1,275	54.5	40.9	4.6	100.0	99

[1] Survey-specific indicator TM.S1 - Lifetime experience with induced abortions

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

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

6.4 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.[44] 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 and ideally 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.[44]

Antenatal care is a one of basic indicators of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

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 provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about 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.

[44] 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Provider of antenatal care[A]			No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Percentage of women who have been offered a pregnancy insurance policy.	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Feldsher					
Total	**84.2**	**15.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**99.8**	**70.1**	**1,349**
Area								
Urban	94.2	5.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	66.8	430
Rural	79.4	20.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	99.8	71.6	919
Region								
Batken	79.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	77.5	120
Jalal-Abad	61.2	38.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	64.0	272
Issyk-Kul	79.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	86
Naryn	94.6	4.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	53.5	53
Osh	89.6	9.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	81.5	323
Talas	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	85.4	62
Chui	88.3	10.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	54.1	180
Bishkek city	98.2	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	58.3	193
Osh city	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	73.5	60
Education								
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	84.5	12.9	1.8	0.8	100.0	99.2	69.8	157
Complete secondary	81.0	18.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	71.9	530
Professional primary/middle	86.6	13.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	68.0	274
Higher	87.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	68.9	384
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	73.3	22.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	77.3	64
20-34	84.9	14.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	70.3	1,130
35-49	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	65.7	155
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	84.2	15.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.8	70.5	1,325

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Provider of antenatal care[A]			No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Percentage of women who have been offered a pregnancy insurance policy.	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Feldsher					
Ethnicity of household head								
Kyrgyz	82.3	17.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.7	69.2	1,037
Russian	(97.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(65.0)	34
Uzbek	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	75.4	226
Other ethnicity	(85.9)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(68.1)	52
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	76.2	22.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	99.6	72.1	306
Second	79.6	19.7	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.5	71.7	314
Middle	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	68.6	275
Fourth	88.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	68.0	261
Richest	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	69.2	193

[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.

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

( ) – 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						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	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Total	**0.2**	**5.1**	**94.3**	**42.8**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**92.6**	**5.2**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**1,349**	**2.0**	**1,339**
Area														
Urban	0.3	3.5	95.9	52.2	0.2	0.3	91.3	5.9	2.4	0.2	100.0	430	2.0	428
Rural	0.2	5.8	93.5	38.4	0.5	0.2	93.2	4.9	1.1	0.7	100.0	919	2.0	911
Region														
Batken	0.0	1.4	98.6	45.9	0.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	120	2.0	120
Jalal-Abad	0.0	9.1	90.3	42.7	0.6	0.0	95.0	2.5	1.0	1.4	100.0	272	2.0	268
Issyk-Kul	0.0	2.0	98.0	48.4	0.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86	2.0	86
Naryn	0.0	7.5	90.7	44.4	1.8	0.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	53	2.0	53
Osh	0.0	5.0	95.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	93.9	4.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	323	2.0	323
Talas	0.0	6.4	93.0	34.7	0.6	0.0	89.7	7.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	62	2.0	62
Chui	0.9	5.5	92.0	53.4	1.6	0.9	86.1	9.8	1.6	1.6	100.0	180	2.0	176
Bishkek city	0.6	3.2	96.2	62.2	0.0	0.6	88.7	7.2	3.5	0.0	100.0	193	2.0	192
Osh city	0.0	0.7	99.3	51.4	0.0	0.0	95.2	3.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	60	2.0	60
Education														
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	3
Basic secondary	0.8	7.0	90.8	32.1	1.4	0.8	86.4	9.5	2.7	0.7	100.0	157	2.0	155
Complete secondary	0.3	7.6	91.6	36.1	0.5	0.3	92.7	4.6	2.0	0.4	100.0	530	2.0	527
Professional primary/middle	0.0	3.1	96.8	45.2	0.1	0.0	91.8	6.2	1.0	0.9	100.0	274	2.0	272
Higher	0.0	2.3	97.5	54.1	0.3	0.0	95.4	3.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	384	2.0	383
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	0.0	18.3	81.7	35.9	0.0	0.0	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	64	2.0	64
20-34	0.3	4.0	95.6	42.3	0.1	0.3	93.0	4.9	1.3	0.6	100.0	1,130	2.0	1,120
35-49	0.0	7.9	89.3	49.0	2.8	0.0	90.7	5.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	155	2.0	155
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	4.8	94.5	43.1	0.5	0.2	92.7	5.1	1.5	0.5	100.0	1,325	2.0	1,316

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						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	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Ethnicity of household head														
Kyrgyz	0.3	5.7	93.6	43.7	0.5	0.3	92.7	4.8	1.8	0.3	100.0	1,037	2.0	1,030
Russian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(98.1)	(52.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(89.0)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34	(2.0)	34
Uzbek	0.0	3.8	96.2	33.2	0.0	0.0	94.5	4.2	0.4	0.9	100.0	226	2.0	224
Other ethnicity	(0.0)	(2.8)	(97.2)	(59.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.2)	(13.3)	(1.4)	(2.1)	100.0	52	(2.0)	51
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.4	5.6	93.5	30.4	0.6	0.4	91.0	6.6	1.6	0.4	100.0	306	2.0	304
Second	0.5	5.5	93.3	36.7	0.7	0.5	93.2	4.1	1.7	0.6	100.0	314	2.0	310
Middle	0.0	7.2	92.3	44.8	0.5	0.0	92.3	5.1	1.5	1.1	100.0	275	2.0	272
Fourth	0.0	3.8	95.9	50.7	0.3	0.0	92.5	5.5	1.7	0.3	100.0	261	2.0	260
Richest	0.0	2.3	97.7	58.9	0.0	0.0	94.5	4.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	193	2.0	193

[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)

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

( ) – 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years had urine analysis for a hidden bacteriuria infection conducted	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	**99.2**	**99.3**	**99.1**	**98.6**	**70.6**	**1,349**
Area						
Urban	98.9	98.9	99.2	98.6	74.4	430
Rural	99.4	99.5	99.0	98.5	68.8	919
Region						
Batken	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.2	120
Jalal-Abad	100.0	99.6	98.6	98.2	52.0	272
Issyk-Kul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.6	86
Naryn	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.4	53
Osh	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.2	80.3	323
Talas	98.9	100.0	100.0	98.9	84.1	62
Chui	97.1	99.1	98.4	96.4	67.4	180
Bishkek city	97.5	98.1	98.1	97.5	75.8	193
Osh city	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.9	60
Education						
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	99.2	99.2	98.5	98.5	64.0	157
Complete secondary	98.6	99.2	98.9	98.2	67.3	530
Professional primary/middle	100.0	98.6	99.0	98.6	73.6	274
Higher	99.5	100.0	99.5	99.0	75.8	384
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.1	64
20-34	99.1	99.2	99.2	98.7	70.5	1130
35-49	99.5	100.0	97.6	97.1	68.7	155
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	99.2	99.3	99.0	98.6	70.9	1,325
Ethnicity of household head						
Kyrgyz	99.4	99.1	98.9	98.7	72.1	1,037
Russian	(89.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(89.8)	(69.6)	34
Uzbek	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65.2	226
Other ethnicity	(97.3)	(100.0)	(97.8)	(95.1)	(64.3)	52
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.0	67.6	306
Second	99.5	98.3	98.1	97.7	70.3	314
Middle	98.9	99.1	98.7	98.5	66.7	275
Fourth	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.6	73.0	261
Richest	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.4	78.4	193

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

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

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

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

6.5 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.[45]

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, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[46] The single 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.[45] 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.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition[45], 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. In Kyrgyzstan, these competencies are held by qualified professionals as doctors, doctors, nurses, midwives and feldshers.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 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 (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

[45] 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.

[46] 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 two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Place of delivery						
	Health facility						
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**98.1**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**99.6**	**1,349**
Area							
Urban	96.3	3.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.6	430
Rural	98.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	919
Region							
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	120
Jalal-Abad	98.1	0.0	1.1	0.8	100.0	98.1	272
Issyk-Kul	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	86
Naryn	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	53
Osh	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	323
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	62
Chui	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	180
Bishkek city	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	193
Osh city	92.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	60
Education							
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Basic secondary	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	157
Complete secondary	98.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	530
Professional primary/middle	98.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	274
Higher	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	384
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	64
20-34	98.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.7	1,130
35-49	97.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	155
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
1-3 visits	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	69
4+ visits	98.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	1,271
8+ visits	96.8	2.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	577
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	98.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	1,325
Ethnicity of household head							
Kyrgyz	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	1,037
Russian	(90.4)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	34
Uzbek	96.1	3.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	99.2	226
Other ethnicity	(96.7)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	52
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	306
Second	98.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	314
Middle	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	275
Fourth	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	261
Richest	93.0	6.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	193

[1] MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

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

( ) – 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery									Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant			Other									
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Feldsher	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**91.7**	**8.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.8**	**5.8**	**2.5**	**8.3**	**1,349**
Area													
Urban	93.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	8.0	3.8	11.7	430
Rural	90.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	4.7	2.0	6.7	919
Region													
Batken	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4.1	0.8	4.9	120
Jalal-Abad	85.7	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.9	2.8	1.4	4.1	272
Issyk-Kul	85.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.4	2.3	7.7	86
Naryn	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6.6	7.8	14.3	53
Osh	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2.7	1.8	4.5	323
Talas	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3.3	3.8	7.1	62
Chui	88.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.5	1.2	14.8	180
Bishkek city	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.5	5.4	14.9	193
Osh city	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6.2	3.9	10.1	60
Education													
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.6	0.3	5.9	157
Complete secondary	93.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	5.4	1.6	7.1	530
Professional primary/middle	91.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6.6	2.0	8.7	274
Higher	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.7	5.1	10.8	384
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	64
20-34	91.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	5.0	2.9	7.9	1,130
35-49	92.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	10.7	0.9	11.6	155
Number of antenatal care visits													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
1-3 visits	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	69
4+ visits	91.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	5.7	2.7	8.4	1,271
8+ visits	92.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.5	7.0	2.9	9.9	577
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery									Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant			Other									
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Feldsher	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Place of delivery													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.8	2.5	8.3	1,343
Public	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.7	2.6	8.3	1,323
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	91.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	5.8	2.6	8.3	1,325
Ethnicity of household head													
Kyrgyz	90.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	5.3	2.7	8.0	1,037
Russian	(92.8)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(22.5)	(6.0)	(28.6)	34
Uzbek	96.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	5.0	1.1	6.1	226
Other ethnicity	(89.4)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(6.2)	(3.8)	(10.0)	52
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	91.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.0	2.9	1.2	4.1	306
Second	90.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.9	2.2	8.1	314
Middle	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.8	1.7	7.4	275
Fourth	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	8.7	3.2	11.9	261
Richest	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6.1	5.6	11.6	193

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

[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

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

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

6.6 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 with 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.[47,48]

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.[49,50,51] 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.[52,53] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[54,55]

Table TM.7.1 therefore presents the percentage of children who were weighed immediately after birth in the last 2 years among women aged 15-49 years, as well as the percentage of children whose weight was estimated at less than 2500 grams.

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[47] 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.

[48] 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.

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

[50] 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.

[51] 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.

[52] 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.

[53] 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.

[54] 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.

[55] 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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 birth-weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	**3.9**	**95.4**	**99.7**	**1,349**	**0.3**	**4.2**	**4.5**	**1,339**
Area								
Urban	3.2	95.8	99.3	430	0.0	3.1	3.1	426
Rural	4.2	95.2	99.8	919	0.4	4.7	5.1	913
Region								
Batken	34.6	63.2	97.8	120	3.0	4.4	7.4	117
Jalal-Abad	0.0	97.6	99.5	272	0.0	6.8	6.8	266
Issyk-Kul	1.0	98.3	99.3	86	0.0	4.4	4.4	85
Naryn	0.0	100.0	100.0	53	0.0	4.1	4.1	53
Osh	0.0	100.0	100.0	323	0.0	2.4	2.4	323
Talas	0.9	99.1	100.0	62	0.0	0.0	0.0	62
Chui	4.2	95.8	100.0	180	0.0	5.4	5.4	180
Bishkek city	0.9	99.1	100.0	193	0.0	3.4	3.4	193
Osh city	0.0	99.3	100.0	60	0.0	4.9	4.9	60
Education								
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	1.7	98.3	100.0	157	0.0	5.1	5.1	157
Complete secondary	5.3	93.6	99.6	530	0.5	4.1	4.6	525
Professional primary/middle	2.9	96.4	99.3	274	0.2	3.0	3.1	273
Higher	3.5	95.8	99.9	384	0.2	4.9	5.0	381
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	1.9	98.1	100.0	64	0.0	7.8	7.8	64
20-34 years	4.4	95.0	99.6	1,130	0.3	3.9	4.2	1,122
35-49 years	1.1	97.3	99.6	155	0.0	4.9	4.9	153
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	3.9	95.4	99.7	1,343	0.3	4.1	4.3	1,334
Public	3.9	95.4	99.7	1,323	0.3	4.1	4.4	1,314
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	3.2	96.5	99.7	317	0.6	7.2	7.8	316
2-3	3.9	95.2	99.7	685	0.2	3.0	3.3	680
4-5	5.1	93.9	99.6	297	0.0	3.8	3.8	293
6+	(1.3)	(98.7)	(100.0)	50	(0.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	50
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	3.8	95.4	99.7	1,325	0.3	4.2	4.5	1,316
Ethnicity of household head								
Kyrgyz	4.4	94.9	99.6	1,037	0.2	3.5	3.7	1,029
Russian	(2.2)	(97.8)	(100.0)	34	(0.0)	(1.9)	(1.9)	34
Uzbek	1.8	97.1	100.0	226	0.5	5.9	6.3	224
Other ethnicity	(2.8)	(96.3)	(99.1)	52	(0.0)	(12.3)	(12.3)	52

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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 birth-weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.1	88.7	99.5	306	0.7	3.4	4.1	302
Second	2.9	95.8	99.8	314	0.5	3.8	4.3	310
Middle	2.2	97.8	100.0	275	0.0	7.0	7.0	275
Fourth	1.7	97.9	99.6	261	0.0	4.1	4.1	260
Richest	0.9	98.4	99.3	193	0.0	2.2	2.2	192

[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 values here are as recorded on card or as reported by the respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 grams. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore are not reported as a MICS indicator.

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

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

6.7 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[56] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[57], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[58].

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on new-borns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on 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 Kyrgyzstan Post-natal Health Checks of newborns and mothers in the postpartum period should be provided by medical personnel, in accordance with the latest recommendations of the World Health Organization.

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, according to background characteristics.

[56] 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.

[57] 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.

[58] 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.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[59] To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, 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 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 as well as post-natal care visits by time following discharge from health facility. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* 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).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility 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 keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[60] Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, 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 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

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

[59] 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.
[60] 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: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Duration of stay in health facility										
	Less than 12 hours	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more	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
Total	**1.0**	**2.0**	**15.4**	**52.8**	**9.8**	**8.3**	**2.0**	**8.5**	**100.0**	**99.0**	**1,343**
Area											
Urban	0.2	2.0	16.3	49.9	10.8	11.3	2.2	7.2	100.0	99.8	428
Rural	1.4	2.0	15.0	54.2	9.4	6.9	2.0	9.1	100.0	98.6	915
Region											
Batken	0.0	0.8	13.8	53.3	11.9	9.6	2.2	8.4	100.0	100.0	120
Jalal-Abad	1.4	3.0	18.8	47.8	11.1	7.3	0.0	10.6	100.0	98.6	267
Issyk-Kul	0.0	0.6	4.3	56.7	13.1	9.2	3.3	12.9	100.0	100.0	86
Naryn	0.9	0.0	6.4	50.3	13.7	9.4	2.1	17.2	100.0	99.1	53
Osh	2.7	3.1	16.2	60.8	5.4	3.0	1.7	7.2	100.0	97.3	323
Talas	0.6	0.0	28.4	52.3	6.5	5.4	2.4	4.4	100.0	99.4	62
Chui	0.0	1.6	12.0	52.1	10.6	14.3	4.4	5.0	100.0	100.0	180
Bishkek city	0.0	0.0	14.0	51.8	12.8	11.5	3.1	6.8	100.0	100.0	193
Osh city	0.0	8.7	24.9	34.5	7.6	11.8	0.0	12.4	100.0	100.0	60
Education											
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basic secondary	0.4	8.0	14.7	52.0	5.4	7.5	1.4	10.6	100.0	99.6	157
Complete secondary	1.4	1.6	13.6	56.2	9.3	6.6	2.6	8.7	100.0	98.6	529
Professional primary/middle	0.1	0.7	18.4	51.4	11.1	9.6	1.3	7.3	100.0	99.9	272
Higher	1.3	1.1	15.6	50.0	11.6	10.2	2.0	8.2	100.0	98.7	384
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	0.9	4.0	13.6	55.8	11.9	9.0	1.6	3.3	100.0	99.1	64
20-34	0.9	2.0	16.1	54.0	9.6	7.1	2.0	8.3	100.0	99.1	1,126
35-49	1.9	1.4	11.3	42.8	10.7	17.1	2.6	12.3	100.0	98.1	153
Type of health facility											
Public	1.0	2.1	15.4	52.8	9.9	8.2	2.1	8.5	100.0	99.0	1,323
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	1.1	2.2	16.4	56.9	10.1	6.0	1.3	6.0	100.0	98.9	1,232
C-section	0.3	0.4	4.1	8.6	6.8	34.2	9.8	35.9	100.0	99.7	112

Table TM.8.1: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Duration of stay in health facility										
	Less than 12 hours	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more	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
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	2.1	15.3	52.9	10.0	8.4	2.0	8.4	100.0	99.0	1,320
Ethnicity of household head											
Kyrgyz	1.0	1.1	15.8	52.4	10.6	8.5	2.2	8.4	100.0	99.0	1,033
Russian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(55.9)	(16.4)	(16.7)	(3.3)	(1.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	34
Uzbek	1.5	6.4	16.8	52.3	4.8	6.8	1.8	9.6	100.0	98.5	224
Other ethnicity	(0.0)	(2.2)	(7.5)	(62.9)	(12.7)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	52
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.0	1.5	15.0	60.0	6.1	6.0	1.4	8.0	100.0	98.0	303
Second	2.3	1.0	15.1	49.7	12.7	7.7	2.6	9.0	100.0	97.7	312
Middle	0.0	4.9	19.4	46.7	8.7	8.1	0.2	11.8	100.0	100.0	275
Fourth	0.0	0.8	12.6	54.8	11.4	9.8	2.6	8.0	100.0	100.0	261
Richest	0.2	2.1	14.6	52.8	10.5	11.4	4.0	4.3	100.0	99.8	193

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

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

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

Table TM.8.2: 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 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		PNC visit for newborns[B]										PNC visit for newborns by time following discharge from health facility[D]								
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Same day	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge[E]	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**98.3**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**30.3**	**40.9**	**25.1**	**2.5**	**100.0**	**98.3**	**1,349**	**3.6**	**10.4**	**14.5**	**29.4**	**14.6**	**25.1**	**2.5**	**100.0**	**1,343**
Sex of newborn																				
Male	97.8	0.1	0.1	1.2	29.1	42.2	24.9	2.4	100.0	97.8	683	3.5	9.4	13.8	31.9	14.0	25.0	2.4	100.0	679
Female	98.8	0.0	0.6	0.5	31.5	39.5	25.3	2.6	100.0	98.8	666	3.8	11.4	15.1	26.8	15.2	25.1	2.6	100.0	664
Area																				
Urban	98.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	33.6	38.7	25.7	1.1	100.0	98.0	430	4.7	9.1	15.8	29.5	13.9	25.8	1.1	100.0	428
Rural	98.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	28.8	41.9	24.8	3.2	100.0	98.4	919	3.1	10.9	13.8	29.3	15.0	24.7	3.2	100.0	915
Region																				
Batken	99.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	16.3	30.9	31.9	19.9	100.0	99.4	120	3.4	3.8	6.9	28.5	5.6	31.9	19.9	100.0	120
Jalal-Abad	98.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	24.2	45.9	24.1	2.9	100.0	98.0	272	4.0	10.6	12.8	21.4	24.5	23.9	2.9	100.0	267
Issyk-Kul	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	51.1	43.2	5.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	86	12.2	20.4	18.4	31.2	12.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	86
Naryn	97.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	52.4	35.8	10.9	0.0	100.0	97.9	53	8.1	19.7	26.1	29.7	5.5	10.9	0.0	100.0	53
Osh	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	23.3	45.0	30.8	0.0	100.0	98.4	323	1.0	7.0	10.3	37.2	13.6	30.9	0.0	100.0	323
Talas	95.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	48.2	34.0	16.8	0.0	100.0	95.3	62	3.2	16.9	21.6	31.8	9.7	16.8	0.0	100.0	62
Chui	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	35.0	25.1	1.2	100.0	97.7	180	0.8	18.7	19.5	21.7	13.0	25.1	1.2	100.0	180
Bishkek city	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	34.0	42.8	22.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	193	6.0	3.8	18.4	35.4	14.2	22.3	0.0	100.0	193
Osh city	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	18.8	35.6	44.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	60	1.5	7.4	8.3	22.5	16.3	44.0	0.0	100.0	60
Education																				
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Basic secondary	98.4	0.0	1.3	3.1	27.6	35.9	29.6	2.5	100.0	98.4	157	7.1	12.1	8.3	26.5	13.8	29.6	2.5	100.0	157
Complete secondary	98.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	29.2	41.7	24.7	3.5	100.0	98.7	530	4.1	7.9	15.5	31.6	13.0	24.5	3.5	100.0	529
Professional primary/middle	97.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	28.3	39.3	30.0	1.1	100.0	97.5	274	2.6	11.0	10.5	28.8	15.7	30.3	1.1	100.0	272
Higher	98.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	34.5	42.9	20.0	2.2	100.0	98.6	384	2.4	12.6	18.4	28.0	16.5	20.0	2.2	100.0	384
Age at most recent live birth																				
Less than 20	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	25.9	35.3	36.3	1.7	100.0	100.0	64	1.1	7.2	15.8	27.3	10.5	36.3	1.7	100.0	64
20-34	98.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	29.7	41.7	24.8	2.6	100.0	98.3	1,130	3.2	10.5	13.7	29.9	15.2	24.9	2.6	100.0	1,126
35-49	97.8	0.0	0.3	1.5	36.1	37.4	22.4	2.3	100.0	97.8	155	8.0	10.8	19.5	26.3	11.7	21.5	2.3	100.0	153
Place of delivery																				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0
Health facility	98.5	0.0	0.3	0.7	30.4	40.9	25.1	2.5	100.0	98.5	1,343	3.6	10.4	14.5	29.4	14.6	25.1	2.5	100.0	1,343
Public	98.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	30.1	41.2	25.1	2.5	100.0	98.6	1,323	3.5	10.3	14.2	29.5	14.8	25.1	2.5	100.0	1,323
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Has no functional difficulty	98.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	30.4	40.8	25.2	2.4	100.0	98.3	1,325	3.7	10.5	14.6	29.3	14.4	25.2	2.4	100.0	1,320
Ethnicity of household head																				
Kyrgyz	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	30.8	41.1	24.8	2.4	100.0	98.3	1,037	3.9	10.3	15.0	29.3	14.3	24.7	2.4	100.0	1,033
Russian	(96.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.2)	(42.9)	(9.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.3)	34	(4.1)	(15.0)	(19.4)	(41.8)	(9.8)	(9.9)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Uzbek	98.6	0.0	1.8	1.2	23.3	40.5	30.6	2.6	100.0	98.6	226	2.7	9.5	8.8	29.3	16.1	30.9	2.6	100.0	224
Other ethnicity	(97.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.8)	(37.2)	(18.1)	(4.9)	100.0	(97.8)	52	(1.2)	(12.6)	(23.8)	(21.6)	(17.8)	(18.1)	(4.9)	100.0	52

Table TM.8.2: 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 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		PNC visit for newborns[B]										PNC visit for newborns by time following discharge from health facility[D]								
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Same day	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge[E]	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	24.2	41.2	27.9	5.5	100.0	98.3	306	4.1	7.7	11.2	33.5	10.3	27.6	5.5	100.0	303
Second	97.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	24.7	43.9	28.1	2.5	100.0	97.7	314	1.9	9.2	12.1	26.4	19.6	28.3	2.5	100.0	312
Middle	98.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	29.1	45.3	22.9	1.1	100.0	98.8	275	3.1	10.1	15.5	29.2	18.1	22.9	1.1	100.0	275
Fourth	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	38.4	32.5	25.5	2.0	100.0	98.8	261	4.8	12.5	17.8	25.4	12.0	25.5	2.0	100.0	261
Richest	97.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	39.8	40.6	18.5	0.4	100.0	97.8	193	4.9	13.9	17.4	33.1	11.7	18.6	0.4	100.0	193

[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] Including women that report time of the first PNC check in weeks.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table TM.8.3: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility				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 facilty
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Feldsher	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	**95.8**	**4.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**97.0**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**776**
Sex of newborn										
Male	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	398
Female	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	379
Area										
Urban	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	253
Rural	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	523
Region										
Batken	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
Jalal-Abad	84.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
Issyk-Kul	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	70
Naryn	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44
Osh	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.5	10.5	0.0	100.0	179
Talas	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45
Chui	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	109
Bishkek city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123
Osh city	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
Education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	0.0	0
Basic secondary	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	85
Complete secondary	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	312
Professional primary/middle	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	144
Higher	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	235
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(92.9)	(7.1)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(98.2)	(1.8)	0.0	100.0	33
20-34	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	644
35-49	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	99

Table TM.8.3: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility				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 facilty
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Feldsher	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Place of delivery										
Home	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	0
Health facility										
Public	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	776
Private	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	762
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0	15
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0	11
Has no functional difficulty	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	765
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	605
Russian	(94.2)	(5.8)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	27
Uzbek	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	113
Other ethnicity	(96.0)	(4.0)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(96.0)	(4.0)	0.0	100.0	31
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	171
Second	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	154
Middle	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	159
Fourth	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	158
Richest	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133

[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).

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 that cell or in the denominator

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 and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**94.5**	**62.6**	**5.3**	**0.2**	**93.4**	0.0	**1.1**	**100.0**	**1,349**
Sex of newborn									
Male	94.5	60.4	4.5	0.0	94.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	683
Female	94.5	64.8	6.0	0.5	91.9	0.0	1.6	100.0	666
Area									
Urban	93.3	53.7	5.1	0.0	94.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	430
Rural	95.1	66.8	5.4	0.4	92.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	919
Region									
Batken	98.8	48.0	7.3	0.0	92.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	120
Jalal-Abad	96.6	59.0	3.2	0.0	93.3	0.0	3.5	100.0	272
Issyk-Kul	86.3	83.1	9.8	0.6	88.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	86
Naryn	94.1	67.5	5.2	0.0	93.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	53
Osh	99.0	81.0	8.1	0.8	90.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	323
Talas	98.4	77.3	1.1	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Chui	85.8	50.0	2.4	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	180
Bishkek city	92.5	44.9	4.3	0.0	95.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
Osh city	93.2	55.0	5.4	0.0	93.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	60
Education									
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Basic secondary	94.8	54.8	3.0	0.0	94.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	157
Complete secondary	95.3	65.0	6.7	0.6	91.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	530
Professional primary/middle	93.8	62.8	6.3	0.0	93.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	274
Higher	94.4	61.9	3.6	0.0	95.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	384
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	98.2	67.6	7.0	0.0	93.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
20-34	94.7	62.2	5.4	0.3	93.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,130
35-49	91.5	63.7	3.6	0.0	94.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	155

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 and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Health facility	94.5	62.6	5.3	0.2	93.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,343
Public	94.6	62.7	5.2	0.2	93.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,323
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Has no functional difficulty	94.6	62.5	5.4	0.2	93.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,325
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	93.8	64.3	5.6	0.1	93.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,037
Russian	(95.9)	(50.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	34
Uzbek	97.6	60.9	5.1	1.2	91.5	0.0	2.1	100.0	226
Other ethnicity	(93.6)	(45.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(96.7)	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	52
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.3	65.8	6.6	0.0	91.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	306
Second	96.9	70.3	5.8	0.9	91.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	314
Middle	94.2	60.3	3.4	0.0	96.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	275
Fourth	89.1	61.3	6.0	0.2	92.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	261
Richest	94.0	50.1	4.1	0.0	95.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	193

[1] MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

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

[3] MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

[A] Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

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

( ) – 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 umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of:								
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	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
Total	**96.2**	**94.1**	**92.9**	**87.0**	**96.3**	**53.4**	**86.4**	**98.0**	**1,349**
Sex of newborn									
Male	95.6	94.2	92.1	87.3	96.8	55.1	85.1	97.9	683
Female	96.8	94.1	93.6	86.6	95.9	51.7	87.7	98.2	666
Area									
Urban	95.2	93.9	90.6	81.8	95.5	56.1	80.8	98.2	430
Rural	96.7	94.2	93.9	89.4	96.7	52.2	89.0	98.0	919
Region									
Batken	99.4	98.3	98.5	98.1	99.6	17.2	99.1	99.6	120
Jalal-Abad	93.9	94.3	95.7	94.8	97.0	45.4	90.5	97.7	272
Issyk-Kul	98.1	96.7	95.9	92.5	97.4	89.4	96.5	99.5	86
Naryn	97.9	95.4	91.0	84.3	97.5	72.8	80.9	**97.9**	53
Osh	98.5	97.7	98.3	92.4	98.4	63.8	97.4	98.4	323
Talas	98.3	88.4	93.8	83.9	91.3	28.6	90.4	98.2	62
Chui	94.1	87.0	82.0	72.4	93.6	54.0	59.8	96.8	180
Bishkek city	93.4	91.8	85.3	72.6	93.1	58.5	74.2	97.4	193
Osh city	96.6	96.4	93.2	87.5	97.4	45.1	88.6	98.2	60
Education									
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	92.1	92.6	88.5	81.4	96.0	42.4	83.1	97.3	157
Complete secondary	97.0	95.2	94.2	88.3	96.2	55.1	90.3	98.0	530
Professional primary/middle	97.0	92.2	90.9	83.8	94.9	52.7	80.3	97.5	274
Higher	96.7	95.2	94.2	90.1	98.3	56.6	87.2	99.3	384
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	93.8	93.5	92.7	76.9	93.5	54.7	85.9	93.5	64
20-34	96.0	94.3	92.9	88.1	96.7	52.2	86.7	98.1	1,130
35-49	98.6	93.3	92.9	83.2	95.0	61.6	84.8	99.7	155

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 umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of:								
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	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
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	96.2	94.1	92.8	86.9	96.3	53.5	86.3	98.0	1,343
Public	96.1	94.0	92.7	86.9	96.3	53.0	86.2	98.0	1,323
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	96.3	94.4	92.9	87.3	96.6	53.3	86.8	98.2	1,325
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	96.0	93.6	92.4	86.0	96.1	53.6	86.3	97.8	1,037
Russian	(100.0)	(95.7)	(92.5)	(69.9)	(95.7)	(55.2)	(70.6)	(100.0)	34
Uzbek	96.4	97.9	96.1	95.4	97.9	52.0	94.2	98.5	226
Other ethnicity	(96.9)	(87.0)	(88.1)	(79.9)	(95.2)	(55.1)	(64.7)	(100.0)	52
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.2	95.2	96.0	93.3	97.6	43.5	94.8	98.2	306
Second	97.0	93.1	92.2	88.0	96.4	48.7	90.9	97.6	314
Middle	96.3	94.3	92.7	88.5	96.4	57.2	81.1	98.4	275
Fourth	94.9	95.0	90.2	81.4	95.7	60.1	79.9	97.5	261
Richest	94.9	92.7	92.8	80.7	95.0	62.3	82.0	98.6	193

[1] MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal signal care functions

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

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

Table TM.8.7: 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 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		PNC visit for mothers[B]										PNC visit for mothers by time following discharge from health facility[D]								
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Same day	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge[E]	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years delivered in health facility
Total	**96.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**20.1**	**26.0**	**51.2**	**2.3**	**100.0**	**96.1**	**1,349**	**1.9**	**6.3**	**9.9**	**21.2**	**7.3**	**51.1**	**2.3**	**100.0**	**1,343**
Sex of newborn																				
Male	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.6	26.3	51.6	2.0	100.0	95.7	683	2.2	5.4	10.9	21.7	6.4	51.4	2.0	100.0	679
Female	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	20.7	25.6	50.8	2.6	100.0	96.4	666	1.6	7.2	9.0	20.7	8.3	50.7	2.6	100.0	664
Area																				
Urban	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.0	18.5	65.4	0.9	100.0	95.3	430	1.9	3.5	7.3	13.7	7.3	65.4	0.9	100.0	428
Rural	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	22.5	29.4	44.6	2.9	100.0	96.4	919	1.9	7.6	11.1	24.7	7.3	44.4	2.9	100.0	915
Region																				
Batken	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	28.5	35.5	19.2	100.0	98.9	120	1.8	2.9	9.4	25.3	5.9	35.5	19.2	100.0	120
Jalal-Abad	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	18.0	29.4	49.7	2.2	100.0	95.6	272	2.5	5.6	8.9	20.0	12.0	48.8	2.2	100.0	267
Issyk-Kul	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	36.6	32.4	0.0	100.0	96.3	86	5.6	11.0	15.3	26.0	9.8	32.4	0.0	100.0	86
Naryn	92.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	25.4	30.2	0.0	100.0	92.6	53	7.3	15.1	22.5	24.5	0.4	30.2	0.0	100.0	53
Osh	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	20.9	33.3	45.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	323	1.0	6.1	8.6	33.4	5.7	45.0	0.0	100.0	323
Talas	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	25.4	16.4	57.7	0.0	100.0	90.7	62	0.4	9.4	15.8	14.6	2.0	57.7	0.0	100.0	62
Chui	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	22.8	49.2	0.8	100.0	96.6	180	0.4	11.8	14.2	15.6	8.0	49.2	0.8	100.0	180
Bishkek city	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	11.6	80.7	0.0	100.0	93.9	193	2.0	0.0	3.6	8.1	5.7	80.7	0.0	100.0	193
Osh city	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.9	16.6	72.9	0.7	100.0	97.6	60	0.0	3.6	5.4	8.9	8.4	72.9	0.7	100.0	60
Education																				
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Basic secondary	95.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	20.0	22.4	53.4	2.5	100.0	95.3	157	0.4	7.3	8.6	22.1	5.7	53.4	2.5	100.0	157
Complete secondary	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	22.8	27.7	45.7	3.4	100.0	96.0	530	2.5	5.9	11.8	25.2	5.6	45.6	3.4	100.0	529
Professional primary/middle	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.9	20.9	60.7	1.4	100.0	96.7	274	1.3	5.8	7.0	16.2	7.8	60.5	1.4	100.0	272
Higher	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.0	28.8	50.8	1.3	100.0	96.8	384	2.1	6.8	10.0	18.9	10.1	50.8	1.3	100.0	384
Age at most recent live birth																				
Less than 20	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	28.1	58.8	1.7	100.0	97.3	64	0.0	4.6	4.7	30.1	0.0	58.8	1.7	100.0	64
20-34	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.8	26.2	51.2	2.3	100.0	95.9	1,130	1.6	6.5	9.4	21.1	8.0	51.1	2.3	100.0	1126
35-49	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	26.1	23.2	48.2	2.3	100.0	97.1	155	4.7	5.6	16.0	18.4	5.4	47.6	2.3	100.0	153
Place of delivery																				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0
Health facility	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	20.2	26.0	51.1	2.3	100.0	96.3	1,343	1.9	6.3	9.9	21.2	7.3	51.1	2.3	100.0	1,343
Public	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	20.3	26.3	50.7	2.3	100.0	96.5	1,323	1.9	6.2	10.0	21.4	7.4	50.7	2.3	100.0	1,323
Private	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	8.8	76.4	0.0	100.0	83.9	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Type of delivery																				
Vaginal birth	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	21.1	25.3	50.7	2.4	100.0	95.9	1,237	1.6	6.6	9.8	22.1	7.0	50.5	2.5	100.0	1,232
C-section	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	32.7	57.3	0.4	100.0	98.0	112	5.6	3.5	11.1	11.2	10.9	57.3	0.4	100.0	112
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Has no functional difficulty	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	20.3	25.9	51.1	2.2	100.0	96.3	1,325	1.9	6.4	10.0	21.2	7.2	51.0	2.2	100.0	1,320
Ethnicity of household head																				
Kyrgyz	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.6	26.7	51.3	2.4	100.0	95.5	1,037	1.9	5.8	10.4	20.8	7.6	51.1	2.4	100.0	1,033
Russian	(93.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.0)	(9.1)	(59.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.3)	34	(8.9)	(2.5)	(13.4)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(59.9)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Uzbek	98.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	20.0	26.4	49.9	1.6	100.0	98.6	226	1.6	9.1	6.0	26.1	6.0	49.8	1.6	100.0	224
Other ethnicity	(97.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.2)	(20.2)	(50.7)	(4.9)	100.0	(97.8)	52	(0.0)	(6.0)	(14.8)	(12.0)	(11.6)	(50.7)	(4.9)	100.0	52

Table TM.8.7: 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 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		PNC visit for mothers[B]										PNC visit for mothers by time following discharge from health facility[D]								
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Same day	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge[E]	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years delivered in health facility
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	20.4	29.3	44.0	5.4	100.0	97.0	306	2.5	6.3	9.7	29.2	3.4	43.5	5.4	100.0	303
Second	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	28.0	52.7	2.4	100.0	94.5	314	0.8	5.8	8.4	20.5	9.8	52.4	2.4	100.0	312
Middle	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	20.9	31.3	46.0	1.1	100.0	96.9	275	1.7	8.2	11.5	22.2	9.3	46.0	1.1	100.0	275
Fourth	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	26.6	21.8	50.2	1.3	100.0	96.4	261	2.6	7.0	12.2	19.3	7.4	50.2	1.3	100.0	261
Richest	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.1	15.3	69.1	0.2	100.0	95.4	193	2.3	3.5	7.4	11.0	6.3	69.3	0.2	100.0	193

[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] Including women that report time of the first PNC check in weeks.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table TM.8.8: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility					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 Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Feldsher	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Total	
Total	**98.1**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**95.6**	**4.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**528**
Sex of newborn											
Male	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	273
Female	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	255
Area											
Urban	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
Rural	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	415
Region											
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47
Jalal0.0Abad	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
Issyk0.0Kul	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
Naryn	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
Osh	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	159
Talas	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Chui	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	76
Bishkek city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
Osh city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Education											
Pre-school or none/Primary	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	0.0	0
Basic secondary	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	60
Complete secondary	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	240
Professional primary/middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
Higher	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	145
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
20-34	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	435
35-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	69

Table TM.8.8: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility					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 Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Feldsher	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Total	
Place of delivery											
Health facility	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	528
Public	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	524
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	493
C-section	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Has no functional difficulty	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	522
Ethnicity of household head											
Kyrgyz	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	402
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Uzbek	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	144
Second	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
Middle	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
Fourth	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Richest	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47

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 that cell or in the denominator

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 birth, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Total	**98.3**	**96.1**	**93.5**	**1.2**	**2.0**	**1,349**
Sex of newborn						
Male	97.8	95.7	93.3	1.6	1.9	683
Female	98.8	96.4	93.7	0.7	2.2	666
Area						
Urban	98.0	95.3	93.2	0.7	0.8	430
Rural	98.4	96.4	93.6	1.4	2.6	919
Region						
Batken	99.4	98.9	80.4	0.6	18.5	120
Jalal-Abad	98.0	95.6	93.2	1.1	1.4	272
Issyk-Kul	99.4	96.3	96.3	0.6	0.0	86
Naryn	**97.9**	**92.6**	**92.6**	**2.1**	**0.0**	53
Osh	98.4	97.6	97.6	1.6	0.0	323
Talas	95.3	90.7	90.7	4.7	0.0	62
Chui	97.7	96.6	94.0	0.5	0.8	180
Bishkek city	98.4	93.9	93.0	0.6	0.0	193
Osh city	100.0	97.6	97.6	0.0	0.0	60
Education						
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	98.4	95.3	94.1	1.6	1.2	157
Complete secondary	98.7	96.0	92.1	0.7	3.4	530
Professional primary/middle	97.5	96.7	94.4	1.2	1.1	274
Higher	98.6	96.8	95.3	1.2	1.2	384
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	100.0	97.3	95.5	0.0	1.7	64
20-34	98.3	95.9	93.3	1.2	2.0	1,130
35-49	97.8	97.1	94.1	1.5	2.3	155
Place of delivery						
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	98.5	96.3	93.7	0.9	2.0	1,343
Public	98.6	96.5	93.8	0.9	2.1	1,323
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	98.3	95.9	93.1	1.2	2.2	1,237
C-section	98.4	98.0	97.0	0.5	0.0	112
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	98.3	96.3	93.7	1.2	2.0	1,325
Ethnicity of household head						
Kyrgyz	98.3	95.5	92.8	1.2	2.3	1,037
Russian	(96.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	34
Uzbek	98.6	98.6	97.4	0.9	0.7	226
Other ethnicity	(97.8)	(97.8)	(90.7)	(0.0)	(4.9)	52
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	98.3	97.0	91.9	1.7	5.1	306
Second	97.7	94.5	91.5	1.6	2.4	314
Middle	98.8	96.9	96.1	0.8	0.4	275
Fourth	98.8	96.4	94.5	0.5	1.3	261
Richest	97.8	95.4	94.1	0.9	0.0	193

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

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

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

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

6.8 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission[61]. 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[62,61]. 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[61,62]. The HIV module administered to women 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct 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 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Table TM.11.1W.

Table TM.11.1W 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 Kyrgyzstan, that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food and mosquito bites.

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 concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W.

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[61].

The following questions were asked in 2018 Kyrgyzstan 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)

[61] 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.

[62] 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

fears that she could get HIV if she comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Table TM.11.3W presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment[61,62]. Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Table TM.11.4W.

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.

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.[61,62] The next tables present specific information on this age group. Table TM.11.6W summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Kissing someone who has HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with someone who has HIV	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
Total	**96.7**	**82.7**	**75.0**	**67.1**	**84.7**	**57.2**	**72.6**	**58.2**	**82.4**	**37.4**	**27.6**	**5,742**
Area												
Urban	97.8	84.6	77.9	70.4	87.1	62.5	76.6	66.7	87.5	46.2	35.4	2,250
Rural	96.0	81.4	73.1	65.0	83.1	53.8	70.1	52.6	79.2	31.7	22.6	3,492
Region												
Batken	87.5	84.5	57.9	55.8	79.7	67.1	75.4	57.8	80.2	45.8	25.5	393
Jalal-Abad	96.7	87.9	69.7	65.2	77.1	46.3	62.7	45.4	71.8	25.8	20.0	904
Issyk-Kul	99.5	96.0	91.9	89.4	92.3	65.6	80.4	67.8	89.6	47.3	42.8	419
Naryn	98.7	83.4	76.5	69.3	84.4	72.2	77.6	54.8	84.8	43.1	33.7	237
Osh	95.6	76.3	73.1	62.8	92.1	51.2	72.6	50.4	79.8	32.7	21.9	1,188
Talas	98.8	84.7	90.9	79.7	85.9	51.0	72.1	46.4	86.7	23.6	19.9	216
Chui	97.8	74.8	71.0	58.8	74.4	52.7	68.2	60.4	80.2	26.9	18.5	873
Bishkek city	98.2	85.6	82.0	73.4	89.5	67.5	79.2	73.3	91.8	53.2	41.6	1,260
Osh city	97.7	79.3	65.4	59.3	82.9	51.1	69.3	55.4	79.6	34.5	22.9	253
Age												
15-24[1]	94.9	77.2	67.8	59.1	83.5	58.3	69.0	54.7	80.6	36.1	24.6	1,702
15-19	93.3	72.9	61.6	52.6	80.8	55.5	67.0	52.4	79.4	32.3	20.2	826
15-17	91.6	69.5	57.6	48.3	77.3	55.1	66.2	50.2	77.3	31.0	18.2	555
18-19	96.9	80.0	69.7	61.5	87.9	56.3	68.5	56.7	83.6	35.0	24.4	271
20-24	96.4	81.3	73.8	65.2	86.0	60.9	70.8	57.0	81.7	39.6	28.7	876
25-29	98.2	85.2	77.6	69.5	85.8	59.0	75.2	61.0	86.1	38.8	29.4	947
30-39	96.8	84.5	78.6	71.1	84.6	55.3	74.0	58.8	82.2	37.9	28.8	1,628
40-49	97.9	85.3	77.6	70.4	85.4	56.9	73.7	59.6	82.5	37.3	28.8	1,464
Education												
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	90.9	69.1	59.9	50.7	74.6	44.6	53.4	40.7	63.9	22.9	14.7	613
Complete secondary	96.2	80.4	72.1	62.8	82.3	52.8	67.3	49.5	77.8	29.4	18.9	2,283
Professional primary/middle	98.6	86.5	79.8	72.9	87.6	58.8	77.5	63.9	87.1	41.6	33.2	1,164
Higher	98.9	88.7	81.6	75.5	90.0	67.3	84.0	73.0	92.9	51.0	40.8	1,665

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Kissing someone who has HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with someone who has HIV	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
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	97.4	84.2	77.4	69.5	85.0	55.9	72.5	57.6	82.2	36.4	27.5	4,606
Never married/in union	94.2	76.6	65.3	57.2	83.2	62.7	73.3	60.5	83.6	41.1	28.0	1,136
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	89.0	57.3	63.9	42.8	74.6	43.9	59.2	44.4	72.3	20.6	12.7	132
Has no functional difficulty	97.5	84.8	77.2	69.8	85.7	57.8	73.7	59.4	83.3	38.5	29.1	5,055
Ethnicity of household head												
Kyrgyz	97.1	83.9	76.8	69.2	84.9	58.2	75.1	59.5	84.4	38.5	28.7	4,251
Russian	99.4	86.7	80.7	73.3	91.6	71.6	83.3	82.0	95.3	58.9	47.9	344
Uzbek	94.3	77.5	65.5	56.3	82.8	49.6	59.7	42.3	69.7	26.2	17.2	850
Other ethnicity	95.6	75.8	70.4	60.8	78.5	48.3	62.4	57.4	75.4	27.9	19.2	297
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	92.6	77.8	65.7	59.1	80.4	50.6	68.5	47.3	75.4	29.8	17.5	1,137
Second	96.9	82.3	72.9	64.3	83.1	53.2	69.4	51.3	78.7	31.2	22.6	1,084
Middle	97.4	81.8	74.4	65.6	83.3	53.3	68.8	54.9	79.3	30.7	23.1	1,119
Fourth	98.0	83.9	80.4	71.6	86.2	59.1	73.5	60.4	85.2	38.2	30.1	1,126
Richest	98.6	87.1	80.8	73.9	89.7	68.4	81.6	74.6	92.2	54.5	42.7	1,275

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

[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

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

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted 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	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Total	**88.3**	**85.7**	**69.0**	**92.0**	**64.2**	**58.5**	**47.0**	**4.8**	**5,742**
Area									
Urban	90.0	87.7	65.9	93.7	61.7	59.8	45.1	4.1	2,250
Rural	87.2	84.5	71.0	90.9	65.8	57.8	48.2	5.2	3492
Region									
Batken	85.1	85.1	64.5	86.1	63.6	68.1	47.7	1.3	393
Jalal-Abad	86.7	80.0	69.2	90.9	61.0	58.9	45.7	5.8	904
Issyk-Kul	93.4	92.8	77.7	95.5	75.4	68.9	57.0	4.0	419
Naryn	92.9	86.8	76.4	94.9	72.9	57.7	48.1	3.8	237
Osh	87.9	87.4	77.0	91.4	72.4	60.1	54.9	4.2	1,188
Talas	85.8	87.8	58.8	93.5	53.6	52.5	35.9	5.3	216
Chui	85.2	81.8	65.7	90.6	59.7	50.4	42.6	7.1	873
Bishkek city	91.4	89.2	62.2	94.5	58.8	58.3	42.4	3.8	1,260
Osh city	85.3	81.2	70.3	89.9	62.3	53.4	43.8	7.8	253
Age group									
15-24	84.6	79.9	65.7	87.2	60.7	52.5	42.9	7.7	1,702
15-19	79.9	75.6	60.1	82.8	55.3	42.4	34.6	10.5	826
15-17	75.5	70.3	57.0	78.5	51.3	38.2	31.0	13.0	555
18-19	89.0	86.3	66.5	91.6	63.4	51.1	42.0	5.2	271
20-24	89.0	84.0	71.0	91.4	65.9	61.9	50.7	5.0	876
25-29	89.6	86.4	69.2	93.9	63.8	61.1	47.3	4.3	947
30-39	88.8	87.3	69.3	93.2	64.3	61.0	48.8	3.6	1,628
40-49	91.2	90.4	72.4	94.9	68.2	61.2	49.6	3.0	1,464
Education									
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	79.6	76.9	65.9	83.2	60.9	46.1	39.4	7.7	613
Complete secondary	87.2	84.1	71.4	90.9	65.4	56.3	47.0	5.3	2,283
Professional primary/middle	90.0	86.8	68.6	93.8	64.4	62.0	49.6	4.8	1,164
Higher	92.3	91.0	67.5	95.9	63.9	64.3	48.4	3.0	1,665

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted 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	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	89.8	87.6	71.0	93.7	66.1	61.5	49.5	3.7	4,606
Never married/in union	82.1	78.3	61.0	85.0	56.2	46.5	37.1	9.2	1,136
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	75.7	71.8	53.6	79.7	47.6	48.3	32.6	9.3	132
Has no functional difficulty	90.0	87.8	70.7	93.8	66.0	61.1	49.2	3.7	5,055
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	88.9	86.1	69.8	92.4	65.0	59.8	48.4	4.7	4,251
Russian	90.5	90.4	59.7	94.5	56.7	56.7	41.0	4.9	344
Uzbek	86.4	83.4	70.8	90.5	64.7	55.1	44.5	3.8	850
Other ethnicity	82.6	81.3	63.2	86.6	59.5	52.4	41.0	9.0	297
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	84.0	83.7	71.1	88.0	66.4	58.1	48.3	4.6	1,137
Second	88.2	84.2	68.7	91.7	62.8	58.3	47.9	5.1	1,084
Middle	87.6	83.9	71.8	91.2	66.2	54.9	46.8	6.2	1,119
Fourth	89.7	86.3	69.5	93.5	64.8	61.0	48.9	4.5	1,126
Richest	91.6	90.1	64.5	95.0	61.0	60.2	43.7	3.6	1,275

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	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]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	**59.6**	**45.3**	**67.0**	**65.3**	**64.4**	**54.1**	**37.8**	**53.6**	**5,555**
Area									
Urban	52.6	37.0	59.0	64.1	67.0	57.3	32.6	44.0	2,201
Rural	64.1	50.7	72.3	66.0	62.7	52.0	41.2	59.8	3,354
Region									
Batken	58.2	34.5	68.3	49.3	55.6	34.4	41.7	27.9	344
Jalal-Abad	66.4	53.1	73.4	78.5	76.5	54.6	49.3	70.8	874
Issyk-Kul	57.6	31.3	66.0	62.1	65.8	62.8	56.9	44.7	416
Naryn	56.3	33.6	60.5	76.4	66.8	64.0	47.4	46.1	234
Osh	74.5	62.2	81.9	60.5	57.5	49.5	35.8	74.2	1,136
Talas	52.3	36.5	58.3	77.9	52.9	43.7	33.9	39.7	214
Chui	58.2	51.2	68.0	63.6	59.2	52.6	32.7	50.4	854
Bishkek city	45.7	31.1	50.7	64.6	68.6	61.3	25.6	38.1	1,237
Osh city	55.2	47.1	68.4	55.8	67.3	54.4	41.1	56.1	247
Age									
15-24	61.7	45.9	68.7	63.4	61.5	52.4	32.9	54.8	1,615
15-19	61.1	46.0	68.0	62.1	58.8	51.9	32.2	55.9	771
15-17	62.2	46.0	68.8	59.4	57.5	48.4	33.2	57.1	509
18-19	59.0	46.1	66.6	67.3	61.4	58.6	30.4	53.6	262
20-24	62.2	45.8	69.4	64.7	63.9	52.9	33.5	53.9	844
25-29	56.8	42.1	66.1	67.8	66.3	49.8	35.1	50.1	930
30-39	59.1	47.7	66.7	63.0	63.1	56.9	39.3	52.5	1,576
40-49	59.4	44.0	66.1	68.2	67.9	55.5	43.3	55.6	1,434
Education									
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Basic secondary	74.8	59.2	81.8	64.7	65.5	58.2	43.0	69.6	557
Complete secondary	67.2	53.0	74.6	65.7	65.1	54.5	43.0	63.1	2,197
Professional primary/middle	52.8	37.4	60.8	64.4	63.2	50.8	38.2	47.5	1,147
Higher	48.8	35.9	56.3	65.4	63.8	54.4	28.7	39.5	1,648

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	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]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	60.6	46.7	68.4	65.9	65.7	54.7	39.9	54.9	4,485
Never married/in union	55.1	39.3	61.3	62.4	58.9	51.6	29.0	48.1	1,070
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	62.7	50.1	70.3	66.9	68.0	51.8	47.7	63.6	117
Has no functional difficulty	59.2	45.1	66.8	65.8	65.0	54.7	38.0	53.0	4,929
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	57.5	43.9	65.3	65.1	63.7	53.7	36.9	51.2	4,128
Russian	40.1	23.2	44.2	61.3	62.2	56.3	21.6	33.8	342
Uzbek	75.4	59.7	82.9	68.1	71.0	56.5	50.6	75.2	801
Other ethnicity	67.8	50.6	74.8	64.3	58.9	50.5	34.1	50.3	284
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	70.9	58.1	77.7	65.1	65.7	50.9	44.0	63.7	1,053
Second	62.8	49.5	72.6	66.9	63.9	51.4	42.1	60.9	1,050
Middle	63.7	49.7	71.3	65.3	61.9	54.1	38.5	59.1	1,090
Fourth	57.1	41.4	65.0	64.4	64.3	56.5	37.1	50.8	1,104
Richest	45.8	30.6	51.5	64.8	66.0	56.7	29.0	36.6	1,258

[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.

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

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

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:							
	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]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themself for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Total	**80.9**	**74.0**	**68.8**	**20.6**	**19.5**	**11.7**	**1.3**	**5,742**
Area								
Urban	83.6	78.0	74.6	20.6	19.8	13.2	1.4	2,250
Rural	79.1	71.4	65.1	20.6	19.2	10.7	1.2	3,492
Region								
Batken	79.0	67.6	66.0	23.8	23.4	14.8	9.0	393
Jalal-Abad	77.0	69.0	63.9	26.2	24.6	10.9	1.5	904
Issyk-Kul	81.3	76.4	68.2	16.2	14.2	24.5	0.5	419
Naryn	81.9	73.2	65.2	24.5	22.9	11.5	0.5	237
Osh	77.8	72.6	64.7	19.8	18.6	7.6	0.2	1,188
Talas	89.3	79.2	77.2	24.6	24.2	15.7	1.0	216
Chui	79.9	70.0	64.2	16.7	15.0	7.2	0.9	873
Bishkek city	86.3	82.1	79.7	18.7	18.2	13.6	0.7	1,260
Osh city	79.5	73.1	68.5	22.8	21.9	10.8	0.2	253
Age								
15-24	61.4	46.9	43.0	23.4	21.4	8.7	0.5	1,702
15-19	38.8	17.8	15.2	10.4	9.0	5.3	0.1	826
15-17	26.1	6.1	4.5	2.7	2.1	4.0	0.0	555
18-19	64.6	41.7	37.1	26.2	23.1	8.0	0.2	271
20-24	82.7	74.4	69.3	35.7	33.1	12.0	0.9	876
25-29	90.1	86.6	81.3	31.5	29.8	11.0	1.6	947
30-39	91.5	89.2	84.5	21.0	20.3	12.8	1.8	1,628
40-49	85.7	80.3	73.2	9.8	9.6	14.4	1.4	1,464
Education								
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	64.1	55.7	49.4	15.4	13.7	5.2	0.6	613
Complete secondary	75.4	68.6	62.6	16.1	15.2	7.8	1.6	2,283
Professional primary/middle	88.1	80.6	75.5	27.4	26.2	18.7	1.3	1,164
Higher	89.9	83.7	80.3	24.2	22.9	14.6	1.0	1,665

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

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:							
	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]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themself for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	89.3	85.7	79.7	23.6	22.3	12.5	1.6	4,606
Never married/in union	46.7	26.5	24.4	8.4	8.0	8.2	0.1	1,136
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	78.8	74.5	66.3	15.9	15.3	6.8	0.0	132
Has no functional difficulty	86.9	81.4	75.9	22.7	21.5	12.7	1.5	5,055
Ethnicity of household head								
Kyrgyz	81.2	74.6	69.9	21.4	20.2	12.3	1.2	4,251
Russian	91.0	82.2	76.4	17.2	15.5	14.5	0.9	344
Uzbek	76.5	69.9	62.3	18.9	18.2	9.1	1.8	850
Other ethnicity	76.3	67.4	62.9	17.8	16.9	6.5	1.0	297
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	75.7	67.6	62.1	20.5	19.5	9.0	2.2	1,137
Second	79.6	73.1	66.5	20.7	19.7	9.2	1.4	1,084
Middle	80.6	72.2	65.4	21.0	19.4	11.7	1.1	1,119
Fourth	82.5	75.9	72.3	21.2	20.0	13.0	0.4	1,126
Richest	85.4	80.1	76.6	19.8	18.8	15.1	1.2	1,275

[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

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

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:						
	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]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**99.8**	**60.0**	**83.5**	**78.7**	**53.9**	**51.6**	**1,349**
Area							
Urban	99.7	54.5	87.1	84.3	51.8	46.8	430
Rural	99.8	62.5	81.8	76.0	54.9	53.9	919
Region							
Batken	100.0	71.2	61.5	60.5	55.5	57.8	120
Jalal-Abad	100.0	47.8	77.0	72.3	45.3	41.9	272
Issyk-Kul	100.0	90.9	96.8	87.3	80.6	76.7	86
Naryn	100.0	66.7	88.6	76.6	53.9	53.5	53
Osh	100.0	71.8	86.8	80.0	63.2	67.3	323
Talas	100.0	61.7	79.9	77.0	59.4	50.5	62
Chui	99.1	45.8	85.0	81.3	41.0	36.1	180
Bishkek city	99.4	51.1	89.2	87.7	49.8	41.0	193
Osh city	100.0	48.4	95.1	90.4	47.6	44.2	60
Age							
15-24	99.7	56.8	79.3	74.8	49.9	49.9	445
15-19	(100.0)	(64.2)	(73.3)	(68.5)	(61.8)	(62.8)	26
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
18-19	100.0	63.8	73.0	68.1	61.4	62.3	26
20-24	99.7	56.3	79.7	75.2	49.1	49.1	419
25-29	100.0	57.4	84.6	80.0	52.3	48.7	431
30-39	99.6	64.5	85.8	81.4	58.8	56.2	418
40-49	100.0	72.0	90.3	78.1	61.7	53.8	54
Education							
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	99.2	59.3	85.7	76.3	54.6	49.7	157
Complete secondary	99.7	60.2	80.5	76.2	52.3	52.8	530
Professional primary/middle	100.0	59.2	80.7	77.4	54.4	49.9	274
Higher	100.0	61.1	89.4	84.7	56.0	52.5	384

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:						
	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]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	99.8	60.0	83.5	78.7	53.9	51.6	1,349
Never married/in union	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	99.8	60.4	83.8	79.0	54.3	51.9	1,325
Ethnicity of household head							
Kyrgyz	99.7	59.7	84.1	79.3	54.3	51.6	1,037
Russian	(100.0)	(63.8)	(92.8)	(90.6)	(60.5)	(51.4)	34
Uzbek	100.0	62.5	80.4	75.2	54.6	52.5	226
Other ethnicity	(100.0)	(52.0)	(78.8)	(73.6)	(39.7)	(48.2)	52
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.6	64.9	75.9	70.5	55.3	56.6	306
Second	99.5	59.7	82.8	76.6	52.8	53.1	314
Middle	100.0	56.4	81.4	75.2	50.6	44.9	275
Fourth	100.0	58.1	89.7	85.8	52.7	50.1	261
Richest	100.0	60.4	90.9	90.2	59.7	53.0	193

[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, counseling 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.

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:							
	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	Number of women	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	**24.6**	**60.7**	**61.4**	**43.0**	**21.4**	**1702**	**68.7**	**1,615**
Area								
Urban	29.7	60.6	63.8	48.7	21.2	661	62.7	638
Rural	21.3	60.8	59.8	39.4	21.5	1041	72.7	977
Region								
Batken	22.1	61.2	64.9	46.8	25.8	111	65.3	91
Jalal-Abad	19.7	57.2	61.6	40.9	21.0	283	71.0	268
Issyk-Kul	38.9	63.4	42.7	26.0	15.8	101	72.0	100
Naryn	30.5	64.8	59.3	30.8	17.4	56	63.9	55
Osh	22.8	63.8	58.5	42.3	24.8	394	81.2	369
Talas	14.6	52.8	71.7	42.0	27.7	53	62.3	52
Chui	17.8	60.4	61.0	35.7	15.9	242	69.9	231
Bishkek city	33.7	62.0	67.4	55.2	21.1	370	54.6	360
Osh city	18.2	52.7	60.4	45.3	22.6	91	70.7	89
Age								
15-19	20.2	55.3	38.8	15.2	9.0	826	68.0	771
15-17	18.2	51.3	26.1	4.5	2.1	555	68.8	509
18-19	24.4	63.4	64.6	37.1	23.1	271	66.6	262
20-24	28.7	65.9	82.7	69.3	33.1	876	69.4	844
20-22	32.2	65.8	79.9	64.0	30.6	515	66.0	499
23-24	23.8	65.9	86.6	76.9	36.6	360	74.3	345
Education								
Pre-school or none/Primary	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	–	0
Basic secondary	12.4	59.5	48.6	31.9	15.1	323	81.1	283
Complete secondary	18.2	55.5	49.8	30.8	14.8	637	71.6	603
Professional primary/middle	35.1	65.3	79.1	60.5	35.2	352	63.6	348
Higher	36.0	66.6	75.2	56.8	25.0	387	59.6	381
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	22.8	67.8	87.1	76.5	40.1	705	74.8	676
Never married/in union	25.9	55.8	43.1	19.4	8.2	997	64.4	940

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:							
	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	Number of women	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	11.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	27.8	65.5	78.4	61.6	30.6	1139	68.7	1,101
Ethnicity of household head								
Kyrgyz	27.8	60.3	60.0	41.9	21.8	1227	65.1	1,179
Russian	37.5	57.1	65.2	31.1	10.4	66	58.5	64
Uzbek	13.7	62.4	64.6	48.8	21.7	313	83.2	283
Other ethnicity	10.8	63.6	65.5	47.4	22.8	96	77.9	90
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	18.1	58.8	57.6	37.3	22.0	312	73.8	279
Second	23.9	59.8	60.2	41.5	26.2	315	72.1	299
Middle	17.8	62.1	60.7	39.7	17.5	361	73.5	341
Fourth	27.7	57.9	61.6	45.3	21.3	333	67.2	323
Richest	34.2	64.2	65.7	50.1	20.7	381	59.2	373

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

6.9 TUBERCULOSIS

To combat the most common and socially significant diseases (cardiovascular diseases and tuberculosis), the Kyrgyz Republic is implementing the 2009-2013 complex cardiovascular disease control program and the Tuberculosis IV Program (2013-2016). In 1996, to stabilize the epidemiological situation, the government adopted the National Tuberculosis Control Program, which was based on the directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) approach. Since 1998, the DOTS approach has been used in all regions of the country. The 1998 law on protection of the population from tuberculosis (amended in 2002 and 2005) established the basis for a state-regulated policy on combating tuberculosis. In 2000, the National Tuberculosis Control Program II introduced treatments for multidrug-resistant forms of tuberculosis. The Tuberculosis IV Program has the following goals: to ensure universal access to effective diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation for all patients with tuberculosis; to reduce tuberculosis transmission; to reduce the social and economic burden of tuberculosis; and to implement new diagnostic and treatment methods and strategies for tuberculosis prevention. Kyrgyzstan without tuberculosis is the ultimate vision of the program.[63]

Implementation of these programs is supported by many international organizations such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, and other donors.

Tuberculosis is a serious health concern in the Kyrgyz Republic, which is among 27 nations worldwide identified by WHO as countries with high rates of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (WHO, 2012b).

Tables TM.13.1, TM.13.2 and TM.13.3 give the proportion of women aged 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis, are aware of it and are informed that tuberculosis is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing of an infected person, who are aware of the symptoms of tuberculosis, who believe that tuberculosis can be cured and who would like to keep this secret if a family member is ill with tuberculosis.

Table TM.13.1W: Knowledge of tuberculosis and its transmission modes

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis, and percentage who know transmission modes of tuberculosis, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Percentage of women who:			
	Women who have heard of TB[1]	Know that TB is transmitted through the air when coughing or sneezing[2]	Reported other ways that TB spreads	Do not know how TB spreads	Number of women
Total	**98.0**	**85.8**	**78.1**	**2.3**	**5,742**
Area					
Urban	98.8	90.5	76.4	1.5	2,250
Rural	97.5	82.8	79.2	2.8	3492
Region					
Batken	89.3	83.1	79.7	0.2	393
Jalal-Abad	98.3	86.3	75.1	2.9	904
Issyk-Kul	99.7	86.7	89.4	0.3	419
Naryn	97.9	86.4	81.9	1.9	237
Osh	97.8	80.4	87.8	1.9	1,188
Talas	99.8	88.0	83.9	0.3	216
Chui	98.8	81.1	66.1	5.4	873
Bishkek city	99.6	94.5	75.9	0.4	1,260
Osh city	97.2	82.6	65.6	8.7	253

[63] Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GKR). 2012a. About the National Health Care Reforms Program Den Sooluk for the 2012-2016 Period. Resolution №309 of 24 May, 2012. Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic: GKR.

Table TM.13.1W: Knowledge of tuberculosis and its transmission modes

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis, and percentage who know transmission modes of tuberculosis, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Percentage of women who:			
	Women who have heard of TB[1]	Know that TB is transmitted through the air when coughing or sneezing[2]	Reported other ways that TB spreads	Do not know how TB spreads	Number of women
Age					
15-24	96.4	82.7	71.7	3.2	1,702
15-19	95.6	82.7	68.2	2.3	826
15-17	94.7	81.6	66.9	2.8	555
18-19	97.5	85.0	70.7	1.3	271
20-24	97.2	82.8	75.1	4.0	876
25-29	98.3	84.9	78.5	3.2	947
30-39	99.1	88.1	80.7	1.3	1,628
40-49	98.6	87.4	82.3	1.7	1,464
Education					
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	95.3	75.2	66.6	6.1	613
Complete secondary	97.3	81.5	78.1	2.8	2,283
Professional primary/middle	99.3	89.4	81.4	1.5	1,164
Higher	99.7	93.4	80.4	0.7	1,665
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	98.5	85.8	79.9	2.3	4,606
Never married/in union	96.2	85.7	70.8	2.3	1,136
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	92.3	66.0	72.3	7.1	132
Has no functional difficulty	98.6	86.8	79.5	2.1	5,055
Ethnicity of household head					
Kyrgyz	98.2	86.7	79.0	2.0	4,251
Russian	99.7	92.2	77.1	0.5	344
Uzbek	96.8	79.4	77.6	3.8	850
Other ethnicity	97.6	83.7	68.0	4.3	297
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	95.5	83.9	79.7	2.0	1,137
Second	97.6	80.7	79.0	3.3	1,084
Middle	98.2	83.8	76.6	3.2	1,119
Fourth	99.2	84.8	81.1	2.5	1,126
Richest	99.5	94.5	74.5	0.6	1,275

[1] Survey-specific indicator TM.S2 - General knowledge of tuberculosis

[2] Survey-specific indicator TM.S3 - Knowledge of transmission modes of tuberculosis

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

Table TM.13.2W: Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis and who mentioned specific symptoms of tuberculosis when asked to provide symptoms, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who mentioned the following symptoms when asked to provide symptoms of TB														
	Percentage of women who mentioned all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis when asked to provide symptoms	Coughing with sputum	Coughing for several weeks	Fever	Blood in sputum	Loss of appetite	Night-sweating	Pain in chest	Tiredness/ fatigue	Weight loss	Lethargy	Other	Percentage of women who mentioned at least one symptom of tuberculosis when asked to provide symptoms [1]	Percentage of women who mentioned all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis when asked to provide symptoms [2]	Number of women who have heard of tuberculosis
Total	**57.0**	**38.5**	**35.1**	**38.2**	**28.7**	**16.0**	**6.5**	**7.6**	**24.1**	**28.6**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**97.1**	**3.7**	**5,630**
Area															
Urban	49.9	44.2	36.7	36.1	32.6	13.2	6.9	9.7	25.3	28.9	0.2	0.2	97.6	3.1	2,224
Rural	61.6	34.8	34.0	39.6	26.2	17.8	6.2	6.3	23.4	28.5	0.4	0.2	96.8	4.0	3,406
Region															
Batken	33.6	82.6	46.8	60.6	34.7	9.1	3.6	14.2	28.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	99.8	9.1	351
Jalal-Abad	66.7	30.7	26.3	33.9	15.3	11.4	4.6	9.3	36.4	29.7	0.2	0.0	96.9	4.7	889
Issyk-Kul	17.0	20.9	58.3	28.9	49.1	25.2	12.0	11.1	32.7	39.7	0.6	0.2	99.8	4.3	417
Naryn	79.1	34.1	21.1	53.8	14.6	22.7	12.8	7.7	32.9	42.2	2.7	0.4	96.7	6.2	232
Osh	71.7	34.1	40.3	49.5	26.6	26.2	7.6	4.4	15.1	32.1	0.3	0.0	97.8	4.4	1,162
Talas	55.2	52.2	43.3	25.5	39.3	19.6	7.4	4.5	20.8	26.4	0.0	0.0	99.0	2.3	216
Chui	68.0	23.1	19.1	27.4	22.8	10.6	3.2	2.9	16.4	18.0	0.2	0.7	94.0	0.9	863
Bishkek city	44.6	52.5	40.3	34.6	38.0	11.4	5.9	10.6	23.6	28.3	0.1	0.3	98.4	2.1	1,255
Osh city	58.2	29.2	21.5	36.4	21.2	11.4	9.5	5.4	26.8	31.2	0.2	0.4	89.4	4.4	246
Age group															
15-24	57.3	37.0	33.3	36.1	30.1	14.1	5.3	8.0	23.9	22.9	0.4	0.4	96.3	2.9	1,641
15-19	55.9	33.3	34.4	32.9	30.5	13.4	4.3	6.6	21.5	20.9	0.7	0.5	96.9	1.9	790
15-17	56.3	32.8	33.2	32.8	26.8	12.5	4.8	5.9	21.0	21.2	1.0	0.7	96.4	2.3	526
18-19	54.9	34.4	36.7	33.1	37.9	15.0	3.5	8.1	22.5	20.2	0.0	0.2	97.9	1.1	264
20-24	58.6	40.3	32.4	39.1	29.7	14.8	6.2	9.2	26.1	24.8	0.1	0.2	95.8	3.8	851
25-29	55.7	38.8	34.1	39.0	26.1	15.8	4.2	7.8	23.7	28.2	0.3	0.2	96.3	3.1	932
30-39	55.0	38.2	37.4	38.3	28.8	16.7	6.9	7.9	23.6	29.5	0.2	0.2	97.8	4.5	1,613
40-49	59.6	40.5	35.1	39.9	28.7	17.5	8.8	6.8	25.3	34.4	0.4	0.1	97.9	4.0	1,444

Table TM.13.2W: Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of tuberculosis and who mentioned specific symptoms of tuberculosis when asked to provide symptoms, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who mentioned the following symptoms when asked to provide symptoms of TB														
	Percentage of women who mentioned all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis when asked to provide symptoms	Coughing with sputum	Coughing for several weeks	Fever	Blood in sputum	Loss of appetite	Night-sweating	Pain in chest	Tiredness/ fatigue	Weight loss	Lethargy	Other	Percentage of women who mentioned at least one symptom of tuberculosis when asked to provide symptoms [1]	Percentage of women who mentioned all three most common symptoms of tuberculosis when asked to provide symptoms [2]	Number of women who have heard of tuberculosis
Education															
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic secondary	58.2	31.7	31.6	35.2	21.5	13.3	2.6	5.0	18.4	17.7	0.7	0.3	94.1	2.9	584
Complete secondary	58.1	39.4	32.3	37.2	24.5	15.5	5.2	6.1	21.0	26.3	0.3	0.2	95.9	2.8	2,222
Professional primary/middle	56.4	37.4	39.1	37.8	32.9	16.9	8.8	8.3	25.8	31.5	0.2	0.0	98.3	4.0	1,155
Higher	55.3	40.6	37.4	41.0	33.9	17.0	7.9	10.2	29.3	33.4	0.3	0.3	99.0	4.9	1,661
Marital status															
Ever married/in union	57.5	38.5	35.3	38.7	27.4	16.6	6.9	7.3	23.8	29.5	0.3	0.1	97.0	3.9	4,537
Never married/in union	54.7	38.4	34.1	36.1	34.1	13.5	4.7	8.9	25.8	25.0	0.6	0.7	97.5	2.7	1,093
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	62.7	29.3	29.9	31.2	14.7	12.4	9.0	9.2	30.2	24.2	0.2	0.0	90.5	6.8	122
Has no functional difficulty	56.9	39.4	35.4	38.9	29.2	16.5	6.6	7.8	24.3	29.5	0.2	0.2	97.4	3.7	4,982
Ethnicity of household head															
Kyrgyz	55.5	39.6	36.0	38.8	29.3	16.1	7.5	8.1	25.6	30.8	0.4	0.2	97.5	3.9	4,175
Russian	51.9	38.1	39.0	32.6	36.5	13.0	5.3	9.5	21.1	21.4	0.0	0.5	99.4	2.2	343
Uzbek	65.7	35.9	31.8	40.1	23.4	18.4	3.7	5.3	21.3	24.9	0.3	0.2	95.8	3.4	822
Other ethnicity	59.7	30.2	26.7	30.5	25.8	10.7	1.5	5.9	14.6	16.7	0.0	0.0	92.8	3.0	290
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	58.2	47.4	36.6	46.9	26.7	15.6	5.0	7.5	20.2	26.1	0.3	0.0	96.8	4.5	1,086
Second	64.6	35.3	33.9	38.7	24.0	19.2	6.9	6.4	24.4	27.7	0.3	0.2	97.0	4.2	1,059
Middle	65.8	27.7	28.9	34.4	23.0	16.9	6.5	5.4	26.4	29.7	0.5	0.4	96.2	3.4	1,099
Fourth	50.6	36.7	34.7	36.5	31.8	16.5	7.2	7.5	24.0	30.4	0.3	0.2	97.3	2.9	1,118
Richest	47.4	44.6	40.5	35.1	36.6	12.5	6.7	10.8	25.5	29.1	0.2	0.3	98.2	3.4	1,269

[1] Survey-specific indicator TM.S4 - Knowledge of at least one tuberculosis symptom

[2] Survey-specific indicator TM.S5 - Knowledge of all three most common tuberculosis symptoms

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

Table TM.13.3W: Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis and attitudes towards people with tuberculosis

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know that tuberculosis can be completely cured, and the percentage of women age 15-49 years who prefer that it be kept a secret that a family member has tuberculosis, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who:		
	Know that TB can be completely cured[1]	Prefer that it be kept a secret that a family member has TB[2]	Number of women
Total	**83.5**	**27.9**	**5,742**
Area			
Urban	83.8	31.8	2,250
Rural	83.3	25.5	3,492
Region			
Batken	85.1	22.1	393
Jalal-Abad	84.7	31.5	904
Issyk-Kul	88.6	13.9	419
Naryn	90.6	20.3	237
Osh	82.4	13.0	1,188
Talas	85.3	13.7	216
Chui	79.8	48.3	873
Bishkek city	82.2	35.1	1,260
Osh city	84.0	30.9	253
Age			
15-24	78.8	27.8	1,702
15-19	75.3	28.3	826
15-17	72.5	27.3	555
18-19	81.0	30.3	271
20-24	82.1	27.4	876
25-29	83.3	29.7	947
30-39	84.9	28.8	1,628
40-49	87.4	26.0	1,464
Education			
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	72.1	31.8	613
Complete secondary	81.4	24.8	2,283
Professional primary/middle	86.7	28.2	1,164
Higher	88.6	30.9	1,665
Marital status			
Ever married/in union	85.0	27.7	4,606
Never married/in union	77.1	28.9	1,136
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	71.9	26.5	132
Has no functional difficulty	85.0	28.1	5,055
Ethnicity of household head			
Kyrgyz	84.9	25.8	4,251
Russian	82.0	42.1	344
Uzbek	79.7	26.2	850
Other ethnicity	75.8	47.7	297
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	82.3	20.1	1,137
Second	82.5	23.2	1,084
Middle	82.6	31.4	1,119
Fourth	84.5	30.0	1,126
Richest	85.1	34.2	1,275

[1] Survey-specific indicator TM.S6 - Knowledge that tuberculosis is curable

[2] Survey-specific indicator TM.S7 - Attitude towards people with tuberculosis

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

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[64] It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[65] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.[66]

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Kyrgyz Republic National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, one dose of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the dose of MMR at 12 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

[64] "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/.
[65] "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.
[66] Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age[65], but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

The vaccination schedule of National Immunisation Programme of Kyrgyz Republic, Order N143 of Ministry of health of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 26, 2016

Age	Vaccination						
	BCG	Hepatitis B	OPV	Pentavalent (DTP-HepB-HIB	PCV	MMR	DTP
0-24 hours		+					
At birth	+						
2 months			+	+	+		
3.5 month			+	+			
5 months			+	+	+		
12 months					+	+	
2 years old							+

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. However, the vaccination form (MoH Form №063) and child's medical card (MoH Form №112) are normally kept in health clinics and very seldom at home. Therefore, vaccination information was copied from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire at health facilities and, less often, mothers recalled whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards or health facility records and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR and PCV3 by 24 months)
	Vaccination cards[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)		Vaccination cards [A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG[1]	89.6	7.2	96.7	96.7	85.8	11.1	96.9	96.9
Hep at birth	89.0	7.9	97.0	97.0	85.4	11.0	96.4	96.0
Polio								
OPV1	82.7	7.8	90.4	90.0	84.0	10.5	94.5	93.9
OPV2	81.5	6.1	87.7	87.2	83.4	8.8	92.2	89.8
OPV3[2]	77.1	2.5	79.7	77.3	81.4	3.9	85.3	82.5
Pentavalent (DTP-HepB-Hib)								
1	83.5	7.1	90.6	90.2	84.7	10.3	95.0	94.0
2	81.6	6.6	88.2	87.7	84.1	9.7	93.8	91.6
3[3,4,5]	79.3	7.1	86.4	83.9	81.7	9.3	91.0	87.5
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	81.3	7.4	88.6	88.4	65.5	25.9	91.4	90.0
2	78.3	9.2	87.5	85.7	64.2	25.3	89.5	84.4
3[6]	71.4	11.7	83.1	60.0	64.0	20.0	84.0	83.5
Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR)[8]	76.5	10.6	87.1	62.3	83.4	9.8	93.2	92.4
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens[9,C]	76.0	0.6	76.7	51.3	79.8	1.9	81.7	76.4
All antigens[10,D]	73.5	0.6	74.1	na	74.0	1.3	75.3	67.8
No vaccinations	0.9	1.5	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4
Number of children	664	664	664	664	700	700	700	700

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage
[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage
[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage
[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[8] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[9] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)
[10] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

[A] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[B] MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.6, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, OVP3, Pentavalent3, MMR

[D] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, Pentavalent3, Pneumococcal (PVC3), MMR as per the vaccination schedule in Kyrgyzstan

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:											Percentage with:			Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:					Percentage with:		
			Polio			Pentavalent (DTP-HepB-Hib)			PCV									Full vaccination					
	BCG[1]	HepB at birth	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3[2]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	Basic antigens[9,A]	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards[B]	Vaccination cards seen[C]	Number of children age 12-23 months	PCV3[6]	Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR)[10]	Basic antigens[A]	All antigens[12,D]	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards[B]	Vaccination cards[C]	Number of children age 24-35 months
Total	**96.7**	**97.0**	**90.4**	**87.7**	**79.7**	**90.6**	**88.2**	**86.4**	**88.6**	**87.5**	**76.7**	**2.4**	**99.3**	**92.0**	**664**	**84.3**	**93.2**	**81.7**	**75.3**	**1.4**	**99.1**	**89.4**	**700**
Sex																							
Male	95.4	95.7	88.1	84.6	78.8	88.4	86.1	84.1	85.8	84.4	75.5	3.9	99.3	90.4	352	84.4	93.2	82.6	76.5	0.8	99.8	91.0	362
Female	98.2	98.4	93.1	91.1	80.7	93.2	90.4	88.9	91.9	91.0	78.0	0.7	99.2	93.7	312	84.1	93.2	80.7	74.1	2.2	98.4	87.7	338
Area																							
Urban	96.8	97.6	84.6	82.1	72.0	85.4	83.5	79.2	83.9	82.1	67.3	1.8	98.9	94.1	218	79.5	89.8	73.8	66.8	1.6	98.4	86.8	219
Rural	96.7	96.7	93.3	90.4	83.4	93.2	90.5	89.8	91.0	90.1	81.3	2.7	99.5	90.9	446	86.5	94.8	85.3	79.2	1.4	99.3	90.6	481
Region																							
Batken	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	86.7	100.0	95.5	93.6	98.9	95.5	82.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	49	78.0	96.3	83.1	70.1	1.7	100.0	93.1	53
Jalal-Abad	98.7	98.7	93.4	92.4	84.1	94.9	94.9	91.5	93.4	90.0	81.6	1.3	100.0	91.2	129	81.8	92.2	78.9	70.9	0.0	100.0	92.8	140
Issyk-Kul	96.2	98.1	91.3	89.0	87.1	91.3	89.0	89.0	91.3	90.0	81.1	1.9	97.5	96.2	43	91.7	92.0	89.2	88.3	2.8	99.1	93.5	47
Naryn	100.0	99.0	97.4	90.2	72.0	95.6	94.1	90.3	95.6	93.1	64.5	0.0	100.0	77.9	27	88.5	94.1	75.4	72.4	2.9	99.2	80.4	35
Osh	96.7	96.7	96.3	93.9	90.1	95.5	95.5	95.5	93.7	95.2	89.4	3.3	100.0	92.3	163	94.5	100.0	93.9	88.3	0.0	100.0	91.6	158
Talas	(93.8)	(93.8)	(91.7)	(90.2)	(90.2)	(88.8)	(88.8)	(88.8)	(88.8)	(88.8)	(88.8)	(6.2)	(100.0)	(92.3)	30	78.7	90.5	83.4	77.6	0.0	100.0	95.1	34
Chui	94.0	93.0	83.3	78.1	65.8	85.2	74.0	71.4	78.2	75.1	63.2	3.0	95.9	87.2	93	82.7	92.6	77.5	70.9	4.6	97.3	82.4	103
Bishkek city	95.1	96.8	74.9	72.8	59.2	74.7	72.3	69.7	73.6	73.6	54.4	3.2	100.0	93.3	104	70.6	82.8	65.3	60.6	1.8	96.4	84.2	92
Osh city	98.3	98.6	97.5	95.7	93.5	100.0	100.0	98.2	99.0	99.0	89.8	0.0	100.0	97.5	27	89.4	94.3	85.5	76.8	1.0	100.0	92.8	38
Mother's education																							
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Basic secondary	92.4	93.1	87.9	83.5	81.9	87.9	86.1	86.1	84.4	85.9	81.2	6.9	97.5	90.7	67	89.2	96.7	85.1	79.6	1.3	99.2	91.7	78
Complete secondary	97.1	98.0	93.8	90.6	81.9	93.8	91.1	90.0	93.2	91.2	79.3	2.0	99.3	90.9	281	85.4	94.9	82.4	76.8	1.2	98.9	89.8	286
Professional primary/middle	98.9	98.5	87.4	85.2	76.4	89.8	87.2	82.7	85.2	84.8	73.3	0.6	99.6	90.2	127	76.2	90.3	78.1	65.5	3.5	100.0	84.3	120
Higher	96.3	95.7	88.0	86.2	77.3	87.3	84.8	83.1	85.4	84.0	74.1	2.6	99.6	95.0	185	85.6	91.5	81.5	77.3	0.7	98.7	91.2	213
Ethnicity of household head																							
Kyrgyz	98.0	98.2	92.1	89.7	80.9	92.0	89.4	87.9	90.4	89.0	77.5	1.0	99.4	92.4	518	84.0	92.9	82.2	75.6	1.8	98.8	89.0	541
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	97.8	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Uzbek	90.0	90.4	85.5	83.0	81.9	86.5	86.5	83.4	81.7	81.1	80.3	9.6	100.0	88.2	101	85.2	93.0	78.0	72.0	0.3	100.0	88.7	117
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	94.5	(*)	22	87.1	(100.0)	(83.7)	(80.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(94.9)	31
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	94.5	94.5	89.9	88.1	83.8	89.8	86.7	87.5	86.9	85.7	80.3	4.0	98.9	90.9	140	83.6	93.9	82.9	76.4	0.5	99.6	93.2	155
Second	98.6	98.9	97.9	96.5	87.3	95.8	93.8	93.4	95.8	93.9	86.2	1.1	99.2	91.5	148	87.2	96.3	85.8	78.2	1.3	100.0	87.6	155
Middle	97.7	98.3	90.7	86.0	78.6	92.9	91.2	87.7	88.9	89.8	75.6	1.7	100.0	92.3	143	89.1	93.7	90.2	85.3	2.0	98.6	94.0	152
Fourth	97.6	96.9	90.1	86.1	78.6	90.7	85.8	83.8	88.7	87.7	76.4	2.4	99.5	92.3	125	85.6	95.3	78.8	74.0	2.5	99.0	84.5	130
Richest	94.7	95.8	80.9	79.0	66.6	81.7	81.1	76.4	80.8	77.6	60.5	3.0	98.7	92.9	108	72.8	84.6	65.7	57.5	0.7	97.6	86.2	109

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[9] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[10] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[12] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[A] Basicantigens include: BCG, Polio3, Pentavalent3, MMR

[B] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[C] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

[D] All antigens include: BCG, OPV3, Pentavalent3, Pneumococcal (PVC3), MMR as per the vaccination schedule in Kyrgyzstan

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

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

7.2 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.[67] Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

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 this survey, 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.

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Total	**8.8**	**0.8**	**9.3**	**3,546**
Sex				
Male	9.4	1.0	10.5	1,794
Female	8.2	0.7	8.2	1,752
Area				
Urban	7.1	1.4	9.6	1,117
Rural	9.6	0.6	9.2	2,429

[67] 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Region				
Batken	2.1	0.0	0.6	308
Jalal-Abad	11.9	0.5	12.7	676
Issyk-Kul	8.1	1.0	11.1	232
Naryn	11.1	1.5	9.0	157
Osh	9.3	0.0	6.9	854
Talas	5.7	0.8	6.5	158
Chui	13.2	2.2	15.0	486
Bishkek city	4.4	1.7	7.7	509
Osh city	8.2	0.7	13.6	167
Age (in months)				
0-11	9.7	1.3	9.0	723
12-23	16.0	1.1	12.3	664
24-35	8.9	0.9	9.3	701
36-47	5.4	0.5	9.2	764
48-59	4.6	0.4	7.1	694
Mother's education				
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Basic secondary	12.1	1.1	11.5	386
Complete secondary	8.0	0.6	7.7	1,435
Professional primary/middle	8.5	0.8	8.9	699
Higher	8.4	1.2	10.7	1,014
Ethnicity of household head				
Kyrgyz	8.7	1.0	9.6	2,731
Russian	2.1	0.7	7.5	102
Uzbek	9.8	0.2	8.5	573
Other ethnicity	10.3	0.0	8.5	141
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	9.9	0.1	6.9	839
Second	8.3	0.7	9.7	803
Middle	9.4	0.8	10.3	716
Fourth	11.7	1.0	12.0	646
Richest	3.5	2.0	8.2	541

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

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[68] 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 (RHF) – can prevent many of these

[68] 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.

deaths.[69] 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.[68]

In the 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 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 with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments. Due to the small number of cases, the results for all background characteristics are not shown in this table.

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:					
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider[1,A]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Public	Private				
Total	**42.0**	**7.6**	**0.6**	**43.0**	**51.4**	**312**
Sex						
Male	40.5	8.8	1.1	41.7	51.4	168
Female	43.8	6.2	0.0	44.4	51.4	144

[69] 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.

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:					
	Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Area						
Urban	35.7	8.4	1.1	37.0	55.8	79
Rural	44.2	7.4	0.4	45.0	49.9	233
Region						
Batken	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Jalal-Abad	(40.1)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(40.1)	(59.9)	81
Issyk-Kul	(34.9)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(37.7)	(38.7)	19
Naryn	(41.8)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(43.0)	(50.7)	17
Osh	(53.7)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(53.7)	(36.5)	79
Talas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Chui	31.0	2.1	1.6	33.1	65.3	64
Bishkek city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Osh city	(41.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(41.5)	(52.0)	14
Age (in months)						
0-11	51.3	2.5	1.3	51.7	45.7	70
12-23	52.6	12.8	0.0	53.1	38.8	106
24-35	26.3	5.2	1.7	28.5	66.9	62
36-47	(38.5)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(40.6)	(51.7)	41
48-59	(21.5)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(21.5)	(74.8)	32
Mother's education						
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Basic secondary	(39.5)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(39.5)	(56.2)	47
Complete secondary	36.9	13.5	1.7	38.1	49.5	114
Professional primary/middle	32.0	3.3	0.0	34.7	64.7	59
Higher	55.6	5.2	0.0	55.6	43.1	85
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	42.2	7.9	0.7	43.3	50.9	293
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Ethnicity of household head						
Kyrgyz	41.8	8.5	0.8	42.5	50.3	239
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Uzbek	(45.7)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(45.7)	(53.6)	56
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	40.0	6.7	1.1	40.0	52.2	83
Second	44.4	9.0	0.0	44.4	49.2	67
Middle	43.9	2.5	0.0	43.9	53.6	67
Fourth	44.8	12.5	1.4	47.6	45.3	75
Richest	(24.4)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(28.7)	(71.3)	19

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

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

(*) – 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Child was given to eat:						
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	
Total	**3.7**	**20.9**	**34.0**	**30.0**	**11.4**	**100.0**	**7.7**	**40.0**	**40.9**	**6.8**	**4.6**	**100.0**	**312**
Sex													
Male	3.6	20.2	30.8	32.6	12.8	100.0	8.9	38.3	41.6	6.3	4.9	100.0	168
Female	3.7	21.6	37.8	27.0	9.8	100.0	6.4	42.0	40.0	7.3	4.3	100.0	144
Area													
Urban	1.4	12.5	39.3	33.0	13.8	100.0	7.7	39.7	40.7	9.6	2.3	100.0	79
Rural	4.4	23.7	32.2	29.0	10.6	100.0	7.8	40.0	40.9	5.8	5.5	100.0	233
Region													
Batken	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Jalal-Abad	(5.2)	(12.3)	(36.0)	(6.2)	(40.3)	100.0	(6.8)	(29.6)	(46.3)	(12.3)	(4.8)	100.0	81
Issyk-Kul	(2.5)	(44.7)	(37.3)	(12.2)	(3.2)	100.0	(11.8)	(76.1)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Naryn	(0.0)	(10.4)	(33.6)	(53.1)	(2.9)	100.0	(0.0)	(24.6)	(64.0)	(5.8)	(5.6)	100.0	17
Osh	(3.6)	(27.3)	(25.0)	(44.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.0)	(49.4)	(36.1)	(4.4)	(3.1)	100.0	79
Talas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Chui	2.4	22.2	38.0	35.9	1.4	100.0	13.1	33.7	41.2	3.7	8.3	100.0	64
Bishkek city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Osh city	(0.0)	(17.9)	(34.8)	(43.8)	(3.6)	100.0	(9.0)	(28.9)	(45.6)	(3.4)	(13.1)	100.0	14
Age (in months)													
0-11	3.7	25.5	39.8	21.9	9.1	100.0	7.9	35.8	44.6	1.4	10.3	100.0	70
12-23	4.3	21.6	28.9	35.0	10.2	100.0	6.1	39.9	44.5	6.3	3.3	100.0	106
24-35	4.4	11.6	32.6	34.3	17.0	100.0	10.7	37.5	40.4	10.1	1.3	100.0	62
36-47	(3.7)	(23.4)	(21.6)	(42.5)	(8.8)	100.0	(10.8)	(48.1)	(22.1)	(11.6)	(7.3)	100.0	41
48-59	(0.0)	(23.0)	(57.1)	(7.1)	(12.9)	100.0	(3.3)	(43.7)	(45.7)	(7.2)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Mother's education													
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Basic secondary	(0.0)	(12.5)	(45.1)	(29.3)	(13.1)	100.0	(7.1)	(30.7)	(51.2)	(0.0)	(11.0)	100.0	47
Complete secondary	6.0	24.5	33.0	27.2	9.3	100.0	7.1	46.0	36.7	8.7	1.4	100.0	114
Professional primary/middle	0.8	26.1	33.3	28.2	11.6	100.0	13.9	30.0	39.3	8.4	8.3	100.0	59
Higher	4.8	18.6	32.6	38.0	6.0	100.0	5.2	47.1	39.6	4.7	3.4	100.0	85

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Child was given to eat:						
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Has no functional difficulty	3.9	21.8	35.5	29.9	8.9	100.0	7.6	40.5	40.4	6.5	5.0	100.0	293
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Ethnicity of household head													
Kyrgyz	3.9	22.6	33.7	29.1	10.7	100.0	7.5	43.0	38.2	5.5	5.7	100.0	239
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Uzbek	(3.7)	(15.3)	(30.2)	(33.2)	(17.7)	100.0	(9.6)	(34.5)	(44.0)	(10.5)	(1.4)	100.0	56
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.0	26.1	26.5	27.9	19.5	100.0	4.2	36.2	47.7	7.9	4.1	100.0	83
Second	7.2	21.5	41.6	14.7	15.0	100.0	12.2	35.6	39.3	7.5	5.4	100.0	67
Middle	5.1	17.3	38.3	31.1	8.1	100.0	4.9	46.8	34.3	4.9	9.1	100.0	67
Fourth	3.7	18.3	29.1	44.3	4.6	100.0	9.1	47.8	35.6	5.7	1.8	100.0	75
Richest	(2.2)	(18.1)	(44.3)	(32.9)	(2.6)	100.0	(12.3)	(16.7)	(60.6)	(10.3)	(0.0)	100.0	19

(*) – 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, government-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), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:									
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid						
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]	Rice water	Kefir or ayran	Any government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**35.2**	**3.8**	**36.4**	**24.4**	**33.6**	**47.9**	**64.0**	**21.8**	**9.1**	**312**
Sex										
Male	35.7	5.1	36.9	21.4	29.3	42.0	61.7	20.6	8.4	168
Female	34.5	2.2	35.8	27.9	38.6	54.9	66.7	23.3	9.8	144
Area										
Urban	34.3	6.2	34.3	21.7	28.8	45.2	60.7	24.7	13.4	79
Rural	35.5	2.9	37.1	25.4	35.2	48.9	65.2	20.8	7.6	233
Region										
Batken	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Jalal-Abad	(26.9)	(1.6)	(26.9)	(27.4)	(33.4)	(49.3)	(58.6)	(15.7)	(6.6)	81
Issyk-Kul	(39.5)	(2.4)	(39.5)	(15.5)	(29.7)	(38.4)	(58.9)	(16.7)	(8.7)	19
Naryn	(34.5)	(6.8)	(34.5)	(1.6)	(52.7)	(52.7)	(62.5)	(25.9)	(15.0)	17
Osh	(43.7)	(2.5)	(46.2)	(32.1)	(39.4)	(54.3)	(71.5)	(19.4)	(4.0)	79
Talas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Chui	32.2	4.0	35.1	19.8	22.3	36.1	60.4	26.1	13.6	64
Bishkek city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Osh city	(45.8)	(9.7)	(45.8)	(41.6)	(26.9)	(54.8)	(69.4)	(28.5)	(17.4)	14
Age (in months)										
0-11	24.4	4.0	24.4	13.6	12.0	23.9	46.4	24.3	1.9	70
12-23	39.1	2.0	39.1	30.3	31.6	50.5	63.9	21.6	15.2	106
24-35	43.7	9.7	48.6	31.4	41.7	59.3	77.0	23.8	11.0	62
36-47	(48.8)	(1.8)	(50.6)	(19.4)	(48.1)	(54.6)	(72.8)	(17.3)	(4.5)	41
48-59	(11.8)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(21.4)	(52.7)	(61.1)	(66.2)	(19.1)	(6.2)	32
Mother's education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Basic secondary	(39.5)	(2.2)	(39.5)	(26.6)	(21.4)	(39.8)	(60.4)	(20.0)	(4.4)	47
Complete secondary	32.8	3.1	34.6	23.1	40.2	50.2	65.8	21.3	10.2	114
Professional primary/middle	28.4	6.3	29.6	22.1	39.6	53.9	64.6	25.3	10.3	59
Higher	43.6	4.0	44.9	26.2	24.9	44.0	63.4	22.8	10.0	85

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-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), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:									
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid						
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]	Rice water	Kefir or ayran	Any government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	36.0	3.9	37.3	24.7	31.2	46.5	62.6	22.0	9.3	293
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	33.6	3.3	34.4	21.2	34.3	46.1	62.5	23.0	10.0	239
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Uzbek	(41.2)	(5.4)	(44.7)	(29.5)	(29.4)	(49.7)	(67.1)	(15.1)	(4.3)	56
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	33.2	0.0	33.2	29.5	30.9	44.0	55.9	20.8	1.9	83
Second	(36.5)	(1.6)	(36.5)	(22.3)	(46.8)	(53.5)	(67.5)	(18.6)	(10.8)	67
Middle	31.8	6.7	37.5	28.7	26.9	52.4	71.0	24.6	9.4	67
Fourth	36.8	7.1	36.8	15.5	33.5	42.8	62.9	20.9	11.5	75
Richest	(44.8)	(4.0)	(44.8)	(29.9)	(23.0)	(49.9)	(67.0)	(31.0)	(23.8)	19

[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

(*) – 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 with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																
					Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup				Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increase-ed fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recomm-ended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti- biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti- biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	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	**21.8**	**49.3**	**71.1**	**60.5**	**15.6**	**7.3**	**16.7**	**2.7**	**2.3**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**3.6**	**1.2**	**6.0**	**51.0**	**10.4**	**312**
Sex																	
Male	20.6	53.3	71.1	59.2	14.8	4.8	19.5	3.1	3.2	0.6	0.0	5.5	0.2	6.5	50.7	9.2	168
Female	23.3	44.5	71.0	62.1	16.4	10.1	13.5	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.3	2.3	5.4	51.4	11.9	144
Area																	
Urban	24.7	50.9	68.1	59.8	16.4	15.1	8.3	0.0	7.1	0.6	0.0	4.5	0.5	9.3	48.0	10.3	79
Rural	20.8	48.7	72.1	60.8	15.3	4.6	19.6	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	3.2	1.4	4.9	52.0	10.5	233
Region																	
Batken	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Jalal-Abad	(15.7)	(28.2)	(58.6)	(49.5)	(6.7)	(7.5)	(19.2)	(5.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(53.8)	(19.4)	81
Issyk-Kul	(16.7)	(42.6)	(58.9)	(52.5)	(7.4)	(24.0)	(21.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(35.4)	(2.4)	19
Naryn	(25.9)	(57.7)	(76.0)	(73.1)	(16.7)	(8.6)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(58.2)	(9.4)	17
Osh	(19.4)	(56.8)	(78.2)	(68.0)	(28.6)	(4.0)	(16.9)	(3.4)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.8)	(6.7)	79
Talas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Chui	26.1	59.2	74.2	54.2	16.3	1.8	18.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	10.5	50.9	9.4	64
Bishkek city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Osh city	(28.5)	(62.1)	(76.4)	(63.8)	(30.3)	(11.3)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(39.2)	(6.8)	14
Age (in months)																	
0-11	24.3	40.8	55.8	40.4	21.1	6.3	10.4	0.0	4.8	1.5	0.0	7.4	1.7	4.6	55.3	15.4	70
12-23	21.6	54.4	72.8	63.9	8.1	5.9	24.5	6.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.0	5.5	48.3	9.8	106
24-35	23.8	62.9	86.3	75.6	16.2	4.1	18.9	3.3	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.3	51.7	7.5	62
36-47	(17.3)	(57.9)	(73.4)	(61.4)	(25.2)	(10.2)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(48.3)	(8.4)	41
48-59	(19.1)	(13.5)	(66.2)	(62.9)	(14.8)	(15.9)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(52.9)	(10.1)	32

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 with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																
					Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup				Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increase-ed fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recomm-ended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti- biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti- biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	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
Mother's education																	
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(-*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Basic secondary	(20.0)	(49.4)	(68.0)	(54.5)	(28.9)	(2.3)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(3.5)	(10.9)	(47.4)	(10.7)	47
Complete secondary	21.3	47.7	72.8	64.3	8.6	6.5	18.7	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.7	58.9	11.8	114
Professional primary/middle	25.3	43.5	68.7	52.5	22.3	4.8	9.8	5.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	5.0	49.6	8.1	59
Higher	22.8	59.3	72.8	64.2	12.8	13.3	20.1	3.9	7.1	0.7	0.0	4.2	2.5	5.0	46.0	9.4	85
Mother's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	22.0	49.6	70.1	59.4	16.2	7.7	15.9	2.9	2.3	0.7	0.0	3.8	1.3	5.9	50.8	10.5	293
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Ethnicity of household head																	
Kyrgyz	23.0	48.4	69.9	58.7	15.5	8.8	17.0	1.4	2.6	0.9	0.0	3.9	1.4	6.4	50.2	10.8	239
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Uzbek	(15.1)	(51.5)	(72.1)	(62.5)	(17.1)	(2.8)	(15.6)	(7.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.7)	(6.2)	(50.2)	(12.0)	56
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	20.8	47.4	67.5	60.4	19.8	2.3	19.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.5	5.0	53.1	13.5	83
Second	18.6	37.6	68.5	53.9	13.2	4.8	10.9	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	4.2	1.8	1.8	62.6	18.8	67
Middle	24.6	50.5	77.8	65.9	24.3	9.3	15.8	10.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	7.7	36.5	0.0	67
Fourth	20.9	60.4	72.0	62.9	5.8	13.1	21.1	2.3	4.1	2.2	0.0	3.1	0.5	10.9	46.6	5.4	75
Richest	(31.0)	(49.9)	(68.1)	(55.8)	(13.1)	(6.9)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.2)	(25.0)	19

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

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

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

Table TC.3.5[A]: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Community health provider[B]	Other source	A health facility or provider[C]		Public	Private	Community health provider[B]	Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	
Total	**19.3**	**74.6**	**0.9**	**8.5**	**91.5**	**114**	**28.3**	**71.8**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**99.0**	**68**
Sex												
Male	11.5	80.9	0.0	7.7	92	62	23.7	76.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
Female	27.3	68.1	1.7	9.4	91	52	33.7	66.4	0.0	2.2	97.8	33
Area												
Urban	19.0	75.5	0.0	11.8	88	27	20.6	79.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Rural	19.4	74.2	1.2	7.2	93	86	30.7	69.4	0.0	1.3	98.7	48

[A] Due to the small number of cases, the results by other background characteristics are not shown in this table.

[B] Community health providers includes both public (Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

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

7.4 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. [70]

The 2018 Kyrgyzstan 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, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. 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 while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. 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, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. 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.

[70] 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 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:															
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using										
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove using alcohol / ethanol	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	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)
Total	**51.3**	**0.3**	**5.2**	**17.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**8.4**	**16.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**28,203**	**74.9**	**28,190**
Area																
Urban	42.1	0.1	7.0	43.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,183	92.9	10,182
Rural	56.5	0.5	4.2	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.3	22.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	18,021	64.7	18,008
Region																
Batken	18.7	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	76.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,055	22.9	2,055
Jalal-Abad	56.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	33.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,659	62.5	4,659
Issyk-Kul	91.8	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,221	96.2	2,221
Naryn	74.1	4.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,329	83.2	1,329
Osh	42.1	0.0	1.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	29.5	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,877	50.1	5,874
Talas	85.1	0.0	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,233	91.3	1,233
Chui	67.2	0.7	14.2	10.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	2.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,357	93.2	4,347
Bishkek city	31.9	0.1	9.9	57.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,327	99.9	5,327
Osh city	24.5	0.0	0.8	66.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,145	91.6	1,145
Education of household head																
Pre-school or none/Primary	57.7	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	29.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	588	62.9	588
Basic secondary	52.5	0.1	4.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.1	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,520	67.0	2,520
Complete secondary	52.5	0.3	4.5	11.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.2	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,206	68.8	12,201
Professional primary/middle	54.6	0.5	4.6	19.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,693	79.1	6,690
Higher	44.4	0.3	8.5	33.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	10.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,196	86.8	6,191
Ethnicity of household head																
Kyrgyz	55.6	0.4	5.1	11.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.7	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,822	73.3	20,813
Russian	28.7	0.0	9.3	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,981	100.0	1,981
Uzbek	39.6	0.0	0.5	25.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	21.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,969	65.8	3,969
Other ethnicity	53.4	0.9	14.7	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.0	7.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,431	88.7	1,428
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	30.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	20.1	47.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,635	32.5	5,630
Second	54.2	0.2	3.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	13.5	24.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,648	61.6	5,644
Middle	72.9	0.6	5.8	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	8.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,636	85.7	5,631
Fourth	74.0	0.7	9.7	10.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642	94.7	5,642
Richest	25.5	0.2	7.2	66.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642	99.9	5,642

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

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																	
		Solid fuels for cooking																
	Clean fuels and technologies	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Misssing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**74.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**19.4**	**0.2**	**5.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**25.0**	**28,203**
Area																		
Urban	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.1	10,183
Rural	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	26.7	0.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	35.1	18,021
Region																		
Batken	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	75.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.8	2,055
Jalal-Abad	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	0.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.5	4,659
Issyk-Kul	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.5	2,221
Naryn	83.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.8	1,329
Osh	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	37.8	0.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.9	5,877
Talas	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.7	1,233
Chui	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	3.4	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	6.3	4,357
Bishkek city	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	5,327
Osh city	91.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.4	1,145
Education of household head																		
Pre-school or none/Primary	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	0.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.1	588
Basic secondary	67.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	23.8	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.6	2,520
Complete secondary	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	23.8	0.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.0	12,206
Professional primary/middle	79.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.9	6,693
Higher	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13.2	6,196
Ethnicity of household head																		
Kyrgyz	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	20.1	0.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.5	20,822
Russian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,981
Uzbek	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.2	3,969
Other ethnicity	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	11.3	1,431
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	57.4	0.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	67.3	5,635
Second	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	29.2	0.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	38.2	5,648
Middle	85.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	14.2	5,636
Fourth	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	5,642
Richest	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	5,642

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and: Cookstove has: Chimney	Cookstove has: Fan	Place of cooking is: In main house: No separate room	In main house: In a separate room	Place of cooking is: In a separate building	Outdoors: Open air	Outdoors: On veranda or covered porch	Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
Total	**25.1**	**28,203**	**8.3**	**2.0**	**3.1**	**17.2**	**58.9**	**16.5**	**4.3**	**100.0**	**0.1**	**7,076**
Area												
Urban	7.1	10,183	1.7	0.4	0.0	8.2	67.4	22.7	1.7	100.0	0.0	727
Rural	35.2	18,021	12.1	2.9	3.4	18.3	57.9	15.7	4.6	100.0	0.1	6,348
Region												
Batken	77.1	2,055	0.9	0.8	0.4	9.0	81.6	9.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,584
Jalal-Abad	37.5	4,659	4.0	0.8	1.4	40.6	38.7	19.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,747
Issyk-Kul	3.8	2,221	3.8	0.1	27.1	7.4	65.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	85
Naryn	16.8	1,329	9.3	1.1	14.0	36.6	27.8	7.9	13.7	100.0	0.0	224
Osh	49.9	5,877	28.8	6.6	2.4	6.5	64.1	17.8	9.3	100.0	0.0	2,932
Talas	8.7	1,233	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.8	38.5	54.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	108
Chui	6.7	4,357	3.8	1.7	21.7	24.9	41.1	10.9	1.3	100.0	2.0	294
Bishkek city	0.1	5,327	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Osh city	8.4	1,145	4.8	2.1	0.0	6.9	42.8	49.4	0.8	100.0	0.0	97
Education of household head												
Pre-school or none/Primary	37.1	588	7.7	2.3	0.9	26.8	53.1	19.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	218
Basic secondary	33.0	2,520	14.9	3.0	2.9	14.4	59.1	18.7	5.0	100.0	0.0	831
Complete secondary	31.2	12,206	9.7	2.6	3.8	17.0	57.4	17.1	4.6	100.0	0.2	3,808
Professional primary/middle	20.9	6,693	8.1	1.3	2.2	16.1	60.5	16.8	4.4	100.0	0.0	1,401
Higher	13.2	6,196	3.2	1.1	1.9	20.3	64.5	9.8	3.5	100.0	0.0	818
Ethnicity of household head												
Kyrgyz	26.7	20,822	8.7	1.6	3.8	17.4	56.4	18.5	3.9	100.0	0.0	5,558
Russian	0.0	1,981	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0
Uzbek	34.2	3,969	12.2	5.5	0.0	17.2	66.3	9.7	6.7	100.0	0.0	1,357
Other ethnicity	11.3	1,431	3.2	0.5	3.7	10.5	83.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	3.7	161
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	67.5	5,635	19.3	3.1	3.2	12.3	59.3	21.2	4.1	100.0	0.2	3,801
Second	38.4	5,648	13.9	4.8	2.5	21.8	59.7	11.3	4.8	100.0	0.0	2,168
Middle	14.3	5,636	5.8	1.4	2.3	25.9	55.4	11.4	5.1	100.0	0.0	806
Fourth	5.3	5,642	2.5	0.6	8.4	23.3	58.9	6.8	2.6	100.0	0.0	298
Richest	0.1	5,642	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

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

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																						
	Clean fuels for space heating[A]:						Polluting fuels for space heating[A]:																
	Central heating	Solar air heater	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Biogas	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other	No space heating in the household	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)
Total	**11.6**	**0.2**	**6.5**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**70.3**	**4.3**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**28,203**	**19.6**	**28,199**
Area																							
Urban	31.3	0.3	12.4	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,183	48.0	10,183
Rural	0.4	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9	5.8	2.9	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,021	3.6	18,016
Region																							
Batken	1.0	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	90.5	0.3	2.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,055	4.6	2,055
Jalal-Abad	3.8	0.2	11.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.5	0.2	7.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,659	17.4	4,656
Issyk-Kul	2.7	0.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2	0.3	1.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,221	13.8	2,221
Naryn	4.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,329	7.1	1,329
Osh	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,877	1.3	5,877
Talas	1.5	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	26.3	1.9	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,233	8.8	1,233
Chui	5.9	0.1	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	65.3	19.0	2.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,357	11.3	4,356
Bishkek city	46.0	0.4	7.8	4.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,327	59.9	5,327
Osh city	19.3	0.2	11.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,145	32.3	1,145
Education of household head																							
Pre-school or none/Primary	0.8	0.1	4.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	588	7.5	588
Basic secondary	5.9	0.0	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.8	3.1	1.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,520	10.5	2,519
Complete secondary	5.4	0.2	5.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	5.1	2.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,206	12.1	12,206
Professional primary/middle	11.8	0.1	6.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	69.8	4.4	2.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,693	20.0	6,691
Higher	26.8	0.1	9.4	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	56.1	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,196	39.0	6,194
Ethnicity of household head																							
Kyrgyz	9.8	0.2	6.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	4.2	2.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,822	17.9	20,818
Russian	49.1	0.0	5.3	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	4.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,981	59.5	1,980
Uzbek	2.9	0.2	5.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.8	0.4	1.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,969	9.9	3,969
Other ethnicity	9.6	0.0	5.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	15.1	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,431	17.4	1,431
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	82.3	4.2	4.8	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,635	2.0	5,635
Second	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.7	7.6	3.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,648	3.0	5,645
Middle	0.3	0.0	5.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.5	4.9	1.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,636	6.6	5,634
Fourth	1.1	0.2	7.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	83.6	4.1	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642	9.6	5,642
Richest	55.7	0.4	15.1	4.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642	77.0	5,642

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

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

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household members mainly using:														
		Space heater				Cookstove for space heating									
		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional							
	Central heating	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**11.6**	**2.1**	**4.2**	**3.0**	**0.2**	**10.9**	**0.3**	**67.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**28,203**
Area															
Urban	31.3	2.2	9.0	1.6	0.3	17.5	0.6	37.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,183
Rural	0.4	2.0	1.5	3.8	0.2	7.1	0.2	84.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,021
Region															
Batken	1.0	2.6	1.7	2.7	0.0	17.6	0.4	73.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,055
Jalal-Abad	3.8	4.8	5.8	0.8	0.3	3.6	0.9	79.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,659
Issyk-Kul	2.7	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.3	12.0	0.1	76.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,221
Naryn	4.2	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	80.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,329
Osh	0.0	3.2	0.7	9.4	0.2	3.0	0.1	83.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,877
Talas	1.5	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.1	31.3	0.0	61.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,233
Chui	5.9	1.0	3.4	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.0	84.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,357
Bishkek city	46.0	1.1	6.4	1.5	0.3	26.4	0.2	17.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,327
Osh city	19.3	1.2	6.9	0.7	0.4	2.6	2.0	66.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,145
Education of household head															
Pre-school or none/Primary	0.8	1.1	2.6	3.7	0.0	5.6	0.2	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	588
Basic secondary	5.9	1.4	2.9	5.2	0.0	6.7	0.4	77.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,520
Complete secondary	5.4	1.8	3.8	2.8	0.2	9.8	0.2	75.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,206
Professional primary/middle	11.8	2.2	4.7	3.3	0.1	10.8	0.3	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,693
Higher	26.8	2.8	5.2	2.2	0.5	15.1	0.5	46.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,196
Ethnicity of household head															
Kyrgyz	9.8	2.1	4.5	3.0	0.1	12.3	0.3	67.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,822
Russian	49.1	0.8	3.7	0.2	0.1	12.6	0.3	32.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,981
Uzbek	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.9	0.7	4.0	0.3	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,969
Other ethnicity	9.6	0.8	3.4	1.4	0.8	7.3	0.2	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,431
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.5	1.0	0.8	3.6	0.2	5.4	0.1	88.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,635
Second	0.1	3.0	1.2	6.2	0.0	5.7	0.2	83.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,648
Middle	0.3	1.6	3.2	2.1	0.4	8.1	0.4	83.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,636
Fourth	1.1	2.3	4.7	2.4	0.0	16.5	0.4	72.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642
Richest	55.7	2.3	11.3	0.7	0.5	18.5	0.5	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:										
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total	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)
Total	**99.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**28,203**	**99.9**	**28,203**
Area																
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,183	100.0	10,183
Rural	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,021	99.9	18,021
Region																
Batken	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,055	100.0	2,055
Jalal-Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,659	100.0	4,659
Issyk-Kul	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,221	100.0	2,221
Naryn	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,329	100.0	1,329
Osh	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,877	99.6	5,877
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,233	100.0	1,233
Chui	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,357	100.0	4,357
Bishkek city	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,327	100.0	5,327
Osh city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,145	100.0	1,145
Education of household head																
Pre-school or none/Primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	588	100.0	588
Basic secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,520	100.0	2,520
Complete secondary	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,206	99.8	12,206
Professional primary/middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,693	100.0	6,693
Higher	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,196	100.0	6,196
Ethnicity of household head																
Kyrgyz	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,822	100.0	20,822
Russian	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,981	100.0	1,981
Uzbek	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,969	99.5	3,969
Other ethnicity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,431	100.0	1,431
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,635	99.6	5,635
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,648	100.0	5,648
Middle	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,636	100.0	5,636
Fourth	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642	100.0	5,642
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642	100.0	5,642

[1] MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	**19.2**	**28,203**
Area		
Urban	47.5	10,183
Rural	3.2	18,021
Region		
Batken	2.8	2,055
Jalal-Abad	15.9	4,659
Issyk-Kul	13.6	2,221
Naryn	7.1	1,329
Osh	1.3	5,877
Talas	8.8	1,233
Chui	11.1	4,357
Bishkek city	59.9	5,327
Osh city	32.1	1,145
Education of household head		
Pre-school or none/Primary	6.8	588
Basic secondary	10.5	2,520
Complete secondary	11.4	12,206
Professional primary/middle	19.7	6,693
Higher	38.9	6,196
Ethnicity of household head		
Kyrgyz	17.4	20,822
Russian	59.6	1,981
Uzbek	9.4	3,969
Other ethnicity	17.1	1,431
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	1.0	5,635
Second	2.6	5,648
Middle	6.1	5,636
Fourth	9.3	5,642
Richest	76.9	5,642

[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

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI were collected during the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.[67] 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.[71] 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.

Data on the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and the percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, are not shown because the number of children with symptoms of ARI was too small (34 unweighted cases).

7.6 FEVER

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 provides further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility.

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	**43.3**	**4.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**48.0**	**51.9**	**331**
Sex							
Male	40.5	4.6	0.0	0.2	45.1	54.7	188
Female	46.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	51.8	48.2	143
Area							
Urban	48.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	56.9	43.1	108
Rural	40.6	3.3	0.0	0.2	43.7	56.1	223
Region							
Batken	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Jalal-Abad	37.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	39.2	60.8	86
Issyk-Kul	52.1	5.3	0.0	1.4	55.7	42.8	26
Naryn	(38.6)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.9)	(52.1)	14
Osh	(38.1)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.7)	(57.3)	59
Talas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Chui	38.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	42.7	57.3	73
Bishkek city	(55.2)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.5)	(36.5)	39
Osh city	(55.7)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(33.3)	23

[71] 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.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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Age (in months)							
0-11	48.2	11.3	0.0	0.0	59.5	40.5	65
12-23	43.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	46.5	53.5	82
24-35	50.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	52.2	47.8	66
36-47	41.7	4.0	0.0	0.5	45.7	53.8	70
48-59	(29.2)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.1)	(66.9)	49
Mother's education							
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Basic secondary	(31.7)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.1)	(60.9)	44
Complete secondary	45.4	3.2	0.0	0.3	48.3	51.4	111
Professional primary/middle	45.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	47.8	52.2	62
Higher	44.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	51.7	48.3	109
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	42.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	46.9	53.1	304
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Ethnicity of household head							
Kyrgyz	43.1	4.0	0.0	0.1	46.9	52.9	263
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Uzbek	31.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	40.3	59.7	49
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(38.4)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.6)	(54.4)	58
Second	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	63.7	78
Middle	50.6	3.6	0.0	0.5	54.3	45.2	74
Fourth	48.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	77
Richest	40.8	14.3	0.0	0.0	55.1	44.9	44

[1] MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facil

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

(*) – 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol / Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Total	**22.6**	**1.2**	**37.5**	**7.7**	**42.6**	**0.9**	**16.3**	**6.7**	**2.7**	**331**
Sex										
Male	21.2	0.5	34.6	8.3	44.6	0.0	19.9	5.5	2.8	188
Female	24.4	2.2	41.4	6.9	40.0	2.0	11.4	8.3	2.5	143
Area										
Urban	20.3	0.0	50.2	10.8	39.3	2.6	15.4	7.4	2.4	108
Rural	23.7	1.8	31.4	6.2	44.2	0.0	16.7	6.3	2.8	223
Region										
Batken	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Jalal-Abad	22.2	2.4	31.8	8.8	30.3	1.8	10.3	5.7	2.1	86
Issyk-Kul	24.6	6.1	42.4	2.9	62.5	0.0	25.4	8.0	0.0	26
Naryn	(35.0)	(3.5)	(11.9)	(3.1)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(17.1)	(32.8)	(3.6)	14
Osh	(18.9)	(0.0)	(31.3)	(12.0)	(51.7)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(4.5)	59
Talas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Chui	24.2	0.0	39.3	1.3	41.9	0.0	15.6	11.3	1.8	73
Bishkek city	(18.6)	(0.0)	(59.6)	(14.0)	(41.3)	(2.5)	(13.3)	(3.8)	(2.1)	39
Osh city	(21.4)	(0.0)	(37.2)	(5.3)	(45.9)	(0.0)	(28.0)	(3.7)	(7.5)	23
Age (in months)										
0-11	28.1	0.6	33.5	6.7	29.1	0.0	31.1	11.1	0.0	65
12-23	15.2	0.0	30.1	11.3	39.3	0.4	17.8	1.3	7.7	82
24-35	27.4	0.0	54.5	7.9	39.6	1.5	18.9	8.1	2.5	66
36-47	20.8	4.5	45.7	8.2	48.3	2.2	6.2	9.6	1.3	70
48-59	(23.7)	(1.3)	(21.0)	(2.0)	(62.2)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(3.7)	(0.0)	49
Mother's education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Basic secondary	(24.4)	(0.0)	(31.2)	(2.6)	(58.4)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(4.3)	(1.2)	44
Complete secondary	27.3	2.7	35.7	1.1	43.7	0.9	17.4	4.1	5.2	111
Professional primary/middle	13.4	1.9	30.7	17.4	40.1	0.5	23.8	9.8	2.1	62
Higher	23.3	0.0	45.6	11.3	35.9	1.4	15.7	8.9	1.1	109
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	22.1	0.7	36.3	7.8	44.2	0.4	16.6	6.5	2.6	304
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	24.0	0.8	38.1	6.4	42.8	1.1	17.0	7.4	2.0	263
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Uzbek	13.4	0.0	26.9	17.9	37.1	0.0	13.8	0.8	7.2	49
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(17.0)	(0.9)	(24.6)	(1.9)	(55.1)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(9.3)	(0.0)	58
Second	21.4	0.0	30.8	9.8	44.9	0.0	12.5	5.1	5.7	78
Middle	23.6	2.8	34.6	10.9	33.0	0.0	22.0	6.1	2.4	74
Fourth	21.5	2.0	43.6	8.7	46.2	2.0	20.9	7.0	1.2	77
Richest	32.0	0.0	60.4	4.3	32.4	2.9	12.6	6.6	3.7	44

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

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

7.7 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.[72] 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.[73] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[74] 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.[75]

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.[76] 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.[77,78] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[79,80] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

[72] 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

[73] 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

[74] 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

[75] 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

[76] 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

[77] PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

[78] 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

[79] WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

[80] 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[81]	Notes on interpretation[82]	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[83]	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 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[84] 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

[81] 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.

[82] 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.

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

[84] 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

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators/proximate measures[81]	Notes on interpretation[82]	Table
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
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
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

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[85] 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 data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

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.

[85] 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.

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.[86] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

[86] 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	**99.0**	**81.0**	**93.9**	**1,349**
Area				
Urban	99.1	77.4	94.3	430
Rural	98.9	82.7	93.7	919
Region				
Batken	100.0	93.4	99.2	120
Jalal-Abad	99.2	74.3	89.8	272
Issyk-Kul	98.6	74.4	90.3	86
Naryn	99.0	79.2	92.6	53
Osh	99.0	94.8	98.2	323
Talas	100.0	79.0	97.5	62
Chui	97.1	64.9	88.7	180
Bishkek city	100.0	79.4	95.2	193
Osh city	98.1	78.8	93.1	60
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	99.0	82.3	94.2	701
12-23 months	99.0	79.6	93.6	648
Mother's education				
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	99.6	75.0	95.5	157
Complete secondary	99.0	84.7	94.3	530
Professional primary/middle	98.5	79.8	93.9	274
Higher	99.2	79.3	92.9	384
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	99.0	81.2	94.0	1,346
Other / No attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Place of delivery				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	99.0	81.1	94.0	1,343
Public	99.1	81.3	94.3	1,323
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	99.2	86.8	96.3	1,237
C-Section	97.2	17.0	67.5	112
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	99.0	81.0	93.8	1,325
Ethnicity of household head				
Kyrgyz	99.0	81.1	94.1	1,037
Russian	(97.5)	(57.2)	(90.6)	34
Uzbek	99.5	86.6	95.4	226
Other ethnicity	(96.7)	(71.1)	(86.0)	52
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	99.1	89.4	95.7	306
Second	99.4	83.9	94.3	314
Middle	99.5	77.2	92.1	275
Fourth	97.8	76.9	93.4	261
Richest	99.1	73.9	93.6	193

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

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

( ) – 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type[A] 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)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	**1.8**	**0.9**	**3.7**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**7.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**3.9**	**8.1**	**0.8**	**12.8**	**1,349**
Area															
Urban	1.2	1.3	5.2	0.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.1	9.4	0.9	15.4	430
Rural	2.1	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	3.3	7.5	0.8	11.6	919
Region															
Batken	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.9	120
Jalal-Abad	5.4	1.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.3	1.5	15.4	272
Issyk-Kul	0.0	0.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	8.1	1.5	1.9	11.5	86
Naryn	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.9	0.0	8.9	53
Osh	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.1	0.0	6.7	323
Talas	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	1.2	12.9	62
Chui	2.5	0.0	3.8	2.9	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	6.4	12.8	1.2	20.4	180
Bishkek city	0.5	2.1	7.5	0.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.8	11.7	0.8	20.3	193
Osh city	1.5	1.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	7.8	1.7	14.3	60
Months since last birth															
0-11 months	2.2	0.7	4.0	0.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.8	9.4	1.0	14.2	701
12-23 months	1.3	1.0	3.3	0.5	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	4.0	6.7	0.6	11.3	648
Breastfeeding status															
Ever breastfed	1.6	0.9	3.6	0.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.8	7.5	0.8	12.2	1,335
Never breastfed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	1.8	0.9	3.7	0.5	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.9	8.0	0.8	12.8	1,346
Other / No attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Place of delivery															
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	1.6	0.9	3.7	0.5	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.9	7.9	0.8	12.6	1,343
Public	1.5	0.7	3.4	0.5	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.5	7.9	0.8	12.2	1,323
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type[A] 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)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Mother's education															
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	0.4	0.8	2.4	1.9	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	11.3	0.0	16.4	157
Complete secondary	2.2	1.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.6	5.6	0.9	10.1	530
Professional primary/middle	2.0	0.0	4.3	0.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.8	9.5	0.4	14.7	274
Higher	1.7	0.9	3.1	0.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.2	9.0	1.2	13.5	384
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	1.5	0.9	3.6	0.5	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.9	7.8	0.8	12.5	1,325
Ethnicity of household head															
Kyrgyz	1.8	0.4	3.2	0.5	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	3.2	8.4	0.7	12.3	1,037
Russian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(4.4)	(1.9)	(13.8)	34
Uzbek	0.7	3.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.2	0.3	15.2	226
Other ethnicity	(7.3)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(4.0)	(12.9)	52
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.7	6.2	0.0	8.0	306
Second	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.9	0.3	10.2	314
Middle	3.1	1.8	5.6	0.3	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	10.2	2.5	16.8	275
Fourth	1.8	0.2	6.3	1.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	7.3	9.0	0.6	16.9	261
Richest	1.4	0.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.9	8.6	0.9	13.4	193

[A] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

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

( ) – 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	**45.6**	**68.6**	**382**	**77.4**	**220**	**22.4**	**218**
Sex							
Male	42.4	68.0	185	74.2	122	24.6	117
Female	48.5	69.2	198	81.4	98	19.8	101
Area							
Urban	50.0	69.8	124	68.5	80	16.6	64
Rural	43.4	68.0	258	82.6	139	24.8	154
Region							
Batken	59.4	86.7	37	(95.9)	15	(22.8)	22
Jalal-Abad	(52.9)	(68.2)	64	(*)	37	(*)	40
Issyk-Kul	30.2	70.7	27	(79.0)	17	(19.8)	13
Naryn	(70.8)	(86.5)	14	(78.7)	13	(*)	8
Osh	(44.4)	(57.1)	98	(94.3)	50	(22.4)	64
Talas	(40.0)	(65.9)	14	(*)	10	(*)	11
Chui	24.0	72.0	56	(61.6)	32	(26.2)	28
Bishkek city	(51.5)	(67.1)	54	(*)	40	(*)	21
Osh city	(53.9)	(73.4)	18	(*)	7	(36.7)	12
Mother's education							
Pre-school or none/Primary	–	–	0	(*)	3	–	0
Basic secondary	(28.4)	(50.0)	40	(*)	13	(35.4)	24
Complete secondary	49.7	74.3	148	84.1	90	27.8	102
Professional primary/middle	42.6	66.8	85	(65.0)	41	(10.3)	39
Higher	48.5	69.0	109	71.7	73	15.0	53
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	45.5	68.9	377	77.2	213	23.3	206
No information	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	1	(*)	8
Ethnicity of household head							
Kyrgyz	47.5	71.0	303	75.7	170	20.2	161
Russian	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	9	(*)	4
Uzbek	42.4	61.0	60	(96.1)	31	(26.7)	45
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	10	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	40.9	56.5	85	(88.2)	39	(30.8)	43
Second	45.3	75.3	98	(80.1)	47	(14.7)	58
Middle	41.8	69.3	70	(86.3)	54	(29.3)	48
Fourth	55.1	71.4	77	76.2	36	21.1	43
Richest	44.6	70.4	51	(55.3)	45	(15.0)	26

[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

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	
Median	**17.0**	**2,088**	**2.2**	**4.3**	**1,388**
Sex					
Male	16.8	1,074	1.7	4.5	712
Female	17.1	1,014	2.4	4.1	676
Area					
Urban	16.2	666	2.5	4.1	446
Rural	17.4	1,422	2.1	4.4	941
Region					
Batken	18.3	175	3.4	6.2	123
Jalal-Abad	18.0	413	2.7	3.8	273
Issyk-Kul	17.4	135	0.6	4.7	88
Naryn	17.3	90	3.8	4.6	55
Osh	17.3	500	2.2	3.3	342
Talas	18.7	97	1.7	3.5	63
Chui	15.7	284	0.7	4.9	181
Bishkek city	14.2	294	2.6	4.1	202
Osh city	15.9	100	2.9	4.1	62
Mother's education					
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	17.5	240	1.6	2.5	161
Complete secondary	18.1	845	2.5	4.6	559
Professional primary/middle	16.0	404	1.6	4.5	284
Higher	16.0	593	2.3	4.7	380
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	(17.6)	35	(*)	(*)	24
Has no functional difficulty	17.3	1,987	2.2	4.3	1,339
Ethnicity of household head					
Kyrgyz	16.9	1,616	2.3	4.8	1,075
Russian	(12.2)	47	(1.8)	(3.0)	35
Uzbek	18.4	346	2.1	3.3	229
Other ethnicity	16.8	80	(*)	(*)	49
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	17.7	479	2.0	3.2	323
Second	17.4	475	2.0	5.2	320
Middle	18.7	429	2.0	4.0	277
Fourth	15.8	396	3.1	4.8	266
Richest	14.3	309	2.2	3.8	201
Mean	17.2	2,088	3.0	4.4	1,388

[1] MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

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

( ) – 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	**45.6**	**382**	**59.0**	**1,005**	**55.3**	**1,388**
Sex						
Male	42.4	185	58.0	527	53.9	712
Female	48.5	198	60.0	478	56.7	676
Area						
Urban	50.0	124	55.0	322	53.5	446
Rural	43.4	258	60.8	683	56.1	941
Region						
Batken	59.4	37	62.9	86	61.9	123
Jalal-Abad	(52.9)	64	64.8	209	62.0	273
Issyk-Kul	30.2	27	57.1	61	48.8	88
Naryn	(70.8)	14	66.3	41	67.4	55
Osh	(44.4)	98	60.8	245	56.1	342
Talas	(40.0)	14	63.2	48	57.5	63
Chui	24.0	56	52.6	125	43.8	181
Bishkek city	(51.5)	54	47.2	147	48.3	202
Osh city	(53.9)	18	62.4	44	60.0	62
Mother's education						
Pre-school or none/Primary	–	0	(*)	3	(*)	3
Basic secondary	(28.4)	40	65.0	121	55.9	161
Complete secondary	49.7	148	61.9	410	58.6	559
Professional primary/middle	42.6	85	54.8	199	51.1	284
Higher	48.5	109	54.4	271	52.7	380
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	5	(*)	19	(*)	24
Has no functional difficulty	45.5	377	60.4	962	56.2	1,339
No information	(*)	0	(*)	25	(*)	25
Ethnicity of household head						
Kyrgyz	47.5	303	57.8	772	54.9	1,075
Russian	(*)	8	(*)	27	(40.0)	35
Uzbek	42.4	60	64.8	169	58.9	229
Other ethnicity	(*)	12	(69.9)	37	(57.1)	49
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	40.9	85	63.2	239	57.4	323
Second	45.3	98	59.8	221	55.3	320
Middle	41.8	70	65.1	207	59.2	277
Fourth	55.1	77	53.7	189	54.1	266
Richest	44.6	51	48.9	149	47.8	201

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	**91.6**	**164**	**(*)**	**9**	**91.4**	**172**
Sex						
Male	90.1	84	(*)	4	89.8	88
Female	93.1	79	(*)	5	93.0	85
Area						
Urban	93.8	49	(*)	2	93.3	51
Rural	90.6	115	(*)	6	90.6	121

[1] MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	**61.7**	**72.0**	**49.4**	**622**	**56.6**	**79.8**	**32.4**	**53.0**	**383**	**59.8**	**75.0**	**42.9**	**1,005**
Sex													
Male	59.9	71.8	48.4	319	57.7	78.0	35.8	56.3	208	59.0	74.2	43.4	527
Female	63.6	72.3	50.5	303	55.3	82.0	28.5	49.2	176	60.6	75.9	42.4	478
Area													
Urban	63.1	76.4	52.4	184	61.1	90.6	38.8	59.2	139	62.2	82.5	46.5	322
Rural	61.2	70.2	48.1	438	54.0	73.8	28.9	49.5	245	58.6	71.5	41.2	683
Region													
Batken	25.2	20.1	9.6	62	(31.9)	(41.4)	(8.9)	(39.1)	24	27.1	26.0	9.4	86
Jalal-Abad	64.0	71.3	49.6	143	(72.5)	(86.7)	(47.5)	(56.3)	66	66.7	76.2	48.9	209
Issyk-Kul	48.5	67.2	34.1	36	30.4	75.4	16.8	56.7	24	41.2	70.5	27.1	61
Naryn	85.9	77.6	68.6	27	(76.2)	(93.0)	(63.5)	(85.2)	14	82.6	82.8	66.9	41
Osh	*65.6*	85.6	55.6	151	(40.0)	(67.0)	(12.5)	(38.0)	93	55.8	78.5	39.2	245
Talas	(72.4)	(71.2)	(58.3)	32	(60.9)	(91.9)	(46.9)	(57.1)	17	68.4	78.4	54.3	48
Chui	74.6	73.7	58.7	70	70.1	79.9	40.6	59.4	55	72.6	76.4	50.7	125
Bishkek city	60.0	83.8	54.0	73	63.0	96.3	44.4	64.8	74	61.5	90.1	49.1	147
Osh city	64.0	83.7	59.1	28	(66.0)	(89.0)	(19.8)	(33.3)	16	64.7	85.6	44.7	44
Age (in months)													
6-8	37.6	80.2	35.2	164	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	36.5	80.2	34.3	172
9-11	56.3	56.9	39.1	144	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	52.6	59.9	35.7	169
12-17	75.7	72.0	58.3	221	67.0	91.7	43.0	66.6	98	73.0	78.0	53.6	319
18-23	79.4	81.1	69.4	93	56.4	75.5	30.5	45.0	252	62.6	77.0	41.0	345
Mother's education													
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	–	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	54.8	76.9	41.4	84	(45.1)	(69.9)	(28.5)	(40.9)	37	51.8	74.7	37.4	121
Complete secondary	55.1	72.4	46.4	263	48.4	71.2	24.5	49.0	148	52.7	71.9	38.5	411
Professional primary/middle	67.6	69.7	53.8	113	65.8	86.7	38.7	55.3	86	66.8	77.0	47.3	199
Higher	72.2	70.0	55.2	159	64.1	89.2	39.4	60.5	113	68.8	78.0	48.7	271

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Has no functional difficulty	61.7	71.9	49.5	610	55.9	79.2	32.2	51.4	353	59.6	74.6	43.1	962
No information	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Ethnicity of household head													
Kyrgyz	64.2	70.3	51.5	468	55.7	78.8	32.9	54.4	305	60.8	73.6	44.1	772
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Uzbek	53.4	75.4	42.8	117	(51.7)	(81.4)	(27.2)	(43.9)	52	52.9	77.3	38.0	169
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(64.9)	(80.6)	(45.6)	37
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	52.3	62.1	40.1	163	51.0	69.8	18.8	48.6	75	51.9	64.5	33.4	239
Second	65.0	73.8	52.8	137	47.9	70.7	28.2	41.1	85	58.5	72.6	43.4	221
Middle	66.2	74.7	52.3	141	65.8	81.1	31.8	48.4	66	66.1	76.7	45.8	207
Fourth	64.9	77.3	51.1	104	52.2	85.9	38.1	66.8	85	59.2	81.2	45.2	189
Richest	63.3	77.9	55.6	77	69.2	92.7	45.4	59.5	73	66.2	85.1	50.6	149

[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.

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle or cup with a nipple, spout, or reusable straw	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	**45.2**	**41.1**	**1,388**
Sex			
Male	48.2	42.8	712
Female	42.0	39.4	676
Area			
Urban	48.5	45.5	446
Rural	43.6	39.1	941
Region			
Batken	39.6	36.0	123
Jalal-Abad	42.8	38.1	273
Issyk-Kul	31.7	23.9	88
Naryn	43.8	30.4	55
Osh	44.1	40.2	342
Talas	53.2	49.2	63
Chui	52.9	51.1	181
Bishkek city	53.5	52.5	202
Osh city	34.5	30.1	62
Age (in months)			
0-5	29.9	28.8	382
6-11	61.0	57.5	341
12-23	45.8	39.8	664
Mother's education			
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	3
Basic secondary	49.9	46.1	161
Complete secondary	42.3	38.3	559
Professional primary/middle	47.8	42.8	284
Higher	45.8	42.3	380
Mother's functional difficulties			
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	24
Has no functional difficulty	45.4	41.3	1,339
No information	(*)	(*)	25
Ethnicity of household head			
Kyrgyz	43.1	39.5	1,075
Russian	(38.7)	(38.7)	35
Uzbek	51.1	44.5	229
Other ethnicity	(67.7)	(64.1)	49
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	38.9	35.8	323
Second	44.6	40.4	320
Middle	47.3	41.4	277
Fourth	49.6	45.8	266
Richest	47.5	44.3	201

[1] MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

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

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

7.8 MALNUTRITION

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

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[87] Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.[88] The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.[89] Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

[87] Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x
[88] Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet 371*, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0
[89] WHO. *Child Growth Standards.* Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[90] Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D.

[90] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	**1.8**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**3,440**	**11.8**	**3.3**	**-0.6**	**3,422**	**2.0**	**0.7**	**6.9**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**3,411**
Sex														
Male	2.0	0.6	0.0	1,746	12.5	4.0	-0.5	1,738	2.0	0.7	6.8	1.9	0.5	1,730
Female	1.6	0.3	0.0	1,694	10.9	2.6	-0.6	1,684	2.1	0.7	7.1	1.5	0.5	1,681
Area														
Urban	1.4	0.3	0.1	1,078	8.8	2.6	-0.4	1,075	1.8	0.6	7.0	1.9	0.5	1,071
Rural	2.0	0.5	0.0	2,362	13.1	3.6	-0.7	2,347	2.1	0.7	6.9	1.6	0.5	2,340
Region														
Batken	1.3	0.0	0.0	305	11.9	3.1	-0.7	303	2.3	0.5	6.9	1.4	0.5	304
Jalal-Abad	2.3	0.6	-0.1	663	15.5	4.9	-0.7	662	3.8	1.5	8.9	2.7	0.4	659
Issyk-Kul	0.5	0.2	-0.2	230	14.2	4.7	-1.0	230	2.1	0.5	4.6	1.1	0.5	229
Naryn	0.3	0.0	0.1	156	6.5	0.7	-0.5	156	1.1	0.5	4.4	1.1	0.5	156
Osh	2.2	0.7	-0.1	854	13.7	4.0	-0.7	849	1.6	0.7	5.3	0.7	0.3	843
Talas	1.7	0.7	0.0	158	10.0	3.1	-0.6	157	2.9	0.0	2.9	1.0	0.5	157
Chui	2.3	0.2	0.3	426	10.1	2.4	-0.4	414	1.5	1.2	11.7	3.8	0.7	414
Bishkek city	1.6	0.5	0.3	484	5.9	1.3	-0.2	485	0.6	0.0	7.4	1.6	0.6	483
Osh city	2.1	0.2	-0.1	165	10.9	2.2	-0.6	165	1.8	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.3	165
Age (in months)														
0-5	3.1	1.7	0.4	367	5.4	1.9	0.4	365	5.1	1.6	9.4	3.2	0.2	365
6-11	3.6	1.3	0.4	333	9.3	6.2	0.0	331	3.0	0.9	10.5	4.2	0.6	332
12-17	2.0	0.0	0.2	317	12.1	1.3	-0.4	311	3.2	1.9	7.3	1.7	0.5	312
18-23	1.6	0.0	0.0	329	17.2	5.7	-0.8	328	0.9	0.0	8.5	0.9	0.6	328
24-35	0.7	0.0	0.0	678	13.2	3.3	-0.8	674	2.1	0.5	7.2	2.2	0.6	672
36-47	1.3	0.0	-0.1	746	11.2	3.3	-0.8	744	1.3	0.4	4.6	0.7	0.5	740
48-59	2.1	0.7	-0.4	669	12.7	2.4	-0.9	669	0.6	0.3	5.1	0.6	0.3	662
Mother's education														
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Basic secondary	4.6	1.6	-0.1	367	14.8	3.6	-0.6	366	2.8	1.7	7.4	0.8	0.4	366
Complete secondary	1.8	0.2	-0.1	1,395	12.0	3.4	-0.7	1,389	1.8	0.5	6.1	1.7	0.5	1,385
Professional primary/middle	1.0	0.4	0.1	684	12.2	2.7	-0.6	677	2.4	0.7	8.5	2.1	0.5	671
Higher	1.5	0.4	0.1	983	10.0	3.5	-0.4	979	1.8	0.5	6.9	1.7	0.5	977

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	0.8	0.1	-0.1	364	15.5	4.3	-0.7	362	2.4	0.5	7.3	1.0	0.4	357
20-34	1.9	0.4	0.0	2,493	11.2	3.3	-0.6	2,477	2.0	0.8	6.9	1.9	0.5	2,475
35-49	2.4	0.6	0.0	439	13.3	2.9	-0.6	438	1.3	0.3	6.9	1.6	0.5	434
No information on biological mother	0.7	0.7	-0.1	145	7.9	2.8	-0.7	145	4.3	0.9	6.2	0.0	0.4	144
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	5.6	4.8	-0.2	59	8.9	0.0	-0.3	59	3.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.3	56
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	0.4	0.0	3,208	11.9	3.3	-0.6	3,190	1.9	0.7	7.0	1.8	0.5	3,182
No information	0.6	0.6	-0.2	174	10.3	3.5	-0.8	174	3.6	0.8	5.8	0.0	0.4	172
Ethnicity of household head														
Kyrgyz	1.2	0.3	0.1	2,650	11.0	3.1	-0.6	2,637	1.7	0.3	7.5	1.9	0.6	2,625
Russian	2.2	0.0	0.1	95	5.4	1.4	-0.4	94	1.5	1.5	8.0	3.3	0.4	94
Uzbek	5.0	1.4	-0.3	565	15.9	4.0	-0.6	563	3.3	1.9	4.0	0.5	0.1	562
Other ethnicity	0.9	0.0	0.1	130	13.4	4.8	-0.4	128	3.7	1.9	6.8	1.7	0.5	129
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.9	0.0	-0.1	820	14.0	3.7	-0.8	819	1.5	0.6	7.0	1.0	0.5	820
Second	2.5	0.6	-0.1	782	13.8	4.1	-0.6	778	2.9	1.0	6.2	1.7	0.4	773
Middle	2.9	1.1	-0.1	693	12.0	4.0	-0.6	683	2.2	0.5	7.0	1.3	0.5	680
Fourth	1.7	0.4	0.2	628	8.2	2.0	-0.4	627	0.9	0.4	8.1	2.9	0.5	626
Richest	0.9	0.0	0.2	517	9.2	2.1	-0.3	515	2.6	0.9	6.5	1.9	0.5	511

[1] MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

[2] MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

[3] MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

[5] MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

[6] MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

[7] MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

[8] MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

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

7.9 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.91 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.92 The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

On January 20, 2015, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted a resolution on the technical regulation "On the safety of food iodized salt". The resolution reflects reflects the requirements for the safety of raw materials, the production processes, storage, transportation, sale of food iodized salt, conformity assessment of food iodized salt, as well as safety indicators, physical and chemical parameters and sanitary requirements for the technology of iodization of salt.

There are 15 enterprises in Kyrgyzstan that produce iodized salt.

For salt iodization the iodine compounds such as potassium iodate or potassium iodide are used. Since potassium iodate is a more stable and less toxic compound compared to potassium iodide and the preventive effect of salt enriched with potassium iodate lasts up to 1 year, with meeting the rules of storage, salt iodization in the Kyrgyz Republic is carried out by adding a fixed amount of potassium Iodate (KIO) in table salt.

In 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt[1]	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
				Salt test result					
			No salt	Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm	15+ ppm			
Total	**97.9**	**6,968**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**6.4**	**92.3**	**100.0**	**98.7**	**6,880**
Area									
Urban	96.9	3,095	1.1	0.3	5.5	93.1	100.0	98.6	3,034
Rural	98.6	3,873	0.7	0.5	7.1	91.7	100.0	98.8	3,846
Region									
Batken	100.0	437	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	437
Jalal-Abad	97.0	1,016	1.3	0.1	7.6	91.0	100.0	98.6	999
Issyk-Kul	99.7	583	0.3	0.0	0.3	99.3	100.0	99.7	583
Naryn	99.3	304	0.5	0.2	5.9	93.5	100.0	99.4	303
Osh	100.0	1,168	0.0	0.2	4.7	95.1	100.0	99.8	1,168
Talas	99.4	263	0.6	5.1	1.2	93.0	100.0	94.2	263
Chui	96.7	1,094	1.8	0.4	16.3	81.5	100.0	97.9	1,077
Bishkek city	96.0	1,829	1.2	0.3	6.0	92.5	100.0	98.5	1,778
Osh city	98.8	275	0.6	0.2	1.4	97.8	100.0	99.2	273

[91] 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

[92] 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

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with: Salt test result: No salt	Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm	15+ ppm	Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt[1]	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	98.8	1,226	0.8	0.1	5.0	94.1	100.0	99.1	1,221
Second	99.2	1,220	0.4	0.5	7.8	91.4	100.0	99.1	1,215
Middle	97.8	1,249	1.3	0.9	8.3	89.5	100.0	97.8	1,238
Fourth	98.2	1,303	0.8	0.3	5.3	93.6	100.0	98.9	1,289
Richest	96.3	1,970	1.0	0.3	5.9	92.7	100.0	98.7	1,917

[1] **MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption**

7.10 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.[93] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[94] 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 survey. 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, 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.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[95] In 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.

[93] 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.

[94] 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.

[95] 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	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	Number of children
Total	**87.1**	**5.1**	**1.5**	**79.7**	**90.4**	**10.7**	**1.3**	**44.5**	**3.2**	**2,162**
Sex										
Male	87.7	5.1	1.2	80.1	90.8	9.9	1.3	43.0	3.1	1,083
Female	86.5	5.1	1.7	79.3	90.1	11.4	1.3	45.9	3.2	1,079
Area										
Urban	84.7	5.0	0.9	82.0	94.3	12.0	1.4	49.8	3.5	672
Rural	88.2	5.2	1.7	78.7	88.7	10.1	1.2	42.1	3.0	1,491
Region										
Batken	90.1	5.2	0.0	81.1	93.0	5.4	0.8	32.2	2.9	185
Jalal-Abad	88.7	5.1	2.7	69.6	82.8	8.4	1.1	52.5	3.3	403
Issyk-Kul	72.4	4.3	7.2	81.5	86.4	0.3	0.5	24.0	2.2	145
Naryn	80.7	4.9	0.0	86.5	89.1	9.8	1.2	27.0	2.1	101
Osh	96.9	5.8	0.0	76.7	92.0	20.5	2.0	51.5	3.5	514
Talas	82.8	4.9	2.4	86.3	93.9	1.0	0.5	30.3	2.5	95
Chui	83.0	4.9	1.9	85.4	90.4	2.5	0.9	38.0	2.8	306
Bishkek city	88.7	5.1	0.0	87.7	96.9	19.1	2.0	61.7	4.1	307
Osh city	64.9	4.3	2.2	75.5	92.7	3.6	0.7	27.2	2.3	105
Age										
2	85.3	5.1	1.0	80.7	92.7	12.7	1.4	48.1	3.4	705
3	87.6	5.2	1.3	81.0	90.5	8.7	1.2	42.2	3.1	764
4	88.3	5.2	2.2	77.3	88.0	10.8	1.3	43.2	3.0	694
Mother's education[A]										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic secondary	81.9	4.9	1.1	79.2	92.5	10.8	1.1	48.3	3.2	225
Complete secondary	85.9	5.1	1.7	77.8	87.9	10.6	1.2	39.7	3.0	880
Professional primary/middle	85.9	5.1	1.6	74.8	88.2	8.8	1.1	41.9	3.0	415
Higher	91.4	5.3	1.1	85.6	94.5	12.2	1.5	51.4	3.5	634

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	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	Number of children
Father's education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Basic secondary	78.7	4.7	2.0	100.0	100.0	13.4	1.5	46.1	3.2	163
Complete secondary	85.4	5.1	1.8	100.0	98.9	12.1	1.5	45.6	3.3	838
Professional primary/middle	89.9	5.2	0.7	100.0	97.1	14.9	1.6	42.8	3.1	217
Higher	90.4	5.2	1.0	100.0	99.6	15.1	1.8	52.4	3.6	498
Biological father not in the household	88.2	5.1	1.4	0.0	56.8	0.0	0.1	34.1	2.4	439
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(80.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(88.0)	(92.0)	(5.5)	(1.1)	(37.4)	(3.0)	29
Has no functional difficulty	87.2	5.1	1.5	79.6	90.4	10.8	1.3	44.6	3.2	2,133
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	86.4	5.1	1.7	80.1	88.7	10.9	1.3	42.8	3.1	1,660
Russian	89.1	5.2	0.9	79.8	99.3	22.3	2.2	65.6	4.1	67
Uzbek	88.7	5.2	1.0	75.5	95.2	8.5	1.2	49.2	3.4	344
Other ethnicity	91.8	5.1	0.0	87.6	97.4	6.4	1.1	41.4	3.0	92
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	87.9	5.2	0.6	77.8	90.2	11.9	1.2	45.4	3.2	516
Second	89.6	5.3	1.8	76.1	89.5	12.5	1.4	44.3	3.2	487
Middle	84.4	5.0	2.9	80.3	88.7	8.4	1.2	38.3	2.9	439
Fourth	85.1	5.0	0.8	83.5	89.5	4.9	1.0	41.6	3.0	380
Richest	87.9	5.1	1.2	82.8	95.4	15.5	1.6	54.5	3.7	341

[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] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

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

( ) – 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	**20.9**	**4.2**	**31.0**	**90.9**	**68.2**	**72.4**	**3,546**
Sex							
Male	19.7	3.8	32.0	91.0	67.6	72.7	1,794
Female	22.2	4.6	30.0	90.8	68.8	72.2	1,752
Area							
Urban	32.5	9.1	18.5	91.2	63.5	66.3	1,117
Rural	15.5	2.0	36.8	90.7	70.4	75.2	2,429
Region							
Batken	24.7	0.7	57.6	82.7	63.5	74.6	308
Jalal-Abad	11.3	0.0	43.8	92.7	65.5	72.9	676
Issyk-Kul	10.7	1.4	39.1	90.1	74.1	76.8	232
Naryn	21.6	4.4	23.8	90.8	70.3	74.3	157
Osh	15.6	1.1	30.2	92.3	68.8	73.2	854
Talas	10.9	0.0	31.1	90.3	78.0	77.7	158
Chui	22.6	7.1	25.7	90.6	75.1	77.1	486
Bishkek city	46.6	17.4	8.3	91.3	64.2	63.5	509
Osh city	19.6	2.6	15.0	92.5	57.8	63.2	167
Age							
0-1	5.5	1.1	21.5	78.9	46.4	51.2	1,383
2-4	30.7	6.2	37.2	98.5	82.2	86.0	2,163
Mother's education							
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Basic secondary	7.9	0.4	27.0	91.5	64.5	69.3	386
Complete secondary	14.1	1.9	35.9	90.3	70.3	75.6	1,435
Professional primary/middle	22.1	3.9	30.0	90.3	66.3	69.7	699
Higher	35.0	9.2	26.6	91.7	68.1	71.1	1,014
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(32.0)	(6.0)	(36.0)	(95.1)	(76.2)	(79.8)	29
Has no functional difficulty	30.7	6.2	37.2	98.6	82.2	86.1	2,133

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Ethnicity of household head							
Kyrgyz	20.6	3.6	31.6	90.1	68.1	72.2	2,731
Russian	60.1	32.8	9.1	93.6	64.9	64.9	102
Uzbek	14.9	1.4	31.6	92.9	67.4	73.3	573
Other ethnicity	21.9	6.5	33.1	95.3	75.8	78.9	141
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	11.5	0.3	40.6	89.1	66.2	74.2	839
Second	16.3	1.3	33.5	90.5	69.0	71.6	803
Middle	15.2	1.8	35.3	92.4	72.3	78.2	716
Fourth	25.8	5.8	26.6	90.6	68.0	70.1	646
Richest	44.0	16.0	12.4	92.4	65.1	66.0	541

[1] MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

[2] MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

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

( ) – 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage 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]	Number of children
Total	**1.7**	**6.6**	**7.9**	**3,546**
Sex				
Male	1.6	6.2	7.4	1,794
Female	1.9	7.0	8.4	1,752
Residence				
Urban	1.0	4.5	5.2	1,117
Rural	2.0	7.5	9.1	2,429
Region				
Batken	10.5	1.7	11.8	308
Jalal-Abad	1.6	7.4	7.9	676
Issyk-Kul	0.0	6.0	6.0	232
Naryn	0.3	7.2	7.2	157
Osh	1.0	4.7	5.3	854
Talas	0.8	9.5	9.5	158
Chui	0.8	15.7	16.4	486
Bishkek city	0.7	3.2	3.5	509
Osh city	0.2	3.5	3.5	167
Age				
0-1	1.4	4.5	5.6	1,383
2-4	1.9	7.9	9.3	2,163
Mother's education				
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Basic secondary	0.3	5.7	6.1	386
Complete secondary	2.3	6.3	8.0	1,435
Professional primary/middle	1.5	6.8	8.2	699
Higher	1.6	7.2	8.1	1,014
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(3.5)	(7.4)	(7.4)	29
Has no functional difficulty	1.9	7.9	9.3	2,133
Ethnicity of household head				
Kyrgyz	2.1	7.1	8.6	2,731
Russian	0.0	5.1	5.1	102
Uzbek	0.3	4.3	4.6	573
Other ethnicity	2.2	7.0	9.2	141
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.9	7.7	11.0	839
Second	1.2	7.5	8.4	803
Middle	1.4	6.2	7.2	716
Fourth	0.9	5.5	5.7	646
Richest	0.6	5.3	5.4	541

[1] MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

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

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

7.11 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.[96]. 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. [97]

A 10-item module was used 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 Kyrgyzstan. 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.

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children who are developmentally on track for indicated domains					
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning	Early child development index score[1]	Number of children
Total	**14.3**	**99.2**	**74.2**	**91.5**	**71.7**	**1,458**
Sex						
Male	12.5	99.1	70.5	92.3	68.2	720
Female	16.2	99.3	77.9	90.8	75.0	738
Area						
Urban	14.8	99.7	76.7	95.3	75.8	452
Rural	14.1	99.0	73.1	89.8	69.8	1,006

[96] 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.

[97]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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Region						
Batken	9.2	98.2	88.0	93.6	83.3	132
Jalal-Abad	14.3	99.3	61.5	96.4	63.9	264
Issyk-Kul	3.2	98.7	80.5	97.5	79.8	97
Naryn	8.0	99.6	78.4	92.5	72.4	67
Osh	19.5	100.0	72.2	81.2	65.8	354
Talas	13.8	100.0	66.3	89.8	65.1	61
Chui	13.3	97.3	74.0	94.1	72.0	202
Bishkek city	17.2	100.0	84.1	93.9	81.3	215
Osh city	14.4	100.0	70.8	99.2	71.5	66
Age						
3	8.9	99.2	72.2	89.1	68.3	764
4	20.3	99.3	76.5	94.2	75.4	694
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	20.2	99.2	74.4	91.5	73.1	568
Not attending	10.6	99.2	74.2	91.5	70.7	889
Mother's education						
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Basic secondary	14.7	99.7	76.2	92.1	71.0	147
Complete secondary	11.6	99.1	75.8	91.4	73.8	590
Professional primary/middle	15.2	98.9	73.9	92.9	70.6	295
Higher	17.6	99.5	71.6	90.5	69.6	421
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	14.5	99.2	74.6	91.7	72.0	1,437
Ethnicity of household head						
Kyrgyz	14.3	99.0	74.6	92.3	71.9	1,115
Russian	(25.1)	(100.0)	(87.3)	(95.7)	(86.0)	54
Uzbek	12.9	99.8	70.6	85.5	66.3	227
Other ethnicity	11.3	100.0	69.6	95.6	73.9	61
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	12.6	99.5	77.4	90.3	72.5	360
Second	15.6	99.0	75.1	89.4	70.6	329
Middle	13.8	99.2	68.5	88.9	67.2	287
Fourth	12.2	98.8	72.9	94.9	71.0	250
Richest	18.2	99.8	76.9	96.0	78.0	232

[1] MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

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

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

8 LEARN

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

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

Over the past decade access to pre-school education has increased in Kyrgyzstan. The state provides two types of preschool services: for children aged 6 months to 3 years (nursery-schools) and for children aged 3 to 6 years (kindergartens). Community kindergartens and the 480-hour preschool education program “Nariste” also played an important role in expanding the access to pre-school education and care. The “Nariste” program is a comprehensive program for transition of young children, who don’t have the opportunity to attend pre-primary schools, into primary school and contributes to achieving national goals of early childhood education.

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.1.1A shows the percent of children age 3 and 5 years currently attending early childhood education. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5 and question CB8A in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 6 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Kyrgyzstan, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted[98]). The official primary school entry age in Kyrgyzstan is 7 years.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**39.0**	**1,458**
Sex		
Male	39.7	720
Female	38.3	738
Area		
Urban	47.3	452
Rural	35.2	1,006

[98] 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) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Region		
Batken	37.3	132
Jalal-Abad	37.2	264
Issyk-Kul	26.7	97
Naryn	63.3	67
Osh	41.8	354
Talas	21.2	61
Chui	24.0	202
Bishkek city	52.4	215
Osh city	46.2	66
Age (in months)		
36-47	36.1	764
48-59	42.1	694
Mother's education		
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	6
Basic secondary	21.7	147
Complete secondary	29.6	590
Professional primary/middle	46.8	295
Higher	53.0	421
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	39.2	1,437
Ethnicity of household head		
Kyrgyz	39.9	1,115
Russian	(57.6)	54
Uzbek	35.7	227
Other ethnicity	17.3	61
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	24.6	360
Second	43.7	329
Middle	40.5	287
Fourth	34.6	250
Richest	57.4	232

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

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

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

Table LN.1.1A: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 3-5 years who are attending early childhood education, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 3-5 years attending early childhood education	Number of children
Total	**47.4**	**2,144**
Sex		
Male	46.4	1,103
Female	48.6	1,042
Area		
Urban	55.8	662
Rural	43.7	1,482

Region		
Batken	44.1	199
Jalal-Abad	47.9	378
Issyk-Kul	36.5	147
Naryn	63.3	100
Osh	50.4	517
Talas	39.3	94
Chui	30.3	293
Bishkek city	60.6	324
Osh city	52.8	91
Age		
3-4	39.0	1,458
3	36.1	764
4	42.1	694
5	65.4	687
Mother's education		
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	6
Basic secondary	31.1	203
Complete secondary	38.6	854
Professional primary/middle	50.8	432
Higher	62.1	649
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	49.4	83
Has no functional difficulty	47.4	2,061
Ethnicity of household head		
Kyrgyz	48.4	1,628
Russian	(61.5)	69
Uzbek	45.5	346
Other ethnicity	29.8	102
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	32.6	496
Second	49.8	493
Middle	50.9	435
Fourth	42.0	374
Richest	66.7	347

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

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

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 7 years at the beginning of the school year
Total	**37.6**	**53.7**	**8.7**	**100.0**	**91.3**	**675**
Sex						
Male	35.4	56.8	7.8	100.0	92.2	379
Female	40.4	49.8	9.8	100.0	90.2	296
Area						
Urban	38.1	47.9	14.0	100.0	86.0	209
Rural	37.4	56.3	6.3	100.0	93.7	465

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 7 years at the beginning of the school year
Region						
Batken	47.3	38.5	14.2	100.0	85.8	49
Jalal-Abad	37.1	55.1	7.8	100.0	92.2	103
Issyk-Kul	55.2	34.9	9.9	100.0	90.1	59
Naryn	53.8	44.2	2.0	100.0	98.0	36
Osh	26.9	69.5	3.6	100.0	96.4	160
Talas	51.3	42.7	6.0	100.0	94.0	43
Chui	33.1	57.6	9.3	100.0	90.7	109
Bishkek city	42.9	35.9	21.3	100.0	78.7	76
Osh city	16.2	77.6	6.2	100.0	93.8	39
Mother's education						
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Basic secondary	19.5	67.5	13.0	100.0	87.0	60
Complete secondary	39.4	51.2	9.4	100.0	90.6	282
Professional primary/middle	39.0	52.4	8.6	100.0	91.4	126
Higher	39.5	53.9	6.6	100.0	93.4	206
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	47.5	52.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	13
Has no functional difficulty	37.9	53.4	8.8	100.0	91.2	586
No information	33.9	56.4	9.7	100.0	90.3	76
Ethnicity of household head						
Kyrgyz	40.4	51.2	8.4	100.0	91.6	529
Russian	43.9	52.6	3.5	100.0	96.5	17
Uzbek	23.8	69.9	6.3	100.0	93.7	95
Other ethnicity	(29.2)	(48.2)	(22.6)	100.0	(77.4)	34
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	35.5	53.0	11.5	100.0	88.5	156
Second	31.1	67.3	1.6	100.0	98.4	164
Middle	36.5	51.0	12.5	100.0	87.5	130
Fourth	46.8	46.5	6.7	100.0	93.3	130
Richest	41.3	44.7	14.1	100.0	85.9	94

[1] MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

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

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

8.2 ATTENDANCE

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 early childhood education the previous year[99].

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 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.

In Kyrgyzstan, children enter primary school at age 7, lower secondary at age 11 and upper secondary school at age 16. There are 4 grades in primary school and 5 + 2 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 4. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as year 5 to year 9 and in upper secondary to year 10 to year 11. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering year 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 7 to 10 years who are attending primary or secondary school[100], and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4[101] for children age 11 to 15 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 2, 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 lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6[102].

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate 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.

[99] 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.

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

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

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

Completion rate of primary education 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 13 to 15 years old, who completed primary education in Kyrgyzstan.

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level.[103]

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. 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, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

[103] The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**80.3**	**715**
Sex		
Male	79.3	403
Female	81.5	312
Area		
Urban	86.0	221
Rural	77.7	493
Region		
Batken	78.2	51
Jalal-Abad	74.5	101
Issyk-Kul	66.7	60
Naryn	93.4	34
Osh	78.7	172
Talas	79.7	37
Chui	81.4	129
Bishkek city	93.1	94
Osh city	79.9	37
Mother's education		
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	2
Basic secondary	68.5	63
Complete secondary	76.1	317
Professional primary/middle	82.1	132
Higher	89.6	200
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	80.2	612
No information	78.5	84
Ethnicity of household head		
Kyrgyz	80.9	561
Russian	(*)	26
Uzbek	75.6	88
Other ethnicity	(72.3)	40
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	71.7	158
Second	73.6	180
Middle	83.1	146
Fourth	87.2	133
Richest	92.7	97

[1] MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

(*) – 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), Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**93.9**	**709**
Sex		
Male	94.5	356
Female	93.3	353
Area		
Urban	95.9	229
Rural	93.0	480
Region		
Batken	88.1	53
Jalal-Abad	95.4	104
Issyk-Kul	96.9	59
Naryn	98.6	33
Osh	89.3	176
Talas	98.1	35
Chui	95.3	116
Bishkek city	99.1	110
Osh city	83.7	23
Mother's education		
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	5
Basic secondary	90.1	70
Complete secondary	93.5	328
Professional primary/middle	91.9	116
Higher	97.1	190
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	22
Has no functional difficulty	94.2	604
No information	91.0	83
Ethnicity of household head		
Kyrgyz	95.1	560
Russian	(*)	29
Uzbek	84.2	87
Other ethnicity	(95.2)	34
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	90.8	177
Second	93.3	162
Middle	93.1	134
Fourth	98.2	133
Richest	95.8	104

[1] **MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education**

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

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

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**98.7**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**1,377**	**98.7**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**1,286**	**98.7**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**2,663**
Area												
Urban	99.1	0.3	0.6	440	98.9	0.0	1.1	409	99.0	0.2	0.8	849
Rural	98.5	0.1	1.4	937	98.6	0.7	0.8	877	98.5	0.4	1.1	1,814
Region												
Batken	90.8	0.0	9.2	82	92.8	1.7	5.5	99	91.9	0.9	7.2	182
Jalal-Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	257	98.3	0.0	1.7	183	99.3	0.0	0.7	440
Issyk-Kul	98.8	0.4	0.8	119	99.3	0.3	0.3	117	99.1	0.4	0.6	237
Naryn	99.5	0.0	0.5	78	99.3	0.7	0.0	69	99.4	0.3	0.3	147
Osh	98.9	0.0	1.1	282	99.0	0.8	0.2	315	99.0	0.4	0.6	597
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	63	100.0	0.0	0.0	65	100.0	0.0	0.0	128
Chui	98.2	0.5	1.2	234	98.8	0.3	0.9	205	98.5	0.4	1.1	440
Bishkek city	99.5	0.5	0.0	209	100.0	0.0	0.0	188	99.7	0.3	0.0	397
Osh city	98.3	0.0	1.7	53	100.0	0.0	0.0	44	99.1	0.0	0.9	97
Age at beginning of school year												
7	97.2	0.8	2.0	356	97.4	1.6	1.0	353	97.3	1.2	1.5	709
8	99.3	0.0	0.7	342	99.7	0.0	0.3	336	99.5	0.0	0.5	678
9	99.6	0.0	0.4	363	99.6	0.0	0.4	283	99.6	0.0	0.4	646
10	98.6	0.0	1.4	317	98.1	0.0	1.9	314	98.4	0.0	1.6	631
Mother's education												
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Basic secondary	97.8	0.0	2.2	133	99.0	0.6	0.4	109	98.3	0.3	1.4	242
Complete secondary	98.5	0.3	1.2	616	98.7	0.3	1.1	602	98.6	0.3	1.1	1,218
Professional primary/middle	98.6	0.0	1.4	256	98.3	1.3	0.5	239	98.5	0.6	0.9	495
Higher	99.2	0.3	0.5	365	98.8	0.2	1.0	327	99.0	0.2	0.8	692
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39	(97.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	39	98.7	0.0	1.3	78
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	0.1	1.2	1,130	98.6	0.5	0.8	1,060	98.7	0.3	1.0	2,190
No information	98.2	0.6	1.2	208	99.2	0.0	0.8	187	98.7	0.3	1.0	395

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Ethnicity of household head												
Kyrgyz	98.5	0.3	1.3	1,086	99.0	0.6	0.4	1,005	98.7	0.4	0.9	2,092
Russian	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43	(96.6)	(0.0)	(3.4)	53	98.1	0.0	1.9	97
Uzbek	99.4	0.0	0.6	192	97.2	0.0	2.8	153	98.4	0.0	1.6	345
Other ethnicity	98.8	0.0	1.2	55	99.2	0.0	0.8	74	99.0	0.0	1.0	129
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	97.9	0.0	2.1	303	97.5	1.3	1.3	327	97.7	0.7	1.7	631
Second	97.6	0.4	2.0	299	98.3	0.5	1.2	238	97.9	0.5	1.6	537
Middle	99.2	0.2	0.6	292	99.4	0.2	0.4	269	99.3	0.2	0.5	561
Fourth	99.7	0.0	0.3	284	99.6	0.0	0.4	235	99.6	0.0	0.4	520
Richest	99.0	0.5	0.4	198	99.0	0.0	1.0	216	99.0	0.2	0.7	414

[1] MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

[A] The percentage of children out of school are those not attending school and further includes those attending early childhood education

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

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

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**96.5**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**1,338**	**97.4**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**1,248**	**96.9**	**0.5**	**1.4**	**2,587**
Area												
Urban	96.2	1.2	1.2	454	96.0	0.1	1.3	385	96.1	0.7	1.2	840
Rural	96.7	0.3	1.7	884	98.0	0.5	1.2	863	97.3	0.4	1.4	1,747
Region												
Batken	92.9	0.0	5.6	85	92.8	1.3	5.9	87	92.9	0.6	5.7	172
Jalal-Abad	95.3	0.0	2.6	247	96.2	1.0	2.8	199	95.7	0.4	2.7	446
Issyk-Kul	97.7	0.8	0.4	111	98.9	0.0	1.1	113	98.3	0.4	0.7	224
Naryn	99.4	0.0	0.3	77	99.7	0.0	0.0	78	99.5	0.0	0.1	155
Osh	98.6	0.2	0.0	261	99.6	0.0	0.2	315	99.2	0.1	0.1	576
Talas	94.6	0.8	3.3	77	100.0	0.0	0.0	62	97.0	0.4	1.8	139
Chui	96.0	1.5	0.9	211	96.3	0.7	1.8	176	96.2	1.1	1.3	387
Bishkek city	96.9	1.0	1.6	223	95.1	0.0	0.0	179	96.1	0.5	0.9	402
Osh city	94.1	2.2	0.0	47	97.3	1.3	0.0	38	95.5	1.8	0.0	85
Age at beginning of school year												
11	96.4	2.7	0.9	279	98.6	1.2	0.2	254	97.4	2.0	0.6	534
12	98.9	0.3	0.8	300	98.7	0.6	0.7	258	98.8	0.4	0.8	559
13	99.1	0.0	0.9	253	97.7	0.0	2.3	225	98.4	0.0	1.6	478
14	97.3	0.0	2.7	260	97.1	0.0	2.3	268	97.2	0.0	2.5	528
15	90.3	0.0	2.3	246	94.8	0.0	0.7	243	92.5	0.0	1.5	489
Mother's education												
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Basic secondary	96.0	3.0	1.0	102	97.4	0.0	1.5	104	96.7	1.5	1.3	205
Complete secondary	96.5	0.3	1.3	605	97.1	0.7	1.1	592	96.8	0.5	1.2	1,197
Professional primary/middle	96.2	0.7	2.3	293	98.3	0.0	1.3	271	97.2	0.4	1.8	564
Higher	97.3	0.5	0.9	333	97.8	0.2	1.6	268	97.5	0.4	1.2	600
No information[B]	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(97.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	38	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37	98.6	1.4	0.0	75
Has no functional difficulty	96.5	0.5	1.8	979	97.7	0.3	1.3	917	97.1	0.4	1.5	1,896
No information[B]	96.5	0.8	0.8	322	96.0	0.7	1.3	294	96.3	0.8	1.1	616

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Ethnicity of household head												
Kyrgyz	96.3	0.6	1.5	1,055	98.0	0.4	0.9	1,010	97.1	0.5	1.2	2,065
Russian	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	51	(92.4)	(0.0)	(5.2)	46	96.4	0.0	2.5	96
Uzbek	97.2	0.4	1.6	155	97.5	0.0	2.1	141	97.3	0.2	1.8	296
Other ethnicity	96.2	1.2	2.6	79	90.2	2.2	1.3	51	93.8	1.6	2.1	130
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	96.5	0.2	1.9	285	97.7	0.6	1.8	289	97.1	0.4	1.8	574
Second	97.5	0.0	0.7	266	98.9	0.2	0.8	276	98.2	0.1	0.8	542
Middle	95.1	1.0	1.9	253	96.6	0.8	1.9	246	95.9	0.9	1.9	498
Fourth	97.1	0.6	1.3	292	96.5	0.2	1.5	233	96.9	0.5	1.4	525
Richest	96.2	1.4	1.7	243	96.8	0.0	0.0	205	96.5	0.8	0.9	448

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

[B] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

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

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

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and basic secondary school who are underage, at age and overage for grade, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Total	**14.5**	**85.0**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**2,681**	**13.1**	**86.4**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,651**
Sex												
Male	15.9	83.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,416	12.8	86.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,375
Female	12.9	86.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,265	13.4	86.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,277
Area												
Urban	12.3	87.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	849	11.9	87.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	856
Rural	15.5	84.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,833	13.7	85.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,795
Region												
Batken	12.0	87.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	173	9.6	89.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	170
Jalal-Abad	13.8	85.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	451	11.5	88.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	435
Issyk-Kul	9.0	90.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	233	9.7	88.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	236
Naryn	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	149	8.3	91.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	159
Osh	20.9	79.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	604	18.3	81.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	620
Talas	15.8	83.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	127	14.1	85.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	153
Chui	13.9	85.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	449	13.3	85.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	385
Bishkek city	7.2	92.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	381	10.9	88.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	403
Osh city	27.8	70.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	114	16.9	82.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	91
Mother's education												
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Basic secondary	17.5	81.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	236	20.5	78.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	229
Complete secondary	13.2	86.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,203	13.1	86.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,239
Professional primary/middle	14.4	85.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	506	10.1	89.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	556
Higher	15.8	83.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	724	13.0	86.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	609
Grade												
1 (primary)	51.6	48.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	715	na	na	na	na	100.0	na
2 (primary)	2.8	97.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	694	na	na	na	na	100.0	na
3 (primary)	0.0	99.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	657	na	na	na	na	100.0	na
4 (primary)	0.0	98.7	1.2	0.1	100.0	616	na	na	na	na	100.0	na
5 (basic secondary)	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	55.1	44.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	577
6 (basic secondary)	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	5.2	94.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	567
7 (basic secondary)	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	513
8 (basic secondary)	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	0.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	519
9 (basic secondary)	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	0.0	97.4	2.4	0.2	100.0	475

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and basic secondary school who are underage, at age and overage for grade, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	9.5	89.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	73	14.5	84.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	84
Has no functional difficulty	15.1	84.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,225	14.0	85.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,988
No information	11.7	87.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	383	9.7	89.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	579
Ethnicity of household head												
Kyrgyz	13.4	86.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,116	11.5	88.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,109
Russian	10.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88	16.0	84.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
Uzbek	22.4	77.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	352	21.0	78.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	320
Other ethnicity	13.6	84.7	0.8	0.9	100.0	125	17.4	81.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	123
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	15.4	84.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	608	17.0	82.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	612
Second	20.1	79.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	581	11.5	88.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	543
Middle	12.9	86.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	568	13.3	86.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	506
Fourth	12.0	87.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	519	11.6	87.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	545
Richest	10.5	88.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	406	11.2	88.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	445

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

na: not applicable

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

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**88.1**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**10.2**	**366**	**85.3**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**12.7**	**359**	**86.7**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**11.4**	**725**
Area															
Urban	90.7	1.1	0.0	8.2	129	87.3	2.6	0.0	10.1	115	89.1	1.8	0.0	9.1	244
Rural	86.8	2.0	0.0	11.2	237	84.3	1.8	0.0	13.9	244	85.5	1.9	0.0	12.6	482
Region															
Batken	(91.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.0)	18	(90.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(6.7)	24	90.6	1.7	0.0	7.7	42
Jalal-Abad	(91.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	76	(86.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	49	89.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	125
Issyk-Kul	92.9	5.1	0.0	2.1	29	91.1	4.8	0.0	4.1	34	91.9	4.9	0.0	3.1	63
Naryn	95.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	26	(94.2)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(2.8)	19	95.2	1.2	0.0	3.6	44
Osh	(92.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	50	(71.8)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(25.9)	87	79.4	1.5	0.0	19.2	138
Talas	(77.6)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(19.3)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	84.5	2.0	0.0	13.5	35
Chui	73.7	5.4	0.0	20.9	65	85.0	1.7	0.0	13.3	69	79.5	3.5	0.0	17.0	134
Bishkek city	(96.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	66	(95.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(2.1)	49	96.3	1.1	0.0	2.6	115
Osh city	(69.4)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(26.7)	13	(85.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.0)	16	78.0	1.7	0.0	20.3	29
Age at beginning of school year															
16	88.4	3.0	0.0	8.6	184	84.2	3.4	0.0	12.4	214	86.1	3.2	0.0	10.7	398
17	87.9	0.4	0.0	11.7	182	87.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	146	87.5	0.2	0.0	12.3	328
Mother's education															
Pre-school or none/Primary	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	0
Basic secondary	(64.7)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(31.0)	26	(54.6)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(39.0)	31	59.2	5.4	0.0	35.4	58
Complete secondary	84.5	2.3	0.0	13.2	169	84.6	2.0	0.0	13.4	153	84.5	2.2	0.0	13.3	321
Professional primary/middle	91.5	1.6	0.0	6.9	74	90.1	0.6	0.0	9.3	97	90.7	1.0	0.0	8.2	171
Higher	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	78	93.6	2.5	0.0	4.0	68	96.5	1.1	0.0	2.3	145
No information[B]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(92.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.3)	30
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Has no functional difficulty	88.6	1.4	0.0	10.0	234	82.5	2.8	0.0	14.7	241	85.5	2.1	0.0	12.4	475
No information[B]	87.9	2.3	0.0	9.7	121	91.5	0.0	0.0	8.5	113	89.6	1.2	0.0	9.2	234
Ethnicity of household head															
Kyrgyz	94.4	1.7	0.0	3.9	280	92.3	1.9	0.0	5.8	273	93.4	1.8	0.0	4.8	553
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(88.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.2)	30
Uzbek	(68.5)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(30.4)	46	(52.2)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(44.1)	54	59.6	2.5	0.0	37.8	100
Other ethnicity	(57.1)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(39.4)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(62.6)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(35.2)	43
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	85.6	2.3	0.0	12.1	61	72.6	2.2	0.0	25.2	84	78.0	2.3	0.0	19.7	145
Second	83.0	1.7	0.0	15.3	69	91.1	2.0	0.0	6.9	59	86.7	1.8	0.0	11.4	128
Middle	87.2	0.0	0.0	12.8	85	85.4	3.8	0.0	10.8	81	86.3	1.8	0.0	11.8	166
Fourth	90.2	4.4	0.0	5.4	83	84.0	1.7	0.0	14.3	72	87.3	3.1	0.0	9.6	155
Richest	94.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	68	98.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	64	96.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	132

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

[B] Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2]	Total number of children age 13-15 years[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[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 lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 18-20 years[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years[A]
Total	**97.6**	**631**	**99.2**	**1495**	**99.3**	**576**	**97.2**	**489**	**98.9**	**875**	**86.8**	**954**
Sex												
Male	104.5	317	99.0	759	99.0	302	89.2	246	99.0	438	89.1	429
Female	90.7	314	99.5	736	99.6	273	105.2	243	98.9	438	84.9	525
Area												
Urban	99.0	195	99.5	488	99.1	188	88.0	159	99.3	421	91.2	392
Rural	97.0	435	99.1	1007	99.4	387	101.6	330	98.6	454	83.8	562
Region												
Batken	97.4	36	100.0	96	(90.7)	31	(134.1)	24	98.2	53	96.8	60
Jalal-Abad	108.8	101	97.1	260	100.0	87	99.2	91	98.5	112	86.7	153
Issyk-Kul	97.5	60	99.7	125	100.0	55	103.3	49	100.0	46	95.6	45
Naryn	91.1	37	100.0	88	100.0	36	122.2	26	96.8	22	88.9	27
Osh	94.9	151	100.0	331	100.0	133	(111.1)	96	99.2	160	75.4	230
Talas	(89.1)	36	98.4	76	100.0	40	(113.0)	26	97.7	15	(95.7)	29
Chui	105.0	96	100.0	220	98.7	86	79.5	83	96.9	144	83.1	120
Bishkek city	83.9	94	99.1	250	100.0	91	66.0	81	100.0	275	96.5	242
Osh city	(119.6)	19	100.0	48	(100.0)	17	(113.8)	15	100.0	48	75.8	48
Mother's education												
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	4	(*)	6	(*)	7	(*)	1	na	0	na	0
Basic secondary	(74.1)	57	100.0	120	100.0	60	(115.1)	33	na	0	na	0
Complete secondary	93.1	291	99.3	708	99.1	256	108.8	231	na	0	na	0
Professional primary/middle	100.4	134	99.0	320	99.5	115	80.6	118	na	0	na	0
Higher	113.3	144	98.9	336	99.1	138	86.4	102	na	0	na	0
No information[B]	na	0	(*)	5	na	0	(*)	3	98.9	875	86.8	954
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	143.5	15	(100.0)	48	100.0	14	202.6	12	na	0	na	0
Has no functional difficulty	98.8	504	99.1	1046	99.4	469	101.0	314	na	0	na	0
No information[B]	86.2	112	99.4	401	98.8	93	82.1	163	98.9	875	86.8	954
Ethnicity of household head												
Kyrgyz	101.7	482	99.3	1183	99.4	453	100.1	385	98.7	631	94.0	697
Russian	(57.1)	32	100.0	66	100.0	26	66.7	23	(100.0)	46	(96.7)	39
Uzbek	97.9	83	97.8	167	98.2	68	(108.0)	51	99.2	148	63.2	183
Other ethnicity	(76.6)	33	100.0	78	(100.0)	30	(64.9)	31	100.0	51	(57.2)	36
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	82.6	155	100.0	328	98.7	138	116.0	91	96.1	138	77.6	166
Second	111.1	124	99.6	307	98.5	114	93.8	105	99.7	139	85.4	175
Middle	107.6	121	98.5	303	99.4	97	104.2	100	99.1	164	81.4	180
Fourth	100.6	127	98.8	292	100.0	129	98.3	101	99.6	171	89.2	187
Richest	88.5	104	99.1	265	100.0	98	73.8	93	99.4	263	96.2	247

[1] MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)
[2] MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)
[3] MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school
[4] MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)
[5] MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)
[6] MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

[B] Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years 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: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
Total[3]	**98.7**	**98.7**	**98.7**	**1.00**	**97.4**	**96.5**	**96.9**	**1.01**	**85.3**	**88.1**	**86.7**	**0.97**
Area												
Urban	98.9	99.1	99.0	1.00	96.0	96.2	96.1	1.00	87.3	90.7	89.1	0.96
Rural	98.6	98.5	98.5	1.00	98.0	96.7	97.3	1.01	84.3	86.8	85.5	0.97
Region												
Batken	92.8	90.8	91.9	1.02	92.8	92.9	92.9	1.00	90.4	91.0	90.6	0.99
Jalal-Abad	98.3	100.0	99.3	0.98	96.2	95.3	95.7	1.01	86.7	91.3	89.5	0.95
Issyk-Kul	99.3	98.8	99.1	1.00	98.9	97.7	98.3	1.01	91.1	92.9	91.9	0.98
Naryn	99.3	99.5	99.4	1.00	99.7	99.4	99.5	1.00	94.2	95.8	95.2	0.98
Osh	99.0	98.9	99.0	1.00	99.6	98.6	99.2	1.01	71.8	92.5	79.4	0.78
Talas	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	94.6	97.0	1.06	97.0	77.6	84.5	1.25
Chui	98.8	98.2	98.5	1.01	96.3	96.0	96.2	1.00	85.0	73.7	79.5	1.15
Bishkek city	100.0	99.5	99.7	1.00	95.1	96.9	96.1	0.98	95.4	96.9	96.3	0.98
Osh city	100.0	98.3	99.1	1.02	97.3	94.1	95.5	1.03	85.0	69.4	78.0	1.22
Mother's education												
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na
Basic secondary	99.0	97.8	98.3	1.01	97.4	96.0	96.7	1.01	54.6	64.7	59.2	0.84
Complete secondary	98.7	98.5	98.6	1.00	97.1	96.5	96.8	1.01	84.6	84.5	84.5	1.00
Professional primary/middle	98.3	98.6	98.5	1.00	98.3	96.2	97.2	1.02	90.1	91.5	90.7	0.98
Higher	98.8	99.2	99.0	1.00	97.8	97.3	97.5	1.00	93.6	99.1	96.5	0.94
No information[A]	na	na	na	na	20.6	37.4	27.8	0.55	89.8	94.2	92.7	0.95
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(97.3)	(100.0)	(98.7)	0.97	(100.0)	(97.2)	(98.6)	1.03	(81.5)	(80.2)	(80.7)	1.02
Has no functional difficulty	98.6	98.7	98.7	1.00	97.7	96.5	97.1	1.01	82.5	88.6	85.5	0.93
No information[A]	99.2	98.2	98.7	1.01	96.0	96.5	96.3	1.00	91.5	87.9	89.6	1.04
Ethnicity of household head												
Kyrgyz	99.0	98.5	98.7	1.01	98.0	96.3	97.1	1.02	92.3	94.4	93.4	0.98
Russian	(96.6)	(100.0)	(98.1)	0.97	(92.4)	(100.0)	(96.4)	0.92	(91.8)	(85.2)	(88.8)	1.08
Uzbek	97.2	99.4	98.4	0.98	97.5	97.2	97.3	1.00	52.2	68.5	59.6	0.76
Other ethnicity	99.2	98.8	99.0	1.00	90.2	96.2	93.8	0.94	71.8	57.1	62.6	1.26
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	97.5	97.9	97.7	1.00	97.7	96.5	97.1	1.01	72.6	85.6	78.0	0.85
Second	98.3	97.6	97.9	1.01	98.9	97.5	98.2	1.02	91.1	83.0	86.7	1.10
Middle	99.4	99.2	99.3	1.00	96.6	95.1	95.9	1.02	85.4	87.2	86.3	0.98
Fourth	99.6	99.7	99.6	1.00	96.5	97.1	96.9	0.99	84.0	90.2	87.3	0.93
Richest	99.0	99.0	99.0	1.00	96.8	96.2	96.5	1.01	98.1	94.2	96.1	1.04
Parity indices												
Wealth Poorest/Richest[1]	98.4	98.9	98.7	1.00	100.9	100.3	100.6	1.01	74.0	90.8	81.2	0.81
Area Rural/Urban[2]	99.6	99.4	99.5	1.00	102.2	100.5	101.3	1.02	96.6	95.7	96.0	1.01

[1] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[2] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[3] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years 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

8.3 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.[104] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[105]

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.[106] 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 and ethnic group.[107]

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).[108]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

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, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

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Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	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]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				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	**98.9**	**4,883**	**90.8**	**96.1**	**83.3**	**75.4**	**78.5**	**84.6**	**4,829**
Sex									
Male	99.0	2,557	90.5	96.6	84.2	76.6	80.4	84.6	2,532
Female	98.7	2,327	91.1	95.5	82.2	74.1	76.3	84.5	2,297
Area									
Urban	98.9	1,573	90.3	92.4	76.6	71.1	79.6	89.9	1,557
Rural	98.9	3,310	91.0	97.8	86.4	77.5	77.9	82.0	3,272
Region									
Batken	93.5	350	70.8	99.8	97.5	89.5	87.9	90.2	327
Jalal-Abad	97.9	804	88.7	96.0	73.9	68.5	60.2	86.9	787
Issyk-Kul	99.5	404	84.0	99.1	88.2	81.2	75.9	91.3	402
Naryn	100.0	285	97.0	98.6	92.3	87.4	74.7	94.1	285
Osh	100.0	1,127	99.0	98.6	96.5	80.3	86.9	67.4	1,127
Talas	99.7	263	94.2	98.3	74.1	61.6	70.3	88.8	262
Chui	98.6	743	87.0	96.2	78.5	74.8	79.9	83.0	733
Bishkek city	100.0	732	92.5	87.4	76.3	75.7	84.7	97.5	732
Osh city	99.2	175	92.5	94.2	50.2	37.1	81.5	89.7	173
Age at beginning of school year									
6	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
7	99.5	706	83.1	94.4	80.8	73.7	76.9	84.2	703
8	99.8	679	92.8	98.1	83.7	74.2	84.9	85.1	678
9	99.9	632	87.6	97.5	87.4	81.2	83.4	85.7	632
10	97.9	660	89.9	97.4	85.2	77.5	83.0	84.4	646
11	99.7	568	95.5	96.1	81.2	71.7	80.6	86.0	566
12	99.2	594	93.5	95.8	85.5	76.3	72.4	83.0	589
13	99.6	536	91.3	93.4	78.2	71.6	70.8	82.4	534
14	94.8	496	95.5	95.4	83.1	76.1	72.5	85.5	470
School attendance[A]									
Pre-school	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	100.0	2,320	87.3	96.5	83.7	75.6	81.0	84.2	2,320
Basic secondary	100.0	2,480	94.2	95.7	82.9	75.2	76.6	84.9	2,480
Complete secondary	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Out-of-school	(0.0)	54	na	na	na	na	na	na	0

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	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]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				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									
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Basic secondary	98.6	450	88.4	95.4	75.7	64.3	81.9	69.1	444
Complete secondary	98.9	2,258	91.8	96.8	86.4	76.3	74.8	81.5	2,234
Professional primary/middle	99.1	982	89.3	94.6	81.7	76.7	79.9	90.0	973
Higher	98.7	1,154	90.6	96.1	80.9	76.7	83.5	92.8	1,139
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	97.7	467	86.6	97.4	81.6	76.9	61.7	84.7	457
Has no functional difficulty	99.0	4,416	91.2	95.9	83.4	75.2	80.2	84.5	4,372
Mother's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	99.3	154	91.1	99.0	90.6	84.7	66.3	80.3	153
Has no functional difficulty	98.8	3,872	91.2	96.0	83.3	76.1	80.5	85.2	3,825
No information	99.3	857	88.5	96.1	81.7	70.8	71.7	82.3	851
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	98.9	3,899	90.5	95.7	83.8	76.1	78.2	86.4	3,858
Russian	98.8	165	90.2	94.6	72.8	68.1	86.7	93.2	163
Uzbek	98.6	587	95.3	98.1	83.3	71.9	78.3	71.3	579
Other ethnicity	98.9	232	84.7	97.8	81.3	77.0	78.1	81.0	229
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.8	1,139	89.6	99.3	89.9	77.2	74.5	80.4	1,114
Second	99.3	1,033	90.5	96.8	84.3	75.0	80.1	74.3	1,026
Middle	98.5	978	91.4	96.1	82.4	75.9	78.0	87.4	963
Fourth	99.6	950	91.3	95.3	82.4	77.2	79.4	91.2	947
Richest	99.5	783	91.3	91.4	74.4	70.5	81.4	92.4	779

[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] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	**42.9**	**4,829**	**95.1**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**3.4**	**8.5**	**9.7**	**2,071**	**34.4**	**200**
Sex											
Male	44.1	2,532	95.6	3.0	1.6	2.5	6.4	7.0	1,116	(20.3)	78
Female	41.6	2,297	94.6	4.0	3.9	4.5	11.1	12.8	955	43.4	122
Area											
Urban	48.9	1,557	96.2	1.0	2.9	3.7	8.6	10.1	762	(35.0)	77
Rural	40.0	3,272	94.5	4.8	2.5	3.3	8.5	9.4	1,309	34.0	124
Region											
Batken	23.5	327	86.7	3.1	4.4	0.7	12.1	15.8	77	(*)	12
Jalal-Abad	34.7	787	92.9	12.0	2.4	3.5	9.1	10.8	273	(*)	29
Issyk-Kul	2.6	402	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	1
Naryn	30.4	285	91.3	2.6	2.4	1.1	14.7	15.3	87	(*)	13
Osh	56.7	1,127	97.7	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	639	(*)	14
Talas	45.3	262	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.4	3.6	119	(*)	4
Chui	41.6	733	85.6	2.8	8.0	13.1	26.5	31.1	305	(15.6)	95
Bishkek city	64.4	732	99.2	0.5	0.0	1.2	5.6	5.6	471	(*)	26
Osh city	52.4	173	100.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	4.8	4.8	91	(*)	4
Age at beginning of school year											
6	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	–	0
7	41.5	703	94.9	2.2	0.4	1.1	6.3	6.7	292	(*)	20
8	40.3	678	91.3	8.0	7.5	8.5	12.7	13.9	273	(*)	38
9	38.2	632	93.4	1.7	3.0	6.7	7.8	8.0	242	(*)	19
10	47.7	646	96.1	1.2	2.8	2.0	7.1	9.9	308	(*)	30
11	41.0	566	97.0	5.8	2.4	1.3	7.5	9.4	232	(*)	22
12	50.2	589	97.0	3.6	1.6	3.0	6.0	7.6	296	(*)	22
13	37.0	534	93.2	2.7	1.5	3.9	13.2	13.5	197	(*)	27
14	48.8	470	97.8	2.6	1.9	1.2	9.5	9.5	229	(*)	22
School attendance											
Pre-school	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	–	0
Primary	41.0	2,320	93.7	3.4	3.2	4.8	8.5	9.2	952	(46.3)	88
Basic secondary	44.7	2,480	96.3	3.5	2.2	2.3	8.7	10.2	1,107	25.0	113
Complete secondary	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Out-of-school	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Mother's education											
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	–	0
Basic secondary	43.4	444	89.7	7.5	10.3	12.8	19.3	21.7	192	(*)	42
Complete secondary	43.8	2,234	96.3	3.9	2.0	2.1	7.1	8.4	980	(35.3)	82
Professional primary/middle	43.3	973	94.5	1.5	2.5	4.1	6.7	7.8	421	(*)	33
Higher	41.6	1,139	95.6	2.6	1.2	1.9	8.9	9.2	474	(42.9)	44
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	49.3	457	92.7	9.4	4.2	9.3	12.8	14.9	225	(*)	34
Has no functional difficulty	42.2	4,372	95.4	2.7	2.5	2.7	8.0	9.0	1,846	37.3	167
Mother's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	61.4	153	(98.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(12.3)	(12.3)	94	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	42.6	3,825	95.2	3.5	2.9	3.5	8.3	9.3	1,631	37.6	152
No information	40.7	851	93.8	4.1	2.4	3.4	8.7	10.5	346	(24.5)	36
Ethnicity of household head											
Kyrgyz	42.5	3,858	95.8	4.0	2.9	3.1	7.1	8.4	1,642	38.7	138
Russian	43.3	163	(88.4)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(6.9)	(21.5)	(21.5)	71	(*)	15
Uzbek	44.6	579	96.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	8.1	8.1	258	(*)	21
Other ethnicity	43.9	229	(85.6)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(12.7)	(24.7)	(25.9)	100	(*)	26
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	43.0	1,114	93.7	8.4	3.9	3.9	6.1	6.8	479	(*)	33
Second	38.2	1,026	97.3	2.1	2.2	1.0	7.4	9.3	392	(*)	36
Middle	45.2	963	93.1	2.0	3.3	4.3	10.3	11.5	436	(17.6)	50
Fourth	37.3	947	94.3	2.5	1.9	4.5	11.5	12.1	353	(37.7)	43
Richest	52.8	779	97.7	1.4	1.6	3.3	8.1	9.4	411	(*)	39

[1] MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

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 that cell or in the denominator

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 and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	**57.4**	**4,883**	**96.2**	**4,645**	**99.2**	**4,829**	**75.9**	**4,592**	**76.3**	**4,789**
Sex										
Male	54.9	2,557	96.0	2,385	99.1	2,532	75.4	2,362	78.1	2,510
Female	60.3	2,327	96.4	2,259	99.2	2,297	76.5	2,230	74.3	2,279
Area										
Urban	73.0	1,573	95.4	1,480	99.5	1557	66.2	1,465	78.0	1,549
Rural	50.0	3,310	96.5	3,164	99.0	3,272	80.5	3,128	75.5	3,241
Region										
Batken	62.5	350	98.6	335	99.5	327	87.2	313	75.2	326
Jalal-Abad	36.8	804	95.8	755	99.0	787	80.8	738	79.4	779
Issyk-Kul	65.0	404	89.8	404	99.8	402	87.4	402	68.5	401
Naryn	54.2	285	99.4	280	100.0	285	82.2	280	82.8	285
Osh	53.8	1,127	98.6	1,110	99.0	1,127	70.6	1,110	77.9	1,116
Talas	52.7	263	99.0	263	100.0	262	89.4	262	66.3	262
Chui	49.0	743	92.4	669	97.6	733	68.0	659	73.4	715
Bishkek city	87.7	732	97.1	664	100.0	732	74.4	664	81.0	732
Osh city	70.0	175	94.2	164	99.7	173	46.4	163	69.0	173
Age at beginning of school year										
6	(*)	12	(*)	12	(*)	11	(*)	11	(*)	11
7	56.4	706	91.6	667	97.1	703	68.9	663	92.0	682
8	51.1	679	97.5	645	99.4	678	74.3	643	96.5	673
9	57.7	632	96.4	587	98.3	632	74.5	587	88.2	621
10	57.6	660	98.0	641	99.7	646	81.9	627	80.0	644
11	60.7	568	97.5	545	100.0	566	76.2	543	72.2	566
12	60.6	594	98.3	567	99.7	589	76.4	563	67.6	588
13	64.0	536	96.1	511	100.0	534	76.1	510	52.9	534
14	52.6	496	94.0	469	100.0	470	81.2	444	45.7	470
School attendance										
Pre-school	(*)	19	(*)	18	(*)	19	(*)	18	(*)	9
Primary	54.8	2,320	96.0	2,189	98.8	2,320	74.9	2,189	90.5	2,293
Basic secondary	60.0	2,480	97.1	2,384	99.9	2,480	77.2	2,384	63.5	2,478
Complete secondary	(*)	10	(*)	2	(*)	10	(*)	2	(*)	10
Out-of-school	(52.7)	54	(86.6)	52	na	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0

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 and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Mother's education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	39	(*)	39	(*)	39	(*)	39	(*)	39
Basic secondary	43.8	450	93.9	414	98.7	444	66.6	408	75.4	438
Complete secondary	46.0	2,258	96.5	2,162	99.4	2,234	80.4	2,140	73.9	2,220
Professional primary/middle	70.1	982	95.5	932	98.2	973	73.4	923	76.5	955
Higher	74.9	11,54	96.8	1,098	99.8	1,139	72.5	1,083	80.9	1,137
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	50.6	467	91.2	426	96.6	457	72.0	416	73.4	441
Has no functional difficulty	58.2	4,416	96.7	42,19	99.5	4,372	76.3	4,176	76.6	4,348
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	51.9	154	94.0	148	100.0	153	90.0	147	73.1	153
Has no functional difficulty	58.4	3,872	96.3	3,670	99.2	3,825	75.1	3,622	78.5	3,794
No information	54.0	857	96.3	827	99.0	851	76.9	823	66.8	842
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	58.3	3,899	96.0	3,723	99.2	3,858	81.7	3,684	75.6	3,827
Russian	93.6	165	99.3	151	98.7	163	99.3	149	86.5	161
Uzbek	44.2	587	98.1	564	99.8	579	42.4	555	77.4	578
Other ethnicity	50.1	232	92.4	207	97.4	229	46.0	204	77.8	223
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	46.7	1,139	97.7	1,103	98.7	1,114	84.8	1,079	74.3	1,100
Second	42.4	1,033	95.2	970	99.0	1,026	75.9	962	77.4	1,016
Middle	53.3	978	95.3	946	98.8	963	74.4	932	70.4	952
Fourth	69.6	950	95.4	900	99.6	947	77.0	897	79.5	943
Richest	83.4	783	97.3	726	99.9	779	63.4	722	81.1	778

[1] MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home
[2] MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home
[3] MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages
[4] MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

na: not applicable
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
( ) – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

8.4 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).[109] 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.[110]

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.[111]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[112] 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.[113] 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.

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[113] 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.

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, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of reading, as well as 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 by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
Total[1]	**76.8**	**73.6**	**65.2**	**55.8**	**2,385**	**82.3**	**78.9**	**69.6**	**60.1**	**2,259**	**79.5**	**76.2**	**67.3**	**57.9**	**0.0**	**4,645**
Area																
Urban	83.4	78.9	71.8	65.6	791	88.9	80.1	73.7	67.9	690	86.0	79.5	72.6	66.7	0.0	1,480
Rural	73.6	71.0	61.9	51.0	1,595	79.4	78.4	67.8	56.6	1,570	76.4	74.7	64.8	53.8	0.1	3,164
Region																
Batken	84.5	74.8	70.8	64	171	83.9	76.3	77.6	67	164	84.2	75.6	74.1	66	0.0	335
Jalal-Abad	73.8	63.7	53.6	47	429	81.3	85.0	57.8	54	326	77.0	72.9	55.4	50	0.3	755
Issyk-Kul	75.9	77.4	68.5	59	196	83.7	82.9	76.2	71	207	79.9	80.2	72.5	65	0.0	404
Naryn	78.9	69.0	47.1	41	145	79.1	66.6	45.7	37	136	79.0	67.9	46.4	39	0.0	280
Osh	63.4	76.8	70.6	50	534	76.8	81.9	75.4	59	577	70.4	79.4	73.1	55	0.0	1,110
Talas	87.8	85.3	73.7	67	132	84.1	88.3	68.3	64	131	86.0	86.8	71.0	65	0.0	263
Chui	76.1	65.1	50.9	47	325	82.4	65.2	63.7	50	344	79.3	65.1	57.5	49	0.0	669
Bishkek city	91.0	80.3	81.5	75	366	90.4	80.8	77.9	73	298	90.7	80.5	79.8	74	0.0	664
Osh city	84.4	86.4	72.3	69	87	91.0	86.2	79.2	76	77	87.5	86.3	75.5	72	0.0	164
Age at beginning of school year																
6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
7	33.9	28.2	17.8	14.0	315	47.3	43.9	29.1	23.5	352	41.0	36.5	23.7	19.0	0.0	667
8-9[2]	71.4	70.6	56.7	43.0	664	79.1	76.4	65.5	52.6	568	74.9	73.3	60.8	47.4	0.0	1,232
8	68.7	68.4	54.6	36.4	318	74.9	73.5	60.6	49.4	326	71.8	71.0	57.6	43.0	0.0	645
9	73.8	72.7	58.7	49.0	346	84.8	80.5	72.2	56.9	241	78.3	75.9	64.3	52.3	0.0	587
10	84.8	79.3	65.9	56.3	321	89.4	91.7	79.3	71.8	320	87.1	85.5	72.5	64.0	0.0	641
11	94.0	87.1	78.5	72.4	276	88.2	89.4	79.9	68.2	269	91.1	88.2	79.2	70.3	0.0	545
12	83.7	83.9	78.8	70.8	293	96.4	86.8	84.3	73.9	274	89.9	85.3	81.5	72.3	0.4	567
13	91.1	88.7	88.2	77.3	278	93.8	92.1	79.3	73.1	234	92.3	90.3	84.1	75.4	0.0	511
14	94.1	89.3	92.9	84.9	234	97.6	87.0	89.1	79.6	235	95.9	88.1	91.0	82.3	0.0	469
School attendance																
Pre-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Primary	62.5	58.4	45.5	35.7	1,127	71.1	69.2	55.6	45.8	1,062	66.6	63.6	50.4	40.6	0.0	2,189
Grade 1	21.5	18.2	8.7	7.5	184	37.9	36.0	26.1	22.4	155	29.0	26.3	16.7	14.3	0.0	339
Grade 2-3[3]	66.5	62.8	48.1	35.1	600	72.0	66.0	53.5	42.2	609	69.3	64.4	50.8	38.7	0.0	1,209
Grade 2	55.5	53.2	39.5	28.0	295	61.7	54.4	41.1	29.8	309	58.6	53.8	40.3	28.9	0.0	604
Grade 3	77.2	72.0	56.5	42.1	305	82.6	77.9	66.4	55.0	300	79.9	74.9	61.4	48.5	0.0	605
Grade 4	77.4	72.4	60.7	51.8	343	86.5	92.8	75.1	65.5	298	81.6	81.9	67.4	58.1	0.0	641
Basic secondary	90.1	87.5	83.2	74.0	1,230	93.1	88.3	83.1	73.4	1,154	91.5	87.9	83.1	73.7	0.1	2,384
Grade 5	91.5	89.9	79.6	68.8	312	89.2	86.8	78.3	71.5	274	90.4	88.5	79.0	70.0	0.0	586
Grade 6	94.6	88.4	82.2	75.1	293	90.3	90.5	82.6	69.0	299	92.4	89.5	82.4	72.0	0.0	592
Grade 7	82.1	82.0	74.9	70.9	261	97.1	84.0	82.6	72.3	224	89.0	82.9	78.5	71.5	0.5	485
Grade 8	93.0	91.9	93.4	81.6	274	94.0	92.9	85.8	78.0	236	93.5	92.4	89.9	80.0	0.0	510
Grade 9	(84.7)	(79.0)	(91.9)	(74.5)	90	100.0	85.6	90.7	81.6	120	93.4	82.8	91.2	78.6	0.0	210
Complete secondary +	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(94.7)	(94.7)	(77.5)	(77.5)	(0.0)	52
Mother's education																
Pre-school or none/Primary	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Basic secondary	62.4	65.0	59.8	42.3	191	80.5	72.4	65.0	59.8	223	72.1	69.0	62.6	51.7	0.0	414
Complete secondary	73.1	69.6	63.3	51.2	1,093	82.5	82.5	67.2	59.2	1,069	77.8	76.0	65.2	55.2	0.0	2,162
Professional primary/middle	83.0	74.7	64.8	58.4	488	79.3	74.7	71.7	60.8	444	81.2	74.7	68.1	59.6	0.0	932
Higher	82.7	82.5	70.1	65.9	599	85.9	77.4	74.6	61.7	498	84.1	80.2	72.1	64.0	0.2	1,098
Child's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	55.2	51.0	35.6	31.5	221	82.8	73.9	60.0	54.1	205	68.5	62.0	47.3	42.3	0.0	426
Has no functional difficulty	79.0	75.9	68.2	58.3	2,164	82.2	79.4	70.5	60.7	2,055	80.6	77.6	69.3	59.4	0.1	4,219

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
Mother's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	(69.3)	(59.5)	(50.8)	(38.7)	90	(71.1)	(69.0)	(62.7)	(50.8)	58	70.0	63.2	55.5	43.4	0.0	148
Has no functional difficulty	76.0	73.9	65.4	56.0	1,885	81.9	79.0	69.5	59.7	1,785	78.9	76.4	67.4	57.8	0.0	3,670
No information	82.5	75.5	67.4	58.7	410	85.3	80.0	70.8	63.2	417	83.9	77.8	69.1	61.0	0.3	827
Ethnicity of household head																
Kyrgyz	80.4	75.4	67.5	59.4	1,901	82.1	78.8	70.1	60.1	1,822	81.2	77.0	68.8	59.7	0.1	3,723
Russian	(88.1)	(85.0)	(81.4)	(78.2)	74	(92.7)	(77.5)	(82.4)	(73.5)	77	90.4	81.1	81.9	75.8	0.0	151
Uzbek	52.1	64.5	51.0	31.1	301	81.6	82.1	64.4	57.0	263	65.9	72.7	57.3	43.2	0.0	564
Other ethnicity	75.9	60.8	52.6	46.3	110	(79.9)	(74.8)	(64.6)	(59.2)	97	77.7	67.4	58.2	52.3	0.0	207
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	64.6	66.3	59.6	47.5	538	79.2	77.3	68.6	58.5	565	72.1	71.9	64.2	53.1	0.0	1,103
Second	69.1	74.4	64.4	49.8	503	73.5	80.6	65.7	54.5	466	71.2	77.4	65.1	52.1	0.0	970
Middle	80.0	66.0	57.8	49.4	486	86.8	77.9	70.3	56.7	460	83.3	71.8	63.9	52.9	0.0	946
Fourth	83.1	76.6	66.4	59.3	487	82.5	76.2	67.3	61.5	413	82.9	76.4	66.8	60.3	0.2	900
Richest	92.6	89.3	82.4	80.0	371	92.6	83.9	78.0	73.0	355	92.6	86.7	80.2	76.6	0.0	726

[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

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 by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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]	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		
Total[1]	**81.4**	**85.3**	**71.4**	**60.1**	**49.3**	**2,385**	**82.9**	**88.0**	**74.7**	**65.3**	**53.5**	**2,259**	**82.1**	**86.6**	**73.0**	**62.6**	**51.3**	**4,645**
Area																		
Urban	85.3	89.9	74.1	68.6	56.3	791	85.8	88.6	77.1	66.5	56.7	690	85.6	89.3	75.5	67.6	56.4	1,480
Rural	79.4	83.0	70.0	55.8	45.8	1,595	81.7	87.7	73.7	64.8	52.2	1,570	80.5	85.3	71.8	60.3	49.0	3,164
Region																		
Batken	84.8	86.8	89.3	82.1	65.6	171	77.3	88.6	88.8	86.0	67.9	164	81.2	87.7	89.1	84.0	66.7	335
Jalal-Abad	76.5	77.6	56.4	38.7	31.6	429	82.8	83.2	72.7	66.4	57.8	326	79.2	80.0	63.5	50.6	42.9	755
Issyk-Kul	79.4	77.6	71.5	67.9	49.5	196	77.8	80.6	80.6	72.3	59.3	207	78.5	79.2	76.1	70.1	54.5	404
Naryn	74.2	81.6	64.2	50.7	40.4	145	80.3	84.4	62.2	54.8	42.4	136	77.2	82.9	63.2	52.7	41.4	280
Osh	80.0	88.5	72.7	59.5	47.8	534	84.9	93.3	72.2	64.1	50.5	577	82.6	91.0	72.4	61.9	49.2	1,110
Talas	86.2	85.3	76.1	48.0	45.0	132	91.5	93.0	84.6	58.3	53.7	131	88.9	89.1	80.3	53.1	49.3	263
Chui	78.8	82.9	71.4	61.8	52.2	325	80.0	84.3	68.8	54.6	40.1	344	79.4	83.6	70.1	58.1	46.0	669
Bishkek city	93.7	95.9	78.9	78.6	66.5	366	87.7	91.4	78.6	70.0	62.2	298	91.0	93.9	78.8	74.7	64.5	664
Osh city	74.1	88.6	74.1	57.3	50.6	87	79.0	86.5	73.4	67.9	58.2	77	76.4	87.6	73.8	62.3	54.2	164
Age at beginning of school year																		
6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
7	27.8	35.9	24.6	29.0	7.1	315	32.5	53.3	38.6	33.4	11.9	352	30.3	45.1	32.0	31.3	9.6	667
8-9[2]	73.5	83.5	66.2	52.1	36.9	664	82.4	89.5	73.3	62.7	47.5	568	77.6	86.3	69.5	57.0	41.8	1,232
8	70.2	78.3	55.1	43.9	27.2	318	79.4	86.7	61.6	53.8	37.9	326	74.9	82.6	58.4	48.9	32.6	645
9	76.5	88.3	76.5	59.7	45.9	346	86.5	93.3	89.1	74.8	60.6	241	80.6	90.4	81.7	65.9	52.0	587
10	96.6	94.6	77.2	58.2	52.7	321	93.1	93.5	86.5	70.0	62.8	320	94.8	94.0	81.8	64.1	57.7	641
11	97.5	96.8	84.9	72.1	65.1	276	97.8	96.9	76.9	66.4	59.5	269	97.6	96.8	81.0	69.3	62.3	545
12	94.9	99.2	83.5	68.7	59.9	293	97.5	97.2	91.8	78.7	73.6	274	96.2	98.3	87.5	73.5	66.5	567
13	98.9	97.8	87.8	86.0	79.4	278	96.9	98.1	82.3	80.3	68.3	234	98.0	98.0	85.3	83.4	74.3	511
14	100.0	99.6	91.4	72.4	69.4	234	99.6	99.2	87.3	83.3	74.2	235	99.8	99.4	89.3	77.9	71.8	469
School attendance																		
Pre-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Primary	63.5	71.3	55.4	45.6	30.4	1,127	67.7	78.3	64.0	53.3	37.3	1,062	65.5	74.7	59.6	49.3	33.7	2,189
Grade 1	22.5	23.8	16.0	19.8	4.1	184	30.1	51.8	33.1	26.6	9.9	155	26.0	36.6	23.8	22.9	6.7	339
Grade 2-3[3]	60.6	73.3	55.4	44.4	26.0	600	67.0	77.7	60.4	52.7	34.2	609	63.8	75.5	57.9	48.6	30.1	1209
Grade 2	45.3	63.3	44.7	36.1	14.5	295	44.6	62.5	44.2	42.3	15.3	309	44.9	62.9	44.4	39.3	14.9	604
Grade 3	75.3	82.9	65.8	52.4	37.1	305	90.1	93.3	77.1	63.4	53.6	300	82.7	88.0	71.4	57.9	45.3	605
Grade 4	90.6	93.5	76.4	61.6	52.1	343	88.7	93.3	87.5	68.2	58.0	298	89.7	93.4	81.6	64.7	54.9	641
Basic secondary	97.8	98.1	86.4	73.3	66.7	1,230	97.4	97.5	84.8	76.4	68.0	1,154	97.6	97.8	85.6	74.8	67.3	2,384
Grade 5	98.9	97.2	87.1	66.9	62.7	312	94.6	95.5	81.2	70.7	63.7	274	96.9	96.4	84.4	68.6	63.2	586
Grade 6	96.9	98.7	83.0	75.9	64.2	293	97.7	98.0	85.5	72.8	65.1	299	97.3	98.3	84.3	74.4	64.7	592
Grade 7	94.6	97.3	86.5	72.4	67.0	261	96.8	97.2	85.2	76.5	67.7	224	95.6	97.3	85.9	74.3	67.3	485
Grade 8	99.8	99.0	88.0	82.5	76.1	274	99.6	98.5	82.7	86.2	73.7	236	99.7	98.8	85.6	84.2	75.0	510
Grade 9	100.0	98.8	89.3	61.3	58.7	90	100.0	100.0	93.9	78.8	74.6	120	100.0	99.5	91.9	71.3	67.8	210
Complete secondary +	na	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(95.5)	(97.2)	(84.4)	(80.8)	(75.9)	52
Mother's education																		
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Basic secondary	72.5	77.7	59.3	46.7	43.7	191	79.0	83.9	62.7	49.4	37.4	223	76.0	81.0	61.1	48.2	40.3	414
Complete secondary	80.9	81.7	70.8	59.6	48.7	1,093	83.8	88.9	75.1	66.0	54.0	1,069	82.3	85.3	72.9	62.8	51.3	2,162
Professional primary/middle	85.3	89.2	67.8	63.2	49.9	488	78.8	86.0	72.3	60.5	49.0	444	82.2	87.7	69.9	61.9	49.5	932
Higher	81.5	90.9	78.8	62.8	51.9	599	87.1	88.9	83.5	74.5	65.8	498	84.0	90.0	80.9	68.1	58.2	1,098

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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]	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	63.2	76.8	48.0	34.6	23.6	221	75.0	83.4	76.0	68.7	55.7	205	68.9	80.0	61.5	51.0	39.0	426
Has no functional difficulty	83.3	86.2	73.8	62.7	51.9	2,164	83.7	88.4	74.6	65.0	53.3	2,055	83.5	87.3	74.2	63.8	52.6	4,219
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	(89.4)	(80.0)	(70.1)	(55.9)	(45.7)	90	(80.7)	(89.7)	(81.8)	(54.9)	(51.5)	58	86.0	83.8	74.7	55.5	47.9	148
Has no functional difficulty	80.1	85.3	71.5	60.3	49.4	1,885	82.0	87.6	76.0	66.7	54.7	1,785	81.0	86.4	73.7	63.4	52.0	3,670
No information	85.4	86.4	71.0	60.0	49.4	410	87.2	89.4	68.3	61.0	48.9	417	86.3	87.9	69.7	60.5	49.1	827
Ethnicity of household head																		
Kyrgyz	83.6	86.7	73.8	61.9	50.9	1,901	82.6	87.8	74.7	67.4	55.8	1,822	83.1	87.3	74.2	64.6	53.3	3,723
Russian	(91.6)	(90.0)	(83.6)	(76.1)	(70.0)	74	(90.4)	(85.0)	(85.1)	(60.7)	(57.3)	77	91.0	87.4	84.4	68.2	63.5	151
Uzbek	64.3	75.9	53.6	41.7	28.3	301	83.3	90.7	75.3	57.2	41.2	263	73.2	82.8	63.7	49.0	34.3	564
Other ethnicity	83.7	83.5	70.4	67.1	64.8	110	(82.4)	(85.5)	(66.3)	(52.0)	(42.6)	97	83.1	84.4	68.5	60.0	54.4	207
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	77.6	81.8	76.2	51.7	43.3	538	83.1	88.4	76.1	67.3	57.9	565	80.4	85.1	76.2	59.7	50.8	1,103
Second	75.2	80.5	63.7	53.8	42.3	503	80.5	87.2	69.6	58.3	42.8	466	77.8	83.7	66.5	56.0	42.6	970
Middle	82.2	84.0	61.7	59.7	49.4	486	83.0	90.5	79.6	67.2	55.0	460	82.6	87.2	70.4	63.4	52.1	946
Fourth	82.0	88.9	74.3	63.6	48.9	487	81.1	83.3	71.6	63.9	51.5	413	81.6	86.3	73.0	63.7	50.1	900
Richest	93.5	93.9	83.7	76.6	67.6	371	87.9	90.5	76.5	70.6	61.1	355	90.7	92.2	80.2	73.7	64.4	726

[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

na: not applicable

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

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

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[114] Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Birth registration in Kyrgyzstan is carried out by the State civil registration authority at the place of child's birth or at the place of parents' residence (/one of the parents). The birth certificate shall indicate the date and actual place of the birth or the name of the place where the child was found (name of the state, (administrative - territorial division of a foreign state); name of the city or other municipality).

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	**73.7**	**23.4**	**1.8**	**98.9**	**3,546**	**98.7**	**38**
Sex							
Male	74.9	22.8	1.8	99.5	1,794	(*)	10
Female	72.5	24.1	1.8	98.4	1,752	(*)	28
Area							
Urban	71.6	26.2	1.3	99.1	1,117	(*)	10
Rural	74.7	22.1	2.1	98.9	2,429	(*)	28
Region							
Batken	91.0	7.9	0.9	99.7	308	(*)	1
Jalal-Abad	58.7	38.8	1.9	99.4	676	(*)	4
Issyk-Kul	89.5	10.1	0.1	99.8	232	(*)	1
Naryn	92.5	4.4	2.3	99.3	157	(*)	1
Osh	67.8	29.5	2.0	99.3	854	(*)	6
Talas	92.7	5.0	1.7	99.5	158	(*)	1
Chui	85.3	8.7	2.8	96.8	486	(*)	16
Bishkek city	71.2	25.8	2.2	99.2	509	(*)	4
Osh city	49.4	47.5	0.6	97.5	167	(*)	4
Age (in months)							
0-11	71.5	19.0	6.4	96.9	723	(*)	22
12-23	71.8	26.0	1.1	98.8	664	(*)	8
24-35	73.6	24.9	0.7	99.2	701	(*)	6
36-47	75.4	24.0	0.5	99.9	764	(*)	0
48-59	76.0	23.4	0.4	99.8	694	(*)	1

[114] UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]			
	Seen	Not seen					
Mother's education							
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	–	0
Basic secondary	70.3	25.3	2.6	98.1	386	(*)	7
Complete secondary	73.5	22.7	2.6	98.8	1,435	(*)	17
Professional primary/middle	75.3	21.9	1.5	98.8	699	(*)	9
Higher	74.3	24.5	0.7	99.5	1,014	(*)	5
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	(72.1)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29	–	0
Has no functional difficulty	75.1	24.0	0.5	99.6	2,133	(*)	8
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	70.2	23.7	4.0	97.9	62	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	74.0	23.1	1.8	98.9	3,300	(98.6)	36
No information	69.7	29.1	1.2	100.0	184	–	0
Ethnicity of household head							
Kyrgyz	76.6	20.4	1.8	98.9	2,731	(98.4)	31
Russian	79.9	19.3	0.8	100.0	102	–	0
Uzbek	57.3	40.9	1.4	99.6	573	(*)	3
Other ethnicity	79.6	13.0	4.5	97.1	141	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	74.0	23.3	1.7	99.0	839	(*)	9
Second	74.5	22.4	1.6	98.4	803	(*)	13
Middle	71.7	24.3	2.8	98.8	716	(*)	8
Fourth	74.8	21.9	2.4	99.1	646	(*)	6
Richest	73.4	25.7	0.4	99.6	541	(*)	2

[1] MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

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

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

9.2 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[115] 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.

[115] 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.

In the 2018 Kyrgyzstan 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 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.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
			Any	Severe[A]		
Total	**22.5**	**70.0**	**47.5**	**5.4**	**74.3**	**9,065**
Sex						
Male	21.3	71.9	49.8	6.0	75.5	4,746
Female	23.9	67.9	45.0	4.7	73.0	4,320
Area						
Urban	20.8	71.0	51.3	4.5	76.9	2,889
Rural	23.3	69.6	45.7	5.8	73.1	6,176
Region						
Batken	51.4	45.0	12.4	0.3	46.8	689
Jalal-Abad	31.8	61.7	36.2	4.8	65.5	1,550
Issyk-Kul	14.2	76.2	51.5	2.2	80.9	699
Naryn	22.1	67.9	46.8	11.7	74.0	484
Osh	20.7	71.0	53.5	5.9	74.4	2,113
Talas	17.2	75.0	54.6	9.0	79.9	461
Chui	13.4	80.5	51.8	8.6	83.5	1,362
Bishkek city	17.9	72.9	55.1	2.6	80.5	1,335
Osh city	13.1	81.1	67.4	6.3	85.6	371
Age						
1-2	27.4	46.2	38.5	2.7	55.3	1,369
3-4	26.5	65.5	50.0	4.7	71.2	1,458
5-9	20.2	75.3	54.0	6.4	79.4	3,362
10-14	20.9	77.5	42.9	5.9	78.8	2,877
Mother's education						
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51
Basic secondary	16.9	74.8	59.2	6.7	80.0	856
Complete secondary	24.9	68.7	45.9	5.5	71.7	3,968
Professional primary/middle	20.6	71.7	44.6	5.7	75.7	1,787
Higher	22.3	68.7	47.6	4.7	74.9	2,403
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-14 years)[B]						
Has functional difficulty	15.1	81.5	53.6	11.5	83.7	620
Has no functional difficulty	22.9	71.6	48.3	5.2	75.6	7,782
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	6.3	84.9	65.2	20.0	92.4	224
Has no functional difficulty	22.0	70.1	48.9	5.2	74.4	7,654
No information	29.1	66.9	35.3	4.2	69.8	1,187
Ethnicity of household head						
Kyrgyz	22.8	69.5	47.4	5.2	74.0	7,110
Russian	20.8	69.2	41.5	3.6	75.7	288
Uzbek	23.0	71.1	49.2	7.5	73.6	1,245
Other ethnicity	18.1	76.9	48.6	4.8	80.3	423
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	25.6	67.2	41.5	3.9	70.9	2,095
Second	25.4	68.0	46.8	6.1	70.6	1,972
Middle	23.2	68.8	46.8	6.4	73.1	1,834
Fourth	16.3	77.1	52.2	6.3	81.4	1,703
Richest	20.5	70.1	52.5	4.4	77.4	1,461

[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] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, raise, or educate a child properly, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	**8.9**	**6,889**
Sex		
Male	7.1	141
Female	8.9	6,748
Area		
Urban	8.4	2,258
Rural	9.1	4,631
Region		
Batken	0.6	580
Jalal-Abad	7.4	1,096
Issyk-Kul	11.3	540
Naryn	7.7	355
Osh	5.6	1,607
Talas	9.2	369
Chui	19.5	1,008
Bishkek city	6.8	1,056
Osh city	16.7	277
Age		
<25	7.2	398
25-34	9.7	2,608
35-49	9.5	2,905
50+	5.9	977
Education		
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	35
Basic secondary	12.0	634
Complete secondary	7.6	3,034
Professional primary/middle	11.1	1,396
Higher	8.3	1,790
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	6.1	178
Has no functional difficulty	9.5	5,653
No information	6.0	1,059
Ethnicity of household head		
Kyrgyz	8.3	5,366
Russian	10.0	240
Uzbek	8.1	950
Other ethnicity	20.9	333
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	6.4	1,562
Second	7.6	1,469
Middle	11.6	1,425
Fourth	10.9	1,294
Richest	8.4	1,139

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

9.3 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 they are either too young to work or 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 Kyrgyz Republic ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention N138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment and ILO Convention N182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Respective legislation establishes 16-years as the minimum age of admission of the child to work, stipulates shorter working hours for young workers and prohibits the use of child labour in harmful or dangerous conditions. Article N294 of the Labour Code of Kyrgyzstan clearly prohibits the employment of persons under the age of 18 in underground work, as well as in work that may be detrimental to their health and moral development (gambling, working in nightclubs and clubs, manufacturing, transporting and trading the alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, narcotic and toxic drugs). It is also prohibited to use workers under the age of 18 for carrying and moving heavy loads exceeding maximum limit loads allowed for them.

The child labour module 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 farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).[116] The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.[117,118]

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 for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

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

[116] Please note that activities of collecting firewood and fetching water per Resolution I, Section 22(b), of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is to be classified as own-use production work, i.e. an economic activity. Because the 20th ICLS is expected to discuss this classification and this classification has enormous impact on child labour prevalence in large parts of the world, these activities remain classified as household chores in MICS, pending outcome of the ICLS.

[117] 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.

[118] 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.

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 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

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. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.[119]

[119] Note that the definition of child labour, hence the MICS indicator PR.3 presented in this report, also includes working in activities that are hazardous in nature. However, to ensure comparability of estimates, it has been decided by UNICEF and ILO to exclude engagement in hazardous occupations or under hazardous working conditions from the estimates of child labour for the purpose of reporting on SDG 8.7.1. Another reason for exclusion of hazardous conditions in the reporting is the further methodological work needed to validate questions aimed at identifying children engaged in hazardous activities.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	**27.6**	**4,603**	**41.8**	**12.5**	**1,636**	**60.2**	**2.6**	**1,252**
Sex								
Male	33.3	2,434	49.4	14.5	877	67.6	2.8	638
Female	21.1	2,169	33.1	10.3	758	52.5	2.5	614
Area								
Urban	12.7	1,446	20.6	3.0	553	34.5	1.8	405
Rural	34.4	3,157	52.7	17.4	1,083	72.5	3.0	847
Region								
Batken	34.9	339	53.2	12.8	116	84.3	0.0	67
Jalal-Abad	33.1	735	49.5	24.6	283	80.2	1.8	241
Issyk-Kul	30.0	393	43.4	7.8	120	67.6	0.0	134
Naryn	43.4	260	63.7	15.4	95	83.6	0.0	66
Osh	33.6	1,053	52.5	12.7	381	60.2	5.7	245
Talas	29.9	247	54.9	11.1	90	(61.1)	(7.0)	51
Chui	25.0	759	44.5	15.3	204	59.8	2.3	208
Bishkek city	8.5	637	7.6	2.1	287	24.9	0.7	200
Osh city	3.7	181	13.2	1.5	58	(14.2)	(12.7)	41
School attendance								
Attending	28.6	4,304	42.1	12.8	1,603	60.7	1.1	1,101
Not attending	12.6	299	(*)	(*)	32	56.4	13.8	151
Mother's education								
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	4	na	na	na
Basic secondary	23.6	420	38.9	20.1	144	(70.1)	(2.2)	90
Complete secondary	31.1	2,004	45.8	16.2	807	71.7	1.1	567
Professional primary/middle	24.6	900	38.1	7.7	342	51.1	4.7	277
Higher	24.8	1,245	36.7	5.6	339	46.3	4.2	294
No information[A]	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	25
Child's functional difficulty								
Has functional difficulty	35.9	418	40.6	18.5	173	(65.5)	(5.4)	78
Has no functional difficulty	26.8	4,185	42.0	11.8	1,463	59.8	2.5	1,174

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	46.8	106	(*)	(*)	67	(*)	(*)	30
Has no functional difficulty	26.6	3,837	40.3	11.8	1,225	62.2	3.2	820
No information	30.1	660	47.8	11.1	344	54.4	1.8	402
Ethnicity of household head								
Kyrgyz	29.1	3,613	43.5	12.7	1,319	61.3	2.4	965
Russian	11.7	149	(13.7)	(0.0)	49	(26.5)	(0.0)	57
Uzbek	23.2	601	37.3	12.1	199	68.9	4.5	162
Other ethnicity	25.4	240	(43.0)	(20.0)	69	(51.1)	(3.3)	68
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	34.8	1,035	48.3	16.3	401	73.8	1.4	253
Second	30.6	1,030	57.2	17.2	310	65.4	1.6	244
Middle	33.8	907	43.4	13.4	345	69.9	3.2	273
Fourth	26.9	910	48.2	10.7	288	65.2	5.1	268
Richest	6.1	721	8.5	3.1	292	19.0	1.5	213

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	**68.4**	**0.1**	**4,603**	**89.7**	**0.7**	**1,636**	**89.6**	**0.4**	**1,252**
Sex									
Male	62.8	0.3	2,434	88.8	0.6	877	84.0	0.8	638
Female	74.7	0.0	2,169	90.7	0.8	758	95.5	0.0	614
Area									
Urban	63.9	0.1	1,446	95.1	0.0	553	92.8	0.0	405
Rural	70.5	0.1	3,157	86.9	1.0	1,083	88.2	0.6	847
Region									
Batken	62.8	0.0	339	79.9	0.0	116	95.5	0.0	67
Jalal-Abad	61.9	0.0	735	82.4	2.1	283	79.5	1.8	241
Issyk-Kul	64.6	0.3	393	90.9	0.0	120	96.2	0.0	134
Naryn	72.2	0.5	260	86.9	0.0	95	89.8	1.7	66
Osh	72.8	0.0	1,053	89.0	1.3	381	93.7	0.0	245
Talas	76.6	0.8	247	88.2	0.0	90	(88.4)	(0.0)	51
Chui	73.8	0.0	759	92.1	0.0	204	84.3	0.0	208
Bishkek city	64.4	0.0	637	99.7	0.0	287	96.5	0.0	200
Osh city	63.8	1.0	181	95.7	0.0	58	(88.8)	(0.0)	41
School attendance									
Attending	70.5	0.1	4,304	90.0	0.7	1,603	91.8	0.5	1,101
Not attending	38.8	0.0	299	(*)	(*)	32	74.3	0.0	151
Mother's education									
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	25
Basic secondary	68.4	0.0	420	92.4	0.0	144	(89.2)	(0.0)	90
Complete secondary	70.1	0.3	2,004	87.2	1.4	807	88.3	0.0	567
Professional primary/middle	68.2	0.0	900	88.2	0.0	342	88.7	1.9	277
Higher	65.7	0.1	1,245	95.9	0.0	339	92.6	0.0	294
Child's functional difficulty									
Has functional difficulty	75.2	0.0	418	88.6	3.5	173	(76.1)	(0.0)	78
Has no functional difficulty	67.8	0.1	4,185	89.8	0.4	1,463	90.5	0.5	1,174

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	71.1	0.0	106	(*)	(*)	67	(*)	(*)	30
Has no functional difficulty	68.6	0.2	3.837	91.0	0.5	1,225	91.4	0.7	820
No information	66.8	0.0	660	87.7	1.5	344	87.5	0.0	402
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	69.2	0.2	3.613	89.3	0.8	1,319	91.4	0.6	965
Russian	66.0	0.0	149	(98.8)	(0.0)	49	(97.7)	(0.0)	57
Uzbek	65.1	0.0	601	87.0	0.0	199	87.8	0.0	162
Other ethnicity	67.1	0.0	240	(97.8)	(0.0)	69	(62.7)	(0.0)	68
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	71.2	0.4	1.035	86.2	0.0	401	88.2	0.0	253
Second	70.5	0.1	1.030	90.1	1.7	310	89.9	0.0	244
Middle	68.0	0.1	907	85.3	0.0	345	85.8	1.6	273
Fourth	70.0	0.0	910	91.1	2.1	288	91.7	0.4	268
Richest	60.1	0.0	721	97.8	0.0	292	93.4	0.0	213

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

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

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

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, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	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	**20.8**	**20.1**	**76.6**	**0.3**	**11.7**	**26.7**	**7,491**
Sex							
Male	23.8	24.2	72.0	0.4	16.1	33.6	3,950
Female	17.4	15.6	81.7	0.2	6.8	19.0	3,541
Area							
Urban	12.0	8.6	76.0	0.1	4.2	11.9	2,404
Rural	24.9	25.6	76.9	0.4	15.2	33.6	5,087
Region							
Batken	28.8	25.5	70.8	0.0	3.1	27.7	521
Jalal-Abad	28.6	25.2	69.9	0.8	15.0	34.0	1,259
Issyk-Kul	22.6	19.7	76.0	0.2	13.5	27.0	646
Naryn	28.1	30.3	78.3	0.6	18.4	40.5	421
Osh	21.2	24.8	79.5	0.3	15.1	33.3	1,680
Talas	25.3	22.5	80.9	0.5	22.4	35.1	387
Chui	20.5	19.3	78.9	0.0	11.3	24.5	1,172
Bishkek city	6.6	5.4	79.1	0.0	2.2	7.3	1,124
Osh city	4.8	4.5	74.1	0.7	3.0	6.1	280
Age							
5-11	2.6	27.6	68.4	0.1	5.8	27.9	4,603
12-14	41.8	12.5	89.7	0.7	17.0	23.3	1,636
15-17	60.2	2.6	89.6	0.4	26.4	26.6	1,252
School attendance							
Attending	20.8	20.7	78.3	0.3	11.6	27.0	7,008
Not attending	21.1	12.1	52.3	0.0	13.6	21.6	483
Mother's education							
Pre-school or none/Primary	(20.1)	(27.2)	(86.4)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(33.0)	64
Basic secondary	19.5	19.9	76.6	0.0	18.6	28.7	654
Complete secondary	24.8	22.5	77.2	0.5	11.7	29.2	3,377
Professional primary/middle	19.1	17.2	76.5	0.4	12.5	24.4	1,519
Higher	15.3	18.1	75.3	0.1	8.9	23.1	1,877

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, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	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			
Child's functional difficulty							
Has functional difficulty	22.6	27.9	78.8	0.9	15.3	34.9	668
Has no functional difficulty	20.6	19.4	76.4	0.2	11.4	25.9	6,823
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	28.7	35.5	73.0	0.0	27.0	50.9	204
Has no functional difficulty	18.6	20.3	76.5	0.3	11.0	26.1	5,882
No information	28.9	17.4	77.8	0.4	12.6	25.4	1,406
Ethnicity of household head							
Kyrgyz	21.4	21.1	77.3	0.4	11.8	27.9	5,898
Russian	8.9	6.8	79.4	0.0	4.4	10.7	256
Uzbek	20.0	17.7	73.4	0.0	13.7	24.7	961
Other ethnicity	20.4	20.4	71.9	0.0	9.5	23.8	377
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	25.2	25.4	77.3	0.2	12.0	32.1	1,690
Second	22.4	23.5	77.3	0.4	13.7	30.6	1,584
Middle	23.9	23.7	75.1	0.4	14.7	31.8	1,525
Fourth	23.0	19.7	78.1	0.5	14.2	28.0	1,467
Richest	6.0	4.6	74.9	0.0	2.0	6.1	1,226

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

[a] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

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

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[120] 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.[121]

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.[122,123] 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.

Table PR.4.1W presents the percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married.

Table PR.4.2W presents, respectively, the proportion of women 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.

[120] All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

[121] 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.

[122] 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.

[123] 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

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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 age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	**0.5**	**5,742**	**0.5**	**13.3**	**4,916**	**0.3**	**12.9**	**876**	**9.1**	**826**
Area										
Urban	0.2	2,250	0.3	8.6	1,927	0.6	8.4	338	6.3	323
Rural	0.6	3,492	0.6	16.4	2,988	0.1	15.7	538	10.9	503
Region										
Batken	0.0	393	0.0	15.3	346	0.0	14.4	64	12.2	47
Jalal-Abad	0.6	904	0.7	15.4	781	0.0	13.6	160	10.4	123
Issyk-Kul	0.1	419	0.1	15.3	353	0.0	11.5	36	7.1	65
Naryn	0.0	237	0.0	16.7	204	0.0	18.4	23	5.4	33
Osh	0.4	1,188	0.3	14.8	1,012	0.0	18.3	218	16.9	176
Talas	0.3	216	0.4	18.3	188	(2.8)	(16.5)	25	1.5	28
Chui	1.2	873	1.5	16.9	738	0.0	11.6	107	8.8	136
Bishkek city	0.3	1,260	0.3	5.9	1,081	1.0	5.3	192	0.7	178
Osh city	0.0	253	0.0	9.9	212	0.0	13.2	50	17.0	41
Age										
15-19	0.2	826	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	826
15-17	0.0	555	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	555
18-19	0.7	271	na	na	na	na	na	na	27.6	271
20-24	0.3	876	0.3	12.9	876	0.3	12.9	876	na	na
25-29	0.7	947	0.7	10.0	947	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	0.9	888	0.9	9.6	888	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	0.4	740	0.4	16.2	740	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	0.3	758	0.3	21.1	758	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	0.2	706	0.2	11.8	706	na	na	na	na	na
Education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1
Basic secondary	0.6	613	0.8	26.5	414	0.6	30.3	125	9.8	198
Complete secondary	0.8	2,283	0.8	21.2	1,901	0.8	21.3	255	7.3	382
Professional primary/middle	0.3	1,164	0.3	8.4	1,038	0.0	6.0	227	16.0	126
Higher	0.1	1,665	0.1	3.6	1,546	0.0	2.6	267	6.4	120

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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 age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.8	132	0.8	20.5	128	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	5,055	0.5	13.1	4,787	0.3	12.7	872	27.7	267
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	0.3	4,251	0.4	12.6	3,638	0.0	10.4	614	6.7	613
Russian	0.7	344	0.8	10.3	302	(*)	(*)	24	(2.2)	42
Uzbek	0.2	850	0.0	15.5	722	0.0	22.1	186	21.6	127
Other ethnicity	2.8	297	3.3	21.3	253	(5.2)	(14.0)	52	(13.4)	44
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.3	1,137	0.3	15.5	976	0.0	11.8	151	8.0	161
Second	0.7	1,084	0.8	17.8	936	0.4	19.7	166	12.2	149
Middle	0.6	1,119	0.5	15.5	946	0.0	14.4	188	12.8	173
Fourth	0.5	1,126	0.5	12.6	976	0.0	12.5	183	10.7	150
Richest	0.3	1,275	0.3	6.3	1,082	1.1	6.4	188	3.0	194

[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

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

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	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**	**2,250**	**8.6**	**1,927**	**0.6**	**3,492**	**16.4**	**2,988**	**0.5**	**5,742**	**13.3**	**4,916**
Age												
15-19	0.0	323	na	na	0.4	503	na	na	0.2	826	na	na
15-17	0.0	178	na	na	0.0	378	na	na	0.0	555	na	na
18-19	0.0	146	na	na	1.6	125	na	na	0.7	271	na	na
20-24	0.6	338	8.4	338	0.1	538	15.7	538	0.3	876	12.9	876
25-29	0.4	384	6.6	384	0.9	563	12.3	563	0.7	947	10.0	947
30-34	0.2	353	5.4	353	1.3	535	12.3	535	0.9	888	9.6	888
35-39	0.0	299	8.5	299	0.7	441	21.4	441	0.4	740	16.2	740
40-44	0.3	291	15.1	291	0.4	467	24.8	467	0.3	758	21.1	758
45-49	0.0	262	8.7	262	0.2	444	13.5	444	0.2	706	11.8	706

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]		
Total	**1.6**	**54.0**	**41.7**	**2.7**	**100.0**	**75**	**2.9**	**56.7**	**37.9**	**2.5**	**100.0**	**612**
Area												
Urban	(5.9)	(35.3)	(56.5)	(2.3)	100.0	20	3.8	53.6	38.7	3.9	100.0	168
Rural	(0.0)	(60.9)	(36.2)	(2.9)	100.0	55	2.6	57.8	37.6	2.0	100.0	444
Region												
Batken	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	1.8	54.9	40.6	2.7	100.0	57
Jalal-Abad	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	2.7	60.4	33.3	3.6	100.0	135
Issyk-Kul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	6.5	43.5	47.7	2.3	100.0	27
Naryn	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(2.7)	(50.9)	(40.9)	(5.6)	100.0	18
Osh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30	2.6	57.4	39.9	0.0	100.0	180
Talas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(1.2)	(54.5)	(33.1)	(11.2)	100.0	22
Chui	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	0.0	61.2	37.4	1.4	100.0	77
Bishkek city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(9.5)	(53.7)	(32.0)	(4.8)	100.0	59
Osh city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	1.3	51.0	45.0	2.7	100.0	37
Education												
Pre-school or none/Primary	–	–	–	–	0.0	0	–	–	–	–	0.0	0
Basic secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	1.1	54.3	43.2	1.4	100.0	113
Complete secondary	(0.0)	(53.4)	(45.4)	(1.2)	100.0	28	2.2	57.5	37.6	2.8	100.0	217
Professional primary/middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	3.5	52.6	40.6	3.3	100.0	163
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	5.4	63.0	29.7	1.9	100.0	119
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Has no functional difficulty	1.6	54.8	41.3	2.3	100.0	74	3.0	56.5	38.0	2.5	100.0	609
Ethnicity of household head												
Kyrgyz	(2.9)	(49.6)	(46.6)	(0.9)	100.0	41	3.0	57.2	37.0	2.8	100.0	395
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Uzbek	(0.0)	(53.5)	(44.8)	(1.7)	100.0	28	2.6	58.1	38.2	1.2	100.0	168
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(0.0)	(45.5)	(51.6)	(2.9)	100.0	39

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	1.4	53.6	42.7	2.3	100.0	123
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	3.2	52.8	40.5	3.5	100.0	144
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	3.2	67.4	29.1	0.4	100.0	150
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	3.5	52.0	41.8	2.7	100.0	126
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	3.6	55.4	36.0	5.1	100.0	70

[1] MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

[2] MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

9.5 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[124].

Table PR.6.1W presents the percentage of women who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Table PR.6.2W show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Table PR.6.3W on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Table P.R6.4W indicates if the last robbery or assault experienced by women was reported to the police. Due to the small number of cases, the results in tables PR.6.2W, PR.6.3W and PR.6.4W are not shown by all background characteristics.

[124] 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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who were victims of:						Percentage of women who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	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	Number of women
Total	**4.3**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**5.3**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**5,742**
Area										
Urban	4.5	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	5.6	2.5	0.5	2,250
Rural	4.1	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	5.1	2.1	0.4	3492
Region										
Batken	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	393
Jalal-Abad	3.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	4.5	0.9	0.2	904
Issyk-Kul	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	419
Naryn	2.1	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	3.4	1.7	0.3	237
Osh	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.3	1,188
Talas	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.0	216
Chui	12.3	5.2	0.9	1.9	1.2	0.1	13.6	6.3	1.1	873
Bishkek city	5.2	2.5	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.0	6.8	3.1	0.5	1,260
Osh city	3.4	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	3.9	1.7	0.5	253
Age										
15-19	3.9	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.7	0.5	826
15-17	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.1	0.4	555
18-19	5.4	3.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.0	0.6	271
20-24	4.2	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	5.4	2.3	0.4	876
25-29	4.7	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.2	5.8	2.6	1.0	947
30-34	4.2	1.6	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.0	6.0	2.3	0.1	888
35-39	4.3	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	5.3	2.4	0.5	740
40-44	4.8	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	5.2	2.3	0.4	758
45-49	3.5	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	4.3	1.9	0.0	706
Education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	3.5	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	4.6	2.3	0.6	613
Complete secondary	2.9	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.4	1.2	0.1	2,283
Professional primary/middle	4.8	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.3	5.9	2.7	1.0	1,164
Higher	6.1	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.0	7.8	3.3	0.4	1,665

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who were victims of:						Percentage of women who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	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	Number of women
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	4.0	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	4.2	1.9	0.0	132
Has no functional difficulty	4.4	1.9	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	5.5	2.4	0.4	5,055
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	4.1	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	5.1	2.3	0.3	4,251
Russian	6.5	2.9	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.0	8.0	2.9	1.2	344
Uzbek	2.9	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	3.8	1.6	0.5	850
Other ethnicity	8.3	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	9.2	2.6	0.5	297
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.7	0.3	1,137
Second	4.3	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	5.5	2.2	0.4	1,084
Middle	5.3	2.6	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.1	6.3	3.2	0.7	1,119
Fourth	4.8	2.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	5.6	2.4	0.4	1,126
Richest	4.6	2.0	0.3	1.8	0.7	0.0	6.3	2.7	0.4	1,275

[1] MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

[A] 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.

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

Table PR.6.2W[A]: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	**95.8**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**2.9**	**4.2**	**245**
Area						
Urban	94.3	2.2	0.0	3.5	5.7	100
Rural	96.9	0.7	0.0	2.5	3.1	144

[A] Due to the small number of cases, the results by other background characteristics are not shown in this table.

Table PR.6.3W[A]: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault									Use of weapon during last assault					
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
Total	**28.4**	**6.9**	**26.0**	**24.6**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**11.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**93.0**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**5.6**	**7.0**	**66**
Area															
Urban	(27.7)	(16.3)	(5.3)	(35.8)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(13.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(2.8)	28
Rural	(28.9)	(0.0)	(41.3)	(16.2)	(2.6)	(1.2)	(9.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(89.8)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(10.2)	38

[A] Due to the small number of cases, the results by other background characteristics are not shown in this table.

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

Table PR.6.4W[A]: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police				Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police						
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery	Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault	Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police[1,B]	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
Total	**19.9**	**2.5**	**30.2**	**106**	**(*)**	**(*)**	**(*)**	**25**	**29.5**	**131**
Area										
Urban	(24.8)	(3.5)	(42.4)	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	38.4	58
Rural	16.0	1.7	20.3	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	22.4	73

[1] MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

[A] Due to the small number of cases, the results by other background characteristics are not shown in this table.

[B] This indicator is constructed using both last incidences of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

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

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

9.6 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.[131]

Table PR.7.1W presents data for women 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

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
Total	**16.6**	**30.4**	**19.2**	**5.8**	**27.9**	**100.0**	**47.0**	**33.5**	**39.3**	**13.5**	**3.4**	**10.3**	**100.0**	**72.9**	**7.6**	**5,742**
Area																
Urban	8.5	30.4	21.3	8.9	30.9	100.0	38.9	29.0	46.2	11.4	3.4	10.0	100.0	75.2	10.4	2,250
Rural	21.9	30.4	17.9	3.8	26.0	100.0	52.3	36.4	34.9	14.8	3.3	10.6	100.0	71.4	5.7	3,492
Region																
Batken	14.2	42.0	22.6	1.3	19.8	100.0	56.2	10.7	45.2	25.1	2.1	16.8	100.0	55.9	2.5	393
Jalal-Abad	25.3	18.0	24.0	3.6	29.1	100.0	43.3	37.6	22.7	23.7	3.1	12.9	100.0	60.2	5.7	904
Issyk-Kul	1.4	50.6	12.1	7.0	28.9	100.0	51.9	6.7	75.3	6.4	3.5	8.1	100.0	82.0	7.5	419
Naryn	20.5	21.6	30.0	12.8	15.2	100.0	42.0	36.6	25.0	27.3	9.9	1.1	100.0	61.6	17.1	237
Osh	35.6	26.5	8.1	2.6	27.2	100.0	62.1	50.1	31.4	5.2	2.7	10.6	100.0	81.5	4.2	1,188
Talas	3.9	17.4	23.4	4.5	50.8	100.0	21.3	11.4	36.8	28.4	2.9	20.5	100.0	48.2	6.2	216
Chui	11.8	37.9	24.8	4.5	20.9	100.0	49.7	43.6	33.0	11.9	2.9	8.5	100.0	76.7	6.0	873
Bishkek city	3.0	30.4	22.1	11.6	32.9	100.0	33.5	27.1	53.4	8.8	3.6	7.1	100.0	80.5	13.5	1,260
Osh city	17.4	35.0	13.7	3.8	30.1	100.0	52.4	33.8	34.9	11.9	3.3	16.2	100.0	68.7	5.9	253
Age																
15-19	12.7	27.3	17.3	5.0	37.7	100.0	40.0	30.1	37.6	14.8	3.8	13.7	100.0	67.7	7.3	826
15-17	13.1	28.2	18.0	4.3	36.4	100.0	41.3	28.1	37.8	14.2	4.8	15.1	100.0	65.9	7.4	555
18-19	11.9	25.4	15.7	6.6	40.4	100.0	37.3	34.4	37.1	16.0	1.8	10.7	100.0	71.5	6.9	271
20-24	15.0	26.2	18.2	6.5	34.0	100.0	41.3	31.0	37.7	12.6	4.4	14.3	100.0	68.7	8.9	876
25-29	15.2	28.4	19.8	7.4	29.2	100.0	43.5	31.3	40.2	14.7	2.9	10.9	100.0	71.5	8.8	947
30-34	16.3	32.1	17.8	5.9	27.8	100.0	48.5	35.7	39.6	11.2	2.9	10.6	100.0	75.3	7.4	888
35-39	17.2	32.2	23.4	4.1	23.2	100.0	49.4	32.6	40.0	16.3	2.5	8.6	100.0	72.6	5.7	740
40-44	17.3	36.0	20.0	5.2	21.6	100.0	53.3	34.1	43.7	12.3	3.1	6.7	100.0	77.8	6.9	758
45-49	24.2	31.9	18.7	6.0	19.1	100.0	56.1	41.2	36.5	12.2	3.8	6.2	100.0	77.8	7.7	706
Education																
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	18.3	26.5	18.3	3.1	33.7	100.0	44.8	32.2	35.8	14.5	4.2	13.2	100.0	68.0	5.7	613
Complete secondary	20.1	29.3	18.3	4.6	27.8	100.0	49.4	34.4	35.1	15.1	4.2	11.3	100.0	69.5	7.2	2,283
Professional primary/middle	14.5	31.5	20.9	5.5	27.5	100.0	46.1	31.6	43.6	13.3	2.0	9.6	100.0	75.1	6.1	1,164
Higher	12.6	32.7	19.7	8.8	26.2	100.0	45.3	34.2	43.4	11.1	2.8	8.6	100.0	77.5	9.7	1,665
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	18.0	24.2	14.6	6.2	37.1	100.0	42.2	32.4	29.5	15.2	8.4	14.5	100.0	61.9	10.4	132
Has no functional difficulty	17.0	30.8	19.5	6.0	26.8	100.0	47.8	34.1	39.8	13.3	3.1	9.7	100.0	73.9	7.5	5,055
Ethnicity of household head																
Kyrgyz	15.5	32.4	19.7	6.2	26.3	100.0	47.9	31.5	40.6	14.8	3.9	9.1	100.0	72.2	8.3	4,251
Russian	6.9	38.6	28.5	5.6	20.5	100.0	45.5	40.1	51.7	5.1	0.0	3.2	100.0	91.8	5.6	344
Uzbek	26.5	17.8	12.8	4.5	38.4	100.0	44.3	38.8	28.2	11.8	2.7	18.5	100.0	67.0	5.8	850
Other ethnicity	16.3	28.7	20.9	3.7	30.3	100.0	45.0	39.2	38.2	8.7	1.5	12.4	100.0	77.4	4.3	297
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	21.2	30.3	18.2	2.6	27.7	100.0	51.5	29.1	36.1	17.6	4.1	13.1	100.0	65.2	5.2	1,137
Second	20.5	27.4	19.3	3.9	28.8	100.0	47.9	37.4	31.5	16.6	3.2	11.3	100.0	68.9	6.0	1,084
Middle	23.4	26.9	18.2	6.1	25.4	100.0	50.3	37.7	33.7	14.0	4.0	10.6	100.0	71.4	7.8	1,119
Fourth	12.9	34.1	16.2	6.0	30.8	100.0	47.1	30.0	44.6	10.2	3.7	11.5	100.0	74.6	7.6	1,126
Richest	6.6	32.8	23.7	9.9	27.0	100.0	39.4	33.6	49.3	9.3	2.0	5.8	100.0	82.9	10.7	1,275

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

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

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS assessed the attitudes of women age 15-49 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.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								
	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 five reasons[1]	If she neglects housework	For any of these six reasons[2]	Number of women
Total	**16.4**	**24.0**	**16.2**	**8.4**	**5.9**	**29.9**	**11.9**	**30.3**	**5,742**
Area									
Urban	11.2	17.5	10.2	5.3	3.5	22.1	8.1	22.5	2,250
Rural	19.8	28.2	20.0	10.4	7.4	34.8	14.3	35.3	3,492
Region									
Batken	18.2	15.9	11.4	2.6	0.5	20.1	0.7	20.1	393
Jalal-Abad	18.3	22.3	15.8	9.7	4.2	30.4	11.1	31.3	904
Issyk-Kul	7.2	16.6	6.9	0.5	2.7	18.7	11.0	20.8	419
Naryn	15.1	24.7	18.0	7.0	6.8	31.4	11.2	31.7	237
Osh	28.5	37.1	28.2	20.6	13.9	43.1	21.8	43.3	1,188
Talas	11.4	14.1	10.7	2.7	2.9	22.3	5.5	23.0	216
Chui	17.4	34.2	23.8	7.8	8.9	41.2	18.5	41.3	873
Bishkek city	5.4	12.0	5.0	2.7	1.0	16.5	4.4	16.7	1,260
Osh city	22.9	24.9	16.3	6.0	2.8	31.8	7.8	32.0	253
Age									
15-19	9.5	18.3	11.7	4.5	4.4	24.1	9.6	25.0	826
20-24	19.3	27.2	19.4	10.6	6.8	33.1	15.2	33.6	876
25-29	17.6	24.4	16.6	8.5	5.6	31.3	11.6	31.7	947
30-34	20.4	27.2	17.1	9.4	6.2	32.4	12.1	32.4	888
35-39	16.7	26.0	18.2	8.9	6.5	31.9	13.1	32.7	740
40-44	13.1	20.6	14.3	7.2	5.1	27.2	9.7	27.4	758
45-49	17.9	23.5	15.5	9.8	6.4	28.2	11.7	28.4	706
Education									
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	32.5	41.1	33.4	19.7	14.7	48.1	25.4	48.6	613
Complete secondary	19.3	27.1	19.4	9.7	6.8	33.8	13.4	34.1	2,283
Professional primary/middle	13.9	20.8	13.5	7.2	4.6	27.2	9.5	27.7	1,164
Higher	8.5	15.6	7.1	3.2	2.0	19.6	6.1	20.1	1,665
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	19.0	26.5	18.4	9.8	6.5	32.7	12.8	33.1	4,166
Formerly married/in union	15.3	21.6	14.4	10.1	6.8	26.1	11.8	26.3	440
Never married/in union	7.5	15.7	8.7	2.7	3.0	21.0	8.6	21.8	1,136

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								
	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 five reasons[1]	If she neglects housework	For any of these six reasons[2]	Number of women
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	21.4	37.2	26.3	13.6	7.6	48.6	22.2	48.9	132
Has no functional difficulty	17.3	24.3	16.5	8.8	6.0	30.2	12.0	30.6	5,055
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	12.5	20.4	12.6	5.3	3.6	26.4	8.9	26.8	4,251
Russian	1.4	8.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	10.6	3.5	10.6	344
Uzbek	41.3	43.4	37.5	27.5	18.3	51.0	27.7	51.7	850
Other ethnicity	19.9	37.1	22.9	6.8	8.5	41.4	19.5	42.1	297
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	25.8	31.9	23.8	14.3	9.5	37.9	16.8	38.3	1,137
Second	18.8	28.2	20.4	10.6	7.1	34.4	13.1	34.6	1,084
Middle	21.4	28.7	22.0	10.5	7.6	37.6	14.8	38.1	1,119
Fourth	11.7	21.1	12.2	5.3	4.0	26.6	10.3	27.4	1,126
Richest	6.0	11.8	4.2	2.3	1.7	15.0	5.3	15.3	1,275

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

[2] Survey-specific indicator PR.S1 - Attitudes towards domestic violence (including additional circumstance)

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

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 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[125]. 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.[126]

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.[127]

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, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water[128].

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 and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

[125] The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.
[126] 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.
[127] "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. https://washdata.org/.
[128] Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Main source of drinking water																		
	Improved sources												Unimproved sources						
	Piped water																		
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Bottled water[A]	Sachet water[A]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Surface water	Other	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**38.7**	**31.1**	**1.3**	**14.8**	**1.9**	**5.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**2.0**	**4.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**93.5**	**28,203**
Area																			
Urban	73.2	21.7	0.4	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	10,183
Rural	19.2	36.5	1.7	21.6	2.5	7.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.1	6.6	0.1	100.0	90.0	18,021
Region																			
Batken	12.3	24.7	1.8	28.5	0.2	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	23.7	0.4	100.0	74.7	2,055
Jalal-Abad	16.4	37.2	1.4	12.6	0.0	17.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	86.9	4,659
Issyk-Kul	49.6	41.8	1.1	5.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	2,221
Naryn	40.8	13.7	1.0	33.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	1,329
Osh	5.7	42.6	1.1	33.2	0.2	5.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	9.3	0.0	100.0	89.8	5,877
Talas	18.1	29.6	2.5	19.5	21.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	1,233
Chui	53.7	35.6	2.2	3.7	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	4,357
Bishkek city	89.6	10.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5,327
Osh city	51.5	41.1	1.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,145
Education of household head																			
Pre-school or none/Primary	17.0	40.0	1.8	16.8	1.0	2.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.8	5.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	588
Basic secondary	27.7	39.8	1.3	17.1	1.6	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.5	0.0	100.0	94.0	2,520
Complete secondary	27.1	34.9	1.6	18.4	2.0	6.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.5	6.1	0.1	100.0	91.2	12,206
Professional primary/middle	44.8	28.8	1.3	12.7	3.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	95.1	6,693
Higher	61.4	21.9	0.5	8.8	1.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.2	100.0	97.3	6,196
Ethnicity of household head																			
Kyrgyz	36.1	28.8	1.5	17.4	2.2	5.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	5.0	0.1	100.0	92.1	20,822
Russian	88.5	8.7	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,981
Uzbek	20.4	53.6	0.8	13.6	0.3	7.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.1	3,969
Other ethnicity	58.7	33.7	0.1	0.3	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.3	1,431

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Main source of drinking water																		
	Improved sources												Unimproved sources						
	Piped water																		
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Bottled water[A]	Sachet water[A]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Surface water	Other	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	1.9	23.3	3.1	37.3	1.7	11.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.4	17.0	0.3	100.0	80.0	5,635
Second	8.0	50.1	1.7	21.8	3.5	6.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	3.2	0.1	100.0	93.4	5,648
Middle	25.1	48.5	1.2	10.9	3.2	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	95.5	5,636
Fourth	59.2	33.2	0.3	3.9	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	5,642
Richest	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5,642

[1] MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Time to source of drinking water										
	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	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Total	**77.7**	**14.9**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**4.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**92.6**	**28,203**
Area											
Urban	97.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	10,183
Rural	66.8	21.9	1.1	0.2	2.9	6.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	88.7	18,021
Region											
Batken	44.4	27.8	2.4	0.2	8.5	16.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	72.2	2,055
Jalal-Abad	71.3	14.7	0.4	0.4	2.9	9.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	86.0	4,659
Issyk-Kul	91.6	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	2,221
Naryn	58.7	38.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.1	1,329
Osh	59.5	28.6	1.7	0.0	3.5	4.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	88.1	5,877
Talas	72.3	26.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,233
Chui	94.1	4.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.9	4,357
Bishkek city	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5,327
Osh city	93.6	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	1,145
Education of household head											
Pre-school or none/Primary	60.4	22.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	588
Basic secondary	76.7	16.4	0.8	0.0	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	93.2	2,520
Complete secondary	70.3	19.4	1.3	0.3	2.9	5.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	89.7	12,206
Professional primary/middle	82.4	12.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	3.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	94.4	6,693
Higher	89.4	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.2	6,196
Ethnicity of household head											
Kyrgyz	73.1	17.8	1.0	0.2	2.1	5.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	90.9	20,822
Russian	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,981
Uzbek	84.8	12.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	3,969
Other ethnicity	95.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	1,431
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	41.7	35.2	2.6	0.4	6.9	11.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	76.9	5,635
Second	69.1	23.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	4.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	92.7	5,648
Middle	82.4	12.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	3.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.8	5,636
Fourth	95.4	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	5,642
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5,642

[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

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 according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	**20.4**	**28,203**	**56.8**	**22.9**	**10.1**	**8.9**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**5,765**
Area									
Urban	3.0	10,183	60.1	20.5	6.5	12.0	1.0	100.0	301
Rural	30.3	18,021	56.7	23.0	10.3	8.7	1.3	100.0	5,464
Region									
Batken	47.1	2,055	75.7	12.5	7.8	2.4	1.5	100.0	967
Jalal-Abad	25.7	4,659	57.4	20.3	9.2	9.4	3.7	100.0	1,199
Issyk-Kul	8.4	2,221	27.4	59.0	4.0	9.6	0.0	100.0	187
Naryn	41.3	1,329	37.1	40.4	6.8	15.7	0.1	100.0	549
Osh	37.0	5,877	60.0	18.8	13.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	2,173
Talas	27.7	1,233	49.5	24.3	10.0	15.1	1.0	100.0	342
Chui	5.9	4,357	27.4	41.1	7.8	18.8	4.9	100.0	259
Bishkek city	0.3	5,327	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Osh city	6.4	1,145	59.8	30.4	2.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	73
Education of household head									
Pre-school or none/Primary	38.3	588	71.5	15.5	5.1	2.1	5.8	100.0	225
Basic secondary	20.2	2,520	61.0	17.3	11.2	9.8	0.7	100.0	509
Complete secondary	26.8	12,206	58.5	20.5	11.8	8.7	0.5	100.0	3,272
Professional primary/middle	17.2	6,693	48.5	32.7	6.4	11.0	1.4	100.0	1,151
Higher	9.8	6,196	54.6	24.9	8.7	7.3	4.5	100.0	608
Source of drinking water									
Improved	16.9	26,384	56.2	23.4	9.7	9.4	1.3	100.0	4,464
Unimproved	71.5	1,819	59.1	21.2	11.4	7.1	1.3	100.0	1,300
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	24.8	20,822	54.9	23.7	11.2	9.0	1.3	100.0	5,159
Russian	0.9	1,981	(28.5)	(61.7)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Uzbek	13.8	3,969	74.7	14.8	0.8	8.5	1.2	100.0	546
Other ethnicity	2.8	1,431	(79.9)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40

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 according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	51.3	5,635	64.3	15.1	12.2	6.4	1.9	100.0	2,893
Second	29.5	5,648	55.1	27.4	8.8	7.9	0.8	100.0	1,668
Middle	16.7	5,636	41.9	34.8	6.4	16.0	0.9	100.0	942
Fourth	4.6	5,642	39.0	38.0	7.0	15.9	0.0	100.0	261
Richest	0.0	5,642	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	0

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Average time spent collecting water per day						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	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing	Total	
Total	**69.6**	**15.2**	**9.2**	**1.2**	**4.8**	**100.0**	**5,689**
Area							
Urban	79.2	9.0	1.9	0.9	9.0	100.0	298
Rural	69.1	15.5	9.6	1.2	4.6	100.0	5,391
Region							
Batken	58.5	6.9	9.6	2.1	22.8	100.0	953
Jalal-Abad	71.9	18.8	7.3	0.0	2.0	100.0	1,155
Issyk-Kul	71.0	18.8	7.2	2.4	0.6	100.0	187
Naryn	83.8	11.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	548
Osh	66.5	18.1	12.9	1.9	0.6	100.0	2,173
Talas	77.6	15.1	6.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	338
Chui	81.4	10.8	3.1	0.0	4.7	100.0	246
Bishkek city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Osh city	76.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	100.0	73

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Average time spent collecting water per day						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	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing	Total	
Education							
Pre-school or none/Primary	74.2	13.2	7.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	286
Basic secondary	72.5	15.1	6.6	0.9	4.8	100.0	1,436
Complete secondary	69.9	12.8	11.1	0.6	5.6	100.0	2,418
Professional primary/middle	65.2	21.0	8.9	0.9	4.1	100.0	910
Higher	66.2	17.1	9.0	2.7	5.0	100.0	640
Age							
<15	70.9	18.1	7.0	0.2	3.8	100.0	1,092
15-17	79.4	5.3	11.1	2.1	2.0	100.0	618
15-49	70.8	14.0	9.1	1.1	5.1	100.0	3,881
50+	61.3	17.3	13.4	3.0	5.0	100.0	716
Sex							
Male	71.8	17.5	7.7	1.0	2.0	100.0	1,832
Female	68.6	14.1	9.9	1.2	6.2	100.0	3,857
Source of drinking water							
Improved	72.5	13.4	8.9	1.1	4.1	100.0	4,405
Unimproved	59.6	21.4	10.2	1.5	7.3	100.0	1,284
Ethnicity of household head							
Kyrgyz	70.0	15.6	8.2	1.3	4.8	100.0	5,090
Russian	(57.8)	(42.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Uzbek	65.7	11.5	18.8	0.0	4.1	100.0	540
Other ethnicity	(72.5)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(19.2)	100.0	40
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	67.7	14.2	9.2	1.0	7.9	100.0	2,839
Second	69.5	16.1	9.9	2.0	2.6	100.0	1,655
Middle	73.4	15.1	10.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	933
Fourth	77.7	20.1	1.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	261
Richest	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	0

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	**88.0**	**28,203**	**81.2**	**0.6**	**4.3**	**1.8**	**12.2**	**100.0**	**3,365**
Area									
Urban	91.7	10,183	75.0	1.8	4.9	4.1	14.2	100.0	832
Rural	85.8	18,021	83.2	0.2	4.1	1.1	11.5	100.0	2,533
Region									
Batken	76.7	2,055	25.0	0.9	10.2	0.2	63.7	100.0	473
Jalal-Abad	87.1	4,659	81.1	0.6	4.4	5.1	8.8	100.0	595
Issyk-Kul	98.0	2,221	89.2	0.0	3.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	44
Naryn	80.7	1,329	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.7	100.0	256
Osh	98.2	5,877	74.7	1.4	23.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Talas	94.3	1,233	73.2	0.0	0.0	26.8	0.0	100.0	70
Chui	65.5	4,357	97.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	1,491
Bishkek city	95.9	5,327	82.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	11.0	100.0	212
Osh city	89.9	1,145	79.4	7.8	8.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	115
Education of household head									
Pre-school or none/Primary	90.4	588	78.1	0.0	19.3	0.0	2.6	100.0	50
Basic secondary	89.1	2,520	82.0	0.0	4.4	2.0	11.6	100.0	274
Complete secondary	87.4	12,206	77.5	0.9	4.8	2.1	14.6	100.0	1,532
Professional primary/middle	85.6	6,693	85.2	0.2	3.0	1.6	10.0	100.0	954
Higher	90.9	6,196	84.1	0.7	3.6	1.2	10.4	100.0	556
Source of drinking water									
Improved	88.1	26,384	83.4	0.6	3.7	1.9	10.4	100.0	3,119
Unimproved	86.1	1,819	53.3	0.0	11.5	0.5	34.7	100.0	246
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	88.5	20,822	79.1	0.5	4.4	2.0	14.1	100.0	2,370
Russian	88.6	1,981	99.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	224
Uzbek	91.3	3,969	70.4	1.9	10.6	4.1	13.1	100.0	338
Other ethnicity	69.7	1,431	91.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.6	100.0	433

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	83.1	5,635	58.4	0.5	10.7	1.8	28.6	100.0	946
Second	87.4	5,648	90.2	0.0	2.0	1.3	6.5	100.0	709
Middle	86.6	5,636	90.0	0.3	2.8	1.2	5.8	100.0	744
Fourth	88.3	5,642	92.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	6.1	100.0	662
Richest	94.4	5,642	84.8	2.5	2.6	6.9	3.2	100.0	305

[1] MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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 bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	**49.1**	**41.6**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**7.1**	**0.0**	**19.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**47.0**	**28,203**
Area											
Urban	48.6	34.9	0.0	1.6	14.6	0.0	10.3	0.4	0.0	46.6	10,183
Rural	49.3	45.4	0.0	0.4	2.9	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	47.3	18,021
Region											
Batken	22.8	74.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	74.5	2,055
Jalal-Abad	48.8	46.2	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	47.5	4,659
Issyk-Kul	61.4	26.2	0.0	0.1	7.3	0.1	21.0	0.1	0.0	33.2	2,221
Naryn	77.2	16.8	0.0	0.8	2.5	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	18.8	1,329
Osh	23.1	72.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	42.8	0.0	0.0	72.7	5,877
Talas	76.7	18.3	0.1	2.0	3.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	20.4	1,233
Chui	74.8	16.3	0.1	0.4	6.6	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.0	22.4	4,357
Bishkek city	49.8	29.4	0.0	2.8	21.2	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	46.5	5,327
Osh city	43.5	43.1	0.0	0.6	7.0	0.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	48.4	1,145

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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 bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Education of household head											
Pre-school or none/Primary	48.5	48.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	49.7	588
Basic secondary	50.8	43.8	0.0	0.7	2.7	0.0	20.9	0.1	0.0	46.0	2,520
Complete secondary	48.4	44.8	0.0	0.6	3.3	0.0	22.7	0.2	0.0	47.3	12,206
Professional primary/middle	53.6	36.4	0.1	0.8	7.5	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	41.8	6,693
Higher	44.9	39.3	0.1	1.3	16.6	0.0	15.6	0.3	0.0	52.3	6,196
Source of drinking water											
Improved	50.6	40.0	0.0	0.9	7.6	0.0	17.7	0.2	0.0	45.8	26,384
Unimproved	27.8	65.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.0	65.2	1,819
Ethnicity of household head											
Kyrgyz	49.9	41.4	0.1	0.8	6.4	0.0	19.8	0.2	0.0	46.3	20,822
Russian	56.4	21.8	0.0	2.2	21.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	40.0	1,981
Uzbek	35.4	58.5	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.1	28.3	0.0	0.0	59.9	3,969
Other ethnicity	66.0	24.9	0.0	1.1	8.2	0.0	5.4	0.4	0.0	31.3	1,431
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	34.6	60.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	61.0	5,635
Second	47.4	48.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	48.9	5,648
Middle	55.0	39.6	0.0	0.6	3.3	0.0	17.2	0.1	0.0	41.7	5,636
Fourth	61.2	29.3	0.1	0.6	6.9	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	34.9	5,642
Richest	47.2	30.1	0.1	2.4	23.2	0.0	5.7	0.6	0.0	48.5	5,642

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[129]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[130,131].

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

[129] Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. *2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

[130] Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

[131] Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available			
Total	**65.2**	**32.9**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**28,203**	**98.8**	**99.2**	**1.6**	**27,672**	**96.3**	**27,700**
Area												
Urban	85.9	11.3	0.1	2.8	100.0	10,183	99.4	99.4	1.0	9,893	96.1	9,900
Rural	53.5	45.2	0.1	1.2	100.0	18,021	98.5	99.1	2.0	17,779	96.5	17,800
Region												
Batken	47.7	52.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,055	100.0	99.7	20.2	2,053	99.6	2,053
Jalal-Abad	50.6	44.8	0.3	4.3	100.0	4,659	98.2	99.5	0.0	4,442	93.4	4,457
Issyk-Kul	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,221	99.5	99.6	0.1	2,219	99.1	2,219
Naryn	83.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,329	99.9	99.5	0.3	1,329	99.4	1,329
Osh	24.1	75.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,877	99.9	99.2	0.3	5,877	99.1	5,877
Talas	66.5	33.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,233	99.9	100.0	0.0	1,232	99.8	1,232
Chui	86.7	10.8	0.2	2.4	100.0	4,357	95.6	97.7	0.1	4,247	91.6	4,254
Bishkek city	90.9	5.6	0.0	3.5	100.0	5,327	99.5	99.7	0.1	5,140	95.7	5,143
Osh city	84.8	14.1	0.3	0.9	100.0	1,145	98.6	99.2	0.0	1,132	96.8	1,135
Education of household head												
Pre-school or none/Primary	45.1	53.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	588	96.6	96.3	1.4	580	92.1	580
Basic secondary	52.4	46.1	0.1	1.4	100.0	2,520	98.2	97.6	2.0	2,483	94.7	2,486
Complete secondary	57.2	41.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	12,206	98.6	99.5	2.6	12,096	97.4	12,100
Professional primary/middle	74.0	24.0	0.1	2.0	100.0	6,693	99.2	99.3	0.5	6,556	96.6	6,562
Higher	78.5	17.7	0.2	3.6	100.0	6,196	99.3	99.5	0.8	5,958	95.1	5,973
Ethnicity of household head												
Kyrgyz	64.1	34.4	0.1	1.4	100.0	20,822	98.7	99.3	1.8	20,518	96.7	20,537
Russian	92.9	1.8	0.4	4.8	100.0	1,981	98.9	98.8	0.0	1,877	93.1	1,886
Uzbek	50.2	47.7	0.0	2.1	100.0	3,969	99.7	99.7	0.9	3,886	97.3	3,886
Other ethnicity	83.9	13.3	0.0	2.8	100.0	1,431	97.9	98.0	2.8	1,391	93.2	1,391

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available			
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	27.4	71.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	5,635	98.5	99.1	4.6	5,594	97.2	5,595
Second	48.1	50.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	5,648	98.2	98.7	2.2	5,581	95.9	5,581
Middle	67.7	30.9	0.1	1.3	100.0	5,636	98.5	99.4	0.5	5,554	96.5	5,560
Fourth	87.7	10.1	0.3	1.9	100.0	5,642	99.3	99.2	0.5	5,518	96.4	5,536
Richest	95.1	1.0	0.1	3.8	100.0	5,642	99.6	99.9	0.3	5,424	95.7	5,428

[1] MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

Note: Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[132], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[133].

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, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

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 summarises 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, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

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

[132] 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.

[133] 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.

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[134]. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

[134] 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.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Type of sanitation facility used by household															
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:															
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
Total	**17.9**	**1.2**	**8.8**	**0.0**	**2.5**	**69.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**28,203**
Area																
Urban	47.7	2.3	6.1	0.1	2.2	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10,183
Rural	1.0	0.5	10.4	0.0	2.6	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	18,021
Region																
Batken	1.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	0.6	42.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	2,055
Jalal-Abad	8.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	6.9	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,659
Issyk-Kul	13.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	85.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	2,221
Naryn	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,329
Osh	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5,877
Talas	3.5	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.1	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,233
Chui	8.4	2.7	20.1	0.0	2.7	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,357
Bishkek city	63.7	3.5	3.0	0.1	3.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5,327
Osh city	36.8	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	60.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,145
Education of household head																
Pre-school or none/Primary	2.0	2.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	588
Basic secondary	8.9	0.3	6.6	0.0	2.8	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,520
Complete secondary	9.5	0.6	11.8	0.1	2.3	75.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	12,206
Professional primary/middle	18.8	1.7	7.0	0.0	2.4	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6,693
Higher	38.6	1.9	6.2	0.0	3.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6,196
Location of sanitation facility																
In dwelling	84.7	3.9	3.7	0.0	0.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	100.0	5,555
In plot/yard	1.5	0.5	10.1	0.0	3.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	99.9	22,533
Elsewhere	2.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.1	91.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	100.0	115
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	na
Ethnicity of household head																
Kyrgyz	16.3	1.0	9.2	0.0	2.5	70.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	20,822
Russian	58.0	2.8	5.9	0.0	1.3	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,981
Uzbek	7.1	0.1	4.9	0.0	3.5	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	3,969
Other ethnicity	14.2	3.8	18.2	0.4	0.7	61.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,431

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Type of sanitation facility used by household															
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:															
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	1.5	79.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	5,635
Second	0.2	0.2	11.6	0.0	1.4	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5,648
Middle	1.7	0.5	6.4	0.0	3.9	87.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	5,636
Fourth	4.7	1.2	5.6	0.0	3.6	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	5,642
Richest	82.8	3.9	2.1	0.1	1.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5,642

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				
		Shared by								
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Public facility	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	**98.2**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**28,203**
Area										
Urban	96.6	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,183
Rural	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,021
Region										
Batken	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,055
Jalal-Abad	99.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,659
Issyk-Kul	99.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,221
Naryn	97.6	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,329
Osh	98.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,877
Talas	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,233
Chui	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,357
Bishkek city	95.3	2.4	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,327
Osh city	98.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,145

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				
		Shared by								
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Public facility	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Education of household head										
Pre-school or none/Primary	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	588
Basic secondary	98.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,520
Complete secondary	97.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,206
Professional primary/middle	98.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,693
Higher	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,196
Location of sanitation facility										
In dwelling	98.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	5,555
In plot/yard	98.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	na	100.0	22,533
Elsewhere	31.9	39.2	6.4	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	115
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	97.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,822
Russian	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,981
Uzbek	99.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,969
Other ethnicity	98.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,431
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	97.9	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,635
Second	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,648
Middle	98.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,636
Fourth	97.0	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642
Richest	98.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642

[1] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes 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, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	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
Total	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**19.5**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**66.1**	**7.7**	**100.0**	**94.0**	**0.3**	**5.7**	**23,123**
Area																					
Urban	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	8.3	5.1	12.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	61.7	8.1	100.0	83.5	0.1	16.4	5,319
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.4	21.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	67.4	7.6	100.0	97.1	0.3	2.6	17,804
Region																					
Batken	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	30.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	66.8	0.1	100.0	97.0	0.2	2.8	2,027
Jalal-Abad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	2.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.8	1.7	100.0	94.5	0.0	5.5	4,273
Issyk-Kul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.5	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.6	0.1	100.0	97.1	0.0	2.9	1,924
Naryn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.2	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	1,258
Osh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	11.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	65.6	21.5	100.0	98.6	0.2	1.1	5,820
Talas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	94.8	0.5	100.0	98.7	0.0	1.3	1,191
Chui	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.7	4.9	59.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	24.4	5.3	100.0	91.0	1.2	7.8	3,982
Bishkek city	4.6	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	1.0	13.6	7.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	52.6	10.8	100.0	72.4	0.0	27.6	1,929
Osh city	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	88.4	3.7	100.0	93.5	0.0	6.5	722
Education of household head																					
Pre-school or none/Primary	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.9	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.4	7.7	100.0	97.2	0.0	2.8	575
Basic secondary	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.7	18.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	63.1	11.9	100.0	93.9	0.8	5.3	2,296
Complete secondary	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	1.6	20.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	65.7	9.0	100.0	95.7	0.1	4.2	11,011
Professional primary/middle	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	2.0	19.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	69.4	4.1	100.0	93.9	0.4	5.7	5,436
Higher	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	4.7	4.3	16.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	64.6	6.4	100.0	88.7	0.3	11.0	3,806
Type of sanitation facility																					
Flush to septic tank	39.0	13.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	31.6	7.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	47.3	0.0	52.7	325
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	3.2	41.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	46.1	6.2	100.0	94.0	0.4	5.5	2,494
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.3	13.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	70.0	7.5	100.0	79.4	0.0	20.6	693
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	1.8	17.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	69.6	8.0	100.0	95.2	0.3	4.5	19,610
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Ethnicity of household head																					
Kyrgyz	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.1	1.7	18.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	68.6	7.3	100.0	95.2	0.2	4.6	17,410
Russian	3.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	11.7	10.8	36.2	2.2	0.0	0.2	29.8	2.5	100.0	71.8	2.2	26.0	831
Uzbek	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.1	8.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	73.6	12.2	100.0	94.5	0.4	5.1	3,673
Other ethnicity	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.5	5.7	51.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.6	3.5	100.0	89.5	0.1	10.5	1,209
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	16.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	72.2	9.5	100.0	98.2	0.1	1.8	5,617
Second	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	20.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	65.7	12.1	100.0	97.9	0.4	1.6	5,636
Middle	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.4	22.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	66.5	5.5	100.0	94.9	0.3	4.8	5,530
Fourth	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.3	4.3	21.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	63.3	4.5	100.0	89.6	0.4	10.0	5,374
Richest	9.7	3.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.8	2.6	11.1	9.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	45.6	1.9	100.0	65.5	0.0	34.5	965

[1] MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	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[1]	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**77.0**	**0.2**	**4.7**	**17.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**28,203**
Area									
Urban	43.6	0.1	8.6	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,183
Rural	95.9	0.3	2.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,021
Region									
Batken	95.6	0.2	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,055
Jalal-Abad	86.6	0.0	5.1	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,659
Issyk-Kul	84.1	0.0	2.5	13.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,221
Naryn	93.9	0.0	0.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,329
Osh	97.7	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,877
Talas	95.3	0.0	1.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,233
Chui	83.1	1.1	7.1	8.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,357
Bishkek city	26.2	0.0	10.0	63.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,327
Osh city	58.9	0.0	4.1	36.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,145
Education of household head									
Pre-school or none/Primary	95.1	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	588
Basic secondary	85.5	0.7	4.8	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,520
Complete secondary	86.3	0.1	3.8	9.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,206
Professional primary/middle	76.2	0.3	4.6	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,693
Higher	54.5	0.2	6.8	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,196
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	79.6	0.2	3.8	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,822
Russian	30.1	0.9	10.9	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,981
Uzbek	87.4	0.4	4.7	7.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,969
Other ethnicity	75.6	0.0	8.9	14.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,431

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	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[1]	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,635
Second	97.7	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,648
Middle	93.1	0.3	4.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,636
Fourth	85.3	0.4	9.5	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642
Richest	11.2	0.0	5.9	82.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,642

[1] MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
Total	**7.5**	**54.3**	**3.1**	**32.4**	**1.9**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**61.7**	**2,088**
Area											
Urban	6.7	47.8	8.5	35.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	54.5	666
Rural	7.8	57.3	0.6	30.8	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	65.1	1,422
Region											
Batken	0.6	69.1	0.5	10.9	12.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.7	175
Jalal-Abad	2.0	71.7	2.1	22.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.7	413
Issyk-Kul	0.7	58.3	2.1	36.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.0	135
Naryn	4.7	35.8	0.9	56.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.5	90
Osh	14.6	49.7	0.0	34.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.3	500
Talas	5.3	61.6	1.7	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	66.9	97
Chui	14.1	41.3	2.1	40.1	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	55.4	284
Bishkek city	6.5	42.2	12.5	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	48.7	294
Osh city	3.5	55.7	7.1	32.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.2	100
Mother's education											
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Basic secondary	8.2	44.9	1.4	44.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.1	240
Complete secondary	7.8	62.0	1.7	25.2	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.8	845
Professional primary/middle	6.5	52.6	3.0	36.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	59.1	404
Higher	7.3	47.8	6.0	35.4	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	55.1	593
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	7.5	54.3	3.1	32.3	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	61.8	2,086
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
No facility/Bush/Field	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0
Ethnicity of household head											
Kyrgyz	7.1	55.8	3.0	31.0	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	62.9	1,616
Russian	(9.9)	(38.8)	(17.6)	(33.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(48.6)	47
Uzbek	8.8	51.7	1.2	36.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.5	346
Other ethnicity	7.3	42.8	4.8	43.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.2	80

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	6.8	61.5	0.0	26.1	4.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.2	479
Second	6.5	57.4	1.0	31.5	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	63.8	475
Middle	11.0	55.7	0.0	31.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	66.7	429
Fourth	4.4	48.8	3.5	42.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	53.1	396
Richest	9.1	43.4	14.8	31.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	52.5	309

[A] In many countries disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household population using:															
	Drinking water					Sanitation				Handwashing[A]						
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Total	Basic facility[3]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Total	**92.6**	**0.9**	**2.2**	**4.3**	**100.0**	**98.2**	**1.7**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**96.3**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**87.4**	**28,203**
Area																
Urban	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	96.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.1	1.0	0.1	2.8	100.0	92.4	10,183
Rural	88.7	1.3	3.4	6.6	100.0	99.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	96.5	2.2	0.1	1.2	100.0	84.6	18,021
Region																
Batken	72.2	2.6	1.5	23.7	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	71.5	2,055
Jalal-Abad	86.0	0.9	9.7	3.4	100.0	99.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	93.4	1.9	0.3	4.3	100.0	79.5	4,659
Issyk-Kul	98.3	0.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	99.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.4	2,221
Naryn	97.1	0.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.1	1,329
Osh	88.1	1.7	0.9	9.3	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.7	5,877
Talas	98.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.5	1,233
Chui	98.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	91.6	5.9	0.2	2.4	100.0	90.0	4,357
Bishkek city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	95.7	0.7	0.0	3.5	100.0	91.2	5,327
Osh city	98.8	0.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	98.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	96.8	2.0	0.3	0.9	100.0	94.3	1,145
Education of household head																
Pre-school or none/Primary	83.0	0.0	12.0	5.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	92.1	6.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	76.0	588
Basic secondary	93.2	0.8	0.4	5.5	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	94.7	3.9	0.1	1.4	100.0	86.9	2,520
Complete secondary	89.7	1.5	2.7	6.1	100.0	97.8	1.9	0.3	100.0	97.4	1.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	85.3	12,206
Professional primary/middle	94.4	0.7	1.8	3.1	100.0	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	96.6	1.4	0.1	2.0	100.0	89.3	6,693
Higher	97.2	0.1	1.2	1.5	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	95.1	1.1	0.2	3.6	100.0	91.0	6,196
Ethnicity of household head																
Kyrgyz	90.9	1.2	2.9	5.0	100.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	96.7	1.9	0.1	1.4	100.0	85.8	20,822
Russian	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	93.1	1.6	0.4	4.8	100.0	92.6	1,981
Uzbek	96.8	0.3	0.3	2.7	100.0	99.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	97.3	0.6	0.0	2.1	100.0	93.3	3,969
Other ethnicity	96.0	0.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.9	100.0	93.2	4.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	88.2	1,431
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	76.9	3.0	3.0	17.0	100.0	97.9	1.7	0.3	100.0	97.2	2.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	73.2	5,635
Second	92.7	0.7	3.4	3.2	100.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.9	2.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	87.8	5,648
Middle	94.8	0.7	3.4	1.1	100.0	98.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	96.5	2.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	89.9	5,636
Fourth	98.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	97.0	2.9	0.1	100.0	96.4	1.4	0.3	1.9	100.0	92.2	5,642
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	95.7	0.4	0.1	3.8	100.0	94.1	5,642

[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

[3] MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[135]

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

[135] Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last mestruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing	Other/No materials	DK/ Missing	Total				
Total	**18.0**	**78.7**	**0.2**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**97.0**	**93.3**	**90.8**	**5,175**
Area										
Urban	8.0	89.2	0.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	94.0	91.6	2,080
Rural	24.8	71.7	0.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	92.8	90.3	3,096
Region										
Batken	19.7	78.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	69.8	69.6	340
Jalal-Abad	25.5	68.3	0.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	93.8	93.8	88.7	781
Issyk-Kul	29.7	67.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	79.2	77.6	383
Naryn	24.5	73.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	94.7	93.3	204
Osh	32.9	65.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	99.1	98.3	1,041
Talas	7.7	90.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	93.7	92.0	198
Chui	13.2	81.7	0.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	93.8	89.7	804
Bishkek city	1.7	96.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	97.7	95.8	1,200
Osh city	8.9	85.9	0.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	97.4	92.8	225
Age										
15-19	11.7	85.6	0.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	94.1	92.2	809
20-24	15.8	80.2	0.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	95.5	92.2	763
25-29	16.1	80.2	0.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	91.1	88.6	848
30-39	19.3	77.9	0.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	93.1	91.2	1,512
40-49	23.2	73.3	0.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	93.1	90.2	1,244
Education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Basic secondary	24.2	71.1	0.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	95.0	91.7	550
Complete secondary	23.6	73.1	0.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	91.5	89.1	2,041
Professional primary/middle	16.1	80.4	0.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	93.2	90.4	1,032
Higher	9.6	87.7	0.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	95.1	93.0	1,537
Disability status (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	28.6	68.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	96.2	93.5	108
Has no functional difficulty	18.6	78.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	93.2	90.6	4,519

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last mestruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing	Other/No materials	DK/ Missing	Total				
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	17.7	78.9	0.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	93.0	90.6	3,832
Russian	4.1	93.6	0.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	94.9	92.8	328
Uzbek	27.6	68.5	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	94.4	91.0	730
Other ethnicity	14.1	84.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	92.8	91.4	286
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	30.5	66.6	0.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	90.3	88.2	975
Second	24.4	72.1	0.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	93.6	91.2	970
Middle	21.3	75.5	0.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	93.7	90.8	1,006
Fourth	14.2	80.7	0.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	92.1	88.5	1,011
Richest	3.4	94.7	0.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	96.1	94.6	1,214

[1] MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last mensturation in the last 12 months, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	**7.0**	**5,175**
Area		
Urban	9.1	2,080
Rural	5.6	3,096
Region		
Batken	1.5	340
Jalal-Abad	12.8	781
Issyk-Kul	1.9	383
Naryn	6.5	204
Osh	1.5	1,041
Talas	12.9	198
Chui	6.2	804
Bishkek city	10.5	1,200
Osh city	8.7	225
Age		
15-19	11.9	809
20-24	10.0	763
25-29	5.2	848
30-39	4.8	1,512
40-49	5.8	1,244
Education		
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	16
Basic secondary	7.4	550
Complete secondary	6.7	2,041
Professional primary/middle	7.1	1,032
Higher	7.2	1,537
Disability status (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	9.1	108
Has no functional difficulty	6.5	4,519
Ethnicity of household head		
Kyrgyz	7.3	3,832
Russian	6.4	328
Uzbek	6.5	730
Other ethnicity	4.6	286
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	4.0	975
Second	5.0	970
Middle	8.1	1,006
Fourth	6.9	1,011
Richest	10.2	1,214

[1] **MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation**

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

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[136] 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.

Kyrgyzstan, 2018 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 group 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 percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

[136] "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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**2,162**
Sex										
Male	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.2	1,083
Female	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.5	1,079
Area										
Urban	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	672
Rural	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.4	1,491
Region										
Batken	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3	185
Jalal-Abad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	403
Issyk-Kul	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.4	145
Naryn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.9	4.4	101
Osh	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	514
Talas	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	95
Chui	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	2.6	306
Bishkek city	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	307
Osh city	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	105
Age										
2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.3	704
3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	2.0	764
4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	694
Early childhood education attendance[B]										
Attending	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	568
Not attending	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.7	889
Mother's education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	225
Complete secondary	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	879
Professional primary/middle	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	415
Higher	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.6	634

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	38
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.3	1,965
No information	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	159
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.3	1,660
Russian	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	67
Uzbek	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	344
Other ethnicity	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.0	1.8	3.0	92
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	516
Second	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	487
Middle	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.3	439
Fourth	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.2	2.1	380
Richest	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	341

[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] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

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

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

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:														
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	**0.2**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**5.3**	**1.6**	**8.9**	**7,491**
Sex															
Male	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	5.4	1.9	9.2	3,950
Female	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	5.2	1.2	8.7	3,541
Area															
Urban	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	3.7	1.4	7.5	2,404
Rural	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	6.0	1.7	9.6	5,087
Region															
Batken	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.5	5.1	521
Jalal-Abad	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	23.4	3.1	27.5	1,259
Issyk-Kul	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	4.3	646
Naryn	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.5	0.3	4.8	421
Osh	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.7	1,680
Talas	0.4	0.7	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.8	2.3	8.1	387
Chui	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.4	7.4	1,172
Bishkek city	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	3.8	1,124
Osh city	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	8.6	3.8	15.3	280
Age															
5-9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	5.8	2.2	9.6	3,362
10-14	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	5.1	1.3	9.3	2,877
15-17	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	4.3	0.7	6.2	1,252
School attendance															
Attending	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	5.3	1.4	8.6	7,008
Not attending	0.0	0.5	6.4	2.5	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	5.2	4.7	12.9	483
Mother's education															
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Basic secondary	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	3.1	1.5	9.3	654
Complete secondary	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	6.3	1.0	9.9	3,377
Professional primary/middle	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	4.4	1.6	8.2	1,519
Higher	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	5.1	2.7	8.0	1,877
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:														
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	0.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.2	8.3	5.3	17.0	204
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	5.1	1.7	8.9	5,882
No information	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	5.3	0.6	7.7	1,406
Ethnicity of household head															
Kyrgyz	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	4.8	1.7	8.3	5,898
Russian	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	3.0	256
Uzbek	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	10.2	0.9	14.5	961
Other ethnicity	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.7	2.8	0.6	0.0	2.2	2.1	9.1	377
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	6.8	2.1	11.1	1,690
Second	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	6.6	1.9	9.7	1,584
Middle	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	5.4	1.3	8.9	1,525
Fourth	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	4.3	1.1	7.4	1,467
Richest	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.5	1.3	6.7	1,226

[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.
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	**1.9**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**9,653**	**7.0**	**183**	**0.0**	**42**	**16.0**	**91**
Sex										
Male	1.5	0.4	1.1	5,032	(15.0)	77	(*)	22	(24.6)	54
Female	2.3	0.4	0.8	4,621	1.2	105	(*)	20	(*)	36
Area										
Urban	2.4	0.4	0.8	3,076	0.0	75	(*)	13	(*)	24
Rural	1.6	0.4	1.0	6,578	12.0	107	(*)	29	(18.2)	66
Region										
Batken	1.1	0.4	1.9	707	(*)	7	(*)	3	(*)	14
Jalal-Abad	1.9	0.4	1.4	1,662	(*)	31	(*)	6	(*)	23
Issyk-Kul	1.0	0.3	0.4	791	(*)	8	(*)	3	(*)	3
Naryn	0.9	0.1	0.2	523	(*)	5	(*)	1	(*)	1
Osh	2.2	0.7	0.5	2,194	(*)	47	(*)	16	(*)	11
Talas	1.0	0.3	1.5	482	(*)	5	(*)	1	(*)	7
Chui	2.1	0.3	0.8	1,477	(*)	31	(*)	4	(*)	11
Bishkek city	2.8	0.5	1.3	1,432	(*)	40	(*)	7	(*)	19
Osh city	2.3	0.1	0.3	385	(*)	9	(*)	1	(*)	1
Age										
2-4	1.8	1.1	1.4	2,162	(4.1)	40	(*)	23	(*)	30
5-9	1.1	0.2	0.3	3,362	(0.0)	36	(*)	8	(*)	10
10-14	2.9	0.3	1.1	2,877	(13.3)	84	(*)	8	(*)	31
15-17	1.8	0.2	1.6	1,252	(*)	23	(*)	3	(*)	20
Mother's education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	73	(*)	1	–	0	(*)	2
Basic secondary	1.7	0.8	0.6	879	(*)	15	(*)	7	(*)	5
Complete secondary	1.9	0.4	1.1	4,256	15.2	82	(*)	17	(9.4)	46
Professional primary/middle	1.9	0.5	1.0	1,934	(0.9)	37	(*)	9	(*)	19
Higher	1.9	0.3	0.7	2,511	(0.0)	48	(*)	9	(*)	18

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	8.6	0.0	0.3	242	(*)	21	–	0	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	0.5	1.0	7,846	9.5	136	(0.0)	38	(17.8)	77
No information	1.7	0.2	0.8	1,565	(*)	26	(*)	3	(*)	13
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	1.7	0.3	0.9	7,557	9.7	129	(*)	22	(19.4)	69
Russian	3.1	0.0	0.6	322	(*)	10	–	0	(*)	2
Uzbek	3.1	1.1	0.9	1,305	(*)	41	(*)	15	(*)	12
Other ethnicity	0.7	1.1	1.6	468	(*)	3	(*)	5	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.4	0.7	1.0	2,206	(*)	54	(*)	15	(*)	23
Second	1.3	0.2	0.5	2,070	(*)	26	(*)	4	(*)	10
Middle	1.7	0.4	1.4	1,964	(*)	34	(*)	7	(*)	28
Fourth	1.3	0.4	0.7	1,848	(*)	25	(*)	8	(*)	14
Richest	2.8	0.5	1.0	1,566	(0.0)	44	(*)	8	(*)	16

[A] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

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

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

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	**1.3**	**2,162**	**8.9**	**7,491**	**7.2**	**9,653**
Sex						
Male	1.2	1,083	9.2	3,950	7.4	5,032
Female	1.5	1,079	8.7	3,541	7.0	4,621
Area						
Urban	1.3	672	7.5	2,404	6.2	3,076
Rural	1.4	1,491	9.6	5,087	7.7	6,578
Region						
Batken	1.3	185	5.1	521	4.1	707
Jalal-Abad	0.8	403	27.5	1,259	21.0	1,662
Issyk-Kul	1.4	145	4.3	646	3.8	791
Naryn	4.4	101	4.8	421	4.7	523
Osh	0.7	514	2.7	1,680	2.2	2,194
Talas	1.4	95	8.1	387	6.8	482
Chui	2.6	306	7.4	1,172	6.4	1,477
Bishkek city	0.9	307	3.8	1,124	3.2	1,432
Osh city	1.8	105	15.3	280	11.6	385
Mother's education						
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	9	(*)	39	(*)	73
Basic secondary	1.2	225	9.3	654	7.2	879
Complete secondary	1.6	879	9.9	3,377	8.2	4,256
Professional primary/middle	0.5	415	8.2	1,519	6.6	1,934
Higher	1.6	634	8.0	1,877	6.4	2,511
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(2.7)	38	17.0	204	14.7	242
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	1,965	8.9	5,882	7.0	7,846
No information	1.5	159	7.7	1,406	7.0	1,565
Ethnicity of household head						
Kyrgyz	1.3	1,660	8.3	5,898	6.7	7,557
Russian	0.5	67	3.0	256	2.5	322
Uzbek	1.1	344	14.5	961	10.9	1,305
Other ethnicity	3.0	92	9.1	377	7.9	468

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.7	516	11.1	1,690	8.7	2,206
Second	0.8	487	9.7	1,584	7.6	2,070
Middle	2.3	439	8.9	1,525	7.5	1,964
Fourth	2.1	380	7.4	1,467	6.3	1,848
Richest	1.1	341	6.7	1,226	5.5	1,566

[1] MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

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

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

11.2 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.[137]

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as 'free economic help' and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Kyrgyzstan include material support to new-borns called 'suyunchu', monthly allowance assistance to families in need with children under 16, monthly allowance assistance to people with no pension savings, social allowances to certain categories of citizens (veterans of the WWII, participants of armed conflicts and etc.), assistance for food at school, health insurance cards for students and other additional services.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and table EQ.2.1W presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, 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 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.[138] 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, by type of transfers or benefits.

[137] 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

[138] 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.

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, 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 school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

			Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Compulsory /universal health insurance	Voluntary health insurance	Other	Number of women with health insurance
Total	**91.7**	**5,742**	**4.2**	**0.3**	**91.5**	**7.2**	**0.0**	**5,268**
Area								
Urban	89.6	2,250	3.8	0.3	93.6	4.8	0.0	2,015
Rural	93.2	3,492	4.5	0.3	90.1	8.7	0.0	3,252
Region								
Batken	96.4	393	5.3	0.3	99.6	0.0	0.0	379
Jalal-Abad	93.9	904	2.5	0.2	78.5	21.4	0.0	849
Issyk-Kul	94.7	419	0.1	0.0	58.4	41.6	0.0	397
Naryn	97.4	237	5.4	0.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	231
Osh	99.5	1,188	4.8	0.0	99.2	0.4	0.0	1,182
Talas	96.0	216	11.8	0.0	91.5	0.4	0.0	207
Chui	78.1	873	6.7	1.2	94.2	1.3	0.0	682
Bishkek city	87.8	1,260	1.6	0.1	97.8	1.4	0.0	1,106
Osh city	93.1	253	10.3	0.6	96.5	0.3	0.0	235
Age								
15-19	86.8	826	0.1	0.0	91.4	8.8	0.0	718
20-24	92.5	876	2.8	0.0	93.4	6.1	0.0	810
25-29	89.3	947	4.5	0.4	90.8	7.1	0.0	846
30-34	92.8	888	4.5	0.4	91.9	7.3	0.0	824
35-39	91.5	740	6.4	0.6	90.1	7.4	0.0	677
40-44	95.2	758	5.8	0.1	90.0	7.7	0.0	721
45-49	95.1	706	5.9	0.4	92.5	5.9	0.0	672
Education								
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Basic secondary	85.2	613	0.4	0.0	93.1	7.0	0.0	522
Complete secondary	92.5	2,283	1.2	0.2	91.6	7.8	0.0	2,112
Professional primary/middle	92.7	1,164	6.0	0.4	90.1	7.8	0.0	1,079
Higher	92.5	1,665	8.6	0.4	91.8	5.9	0.0	1,541
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	92.9	4,606	4.9	0.3	91.3	7.2	0.0	4,278
Never married/in union	87.1	1,136	1.6	0.2	92.2	7.3	0.0	989
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	89.7	132	6.9	0.7	88.1	6.9	0.0	118
Has no functional difficulty	92.4	5,055	4.6	0.3	91.6	7.0	0.0	4,672
Ethnicity of household head								
Kyrgyz	92.2	4,251	4.7	0.2	90.9	7.9	0.0	3,920
Russian	87.2	344	6.0	1.4	90.5	3.1	0.0	300
Uzbek	96.7	850	2.0	0.2	93.8	5.8	0.0	822
Other ethnicity	76.0	297	2.5	0.8	93.6	4.5	0.0	226

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women with health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Compulsory /universal health insurance	Voluntary health insurance	Other	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	95.6	1,137	2.6	0.1	94.5	5.2	0.0	1,088
Second	91.1	1,084	5.2	0.3	91.2	7.6	0.0	988
Middle	92.1	1,119	4.4	0.4	90.1	7.9	0.0	1,031
Fourth	90.7	1,126	6.0	0.4	87.2	10.9	0.0	1,021
Richest	89.4	1,275	3.3	0.2	93.9	4.7	0.0	1,140

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

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

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of households who are aware of economic assistance programme	Percentage of households who are aware and have ever received assistance	Number of households
Total	**99.3**	**51.5**	**6,968**
Sex of household head			
Male	99.1	47.3	4,929
Female	99.7	61.7	2,039
Area			
Urban	99.2	40.6	3,095
Rural	99.3	60.3	3,873
Region			
Batken	93.9	62.5	437
Jalal-Abad	100.0	61.3	1,016
Issyk-Kul	99.2	46.9	583
Naryn	99.6	76.0	304
Osh	100.0	63.4	1,168
Talas	100.0	64.0	263
Chui	98.9	47.3	1,094
Bishkek city	99.7	34.8	1,829
Osh city	99.8	46.1	275
Age of household head			
15-19	(92.8)	(2.4)	42
20-24	97.6	10.0	100
25-49	99.1	26.8	2,755
50+	99.5	69.8	4,071
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	100.0	71.9	272
With no orphans	99.3	50.7	6,696
Ethnicity of household head			
Kyrgyz	99.5	50.3	4,907
Russian	99.3	56.4	900
Uzbek	98.8	54.8	802
Other ethnicity	97.8	48.8	360
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	98.5	61.4	1,226
Second	99.1	59.2	1,220
Middle	99.5	57.4	1,249
Fourth	99.8	49.7	1,303
Richest	99.4	38.1	1,970

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

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Monthly social allowance	One-Time drant payed for a birth (I.E. Maternity Benefit) (Suynchu)	A monthly allowance for low-income families with children	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	**9.2**	**2.9**	**3.8**	**42.3**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**52.4**	**47.6**	**28,203**
Sex of household head									
Male	8.8	3.0	4.2	38.2	0.7	1.3	49.0	51.0	21,949
Female	10.8	2.6	2.3	56.4	1.0	1.0	64.4	35.6	6,255
Area									
Urban	4.8	2.5	0.9	32.4	0.3	1.3	38.6	61.4	10,183
Rural	11.7	3.1	5.4	47.8	1.1	1.2	60.2	39.8	18,021
Region									
Batken	4.1	4.6	6.5	47.2	0.0	0.7	56.8	43.2	2,055
Jalal-Abad	21.5	2.8	2.0	49.4	0.3	1.2	62.9	37.1	4,659
Issyk-Kul	1.4	3.9	0.5	41.2	5.5	1.1	47.3	52.7	2,221
Naryn	11.5	4.1	15.1	58.6	1.9	0.6	74.1	25.9	1,329
Osh	10.1	2.8	6.5	51.7	0.0	0.5	63.5	36.5	5,877
Talas	6.8	2.8	15.7	41.2	2.6	2.6	59.2	40.8	1,233
Chui	10.8	2.7	1.0	35.2	0.4	2.7	47.1	52.9	4,357
Bishkek city	1.9	1.7	0.1	25.8	0.1	1.3	29.4	70.6	5,327
Osh city	7.5	3.5	0.0	43.2	0.0	0.6	49.1	50.9	1,145
Education household head									
Pre-school or none/Primary	16.4	3.0	2.0	90.7	1.1	0.3	92.5	7.5	588
Basic secondary	10.1	2.0	4.0	60.1	1.0	0.5	68.4	31.6	2520
Complete secondary	10.6	3.2	5.9	40.1	0.8	1.2	53.3	46.7	12,206
Professional primary/middle	10.4	3.4	2.5	42.6	1.1	1.7	52.7	47.3	6,693
Higher	4.2	2.0	1.1	34.2	0.3	1.3	39.9	60.1	6,196
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	8.9	3.3	4.7	41.5	1.0	1.2	52.1	47.9	20,822
Russian	6.3	0.5	0.0	48.0	0.8	1.3	51.9	48.1	1,981
Uzbek	11.2	2.2	1.4	46.2	0.0	1.3	55.5	44.5	3,969
Other ethnicity	13.0	2.0	1.8	34.4	0.1	1.6	48.4	51.6	1,431

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Monthly social allowance	One-Time drant payed for a birth (I.E. Maternity Benefit) (Suynchu)	A monthly allowance for low-income families with children	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	13.0	3.8	9.9	42.2	0.4	1.1	59.7	40.3	5,635
Second	13.7	2.7	5.3	46.9	0.7	1.0	59.7	40.3	5,648
Middle	9.8	3.2	2.3	47.3	1.2	1.4	57.2	42.8	5,636
Fourth	5.9	3.6	1.1	46.0	1.3	1.4	52.3	47.7	5,642
Richest	3.8	1.1	0.3	28.8	0.3	1.4	33.1	66.9	5,642

[1] MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Monthly social allowance	One-Time drant payed for a birth (I.E. Maternity Benefit) (Suynchu)	A monthly allowance for low-income families with children	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Total	**12.2**	**2.5**	**5.7**	**41.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**55.4**	**44.6**	**2,446**
Sex of household head									
Male	11.2	2.9	6.6	35.8	0.4	0.7	50.1	49.9	1,838
Female	15.1	1.3	3.0	60.1	1.4	0.6	71.5	28.5	608
Area									
Urban	9.5	4.1	3.6	41.4	0.2	1.5	54.3	45.7	252
Rural	12.5	2.3	5.9	41.9	0.7	0.6	55.5	44.5	2,194
Region									
Batken	4.6	3.4	6.2	45.2	0.0	0.7	54.0	46.0	378
Jalal-Abad	25.1	2.4	2.8	45.8	0.0	0.3	61.7	38.3	485
Issyk-Kul	2.3	1.9	1.7	32.9	9.4	0.0	44.1	55.9	79
Naryn	9.3	1.8	21.9	37.2	3.1	0.6	61.1	38.9	87
Osh	12.2	2.6	6.3	44.2	0.0	0.2	58.6	41.4	871
Talas	6.3	0.4	16.5	40.8	3.5	3.4	62.3	37.7	131
Chui	8.5	1.6	1.4	31.7	0.4	1.7	41.1	58.9	343
Bishkek city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Osh city	11.3	3.8	0.0	46.7	0.0	1.2	53.9	46.1	44
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
25-29	10.7	1.6	5.3	10.9	1.3	2.0	26.3	73.7	63
30-34	11.9	6.3	14.6	15.8	0.4	0.8	43.3	56.7	151
35-39	10.2	3.4	12.5	14.9	1.4	1.3	39.0	61.0	233
40-44	11.3	2.2	14.6	10.7	1.6	1.4	36.2	63.8	251
45-49	15.3	0.0	4.5	11.9	0.3	0.2	29.3	70.7	278
50-59	12.4	3.0	2.2	31.0	0.5	0.3	43.4	56.6	699
60-69	10.8	2.1	2.4	86.0	0.4	0.9	90.1	9.9	519
70+	14.2	0.6	3.0	96.2	0.4	0.4	96.2	3.8	244

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Monthly social allowance	One-Time drant payed for a birth (I.E. Maternity Benefit) (Suynchu)	A monthly allowance for low-income families with children	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Education of household head									
Pre-school or none/Primary	22.9	1.6	0.8	95.8	1.4	0.0	96.5	3.5	66
Basic secondary	8.8	1.6	4.7	54.4	1.1	0.4	64.1	35.9	273
Complete secondary	13.1	2.7	7.4	36.3	0.4	0.5	52.1	47.9	1,349
Professional primary/middle	12.5	2.5	3.6	42.2	1.1	1.6	55.2	44.8	497
Higher	7.4	2.6	3.1	42.9	0.3	0.5	53.2	46.8	260
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	12.7	2.7	6.8	41.5	0.8	0.6	56.4	43.6	1,847
Russian	8.2	0.0	0.0	52.9	1.1	0.0	56.0	44.0	74
Uzbek	10.9	2.3	2.0	42.7	0.0	0.8	52.0	48.0	435
Other ethnicity	10.3	1.3	4.2	34.2	0.0	2.7	50.6	49.4	90
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	11.6	2.7	7.8	39.6	0.5	0.8	55.1	44.9	1,226
Second	12.8	2.3	3.6	44.1	0.8	0.6	55.7	44.3	1,220

[1] MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

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

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Monthly social allowance	One-time grant payed for a birth	A monthly allowance for low-income families with children	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	**10.3**	**3.4**	**5.8**	**37.4**	**0.8**	**1.6**	**50.6**	**49.4**	**10,986**
Sex of household head									
Male	9.5	3.5	6.3	33.3	0.7	1.7	47.1	52.9	8,760
Female	13.4	3.2	3.9	53.6	0.8	1.3	64.2	35.8	2,226
Area									
Urban	5.7	3.4	1.6	24.1	0.1	1.7	32.6	67.4	3,505
Rural	12.4	3.4	7.8	43.7	1.1	1.6	58.9	41.1	7,482
Region									
Batken	3.7	5.3	8.7	43.4	0.0	0.8	55.3	44.7	827
Jalal-Abad	25.4	3.1	2.7	46.3	0.3	1.6	63.2	36.8	1,927
Issyk-Kul	2.0	5.0	0.8	34.4	4.8	1.2	41.9	58.1	872
Naryn	11.9	4.7	20.7	50.9	2.3	0.5	71.5	28.5	576
Osh	9.9	2.9	9.3	49.2	0.0	0.5	63.1	36.9	2,523
Talas	5.9	3.1	21.7	34.0	2.7	3.6	58.3	41.7	542
Chui	10.0	3.3	2.0	27.5	0.6	4.1	41.8	58.2	1,647
Bishkek city	2.5	2.6	0.3	13.2	0.0	1.6	18.3	81.7	1,626
Osh city	7.8	3.7	0.0	39.3	0.0	0.9	46.4	53.6	446
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	(23.7)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(51.6)	(48.4)	38
25-29	7.9	7.1	3.0	3.8	0.6	1.3	21.0	79.0	291
30-34	7.7	4.0	9.2	15.0	0.3	2.2	34.6	65.4	1,027
35-39	8.5	3.8	9.1	13.7	0.7	1.5	32.8	67.2	1,540
40-44	8.3	2.5	10.3	11.5	1.2	3.1	31.4	68.6	1,581
45-49	10.4	1.0	3.8	9.9	1.0	2.8	26.5	73.5	1,340
50-59	12.2	4.4	2.7	36.9	1.0	0.7	48.3	51.7	2,364
60-69	11.1	4.1	3.8	89.5	0.6	1.1	93.3	6.7	1,881
70+	13.0	1.4	5.1	94.5	0.3	1.0	94.6	5.4	912

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	Monthly social allowance	One-time grant payed for a birth	A monthly allowance for low-income families with children	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Education of household head									
Pre-school or none/Primary	15.1	3.2	2.5	89.2	0.4	0.4	91.1	8.9	218
Basic secondary	10.0	2.7	5.6	54.3	0.8	0.4	64.8	35.2	1,063
Complete secondary	11.6	3.6	8.7	36.2	0.8	1.6	52.8	47.2	5,102
Professional primary/middle	11.7	4.1	4.0	37.3	1.3	2.2	50.0	50.0	2,361
Higher	5.4	2.6	1.8	27.3	0.3	1.8	35.3	64.7	2,243
Ethnicity of household head									
Kyrgyz	9.8	3.7	7.0	37.2	1.0	1.6	50.9	49.1	8,579
Russian	10.0	1.2	0.0	20.6	0.6	2.6	28.0	72.0	364
Uzbek	11.8	2.4	1.8	45.9	0.0	1.3	56.1	43.9	1,530
Other ethnicity	13.5	2.6	2.3	27.8	0.0	2.3	44.9	55.1	514
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	14.0	4.5	13.6	37.2	0.5	1.5	59.4	40.6	2,520
Second	14.4	3.0	8.0	43.2	0.8	1.1	58.7	41.3	2,377
Middle	10.1	3.2	2.9	43.5	1.3	1.9	54.6	45.4	2,228
Fourth	5.8	4.4	1.5	42.4	1.1	2.1	49.9	50.1	2,102
Richest	4.8	1.7	0.7	16.4	0.1	1.8	22.6	77.4	1,759

[1] MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

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

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

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2018-2019 school year, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Education related financial or material support				
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending school
Total	**0.5**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**98.8**	**6,673**
Sex of household head					
Male	0.4	0.8	1.1	98.9	3,420
Female	0.6	0.9	1.3	98.7	3,253
Area					
Urban	0.7	0.9	1.4	98.6	2,336
Rural	0.4	0.9	1.1	98.9	4,337
Region					
Batken	0.1	0.5	0.6	99.4	399
Jalal-Abad	0.0	1.3	1.3	98.7	1,049
Issyk-Kul	0.2	0.9	0.9	99.1	568
Naryn	0.7	0.6	0.8	99.2	375
Osh	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.9	1,431
Talas	0.8	2.9	3.2	96.8	320
Chui	1.4	1.3	2.4	97.6	1,057
Bishkek city	0.9	0.8	1.4	98.6	1,213
Osh city	0.4	0.3	0.5	99.5	261
Age					
5-9	0.3	0.9	1.1	98.9	2,346
10-14	0.2	0.7	0.9	99.1	2,661
15-19	1.2	1.4	2.0	98.0	1379
20-24	1.6	0.0	1.6	98.4	287
Education of household head					
Pre-school or none/Primary	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.8	145
Basic secondary	0.4	0.6	0.6	99.4	595
Complete secondary	0.5	0.9	1.2	98.8	2,972
Professional primary/middle	0.5	1.0	1.4	98.6	1,527
Higher	0.7	0.9	1.4	98.6	1,433
Ethnicity of household head					
Kyrgyz	0.5	0.8	1.2	98.8	5,354
Russian	1.3	1.7	3.0	97.0	254
Uzbek	0.4	0.7	1.1	98.9	754
Other ethnicity	0.0	1.2	1.2	98.8	310
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.7	0.6	1.2	98.8	1,417
Second	0.2	0.4	0.5	99.5	1,305
Middle	0.5	1.4	1.6	98.4	1,350
Fourth	0.1	1.0	1.1	98.9	1,308
Highest	1.0	0.8	1.7	98.3	1,293

[1] MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are 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 are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Table EQ.3.1W shows the percentage of women who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**3.4**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**7.7**	**92.3**	**5,742**
Area										
Urban	3.0	1.2	0.4	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.5	7.9	92.1	2,250
Rural	3.6	1.2	0.3	2.6	2.0	0.5	0.7	7.6	92.4	3,492
Region										
Batken	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.6	393
Jalal-Abad	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.6	7.3	92.7	904
Issyk-Kul	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.7	98.3	419
Naryn	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	2.8	97.2	237
Osh	3.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	6.5	93.5	1,188
Talas	1.7	0.9	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	5.0	95.0	216
Chui	8.8	3.5	0.5	4.0	4.7	0.4	1.3	16.6	83.4	873
Bishkek city	3.3	1.3	0.6	2.8	2.8	0.5	0.5	8.7	91.3	1,260
Osh city	3.3	1.5	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.4	7.0	93.0	253
Age										
15-19	2.7	0.8	0.1	3.9	1.4	0.3	0.3	6.5	93.5	826
15-17	2.3	0.9	0.2	3.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	5.7	94.3	555
18-19	3.4	0.4	0.0	5.2	2.3	0.9	0.0	8.3	91.7	271
20-24	5.1	1.1	0.6	3.9	2.6	0.4	1.2	9.1	90.9	876
25-29	2.6	1.6	0.0	1.9	2.6	0.3	0.6	7.1	92.9	947
30-34	3.8	1.1	0.5	2.5	2.9	0.9	0.6	8.8	91.2	888
35-39	3.1	0.9	1.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.3	8.7	91.3	740
40-44	2.5	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	6.4	93.6	758
45-49	3.9	1.6	0.3	2.5	1.8	0.4	0.2	7.0	93.0	706
Education										
Pre-school or none/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Basic secondary	7.5	1.8	0.7	3.7	4.0	1.1	1.1	14.0	86.0	613
Complete secondary	2.6	1.0	0.4	2.6	1.3	0.4	0.6	5.9	94.1	2,283
Professional primary/middle	3.2	1.1	0.3	2.8	1.6	0.5	0.2	6.9	93.1	1,164
Higher	3.2	1.3	0.2	2.3	2.9	0.4	0.8	8.2	91.8	1,665

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	5.8	1.0	0.0	5.4	4.5	7.9	1.4	20.7	79.3	132
Has no functional difficulty	3.4	1.2	0.4	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.6	7.6	92.4	5,055
Ethnicity of household head										
Kyrgyz	1.8	1.0	0.2	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.7	5.9	94.1	4,251
Russian	10.1	3.6	3.0	4.1	4.6	0.0	0.5	18.5	81.5	344
Uzbek	4.6	0.6	0.3	4.2	2.7	0.8	0.3	8.1	91.9	850
Other ethnicity	14.3	2.8	0.0	4.8	3.8	0.2	1.0	19.2	80.8	297
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.5	0.8	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.2	6.0	94.0	1,137
Second	2.3	0.7	0.1	3.2	1.6	0.6	0.7	6.7	93.3	1,084
Middle	5.6	1.8	0.5	3.1	2.3	0.4	1.0	9.7	90.3	1,119
Fourth	3.2	1.5	0.6	1.9	3.0	0.5	0.6	7.1	92.9	1,126
Richest	3.4	1.1	0.6	3.2	2.3	0.6	0.6	8.8	91.2	1,275

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

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

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include 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 Kyrgyzstan MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the seven regions and two cities of the country: Batken, Jalal-abad, Issyk-kul, Naryn, Talas, Chui region and Bishkek, Osh cities. Urban and rural areas in each of the 9 regions were defined as the sampling strata.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2009 Country Census of Population and Housing. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. After conducting the listing of households in the sample enumeration areas, in a random systematic sample of 20 households was selected in each EA.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Kyrgyzstan from the 2009 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, Census 2009

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2009 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**13,297**	**4,092**	**9,205**	**1,162,811**	**485,337**	**677,474**
Region						
Batken	1,041	194	847	80,160	20,769	59,391
Jalal-abad	2,539	444	2,095	187,782	51,622	136,160
Issyk-kul	1,049	244	805	103,323	33,427	69,896
Naryn	668	85	583	52,022	8,401	43,621
Osh	2,854	174	2,680	188,718	15,152	173,566
Talas	554	72	482	44,693	8,375	36,318
Chui	2,014	301	1,713	206,892	48,370	158,522
Bishkek city	1,972	1,972		240,828	240,828	
Osh city	606	606		58,393	58,393	

The overall sample size for the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS was calculated as 7,200 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the underweight prevalence among children age 0-4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated 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

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

For the calculation, *r* (underweight prevalence) was assumed to be 13 percent based on the national estimate from the 2014 MICS. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.337 based on the estimate from the 2014 MICS, *pb* (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 13 percent, *AveSize* (mean household size) was taken as 4.5 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 95 percent, based on experience from the 2014 MICS.

The estimated sample size requirements for obtaining a relative margin of error of 10% for stunting prevalence of children under-five (with a 2014 estimate of 13%, and calculated sample size of 6,858 households). It is also necessary to determine the sample size for each region, although sometimes the requirements for the level of precision are relaxed for sub-national domains. So, all regional level sample size estimates were also done for regions of Kyrgyzstan for stunting children (calculated sample size of 7,466 households).

It was also desired to have about minimum of 70 and max 110 “Children age 12-23 months” in every region (only 60 reserved for Osh city). Based on a review of the 2014 results, and above requirements, it was decided to have a minimum of sample size of 400 households and a maximum sample size of 1,300 HHs for Bishkek. These calculations resulted a final sample size of 7,200 households within 360 clusters as shown in Table SD.2.

Within each region, the sample EAs are allocated to the 30% urban and 70% rural strata proportionately to the number of households in each stratum, except for two urban strata Bishkek and Osh city since they do not have any rural strata. The purpose of this disproportionate allocation is to have more cases in urban domains of such regions since their actual proportion of rural is very high already. This allocation of the sample results in an urban sample of 174 sample EAs and 3,480 households, and a rural sample of 186 EAs and 3,720 households, which should be sufficient for providing reliable estimates for the urban and rural domain at the national level.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Total	**174**	**186**	**360**	**3,480**	**3,720**	**7,200**
Region						
Batken	12	28	40	240	560	800
Jalal-abad	10	20	30	200	400	600
Issyk-kul	18	42	60	360	840	1,200
Naryn	10	24	34	200	480	680
Osh	8	20	28	160	400	560
Talas	6	14	20	120	280	400
Chui	16	38	54	320	760	1,080
Bishkek city	64		64	1,280		1,280
Osh city	30		30	600		600

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2009 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the nine regions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2009 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. Listing of households and enumeration areas was done by the National Statistical Committee from May to July 2018. One team was trained in each area. The segmentation procedures were applied in only two of the enumeration areas with large size in the city of Bishkek. EAs were divided in almost three equal size segments and one of them was selected randomly in which full lisitng and selection procedures were implemented.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the National Statistical Committee, where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose. [139]

[139] Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, since the sample was not allocated proportionately to the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (*h*) and PSU (*i*):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling probability for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage *s* for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

p_{1hi} = $\frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$,

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum *h*

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2009 Census frame for the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

M_h = total number of households in the 2009 Census frame for stratum *h*

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h* (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

p_{3hi} = $\frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2009 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum *h* out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum *h*.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum *h* who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS 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.

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 individual children age 5-17 years will vary by 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 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS 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, and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.1835 and 3.927 in the 360 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, under-5s, 5-17-year olds with these sample weights.

APENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

SURVEY MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Sultanov Akylbek	Chairman, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Alymkulova Elmira	Head of office National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Galina Samohleb	Survey Coordinator, Head of Houshold Statistics Division, NSC
Rimma Chynybaeva	Head of Demographic Statistics Division, NSC
Ibraimkulov Shamil	Main Specialist, Houshold Statistics Division, NSC
Kalymbetova Yryskan	Specialist, Houshold Statistics Division, NSC

International organizations

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Attila Hancioglu	Global MICS Coordinator, UNICEF Headquarters in New York (USA)
Ivana Bjelić	Global MICS Team, UNICEF NY HQ
Turgay Unalan	Global MICS Team, UNICEF NY HQ
Bo Pedersen	Global MICS Team, UNICEF NY HQ
Yadigar Coskun	Global MICS Team, UNICEF NY HQ
Ikhtier Kholmatov	Global MICS Team, UNICEF NY HQ (DP support)
Tijana Šukolivić	Global MICS Team, UNICEF NY HQ (DP support)
Eduard Bonet Porqueras	Regional MICS Team, UNICEF RO, Geneva
Ahmet Sinan Türkyilmaz	Regional MICS Team, UNICEF RO, Geneva
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Technical Committee

National Statistical Committee	Alymkulova Elmira, Galina Samohleb, Rimma Chynybayeva, Ludmila Torgasheva, Rakhmanova Jyldyz, Gulhumar Abdulaeva, Kalymbetova Yryskan
Ministry of Health	Boobekova Aigul
Ministry of labor and social protection	Kalmurzaeva Cholpon, Bekmatova Roza
Ministry of education and science	Usenaliev Marat
Ministry of internal affairs	Abdrahmanov Azamat

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Jakyp uulu Aidar	Issyk-Kul oblast
Jakiev Bilimbek	Naryn oblast
Gaparov Mederbek	Osh oblast
Barakov Bakirdin	Talas oblast
Isaliev Koshoi	Chui oblast
Tenizbaeva Zhumagul	Bishkek city
Rusbaev Azizbek	Osh city

Listers	***Mappers***
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Ibraimov Bolot	Kannazarov Nurbek
Sultankulova Nur	Kadyrova Faityna
Abylaeva Sveta	Zarkunov Aibek
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Kasymalieva Meerim	Kasymova Zulaika
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Osh oblast

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APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the 2018 Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 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. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.

- *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.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 6.3 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. 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.12).

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 safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- 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: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	28,203	6,968	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.933	0.006	0.006	3.110	1.764	5,742	5,742	0.921	0.945
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.775	0.010	0.013	3.146	1.774	5,742	5,742	0.755	0.794
ICT skills	SR.13	0.210	0.009	0.041	2.610	1.616	5,742	5,742	0.193	0.228
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	13.443	2.798	0.208	na	na	na	na	7.847	19.040
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	17.005	3.180	0.187	na	na	na	na	10.645	23.364
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	19.618	3.277	0.167	na	na	na	na	13.064	26.171
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.949	0.106	0.027	na	na	na	na	3.736	4.162
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	50.361	6.798	0.135	na	na	na	na	36.764	63.957
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.394	0.011	0.027	2.015	1.419	4,166	4,200	0.372	0.415
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.674	0.010	0.015	1.183	1.087	2,432	2,461	0.653	0.695
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.943	0.010	0.011	2.436	1.561	1,349	1,346	0.923	0.962
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.998	0.002	0.002	1.606	1.267	1,349	1,346	0.994	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.864	0.015	0.018	1.287	1.134	664	643	0.833	0.894
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.840	0.015	0.018	1.197	1.094	700	718	0.810	0.870
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.932	0.011	0.012	1.323	1.150	700	718	0.910	0.954
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.192	0.011	0.060	5.902	2.429	28,203	6,968	0.169	0.215
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.575)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.009)	30	34	(0.573)	(0.576)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.456	0.026	0.057	1.064	1.032	382	390	0.403	0.508
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.118	0.008	0.068	2.089	1.445	3,422	3,436	0.102	0.133
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.020	0.003	0.164	1.923	1.387	3,411	3,430	0.014	0.027
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.069	0.006	0.087	1.924	1.387	3,411	3,430	0.057	0.081
Early child development index	TC.53	0.717	0.013	0.019	1.278	1.131	1,458	1,446	0.690	0.743

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.913	0.010	0.011	0.817	0.904	675	703	0.894	0.932
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.607	0.016	0.026	2.370	1.540	4,647	2,349	0.576	0.638
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.514	0.014	0.028	1.935	1.391	4,647	2,349	0.485	0.542
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.989	0.002	0.002	1.548	1.244	3,546	3,546	0.985	0.994
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.743	0.008	0.010	1.828	1.352	9,065	5,999	0.727	0.758
Child labour	PR.3	0.267	0.013	0.047	3.125	1.768	7,491	3,889	0.242	0.292
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.003	0.002	0.785	1.551	1.245	876	817	0.000	0.008
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.129	0.014	0.113	1.529	1.237	876	817	0.100	0.158
Safety	PR.14	0.470	0.008	0.016	1.356	1.165	5,742	5,742	0.455	0.486
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.926	0.010	0.010	9.340	3.056	28,203	6,968	0.907	0.945
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.963	0.003	0.003	1.782	1.335	28,203	6,968	0.957	0.969
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.999	0.001	0.001	1.893	1.376	28,203	6,968	0.998	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.982	0.003	0.003	2.886	1.699	28,203	6,968	0.977	0.987
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.047	0.005	0.096	3.181	1.784	28,203	6,968	0.038	0.056
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.072	0.005	0.066	2.044	1.430	9,653	6,056	0.063	0.082
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.524	0.009	0.018	2.486	1.577	28,203	6,968	0.505	0.543
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.077	0.005	0.060	1.697	1.303	5,742	5,742	0.068	0.086

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	10,183	3,323	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.953	0.006	0.007	2.304	1.518	2,250	2,593	0.940	0.965
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.872	0.010	0.012	2.409	1.552	2,250	2,593	0.852	0.892
ICT skills	SR.13	0.314	0.011	0.035	1.465	1.210	2,250	2,593	0.292	0.336
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10.135	3.232	0.319	na	na	na	na	3.672	16.598
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	14.445	3.619	0.251	na	na	na	na	7.206	21.683
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	17.006	3.789	0.223	na	na	na	na	9.428	24.585
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.264	0.157	0.048	na	na	na	na	2.949	3.579
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	32.182	5.989	0.186	na	na	na	na	20.205	44.160
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.423	0.013	0.030	1.164	1.079	1,449	1,744	0.398	0.449
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.686	0.013	0.020	0.881	0.938	894	1,052	0.659	0.713
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.959	0.011	0.012	1.697	1.303	430	540	0.937	0.982
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.997	0.003	0.003	1.671	1.293	430	540	0.991	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.792	0.022	0.028	0.792	0.890	218	262	0.748	0.837
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.795	0.016	0.020	0.469	0.685	219	290	0.763	0.828
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.898	0.015	0.017	0.747	0.864	219	290	0.867	0.928
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.475	0.031	0.064	12.403	3.522	10,183	3,323	0.414	0.536
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	19	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.500	0.038	0.075	0.893	0.945	124	159	0.424	0.575
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.088	0.007	0.081	0.857	0.925	1,075	1,356	0.074	0.102
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.018	0.005	0.264	1.714	1.309	1,071	1,353	0.008	0.027
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.070	0.010	0.140	1.996	1.413	1,071	1,353	0.051	0.090
Early child development index	TC.53	0.758	0.020	0.026	1.156	1.075	452	544	0.718	0.797

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.860	0.017	0.020	0.708	0.841	209	285	0.825	0.894
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.991	0.003	0.003	1.485	1.219	1,117	1,395	0.985	0.997
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.769	0.013	0.017	2.356	1.535	2,889	2,404	0.742	0.795
Child labour	PR.3	0.119	0.012	0.098	2.089	1.445	2,404	1,597	0.096	0.143
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.006	0.006	1.009	2.380	1.543	338	398	0.000	0.018
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.084	0.016	0.185	1.252	1.119	338	398	0.053	0.115
Safety	PR.14	0.389	0.013	0.033	1.837	1.355	2,250	2,593	0.363	0.415
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.996	0.002	0.002	2.006	1.416	10,183	3,323	0.993	0.999
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.961	0.004	0.004	1.633	1.278	10,183	3,323	0.953	0.970
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.581	0.762	10,183	3,323	0.999	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.966	0.006	0.007	4.062	2.016	10,183	3,323	0.953	0.979
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.086	0.011	0.125	4.839	2.200	10,183	3,323	0.064	0.107
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.062	0.006	0.090	1.280	1.131	3,076	2,432	0.051	0.073
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.386	0.012	0.032	2.124	1.458	10,183	3,323	0.362	0.411
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.079	0.006	0.076	1.291	1.136	2,250	2,593	0.067	0.091

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	18,021	3,645	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.920	0.009	0.009	3.158	1.777	3,492	3,149	0.903	0.937
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.712	0.014	0.020	3.228	1.797	3,492	3,149	0.683	0.741
ICT skills	SR.13	0.144	0.012	0.084	3.695	1.922	3,492	3,149	0.120	0.168
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15.058	3.852	0.256	na	na	na	na	7.355	22.762
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	18.249	4.404	0.241	na	na	na	na	9.441	27.057
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	20.891	4.529	0.217	na	na	na	na	11.834	29.948
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.398	0.125	0.029	na	na	na	na	4.147	4.649
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	64.346	10.647	0.165	na	na	na	na	43.051	85.640
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.378	0.015	0.039	2.301	1.517	2,717	2,456	0.348	0.408
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.667	0.014	0.021	1.291	1.136	1,538	1,409	0.639	0.696
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.935	0.014	0.015	2.433	1.560	919	806	0.907	0.962
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.998	0.002	0.002	1.589	1.260	919	806	0.994	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.898	0.019	0.021	1.510	1.229	446	381	0.860	0.937
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.861	0.020	0.023	1.434	1.197	481	428	0.821	0.901
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.948	0.014	0.015	1.671	1.293	481	428	0.920	0.976
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.032	0.005	0.153	2.809	1.676	18,021	3,645	0.022	0.042
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	15	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.434	0.034	0.077	1.053	1.026	258	231	0.367	0.501
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.131	0.011	0.084	2.187	1.479	2,347	2,080	0.109	0.153
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.021	0.004	0.204	1.895	1.377	2,340	2,077	0.013	0.030
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.069	0.008	0.109	1.832	1.354	2,340	2,077	0.054	0.084
Early child development index	TC.53	0.698	0.017	0.024	1.247	1.116	1,006	902	0.664	0.732

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.937	0.011	0.012	0.850	0.922	465	418	0.915	0.959
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.989	0.003	0.003	1.484	1.218	2,429	2,151	0.983	0.994
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.731	0.009	0.013	1.587	1.260	6,176	3,595	0.712	0.749
Child labour	PR.3	0.336	0.017	0.051	3.013	1.736	5,087	2,292	0.302	0.371
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.001	0.001	1.004	0.560	0.749	538	419	0.000	0.004
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.157	0.022	0.137	1.463	1.210	538	419	0.114	0.200
Safety	PR.14	0.523	0.009	0.018	1.125	1.061	3,492	3,149	0.504	0.542
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.887	0.015	0.017	8.016	2.831	18,021	3,645	0.857	0.916
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.965	0.004	0.004	1.739	1.319	18,021	3,645	0.957	0.973
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.729	1.315	18,021	3,645	0.997	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.991	0.002	0.002	2.106	1.451	18,021	3,645	0.987	0.996
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.025	0.004	0.149	2.095	1.447	18,021	3,645	0.018	0.033
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.077	0.006	0.084	2.121	1.456	6,578	3,624	0.064	0.090
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.602	0.013	0.021	2.472	1.572	18,021	3,645	0.576	0.627
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.076	0.006	0.085	1.881	1.372	3,492	3,149	0.063	0.089

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Batken

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	0.235	0.485	2,055	752	0.999	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.948	0.012	0.012	1.875	1.369	393	681	0.924	0.971
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.683	0.026	0.038	2.107	1.451	393	681	0.631	0.735
ICT skills	SR.13	0.078	0.013	0.171	1.680	1.296	393	681	0.051	0.104
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	(6.261)	(4.626)	(0.739)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(15.513)
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	(7.070)	(4.670)	(0.661)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(16.409)
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	(7.070)	(4.670)	(0.661)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(16.409)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	(4.339)	(0.206)	(0.047)	na	na	na	na	(3.928)	(4.750)
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	(52.139)	(12.479)	(0.239)	na	na	na	na	(27.181)	(77.098)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.265	0.021	0.078	1.248	1.117	328	565	0.223	0.306
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.486	0.021	0.044	0.565	0.752	179	312	0.443	0.528
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.986	0.008	0.008	0.946	0.972	120	205	0.970	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	120	205	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.936	0.031	0.033	1.342	1.158	49	85	0.874	0.998
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.744	0.056	0.075	1.455	1.206	53	89	0.632	0.857
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.963	0.014	0.015	0.496	0.704	53	89	0.935	0.992
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.028	0.010	0.339	2.507	1.583	2,055	752	0.009	0.047
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	na	na	na	na	na	0	0	na	na
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.594	0.060	0.100	0.882	0.939	37	61	0.475	0.713
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.119	0.013	0.106	0.781	0.884	303	518	0.093	0.144
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.023	0.006	0.270	0.887	0.942	304	520	0.011	0.035
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.069	0.013	0.182	1.277	1.130	304	520	0.044	0.094
Early child development index	TC.53	0.833	0.025	0.030	0.984	0.992	132	228	0.783	0.882

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Batken

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.858	0.034	0.039	0.799	0.894	49	87	0.791	0.926
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.997	0.000	0.000	0.024	0.155	308	527	0.996	0.998
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.468	0.018	0.038	1.042	1.021	689	804	0.432	0.504
Child labour	PR.3	0.277	0.030	0.109	2.103	1.450	521	464	0.216	0.337
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	64	111	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.144	0.033	0.231	0.989	0.994	64	111	0.077	0.210
Safety	PR.14	0.562	0.023	0.040	1.400	1.183	393	681	0.517	0.607
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.722	0.040	0.055	5.979	2.445	2,055	752	0.642	0.802
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.996	0.002	0.002	1.034	1.017	2,055	752	0.992	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.997	0.002	0.002	0.982	0.991	2,055	752	0.993	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.994	0.003	0.003	1.302	1.141	2,055	752	0.988	1.000
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.028	0.007	0.262	1.484	1.218	2,055	752	0.013	0.043
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.041	0.009	0.230	1.752	1.324	707	781	0.022	0.059
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.568	0.019	0.033	1.107	1.052	2,055	752	0.530	0.607
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.004	0.003	0.586	1.006	1.003	393	681	0.000	0.009

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Jalal-Abad

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	4,659	595	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.901	0.018	0.020	1.965	1.402	904	519	0.865	0.938
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.716	0.033	0.046	2.733	1.653	904	519	0.651	0.782
ICT skills	SR.13	0.110	0.012	0.106	0.716	0.846	904	519	0.087	0.133
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	(28.586)	(9.433)	(0.330)	na	na	na	na	(9.720)	(47.453)
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	(35.160)	(11.714)	(0.333)	na	na	na	na	(11.732)	(58.589)
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	(38.542)	(11.897)	(0.309)	na	na	na	na	(14.748)	(62.336)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	(4.676)	(0.290)	(0.062)	na	na	na	na	(4.097)	(5.255)
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	(64.707)	(20.235)	(0.313)	na	na	na	na	(24.236)	(105.178)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.265	0.021	0.079	0.908	0.953	698	401	0.223	0.307
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.562	0.026	0.047	0.521	0.722	329	188	0.509	0.614
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.903	0.036	0.040	2.303	1.518	272	156	0.831	0.975
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.989	0.008	0.008	0.961	0.980	272	156	0.972	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.915	0.033	0.036	1.014	1.007	129	75	0.849	0.980
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.818	0.038	0.047	0.785	0.886	140	80	0.741	0.895
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.922	0.035	0.038	1.384	1.176	140	80	0.852	0.993
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.158	0.034	0.217	5.236	2.288	4,659	595	0.089	0.226
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	2	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.529)	(0.057)	(0.107)	(0.478)	(0.691)	64	38	(0.416)	(0.643)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.155	0.018	0.117	0.941	0.970	662	378	0.119	0.191
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.038	0.014	0.362	1.957	1.399	659	376	0.011	0.066
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.089	0.019	0.218	1.735	1.317	659	376	0.050	0.128
Early child development index	TC.53	0.639	0.029	0.045	0.546	0.739	264	150	0.581	0.698

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Jalal-Abad

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.922	0.031	0.033	0.764	0.874	103	59	0.860	0.984
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.994	0.004	0.004	1.053	1.026	676	388	0.986	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.655	0.022	0.034	1.328	1.152	1,550	596	0.610	0.700
Child labour	PR.3	0.340	0.034	0.099	1.816	1.348	1,259	359	0.273	0.408
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	160	91	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.136	0.032	0.234	0.774	0.880	160	91	0.072	0.199
Safety	PR.14	0.433	0.018	0.041	0.664	0.815	904	519	0.397	0.468
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.860	0.029	0.034	4.283	2.070	4,659	595	0.801	0.919
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.934	0.014	0.015	1.876	1.370	4,659	595	0.906	0.962
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.998	0.002	0.002	1.430	1.196	4,659	595	0.993	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.991	0.005	0.005	1.477	1.215	4,659	595	0.982	1.000
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.051	0.015	0.295	2.752	1.659	4,659	595	0.021	0.080
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.210	0.016	0.077	0.922	0.960	1,662	589	0.178	0.242
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.629	0.024	0.038	1.480	1.217	4,659	595	0.581	0.678
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.073	0.011	0.145	0.852	0.923	904	519	0.052	0.094

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Issyk-Kul

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	2,221	1,196	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.035	1.017	419	885	0.975	0.992
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.834	0.016	0.019	1.576	1.255	419	885	0.802	0.865
ICT skills	SR.13	0.151	0.015	0.099	1.549	1.245	419	885	0.121	0.181
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	(16.571)	(6.616)	(0.399)	na	na	na	na	(3.340)	(29.803)
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	(19.461)	(7.020)	(0.361)	na	na	na	na	(5.422)	(33.500)
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	(23.215)	(7.322)	(0.315)	na	na	na	na	(8.571)	(37.859)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.829	0.225	0.059	na	na	na	na	3.379	4.279
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	40.733	10.559	0.259	na	na	na	na	19.615	61.852
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.359	0.020	0.056	1.123	1.060	303	644	0.318	0.399
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.651	0.026	0.039	1.014	1.007	167	350	0.600	0.703
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.980	0.010	0.011	0.983	0.992	86	182	0.959	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	86	182	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.890	0.033	0.037	0.990	0.995	43	90	0.824	0.956
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.917	0.027	0.030	0.973	0.986	47	101	0.862	0.971
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.920	0.029	0.032	1.147	1.071	47	101	0.862	0.978
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.136	0.031	0.228	9.770	3.126	2,221	1,196	0.074	0.198
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	5	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.302	0.036	0.120	0.357	0.597	27	58	0.229	0.375
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.142	0.016	0.111	1.005	1.003	230	491	0.110	0.174
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.021	0.008	0.377	1.518	1.232	229	489	0.005	0.038
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.046	0.011	0.228	1.231	1.110	229	489	0.025	0.067
Early child development index	TC.53	0.798	0.025	0.032	0.837	0.915	97	209	0.747	0.849

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Issyk-Kul

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.901	0.024	0.026	0.737	0.859	59	119	0.854	0.948
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.998	0.003	0.003	1.249	1.118	232	495	0.992	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.809	0.017	0.021	1.836	1.355	699	955	0.774	0.843
Child labour	PR.3	0.270	0.019	0.070	1.244	1.115	646	692	0.232	0.307
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	36	74	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.115	0.034	0.295	0.823	0.907	36	74	0.047	0.182
Safety	PR.14	0.519	0.017	0.033	1.052	1.026	419	885	0.485	0.554
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.983	0.013	0.013	11.788	3.433	2,221	1,196	0.957	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.991	0.003	0.003	0.860	0.928	2,221	1,196	0.986	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.999	0.001	0.001	1.013	1.007	2,221	1,196	0.996	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.990	0.003	0.003	1.247	1.117	2,221	1,196	0.984	0.997
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.025	0.004	0.164	0.818	0.904	2,221	1,196	0.017	0.033
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.038	0.007	0.189	1.399	1.183	791	1,003	0.023	0.052
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.473	0.015	0.031	1.015	1.007	2,221	1,196	0.444	0.502
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.017	0.004	0.215	0.715	0.846	419	885	0.010	0.025

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Naryn

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	1,329	655	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.953	0.012	0.012	1.608	1.268	237	530	0.930	0.977
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.711	0.018	0.025	0.817	0.904	237	530	0.676	0.747
ICT skills	SR.13	0.159	0.016	0.100	0.989	0.995	237	530	0.127	0.190
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	(7.369)	(5.157)	(0.700)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(17.683)
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	(20.726)	(10.800)	(0.521)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(42.326)
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	(24.208)	(11.148)	(0.461)	na	na	na	na	(1.912)	(46.504)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	(4.628)	(0.327)	(0.071)	na	na	na	na	(3.973)	(5.283)
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	(63.845)	(18.536)	(0.290)	na	na	na	na	(26.773)	(100.917)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.492	0.037	0.075	2.150	1.466	184	396	0.418	0.566
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.798	0.035	0.044	1.905	1.380	112	246	0.728	0.869
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.907	0.032	0.035	1.364	1.168	53	116	0.844	0.970
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	53	116	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.903	0.038	0.042	0.933	0.966	27	58	0.828	0.979
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.885	0.034	0.038	0.813	0.902	35	74	0.817	0.952
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.941	0.025	0.026	0.800	0.894	35	74	0.892	0.990
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.071	0.017	0.240	2.854	1.689	1,329	655	0.037	0.104
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	5	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.708)	(0.053)	(0.075)	(0.407)	(0.638)	14	31	(0.602)	(0.814)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.065	0.018	0.273	1.741	1.319	156	337	0.029	0.100
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.011	0.006	0.508	0.969	0.984	156	337	0.000	0.022
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.044	0.014	0.325	1.619	1.272	156	337	0.015	0.072
Early child development index	TC.53	0.724	0.036	0.049	0.900	0.949	67	143	0.653	0.795

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Naryn

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.980	0.014	0.015	0.792	0.890	36	74	0.952	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.993	0.004	0.004	0.852	0.923	157	338	0.984	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.740	0.022	0.030	1.578	1.256	484	621	0.696	0.784
Child labour	PR.3	0.405	0.032	0.079	1.802	1.343	421	422	0.340	0.469
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	23	59	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.184	0.037	0.201	0.529	0.728	23	59	0.110	0.258
Safety	PR.14	0.420	0.019	0.046	0.824	0.908	237	530	0.381	0.459
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.971	0.022	0.023	11.012	3.318	1,329	655	0.927	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.994	0.004	0.004	1.286	1.134	1,329	655	0.987	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	1,329	655	1.000	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.976	0.011	0.012	3.665	1.914	1,329	655	0.953	0.999
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.008	0.004	0.524	1.364	1.168	1,329	655	0.000	0.015
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.047	0.011	0.237	1.783	1.335	523	639	0.025	0.070
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.741	0.020	0.027	1.400	1.183	1,329	655	0.700	0.781
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.028	0.007	0.241	0.880	0.938	237	530	0.014	0.041

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Osh

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	5,877	551	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.867	0.020	0.023	2.060	1.435	1,188	588	0.827	0.907
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.666	0.030	0.046	2.456	1.567	1,188	588	0.605	0.727
ICT skills	SR.13	0.138	0.030	0.221	4.564	2.136	1,188	588	0.077	0.198
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	(14.839)	(7.766)	(0.523)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(30.372)
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	(15.165)	(7.761)	(0.512)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(30.687)
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	(18.498)	(8.147)	(0.440)	na	na	na	na	(2.204)	(34.793)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.513	0.245	0.054	na	na	na	na	4.023	5.002
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	90.293	22.756	0.252	na	na	na	na	44.781	135.805
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.406	0.034	0.084	2.243	1.498	941	466	0.337	0.474
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.711	0.028	0.039	0.969	0.984	537	260	0.656	0.766
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.950	0.017	0.018	0.915	0.957	323	157	0.917	0.983
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	323	157	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.955	0.029	0.030	1.361	1.166	163	73	0.898	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.945	0.030	0.032	1.388	1.178	158	79	0.884	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	158	79	1.000	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.013	0.007	0.556	2.181	1.477	5,877	551	0.000	0.027
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	na	na	na	na	na	0	0	na	na
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.444)	(0.072)	(0.163)	(0.970)	(0.985)	98	47	(0.300)	(0.588)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.137	0.024	0.174	1.924	1.387	849	402	0.090	0.185
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.016	0.006	0.366	0.868	0.932	843	399	0.004	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.053	0.013	0.239	1.265	1.125	843	399	0.028	0.078
Early child development index	TC.53	0.658	0.037	0.056	0.987	0.993	354	163	0.584	0.732

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Osh

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.964	0.019	0.019	0.700	0.836	160	70	0.926	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.993	0.005	0.005	1.214	1.102	854	404	0.983	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.744	0.016	0.021	0.823	0.907	2,113	622	0.713	0.776
Child labour	PR.3	0.333	0.040	0.121	2.650	1.628	1,680	366	0.252	0.413
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	218	105	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.183	0.045	0.247	1.421	1.192	218	105	0.092	0.273
Safety	PR.14	0.621	0.014	0.023	0.505	0.711	1,188	588	0.593	0.650
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.881	0.035	0.040	6.477	2.545	5,877	551	0.811	0.951
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.991	0.004	0.004	0.813	0.902	5,877	551	0.983	0.998
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	5,877	551	1.000	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.984	0.008	0.008	2.195	1.481	5,877	551	0.968	1.000
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.011	0.005	0.464	1.334	1.155	5,877	551	0.001	0.021
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.022	0.011	0.476	3.114	1.765	2,194	609	0.001	0.043
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.635	0.027	0.043	1.762	1.328	5,877	551	0.580	0.689
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.065	0.011	0.172	1.201	1.096	1,188	588	0.042	0.087

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Talas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	1,233	399	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.939	0.015	0.016	1.263	1.124	216	334	0.910	0.968
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.665	0.024	0.037	0.886	0.941	216	334	0.617	0.714
ICT skills	SR.13	0.172	0.024	0.137	1.296	1.138	216	334	0.125	0.219
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.510	0.039	0.076	1.554	1.247	169	259	0.432	0.587
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.791	0.053	0.067	2.745	1.657	109	164	0.685	0.896
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.930	0.030	0.032	1.264	1.124	62	96	0.870	0.989
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	62	96	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	(0.888)	(0.033)	(0.037)	(0.498)	(0.706)	30	47	(0.822)	(0.953)
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.787	0.083	0.105	2.047	1.431	34	51	0.621	0.952
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.905	0.034	0.037	0.663	0.814	34	51	0.838	0.973
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.088	0.022	0.245	2.314	1.521	1,233	399	0.045	0.131
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.400)	(0.111)	(0.278)	(1.238)	(1.113)	14	25	(0.178)	(0.623)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.100	0.021	0.208	1.124	1.060	157	235	0.059	0.142
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.029	0.011	0.390	1.049	1.024	157	235	0.006	0.051
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.029	0.011	0.384	1.034	1.017	157	235	0.007	0.052
Early child development index	TC.53	0.651	0.026	0.039	0.245	0.495	61	86	0.600	0.702

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Talas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.940	0.030	0.031	0.917	0.958	43	60	0.881	0.999
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.995	0.001	0.001	0.018	0.134	158	236	0.993	0.996
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.799	0.025	0.031	1.532	1.238	461	409	0.750	0.848
Child labour	PR.3	0.351	0.027	0.076	0.836	0.914	387	272	0.298	0.404
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	(0.028)	(0.029)	(1.042)	(1.255)	(1.120)	25	41	(0.000)	(0.087)
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	(0.165)	(0.079)	(0.477)	(1.796)	(1.340)	25	41	(0.008)	(0.322)
Safety	PR.14	0.213	0.027	0.129	1.501	1.225	216	334	0.158	0.268
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.984	0.006	0.006	0.791	0.889	1,233	399	0.973	0.995
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.477	0.691	1,233	399	0.995	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	1,233	399	1.000	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.993	0.006	0.006	1.964	1.401	1,233	399	0.981	1.000
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.012	0.002	0.204	0.204	0.452	1,233	399	0.007	0.017
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.068	0.017	0.244	1.769	1.330	482	409	0.035	0.101
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.592	0.036	0.062	2.190	1.480	1,233	399	0.519	0.665
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.050	0.015	0.302	1.613	1.270	216	334	0.020	0.081

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Chui

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	4,357	1,055	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.963	0.010	0.011	2.414	1.554	873	821	0.942	0.983
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.823	0.020	0.024	2.152	1.467	873	821	0.784	0.862
ICT skills	SR.13	0.242	0.023	0.093	2.271	1.507	873	821	0.197	0.287
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	(5.047)	(2.905)	(0.576)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(10.857)
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	(6.727)	(4.074)	(0.606)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(14.876)
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	(7.673)	(4.157)	(0.542)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(15.988)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.712	0.209	0.056	na	na	na	na	3.293	4.131
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	50.180	12.962	0.258	na	na	na	na	24.257	76.103
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.462	0.026	0.057	1.621	1.273	631	591	0.409	0.514
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.707	0.026	0.037	1.309	1.144	412	390	0.654	0.760
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.920	0.031	0.033	2.156	1.468	180	170	0.859	0.981
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	180	170	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.714	0.054	0.075	1.244	1.115	93	89	0.607	0.822
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.827	0.050	0.060	1.668	1.291	103	98	0.728	0.927
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.926	0.039	0.043	2.191	1.480	103	98	0.847	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.111	0.020	0.179	4.192	2.047	4,357	1,055	0.071	0.150
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	12	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.240	0.053	0.222	0.805	0.897	56	53	0.134	0.346
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.101	0.020	0.194	1.699	1.304	414	401	0.062	0.140
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.015	0.008	0.490	1.512	1.230	414	403	0.000	0.031
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.117	0.016	0.138	1.013	1.007	414	403	0.085	0.149
Early child development index	TC.53	0.720	0.031	0.043	0.918	0.958	202	194	0.658	0.782

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Chui

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.907	0.024	0.027	0.671	0.819	109	97	0.858	0.955
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.968	0.009	0.009	1.254	1.120	486	466	0.950	0.986
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.835	0.015	0.018	1.425	1.194	1,362	830	0.804	0.865
Child labour	PR.3	0.245	0.025	0.104	1.947	1.395	1,172	561	0.194	0.296
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	107	98	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.116	0.029	0.246	0.773	0.879	107	98	0.059	0.174
Safety	PR.14	0.497	0.020	0.041	1.332	1.154	873	821	0.456	0.537
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.989	0.008	0.008	6.504	2.550	4,357	1,055	0.972	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.916	0.008	0.009	0.845	0.919	4,357	1,055	0.900	0.932
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.997	0.002	0.002	2.327	1.525	4,357	1,055	0.993	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.993	0.004	0.004	2.175	1.475	4,357	1,055	0.985	1.000
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.071	0.012	0.162	2.117	1.455	4,357	1,055	0.048	0.095
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.064	0.009	0.143	1.184	1.088	1,477	853	0.045	0.082
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.471	0.026	0.055	2.860	1.691	4,357	1,055	0.419	0.523
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.166	0.018	0.111	1.999	1.414	873	821	0.129	0.203

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Bishkek city

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	5,327	1,183	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.993	0.004	0.004	1.439	1.200	1,260	839	0.986	1.000
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.943	0.013	0.014	2.541	1.594	1,260	839	0.917	0.968
ICT skills	SR.13	0.419	0.015	0.036	0.800	0.895	1,260	839	0.389	0.450
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	(5.047)	(2.905)	(0.576)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(10.857)
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	(6.727)	(4.074)	(0.606)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(14.876)
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	(7.673)	(4.157)	(0.542)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(15.988)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.637	0.236	0.089	na	na	na	na	2.165	3.109
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	6.255	3.855	0.616	na	na	na	na	0.000	13.965
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.460	0.020	0.044	0.807	0.898	729	488	0.420	0.501
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.696	0.021	0.030	0.670	0.819	482	325	0.654	0.737
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.962	0.018	0.018	1.130	1.063	193	137	0.927	0.997
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	193	137	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.697	0.038	0.054	0.470	0.685	104	70	0.621	0.773
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.706	0.026	0.037	0.210	0.458	92	64	0.653	0.758
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.828	0.031	0.038	0.438	0.662	92	64	0.765	0.891
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.599	0.047	0.078	10.707	3.272	5,327	1,183	0.505	0.692
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	6	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.515)	(0.071)	(0.137)	(0.778)	(0.882)	54	40	(0.374)	(0.656)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.059	0.010	0.170	0.584	0.764	485	324	0.039	0.079
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.006	0.002	0.266	0.148	0.385	483	322	0.003	0.010
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.074	0.017	0.232	1.383	1.176	483	322	0.040	0.109
Early child development index	TC.53	0.813	0.035	0.043	1.063	1.031	215	133	0.743	0.883

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Bishkek city

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.787	0.027	0.035	0.242	0.492	76	55	0.733	0.842
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.992	0.006	0.006	1.494	1.222	509	339	0.980	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.805	0.023	0.028	2.033	1.426	1,335	626	0.760	0.851
Child labour	PR.3	0.073	0.020	0.273	2.632	1.622	1,124	447	0.033	0.113
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.010	0.010	1.017	1.399	1.183	192	131	0.000	0.031
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.053	0.020	0.385	1.080	1.039	192	131	0.012	0.094
Safety	PR.14	0.335	0.021	0.063	1.694	1.301	1,260	839	0.292	0.377
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	5,327	1,183	1.000	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.957	0.005	0.006	0.826	0.909	5,327	1,183	0.947	0.968
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	5,327	1,183	1.000	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.953	0.009	0.010	2.364	1.538	5,327	1,183	0.935	0.972
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.100	0.017	0.167	3.662	1.914	5,327	1,183	0.066	0.133
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.032	0.008	0.251	1.320	1.149	1,432	644	0.016	0.047
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.294	0.018	0.062	1.912	1.383	5,327	1,183	0.257	0.330
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.087	0.009	0.100	0.811	0.901	1,260	839	0.070	0.105

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Osh city

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	1,145	582	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	SR.10	0.820	0.033	0.040	3.945	1.986	253	545	0.755	0.886
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	SR.12a	0.692	0.030	0.043	2.258	1.503	253	545	0.633	0.752
ICT skills	SR.13	0.150	0.024	0.157	2.366	1.538	253	545	0.103	0.197
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	(16.122)	(9.746)	(0.605)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(35.614)
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	(18.844)	(9.979)	(0.530)	na	na	na	na	(0.000)	(38.801)
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	(27.328)	(10.891)	(0.399)	na	na	na	na	(5.546)	(49.109)
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.955	0.229	0.058	na	na	na	na	3.498	4.412
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	77.414	21.102	0.273	na	na	na	na	35.209	119.619
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.411	0.029	0.071	1.380	1.175	182	390	0.352	0.469
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.713	0.028	0.039	0.867	0.931	105	226	0.657	0.769
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.993	0.007	0.007	0.850	0.922	60	127	0.980	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	60	127	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.982	0.018	0.018	0.966	0.983	27	56	0.946	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.894	0.030	0.034	0.770	0.877	38	82	0.834	0.954
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.943	0.021	0.022	0.656	0.810	38	82	0.901	0.985
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.321	0.047	0.148	6.009	2.451	1,145	582	0.226	0.416
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	3	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.539)	(0.064)	(0.119)	(0.594)	(0.771)	18	37	(0.411)	(0.667)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.109	0.018	0.169	1.224	1.106	165	350	0.072	0.146
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.018	0.007	0.396	1.004	1.002	165	349	0.004	0.032
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.033	0.014	0.429	2.204	1.484	165	349	0.005	0.062
Early child development index	TC.53	0.715	0.043	0.060	1.262	1.124	66	140	0.629	0.801

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Osh city

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.938	0.027	0.029	1.033	1.016	39	82	0.883	0.992
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.975	0.009	0.009	1.082	1.040	167	353	0.958	0.992
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.856	0.021	0.025	1.987	1.410	371	536	0.813	0.899
Child labour	PR.3	0.061	0.013	0.220	0.958	0.979	280	306	0.034	0.088
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	50	107	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.132	0.036	0.270	1.179	1.086	50	107	0.061	0.203
Safety	PR.14	0.524	0.027	0.052	1.644	1.282	253	545	0.469	0.579
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.988	0.008	0.009	3.652	1.911	1,145	582	0.972	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.968	0.013	0.014	3.309	1.819	1,145	582	0.942	0.995
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.812	0.901	1,145	582	0.996	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.983	0.006	0.007	1.447	1.203	1,145	582	0.970	0.996
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.041	0.015	0.370	3.385	1.840	1,145	582	0.011	0.071
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.116	0.018	0.156	1.675	1.294	385	529	0.080	0.152
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.491	0.038	0.078	3.430	1.852	1,145	582	0.415	0.568
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.070	0.010	0.141	0.817	0.904	253	545	0.050	0.090

na: not applicable

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

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

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	367	2.7	368	2.6	45	133	1.0	160	1.1
1	364	2.6	319	2.2	46	148	1.1	163	1.1
2	371	2.7	349	2.4	47	144	1.0	126	0.9
3	382	2.8	400	2.8	48	161	1.2	154	1.1
4	355	2.6	354	2.5	49	160	1.2	126	0.9
5	368	2.7	337	2.3	50	140	1.0	235	1.6
6	380	2.8	292	2.0	51	122	0.9	173	1.2
7	360	2.6	356	2.5	52	143	1.0	174	1.2
8	338	2.4	343	2.4	53	152	1.1	159	1.1
9	359	2.6	271	1.9	54	169	1.2	207	1.4
10	320	2.3	303	2.1	55	145	1.0	204	1.4
11	280	2.0	271	1.9	56	160	1.2	180	1.2
12	298	2.2	253	1.8	57	157	1.1	183	1.3
13	259	1.9	228	1.6	58	140	1.0	179	1.2
14	251	1.8	271	1.9	59	156	1.1	152	1.1
15	253	1.8	236	1.6	60	127	0.9	185	1.3
16	183	1.3	216	1.5	61	121	0.9	146	1.0
17	183	1.3	148	1.0	62	111	0.8	155	1.1
18	177	1.3	150	1.0	63	120	0.9	141	1.0
19	148	1.1	131	0.9	64	109	0.8	115	0.8
20	112	0.8	154	1.1	65	87	0.6	157	1.1
21	171	1.2	162	1.1	66	78	0.6	93	0.6
22	151	1.1	212	1.5	67	54	0.4	75	0.5
23	173	1.3	186	1.3	68	66	0.5	94	0.7
24	170	1.2	186	1.3	69	42	0.3	77	0.5
25	188	1.4	218	1.5	70	43	0.3	74	0.5
26	207	1.5	179	1.2	71	53	0.4	78	0.5
27	206	1.5	195	1.4	72	39	0.3	52	0.4
28	206	1.5	202	1.4	73	14	0.1	40	0.3
29	177	1.3	180	1.2	74	18	0.1	19	0.1
30	223	1.6	206	1.4	75	13	0.1	20	0.1
31	208	1.5	205	1.4	76	24	0.2	37	0.3
32	197	1.4	169	1.2	77	26	0.2	32	0.2
33	194	1.4	174	1.2	78	27	0.2	47	0.3
34	177	1.3	157	1.1	79	27	0.2	40	0.3
35	180	1.3	150	1.0	80	30	0.2	38	0.3
36	166	1.2	164	1.1	81	26	0.2	29	0.2
37	128	0.9	164	1.1	82	17	0.1	29	0.2
38	131	1.0	136	0.9	83	7	0.0	14	0.1
39	157	1.1	139	1.0	84	9	0.1	18	0.1
40	155	1.1	153	1.1	85+	41	0.3	108	0.8
41	146	1.1	158	1.1					
42	138	1.0	150	1.0	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	160	1.2	152	1.1					
44	120	0.9	169	1.2	**Total**	**13,797**	**100.0**	**14,406**	**100.0**

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, by five-year age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	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	1,327	na	na	na
15-19	881	842	14.4	95.5
20-24	901	892	15.3	99.0
25-29	974	964	16.5	99.0
30-34	911	904	15.5	99.2
35-39	754	753	12.9	99.9
40-44	781	772	13.2	98.8
45-49	729	719	12.3	98.6
50-54	949	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	**5,931**	**5,846**	**100.0**	**98.6**
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.51	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.30	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

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, by single years of age, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	735	735	20.3	100.0
1	684	678	18.7	99.1
2	719	719	19.9	100.0
3	781	779	21.5	99.7
4	709	709	19.6	99.9
5	706	na	na	na
6	672	na	na	na
7	717	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	**3,628**	**3,620**	**100.0**	**99.8**
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.05	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.00	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview[A]	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	738	na	na	na	na
4	680	na	na	na	na
5	669	10.1	386	10.1	100.0
6	690	9.3	354	9.3	100.0
7	695	9.7	372	9.8	100.0
8	690	8.9	339	8.9	100.0
9	638	7.8	296	7.8	98.9
10	625	8.3	318	8.3	100.0
11	562	7.0	266	7.0	100.0
12	552	7.3	280	7.4	100.0
13	484	7.0	262	6.9	98.6
14	506	6.7	253	6.6	99.5
15	471	7.3	279	7.3	99.7
16	435	5.6	215	5.6	100.0
17	324	5.0	191	5.0	99.7
18	291	na	na	na	na
19	267	na	na	na	na
20	248	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	**7341**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.02	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.99	0.95	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.93	0.55	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.90	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of household members
Total	**99.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**28,203**
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,183
Rural	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,021
Region							
Batken	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,055
Jalal-Abad	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,659
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,221
Naryn	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,329
Osh	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,877
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,233
Chui	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,357
Bishkek city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,327
Osh city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,145
Age							
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,628
5-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,140
15-24	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,502
25-49	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,360
50-64	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,660
65-84	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,763
85+	95.9	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	150

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of women
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**5,742**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,250
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,492
Region							
Batken	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	393
Jalal-Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	904
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	419
Naryn	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
Osh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,188
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	216
Chui	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	873
Bishkek city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,260
Osh city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	253

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of women
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	826
20-24	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	876
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	947
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	888
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	740
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	758
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	706

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth								
	Date of first live birth				Number of first live births	Date of last birth			Number of most recent live births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Total	
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**4,333**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**3,569**
Area									
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,586	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,227
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,747	100.0	0.0	100.0	2,342
Region									
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	315	100.0	0.0	100.0	258
Jalal-Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	717	100.0	0.0	100.0	598
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	322	100.0	0.0	100.0	272
Naryn	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	193	100.0	0.0	100.0	172
Osh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	952	100.0	0.0	100.0	824
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	172	100.0	0.0	100.0	157
Chui	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	656	100.0	0.0	100.0	532
Bishkek city	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	816	100.0	0.0	100.0	602
Osh city	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	189	100.0	0.0	100.0	153

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/ DK/Missing	Total	Number of children under 5
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**3,546**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,117
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,429
Region							
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	308
Jalal-Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	676
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	232
Naryn	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Osh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	854
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
Chui	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	486
Bishkek city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	509
Osh city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	720
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	664
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	705
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	764
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	694

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
Total	**99.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**3,889**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,383
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,506
Region							
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	271
Jalal-Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	639
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	342
Naryn	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	208
Osh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	796
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	183
Chui	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	604
Bishkek city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	698
Osh city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
Age							
5-9	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,782
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408
15-17	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	699

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason			
	1st test >0 ppm	2nd test >0 ppm	2nd test 0 ppm	No salt in household	Other[A]	Total	Number of households
Total	**97.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**6,968**
Area							
Urban	96.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.0	100.0	3,095
Rural	97.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	3,873
Region							
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	437
Jalal-Abad	96.6	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.7	100.0	1,016
Issyk-Kul	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	583
Naryn	99.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	304
Osh	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,168
Talas	94.1	0.2	5.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	263
Chui	95.7	0.7	0.4	1.8	1.6	100.0	1,094
Bishkek city	95.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	2.8	100.0	1,829
Osh city	98.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	100.0	275
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	98.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	1,226
Second	98.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,220
Middle	96.7	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	100.0	1,249
Fourth	97.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	100.0	1,303
Richest	95.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	2.7	100.0	1,970

[A] Includes those tests indicating 0 ppm in first test where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

-	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	1.7	4,606
Only month missing	1.3	4,606
Both month and year missing	0.4	4,606
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	4,606

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**97.0**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**3.0**	**3,546**
Age (in months)								
<6	96.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.9	382
6-11	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	341
12-23	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	664
24-35	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	701
36-47	97.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.3	764
48-59	96.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.6	694

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**96.5**	**2.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**3.5**	**3,546**
Age (in months)								
<6	95.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	4.5	382
6-11	97.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	3.0	341
12-23	96.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	3.8	664
24-35	96.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	3.9	701
36-47	97.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	2.5	764
48-59	96.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	3.6	694

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**96.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**2.5**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**3.8**	**3,546**
Age (in months)								
<6	95.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.8	100.0	4.6	382
6-11	97.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.5	100.0	2.8	341
12-23	96.4	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.7	100.0	3.6	664
24-35	95.9	0.2	0.7	2.1	1.0	100.0	4.1	701
36-47	97.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.0	100.0	3.0	764
48-59	**95.3**	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.7	100.0	4.7	694

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**3,442**	**100.0**	**3,444**	**100.0**
Digit				
0	230	6.7	293	8.5
1	393	11.4	450	13.1
2	410	11.9	435	12.6
3	360	10.5	376	10.9
4	296	8.6	371	10.8
5	351	10.2	355	10.3
6	340	9.9	371	10.8
7	339	9.8	253	7.3
8	363	10.6	268	7.8
9	361	10.5	272	7.9

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 for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Percent distribution of children with:							Percentage of children:				
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:				Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	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 practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other							
Total	95.1	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	4,883	0.1	0.4	4,645	18.2	1,887
Area												
Urban	94.1	4.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,573	0.0	0.2	1,480	19.8	586
Rural	95.6	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,310	0.1	0.5	3,164	17.5	1,301
Region												
Batken	95.8	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	350	0.5	0.0	335	12.5	136
Jalal-Abad	93.9	1.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	804	0.3	0.0	755	18.5	318
Issyk-Kul	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	404	0.0	0.0	404	16.8	168
Naryn	98.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	285	0.0	0.2	280	22.6	104
Osh	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,127	0.0	1.0	1,110	11.0	444
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	263	0.0	0.0	263	11.6	92
Chui	90.0	5.9	1.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	743	0.0	0.5	669	34.2	310
Bishkek city	90.7	8.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	732	0.0	0.0	664	16.5	245
Osh city	93.9	1.6	1.6	2.2	0.6	100.0	175	0.0	1.8	164	15.5	68
Age												
7	94.4	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	707	0.2	2.2	668	31.7	668
8	95.4	1.9	1.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	671	0.0	0.0	640	11.9	640
9	92.2	5.9	1.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	628	0.0	0.1	579	9.7	579
10	97.2	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	660	0.1	0.0	641	na	na
11	96.1	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	582	0.0	0.0	559	na	na
12	95.4	3.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	579	0.4	0.4	552	na	na
13	96.3	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	527	0.0	0.0	507	na	na
14	93.9	3.7	0.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	530	0.0	0.0	498	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Handwashing facility						
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Total	**69.2**	**28.2**	**0.1**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**6,968**
Area							
Urban	86.9	9.3	0.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	3,095
Rural	55.0	43.3	0.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	3,873
Region							
Batken	48.8	51.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	437
Jalal-Abad	50.8	43.8	0.2	5.2	0.0	100.0	1,016
Issyk-Kul	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	583
Naryn	82.8	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	304
Osh	24.2	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,168
Talas	67.1	32.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	263
Chui	86.3	10.2	0.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	1,094
Bishkek c	90.2	5.3	0.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,829
Osh city	85.8	12.6	0.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	275
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	28.3	70.7	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,226
Second	51.1	47.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,220
Middle	69.4	28.7	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,249
Fourth	87.3	10.2	0.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,303
Richest	93.8	1.5	0.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	1,970

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates,and percentage of birth certificates seen, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Child has birth certificate						
	Seen by the interviewer	Not seen by the interviewer	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer	Number of children under 5
Total	**73.7**	**23.4**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**75.9**	**3,546**
Area							
Urban	71.6	26.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	73.2	1,117
Rural	74.7	22.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	77.2	2,429
Region							
Batken	91.0	7.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	92.0	308
Jalal-Abad	58.7	38.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	60.2	676
Issyk-Kul	89.5	10.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	89.8	232
Naryn	92.5	4.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	157
Osh	67.8	29.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	69.7	854
Talas	92.7	5.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	158
Chui	85.3	8.7	6.0	0.0	100.0	90.7	486
Bishkek city	71.2	25.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	73.4	509
Osh city	49.4	47.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	51.0	167

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates,and percentage of birth certificates seen, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Child has birth certificate						
	Seen by the interviewer	Not seen by the interviewer	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer	Number of children under 5
Age (in months)							
0-5	67.3	17.6	15.1	0.0	100.0	79.3	382
6-11	76.2	20.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	78.7	341
12-23	71.8	26.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	73.5	664
24-35	73.6	24.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	74.7	701
36-47	75.4	24.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	75.8	764
48-59	76.0	23.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	76.5	694

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records at home and in health facility

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Child has vaccination records at health facility					
	Seen by the interviewer at health facility	Not seen by the interviewer at health facility	Other/ Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer in the health facility and/or at home	Number of children age 0-35 months
Total	**91.8**	**1.8**	**6.4**	**100.0**	**92.8**	**2,088**
Area						
Urban	90.9	3.2	5.9	100.0	92.9	666
Rural	92.2	1.2	6.6	100.0	92.7	1,422
Region						
Batken	96.2	0.3	3.4	100.0	96.9	175
Jalal-Abad	93.6	0.0	6.4	100.0	94.1	413
Issyk-Kul	95.6	1.5	3.0	100.0	95.6	135
Naryn	82.2	8.5	9.3	100.0	82.5	90
Osh	92.9	0.1	7.0	100.0	93.1	500
Talas	95.1	2.7	2.3	100.0	95.1	97
Chui	86.2	3.4	10.4	100.0	87.9	284
Bishkek city	88.9	4.9	6.2	100.0	92.3	294
Osh city	95.7	1.3	3.0	100.0	96.7	100
Age (in months)						
0-5	94.0	1.2	4.8	100.0	95.0	382
6-11	94.5	1.3	4.2	100.0	95.0	341
12-23	91.6	2.3	6.2	100.0	92.3	664
24-35	89.4	2.1	8.5	100.0	90.9	701

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

		Currently attending														
			Primary school				Basic secondary school					Complete secondary school				
			Grade				Grade					Grade				
	Not attending school	Pre-school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Professional primary/middle	Higher	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
Age at beginning of school year																	
3	59.3	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	787
4	55.1	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	710
5	33.1	63.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	699
6	8.7	37.6	50.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	675
7	1.5	1.2	46.3	47.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	709
8	0.5	0.0	2.2	46.6	48.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	678
9	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.8	45.0	49.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	646
10	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.9	42.9	48.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	631
11	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	46.3	45.1	5.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	534
12	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.2	50.4	43.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	559
13	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	45.1	48.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	478
14	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.4	47.9	40.3	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	528
15	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.5	48.7	34.0	2.4	6.0	0.0	100.0	489
16	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	32.2	38.5	14.3	0.8	100.0	398
17	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.6	47.7	19.8	10.2	100.0	328
18	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.0	23.2	34.2	100.0	319
19	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.8	32.7	100.0	283
20	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	27.3	100.0	274
21	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	27.7	100.0	337
22	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.2	100.0	344
23	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.7	100.0	362
24[A]	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.7	100.0	351

[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 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, by age of women, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Total	**6,442**	**6,179**	**1.04**	**6,171**	**5,991**	**1.03**	**270**	**188**	**1.44**	**5,742**
Age										
15-19	14	14	1.00	14	14	1.00	0	0	-	826
20-24	436	414	1.05	419	399	1.05	17	15	1.13	876
25-29	938	920	1.02	919	908	1.01	19	12	1.54	947
30-34	1,356	1,116	1.21	1,320	1,096	1.20	36	20	1.82	888
35-39	1,181	1,192	0.99	1,138	1,146	0.99	43	46	0.94	740
40-44	1,315	1,259	1.04	1,247	1,214	1.03	69	45	1.51	758
45-49	1,201	1,263	0.95	1,114	1,213	0.92	87	50	1.74	706

"–" The figure is not presented because the denominator is zero

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[A]			Sex ratio at birth[B]			Period ratio[C]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	**12,162**	**459**	**12,621**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**103.0**	**143.7**	**104.2**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Years preceding survey												
0	698	7	705	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.6	143.0	100.9	na	na	na
1	627	21	647	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.4	136.9	113.1	91.6	216.3	93.3
2	671	12	683	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.1	408.1	109.3	101.8	77.4	101.3
3	692	10	702	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.6	126.7	94.0	105.6	91.5	105.4
4	639	11	649	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	33.7	99.0	98.0	82.0	97.7
5	612	16	628	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.1	48.0	109.8	100.2	121.7	100.7
6	582	15	597	100.0	100.0	100.0	117.7	74.0	116.4	94.8	72.5	94.1
7	616	26	642	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.5	174.1	105.6	107.2	219.7	109.5
8	567	8	575	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.4	720.7	106.7	97.3	47.3	95.8
9	549	10	559	100.0	100.0	100.0	127.1	125.9	127.1	17.0	6.1	16.4
10+	5,910	323	6,233	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	153.1	101.2	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	3,326	60	3,387	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.5	128.9	102.9	na	na	na
5-9	2,926	75	3,001	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.4	120.0	112.6	na	na	na
10-14	2,208	71	2,280	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.4	204.7	109.5	na	na	na
15-19	1,684	70	1,754	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	95.0	97.6	na	na	na
20+	2,018	182	2,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.4	165.7	95.9	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[B] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[C] $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, among live-born children to women age 15-49 years, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	9	13	8	6	36
1	6	6	6	11	29
2	2	1	2	1	5
3	10	9	3	3	25
4	2	1	0	1	5
5	1	0	0	3	4
6	3	0	0	0	3
7	1	5	2	2	10
8	1	1	0	0	2
9	0	3	0	0	3
10	5	3	6	0	14
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	1
13	2	1	0	0	3
14	0	1	0	0	1
15	3	0	0	0	4
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	46	45	28	28	146
Percent early neonatal[A]	72.8	67.0	70.6	88.0	73.5

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month among live-born children to women age 15-49 years, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Kyrgyzstan, 2018

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0[A]	46	45	28	28	146
1	3	5	1	5	13
2	4	0	2	4	10
3	2	2	2	8	13
4	0	0	1	0	1
5	1	1	7	0	9
6	1	4	8	8	21
7	1	3	7	1	11
8	0	4	0	1	5
9	1	1	0	3	4
10	0	0	0	3	3
11	0	1	0	1	2
12	0	1	0	0	1
13	0	0	3	1	3
14	0	2	0	0	2
15	0	0	0	1	1
16	1	0	0	0	1
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Reported as 1 year	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	58	65	55	61	239
Percent neonatal[B]	79.6	69.1	49.8	45.4	61.1

[A] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[B] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E 2018 KYRGYZSTAN MICS QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the 2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS are presented in Appendix E:

- Household Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL	HH
HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**HH2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
HH3. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**HH4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 8	**HH7**. *Oblast:* Batken ..... 01 Jalal-Abad ..... 02 Issyk-Kul ..... 03 Naryn ..... 04 Osh ..... 05 Talas ..... 06 Chui ..... 07 Bishkek c. ..... 08 Osh c. 09
HH6. *Area:* URBAN .....1 RURAL.....2	

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	**HH11**. *Record the time.* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

HH12. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 2***5*** minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS* 2 ⇨ *HH46*

HH46. *Result of Household Questionnaire interview:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT ..... 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME ..... 03 REFUSED ..... 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING ..... 05 DWELLING DESTROYED ..... 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND ..... 07 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:* NAME _____ ___ ___	*To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed*		*To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed*	
	TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO..... 0 ONE..... 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ..... ☐

HL1. *Line number*	**HL2**. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3**. What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4**. Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5**. What is (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK	**HL6**. How old is (***name***)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL8**. *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	**HL10**. *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11**. *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	**HL12**. Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL16* 8 DK ⇩ *HL16*	**HL13**. Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL15*	**HL14**. *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15**. Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME OBLAST 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER OBLAST 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16**. Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL20* 8 DK ⇩ *HL20*	**HL17**. Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL19*	**HL18**. *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19**. Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME OBLAST 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER OBLAST 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL20**. *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caretaker of (***name***)? *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __

** Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE / AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION 1																				ED
ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.* *Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.*		**ED3**. *Age 3 or above?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next Line*		**ED4**. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Pre-primary education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next Line*		**ED5**. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 PRE-SCHOOL ⇨ *ED7* 1 PRIMARY 2 BASIC SECONDARY 3 COMPLETE SECONDARY 4 PROFESSIONAL PRIMARY/MIDDLE 5 HIGHER 8 DK						GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ⇨ *ED7*	**ED6**. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/ year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED7**. *Age 3-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next Line*		**ED8**. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or Pre-primary education programme?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next Line*	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL						GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2 **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*		**ED9**. At any time during the current school year did (***name***) attend school or any Pre-primary education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED15*	**ED10**. During this current school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending? Level: 0 PRE-SCHOOL ⇩ ED15 1 PRIMARY 2 BASIC SECONDARY 3 COMPLETE SECONDARY 4 PROFESSIONAL PRIMARY/MIDDLE 5 HIGHER 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK	**ED11**. Is (he/she) attending a public school? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS / FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	**ED12**. In the current school year, has (***name***) received any school tuition support? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED14* 8 DK ⇩ *ED14*	**ED13**. Who provided the tuition support? *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	**ED14**. For the current school year, has (***name***) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED15**. At any time during the previous school year did (***name***) attend school or any Pre-primary education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line* 8 DK ⇩ *Next Line*	**ED16**. During that previous school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend? LEVEL: 0 PRE-SCHOOL ⇩ *Next Line* 1 PRIMARY 2 BASIC SECONDARY 3 COMPLETE SECONDARY 4 PROFESSIONAL PRIMARY/MIDDLE 5 HIGHER 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
10		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
11		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
12		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
13		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
14		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
15		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	KYRGYZ ..... 01 RUSSIAN ..... 02 UZBEK ..... 03 KAZAKH ..... 04 TAJIK ..... 05 DUNGAN ..... 06 UYGUR ..... 07 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC2. To what nationality does (***name of the head of the household from HL2***) belong?	KYRGYZ ..... 01 RUSSIAN ..... 02 UZBEK ..... 03 KAZAKH ..... 04 TAJIK ..... 05 DUNGAN ..... 06 UYGUR ..... 07 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... __ __	
HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND/ CLAY ..... 11 DUNG ..... 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS (NON WHITTLED) ..... 21 REED ..... 22 MDF WOOD ..... 23 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR WHITTLE WOOD ..... 31 VINYL / LAMINATED MDF ..... 32 CERAMIC TILES / STONE TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET ..... 35 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	NO ROOF ..... 11 **NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH / REED ..... 12 SOD ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** WOOD PLANKS ..... 23 CARDBOARD ..... 24 ADOBE / CLAY ..... 25 ROOFING PAPER ..... 26 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN ..... 31 WOOD ..... 32 CALAMINE / ROOFING SLATES / ONDULINE ..... 33 CERAMIC TILES ..... 34 CEMENT / CONCRETE SLABS ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS ..... 11 **NATURAL WALLS** REED ..... 12 CLAY ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** STONE WITH CLAY ..... 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE ..... 23 PLYWOOD / MDF ..... 24 CARDBOARD ..... 25 REUSED WOOD ..... 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT ..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT ..... 32 BRICKS / SLAG CONCRETE BLOCKS ..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 CLAY PLASTER ..... 35 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES / SIDING ..... 36 WOOD BLOCKS ..... 37 STEEL/ALUMINIUM CONSTRUCTION ..... 38 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC7. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1 2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO 1 2	
[C] A table?	TABLE 1 2	
[D] A wardrobe?	WARDROBE 1 2	
[E] A sofa?	SOFA 1 2	
[F] A bed?	BED 1 2	
[G] A kitchen cupboard?	KITCHEN CUPBOARD 1 2	
[H] A sewing machine?	SEWING MACHINE 1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) ..... 2 NO 3	3 ⇨ *HC10*
HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A smart/flat-screen TV (LED or Plasma TV)?	SMART/FLAT-SCREEN TV 1 2	
[H] A Cathode Ray Tube TV (simple TV)?	CRT TV 1 2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
[C] Automatic washing machine?	WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
[D] A fan?	FAN 1 2	
[E] Water heater (e.g. Ariston)?	WATER HEATER 1 2	
[F] Air conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER 1 2	
[G] Microwave oven?	MICROWAVE 1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH 1 2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR/TRUCK/VAN 1 2	
[F] A tractor/agricultural machinery?	TRACTOR/AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY 1 2	

HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*HC12*
HC11A. And specifically, does any member of your household have: [A] A laptop? [B] A desktop PC? [C] A tablet?	YES NO LAPTOP ..... 1 2 DESKTOP PC ..... 1 2 TABLET 1 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*HC13*
HC12A. And, specifically does any member of your household have: [B] A basic mobile telephone (not smartphone)? [C] A smartphone?	YES NO BASIC MOBILE TELEPHONE ..... 1 2 SMARTPHONE 1 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES .....1 NO 2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? *If 'No', then ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN .....1 RENT.....2 OTHER (*specify)*_____6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*HC17*
HC16. How many hectares or ares of agricultural land do members of this household own? *If 1 hectare or more, record '1' and record hectares.* *If 95 or more hectares, record '1' and record '95'.* *If less than 1 hectare, record '2' and record in ares.* *If less than 1 ares, record '2' and record '00'.* *If unknown, record '998'.* *100 ares = 1 Hectare*	HECTARES .....1 ___ ___ ARES.....2 ___ ___ DK 998	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*HC19*

HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows, heifers or bulls older than 1 year? [B] Calves (young bovine less than 1 year old)? [C] Horses? [H] Donkeys or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [I] Other poultry? [G] Pigs? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	 MILK COWS, HEIFERS OR BULLS ... ___ ___ CALVES ..... ___ ___ HORSES..... ___ ___ DONKEYS OR MULES ..... ___ ___ GOATS..... ___ ___ SHEEP..... ___ ___ CHICKENS ..... ___ ___ OTHER POULTRY ..... ___ ___ PIGS ..... ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES .....1 NO 2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS **ST**

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] MONTHLY SOCIAL ALLOWANCE	[B] ONE-TIME GRANT PAYED FOR A BIRTH (i.e. MATERNITY BENEFIT) (SUYNCHU)	[C] MONTHLY ALLOWANCE FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (***name of programme***)?	YES.....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *[B]*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *[C]*	YES.....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *[D]*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *[X]*	YES (*specify*) _____ 1 NO.....2 ⇘ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)?	YES.....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *[B]* DK .....8 ⇩ *[B]*	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *[C]* DK .....8 ⇩ *[C]*	YES.....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *[D]* DK .....8 ⇩ *[D]*	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *[X]* DK .....8 ⇩ *[X]*	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *End* DK .....8 ⇩ *End*
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO...**1** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* YEARS AGO.....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[B]*	MONTHS AGO..**1** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO...**1** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* YEARS AGO.....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[D]*	MONTHS AGO ..**1** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇩ *End* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇩ *End* DK .....998 ⇩ *End*

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 01 SOLAR COOKER ..... 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) / COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE ..... 04 BIOGAS STOVE ..... 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE ..... 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE ..... 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE ..... 08 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 09 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU5* 02 ⇨*EU5* 03 ⇨*EU5* 04 ⇨*EU5* 05 ⇨*EU5* 06 ⇨*EU4* 09 ⇨*EU4* 96 ⇨*EU4* 97 ⇨*EU6*
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.*	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 01 GASOLINE / DIESEL ..... 02 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 03 COAL / LIGNITE ..... 04 CHARCOAL ..... 05 WOOD ..... 06 CROP RESIDUE/GRASS/STRAW/SHRUBS ..... 07 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 08 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS ..... 09 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 10 SAWDUST ..... 11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? *If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.* *If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.*	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM ..... 1 IN A SEPARATE ROOM ..... 2 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING ..... 3 OUTDOORS OPEN AIR ..... 4 ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	

EU6. What does your household mainly use for space heating when needed?	CENTRAL HEATING ..... 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER ..... 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER ..... 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE ..... 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE ..... 05 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU9* 06 ⇨*EU8* 96 ⇨*EU8* 97 ⇨*EU9*
EU7. Does it have a chimney?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.*	SOLAR AIR HEATER ..... 01 ELECTRICITY ..... 02 PIPED NATURAL GAS ..... 03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) / COOKING GAS ..... 04 BIOGAS ..... 05 ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 06 GASOLINE / DIESEL ..... 07 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 08 COAL / LIGNITE ..... 09 CHARCOAL ..... 10 WOOD ..... 11 CROP RESIDUE/GRASS/STRAW/SHRUBS ..... 12 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 13 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS ..... 14 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 15 SAWDUST ..... 16 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU9. At night, what does your household mainly use to light the household? Probe: the Issue does not apply to power outages.	ELECTRICITY ..... 01 SOLAR LANTERN ..... 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04 BIOGAS LAMP ..... 05 GASOLINE LAMP ..... 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 07 OIL LAMP ..... 12 CANDLE ..... 13 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE .....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL .....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING.....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42 RAINWATER.....51 TANKER-TRUCK.....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER .....91 SACHET WATER .....92 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS3* 14 ⇨ *WS3* 21 ⇨ *WS3* 31 ⇨ *WS3* 32 ⇨ *WS3* 41 ⇨ *WS3* 42 ⇨ *WS3* 51 ⇨ *WS3* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4* 81 ⇨ *WS3* 96 ⇨ *WS3*
WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE .....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL .....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING.....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42 RAINWATER.....51 TANKER-TRUCK.....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4*

WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING .....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE 3	1 ⇨*WS7* 2 ⇨*WS7*
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT .....000 NUMBER OF MINUTES .....__ __ __ DK.....998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME_____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ __ DK.....98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT .....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*WS9* 8 ⇨*WS9*
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE....1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK.....8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*WS11* 8 ⇨*WS11*
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL .....A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE.....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH .....C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) .....D SOLAR DISINFECTION .....E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE .....F OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK.....Z	

WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE.....13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN.....14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE.....18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB.....22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT.....23 COMPOSTING TOILET.....31 BUCKET.....41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE.....51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	11 ⇨ *WS14* 14 ⇨ *WS14* 18 ⇨ *WS14* 41 ⇨ *WS14* 51 ⇨ *WS14* 95 ⇨ *End* 96 ⇨ *WS14*
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS.....1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO.....2 DON'T KNOW WHEN.....3 NO, NEVER EMPTIED.....4 DK.....8	 4 ⇨ *WS14* 8 ⇨ *WS14*
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? *Probe:* Was it removed by a service provider?	**REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER** TO A TREATMENT PLANT.....1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT.....2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3 **EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD** BURIED IN A COVERED PIT.....4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE.....5 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK.....8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING.....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE.....3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨ *End*
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC).....1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC.....2	 2 ⇨ *End*

WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS .....10 DK.....98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING .....1 IN YARD / PLOT .....2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) .....3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT .....4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE .....5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____6	 4 ⇨*HW5* 5 ⇨*HW4* 6 ⇨*HW5*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE .....1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. *Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	YES, PRESENT .....1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨*HW7* 2 ⇨*HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING .....1 IN YARD / PLOT .....2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) .....3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT .....4 OTHER (*specify*) _____6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand in your house for washing hands?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN .....1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP .....A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) .....B ASH / MUD / SAND C	

SALT IODIZATION		SA
SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used <u>to cook meals</u> in your household? *Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.*	**SALT TESTED** 0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3 **SALT NOT TESTED** NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 2 ⇨*HH13* 3 ⇨*HH13* 4 ⇨*HH13* 6 ⇨*HH13*
SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt? *Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.*	**SALT TESTED** 0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3 **SALT NOT TESTED** OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	

HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
HH14. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	KYRGYZ .....1 RUSSIAN 2	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	KYRGYZ .....1 RUSSIAN .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HH16. *Native language of the Respondent.*	KYRGYZ .....01 RUSSIAN .....02 UZBEK.....03 KAZAKH .....04 TAJIK.....05 DUNGAN.....06 UYGUR.....07 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
HH17. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE .....1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE .....2 NO, NOT USED.....3	
HH18. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:*	NO CHILDREN .....0 1 CHILD .....1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... __	0 ⇨*HH29* 1 ⇨*HH27*

HH19. *List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

HH20. *Rank number*	**HH21**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH22**. *Name from HL2*	**HH23**. *Sex from HL4*	**HH24**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

HH25. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. *Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.*

HH27. *(When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1'and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

RANK NUMBER .....__

LINE NUMBER .....__ __

NAME _____

AGE .....__ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.*

HH29. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HH40*
HH30. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*		
HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 .....1 NO 2	2⇨ *HH40*
HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 .....1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17.....2	2⇨ *HH40*

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

- ☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*
- ☐ *'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*
- ☐ *'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE .....1 NO 2	2⇨*HH45*
HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*		

HH45. *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),*
- *Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,*
- *Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,*
- *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then*
- *Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
WM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WM3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 8

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	**WM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

WM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*

WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the National Statistical Committee. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 35 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 35 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*WM17*

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	WM3=HH47 ..... 1 WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ *WB3*
WB2. *Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 5 ..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ *WB15* 2 ⇨ *WB14*
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any pre-premary education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB14*
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	PRE-SCHOOL ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ BASIC SECONDARY ..... 2 __ __ COMPLETE SECONDARY ..... 3 __ __ PROFESSIONAL PRIMARY/MIDDLE ..... **4** __ __ HIGHER ..... **5** __ __	000 ⇨ *WB14*
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
WB8. *Check WB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨ *WB13*
WB9. At any time during the current school year did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB11*
WB10. During this current school year, which level and grade or year are you attending?	PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ BASIC SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ COMPLETE SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ PROFESSIONAL PRIMARY/MIDDLE ..... **4** __ __ HIGHER ..... **5** __ __	
WB11. At any time during the previous school year did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB13*
WB12. During that previous school year, which level and grade or year did you attend?	PRIMARY ..... **1** __ __ BASIC SECONDARY ..... **2** __ __ COMPLETE SECONDARY ..... **3** __ __ PROFESSIONAL PRIMARY/MIDDLE ..... **4** __ __ HIGHER ..... **5** __ __	

WB13. *Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=2, 3 OR 4 ..... 1 WB6=1 2	1 ⇨ *WB15*
WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE ..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify language*) _____ 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city, town or village of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS ..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇨ *WB18*
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	CITY ..... 1 TOWN ..... 2 RURAL AREA 3	
WB17. Before you moved here, in which oblast did you live in?	BATKEN ..... 01 JALAL-ABAD ..... 02 ISSYK-KUL ..... 03 NARYN ..... 04 OSH ..... 05 TALAS ..... 06 CHUI ..... 07 BISHKEK C. ..... 08 OSH C. ..... 09 OUTSIDE OF KYRGYZSTAN (*specify*) _____ 96	
WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D COMPULSORY/UNIVERSAL HEALTH INSURANCE ..... E VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MT9*
MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*MT9*

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA . 1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE 1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE 1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MT7. *Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇨ *MT10*
MT8. *Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇨ *MT10*
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *MT11*
MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME .....__ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME .....__ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD.....__ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD.....__ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM.....__ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*CM14*
CM13. *Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM14. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 .....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇨*CM16A*

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY **BH**

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins? 1 Single 2 Multiple		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?		**BH4**. In what month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *Next Birth*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __		
02		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
03		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
04		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
05		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
06		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
07		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
08		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
09		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins? 1 Single 2 Multiple		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?		**BH4**. In what month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
10		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
11		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
12		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
13		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
14		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

CM15. *Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:*	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME .....1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT.....2	1⇨*CM16A*
CM16. *Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM16A. Sometimes women have pregnancies that might not end with a live birth. Have you ever had any pregnancy that was miscarried, ended in a stillbirth, or that was aborted?	YES.....1 NO 2	 2⇨*CM17*
CM16B. How many miscarriages have you had during your lifetime? By miscarriage, I mean an early and involuntary end of pregnancy within the first 5 months of pregnancy.	NONE..... 00 NUMBER OF MISCARRIAGES..... __ __	
CM16C. In how many cases have your pregnancies ended with a stillbirth? By stillbirth, I mean a birth that took place after the 5th month of pregnancy, but the child did not show any signs of life.	NONE..... 00 NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS ..... __ __	
CM16D. And how many abortions have you had during your lifetime? By abortion, I mean a pregnancy that was voluntarily terminated within the first 5 months of pregnancy.	NONE..... 00 NUMBER OF ABORTIONS ..... __ __	
CM17. *Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in **2016**?* *If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is **2016**, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.*	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS .....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS.....1	0⇨*End*
CM18. *Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
DB2. When you got pregnant with (***name***), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
DB3. *Check CM11: Number of births:*	ONLY 1 BIRTH ..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨*DB4A* 2 ⇨*DB4B*
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN19*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B FELDSHER ..... C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS ..... **1** __ __ MONTHS ..... **2** 0 __ DK 998	
MN4A During registration (in a clinic) for antenatal treatment, did any health worker offer you pregnancy insurance policy allowing benefits and privileges for provision of medicines?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO BLOOD PRESSURE ..... 1 2 URINE SAMPLE ..... 1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2	
MN6A. *Check MN6[B]: Was a urine sample given?*	YES, MN6B=1 ..... 1 NO, MN6B=2 2	2 ⇨*MN19*
MN6B. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, was a urine analysis for a hidden bacteriuria infection conducted?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR....A NURSE / MIDWIFE....B FELDSHER....C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT....F RELATIVE / FRIEND....H OTHER (*specify*) _____X NO ONE....Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME....11 OTHER HOME....12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL....21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE....22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/FAP....23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL....31 PRIVATE CLINIC....32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME....33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE....76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*MN23* 12 ⇨*MN23* 96 ⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES....1 NO....2	2 ⇨*MN23*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS....1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS....2	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.*  	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR .....000 HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ NEVER BATHED .....997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE .....1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE .....2 AVERAGE .....3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE .....4 VERY SMALL .....5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨*MN35* 8 ⇨*MN35*
MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? *If a child's card is available, record weight from the card.*	FROM CARD .....**1 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL .....**2 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	

MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)?	YES .....1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (***name***)?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MN39B*
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (***name***) to the breast? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY .....000 HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MN39A* 2 ⇨*End*
MN39A. What was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first three days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) .....A PLAIN WATER .....B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER .....C GRIPE WATER .....D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION .....E FRUIT JUICE .....F INFANT FORMULA .....G TEA / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS .....H HONEY .....I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE .....J OTHER (*specify*) _____X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK .....Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *End*
PN2. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨ *PN7*
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (***name***). You have said that you gave birth in (***name or type of facility in MN20***). How long did you stay there after the delivery? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. Before you left the (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (***name or type or facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***). Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *PN12* 2 ⇨ *PN17*
PN7. *Check MN19: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO F RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO F RECORDED 2	2 ⇨ *PN11*

PN8. You have already said that (***person or persons in MN19***) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery, for example examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on (***name***)'s health?	YES .....1 NO 2	
PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES .....1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN19*
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (***name***) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE .....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN13A* 2 ⇨*PN13B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN13B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ WEEKS .....**3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN14. Who checked on (***name***)'s health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR .....A NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B FELDSHER .....C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT .....F RELATIVE / FRIEND .....H OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

PN15. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/FAP ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN16. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨ *PN18*
PN17. After you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *PN21* 2 ⇨ *PN25*
PN18. *Check MN19: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO F RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO F RECORDED 2	2 ⇨ *PN20*
PN19. After the delivery was over and (***person or persons in MN19***) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *PN21* 2 ⇨ *PN25*
PN20. After the birth of (***name***), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *PN25*
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨ *PN22A* 2 ⇨ *PN22B*
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN22B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	

PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B FELDSHER ..... C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST/FAP ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (***name***)'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (***name***)? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	YES NO DK EXAMINE THE CORD ..... 1 2 8 TAKE TEMPERATURE ..... 1 2 8 COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN26. *Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?*	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2 ⇨ *PN28*
PN27. Observe (***name***)'s breastfeeding?	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. *Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?*	YES, MN33=1 ..... 1 NO, MN33=2 ..... 2 DK, MN33=8 3	1 ⇨ *PN29A* 2 ⇨ *PN29B* 3 ⇨ *PN29C*

PN29A. You mentioned that (***name)*** was weighed at birth. After that, was (***name***) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? **PN29B**. You mentioned that (***name***) was not weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? **PN29C**. You mentioned that you do not know if (***name***) was weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name)***'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES .....1 NO 2	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP0. I would like to talk with you about another subject – family planning. Have you heard of : [A] Female sterilization? *Probe*: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. [B] Male sterilization? *Probe:* Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. [C] IUD? *Probe:* Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse. [D] Injectables? *Probe:* Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. [E] Implants? *Probe:* Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. [F] Pill? *Probe:* Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. [G] Condom? *Probe:* Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. [H] Female Condom? Probe: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse. [I] Diaphragm? *Probe:* Women can insert a soft rubber cup in their vagina to block the sperm from entering their uterus or fallopian tubes. [J] Foam / Jelly? *Probe:* Women may use spermicidal products (e.g. foam, jelly, cream) that can kill or prevent the sperm from moving and reaching the egg.	YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO 2	

[L] Periodic abstinence / Rhythm method? *Probe:* To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant. [M] Withdrawal? *Probe:* Men can be careful and pull out before climax. [N] Emergency / postcoital contraception? *Probe:* As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy. [X] Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 NO .....2 YES .....1 _____ (*specify*) _____ (*specify*) NO 2	
CP1. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*CP3*
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A MALE STERILIZATION ..... B IUD ..... C INJECTABLES ..... D PILL ..... F MALE CONDOM ..... G FEMALE CONDOM ..... H DIAPHRAGM ..... I FOAM / JELLY ..... J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM ..... L WITHDRAWAL ..... M EMERGENCY / POSTCOITAL CONTRACEPTION ..... N OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
CP4A. *Check CP4: Currently using 'IUD'?*	YES, CP4=C ..... 1 NO, CP4≠C 2	2 ⇨*End*
CP4B. IS THE IUD YOU ARE CURRENTLY USING A POSTPARTUM IUD? By postpartum IUD, I mean a loop or coil placed inside you by a doctor or a nurse immediately after childbirth.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

UNMET NEED		**UN**
UN1. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇨ *UN6*
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *UN5*
UN3. *Check CM11: Any births?*	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ *UN4A* 1 ⇨ *UN4B*
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN8* 2 ⇨ *UN14* 8 ⇨ *UN14*
UN6. *Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?*	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	 2 ⇨ *UN10* 3 ⇨ *UN12* 8 ⇨ *UN10*
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	MONTHS ..... **1** __ __ YEARS ..... **2** __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER ..... 996 DK 998	 994 ⇨ *UN12*
UN9. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN10. *Check CP2: Currently using a method?*	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN14* 8 ⇨ *UN14*

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX ..... A MENOPAUSAL ..... B NEVER MENSTRUATED ..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) ..... D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT ..... E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F BREASTFEEDING ..... G TOO OLD ..... H FATALISTIC ..... I OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
UN13. *Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago? *If the answer is up to 2 years, specify in months*	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ..... 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	 993 ⇨ *End* 994 ⇨ *End* 995 ⇨ *End*
UN15. *Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ..... 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					DV
DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:			YES	NO	DK
[A]	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING	1	2	8
[B]	If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8
[C]	If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM	1	2	8
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8
[E]	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8
[F]	If she neglects housework?	NEGLECTS HOUSEWORK	1	2	8

VICTIMISATION		VT
VT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. *Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.* In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) 2015, has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *VT9B* 8 ⇨ *VT9B*
VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) 2017?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨ *VT5B* 8 ⇨ *VT5B*
VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME..... 1 TWO TIMES..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT4. *Check VT3: One or more times?*	ONE TIME, VT3=1 ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ *VT5A* 2 ⇨ *VT5B*
VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **VT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE..... 8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon, knife, stick, or any other item?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE..... 8	 2 ⇨ *VT8* 8 ⇨ *VT8*
VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	

VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	1⇨*VT9A* 2⇨*VT9A* 3⇨*VT9A* 8⇨*VT9A*
VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) 2015, been physically attacked? **VT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) 2015, have you been physically attacked? *If 'No', probe:* An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*VT20* 8⇨*VT20*
VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) 2017?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2⇨*VT12B* 8⇨*VT12B*
VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1⇨*VT12A* 2⇨*VT12B* 3⇨*VT12B* 8⇨*VT12B*
VT12A. Where did this happen? **VT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME ..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME ..... 12 IN THE STREET ..... 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT ..... 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*)_____ 26 AT SCHOOL ..... 31 AT WORKPLACE ..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PEOPLE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1⇨*VT14A* 2⇨*VT14B* 3⇨*VT14B* 8⇨*VT14B*

VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **VT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon, knife, stick, or any other item?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*VT19* 8 ⇨*VT19*
VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply*.	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	YES NO DK	
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1 2 8	
[B] Sex?	SEX 1 2 8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1 2 8	
[D] Age?	AGE 1 2 8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1 2 8	
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON 1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED.....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION.....3	 3⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? *Probe*: How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __ DK.....98	⇨*MA7* *98*⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER..2 NO.....3	 3⇨*End*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1⇨*MA8A* 2⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? **MA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH .....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998.....2	 2⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: In union only once?*	YES, MA7=1 .....1 NO, MA7=2 2	1⇨*MA11A* 2⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. *Check WB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*End*
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. *Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, AF2=1 ..... 1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇨*AF6A* 2 ⇨*AF6B*
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? **AF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. *Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES, AF3=1 ..... 1 NO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇨*AF8A* 2 ⇨*AF8B*
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? **AF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6A. Can people get HIV by kissing a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6B. Can people get HIV by hugging or shaking hands with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY ..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY ..... 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
HA9. *Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HA11*
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

HA11. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	 2 ⇨*HA24*
HA12. *Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?*	YES, MN2=1 ..... 1 NO, MN2=2 2	 2 ⇨*HA17*
HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (***name***), were you given any information about: [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? [C] Getting tested for HIV? Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	YES NO DK HIV FROM MOTHER ..... 1 2 8 THINGS TO DO ..... 1 2 8 TESTED FOR HIV ..... 1 2 8 OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA17. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	 2 ⇨*HA21*
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*HA21*
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*HA22* 2 ⇨*HA22*
HA21. *Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?*	YES, HA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	 2 ⇨*HA24*
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*HA25*

HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	1 ⇨*HA28* 2 ⇨*HA28* 3 ⇨*HA28*
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*HA27*
HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*HA28* 2 ⇨*HA28* 8 ⇨*HA28*
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*HA30*
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think 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?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV ..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

TUBERCULOSIS		**TB**
TB1. Now I would like to ask you about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called pulmonary tuberculosis or TB?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
TB2. In your opinion, how does pulmonary tuberculosis spread from one person to another? *Probe:* Any other ways? *Record all mentioned.*	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING.....A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS .....B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB....C THROUGH FOOD.....D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT .....E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES.....F OTHER (*specify*) _____X DK .....Z	
TB3. In your opinion, what signs or symptoms would lead you to think that a person has pulmonary tuberculosis? *Probe:* Any other? *Record all mentioned.*	COUGHING.....A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM.....B COUGHING FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.....C FEVER.....D BLOOD IN SPUTUM .....E LOSS OF APPETITE .....F NIGHT SWEATING.....G PAIN IN CHEST .....H TIREDNESS/FATIGUE.....I WEIGHT LOSS.....J LETHARGY.....K OTHER (*specify*) _____X DK .....Z	
TB4. In your opinion, can pulmonary tuberculosis be cured?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
TB5. If a member of your family got pulmonary tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET .....1 NO .....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS.....8	

WM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE .....1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____3	
WM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	KYRGYZ .....1 RUSSIAN.....2	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	KYRGYZ .....1 RUSSIAN .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
WM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	KYRGYZ .....01 RUSSIAN .....02 UZBEK.....03 KAZAKH .....04 TAJIK.....05 DUNGAN.....06 UYGUR.....07 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____96	
WM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE .....2 NO, NOT USED.....3	

WM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*
  - ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
  - ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**UF**
UF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
UF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**UF6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 8	**UF8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*UF10B* 2 ⇨*UF10A*
UF10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the National Statistical Committee. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**UF10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*UF17*	

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		**UB**
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (***name***)'s Birth Certificate and Vaccination Card, or any other document from state or private medical entity where (***name***)'s vaccinations are registered? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (his/her) birthday? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY .....__ __ DK DAY .....98 MONTH.....__ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 1 __	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47.....1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*UB6*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 .....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨ *End*
UB6. Has (***name***) ever attended any early childhood education programme a private or public kindergarten, including community-based kindergartens?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
UB7. At any time since September 2018, did (he/she) attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6*)?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨ *End*
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6*)? **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES.....1 NO 2	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		**BR**
BR1. Does (***name***) have a birth certificate? *If yes, ask:* May I see it?	YES, SEEN.....1 YES, NOT SEEN .....2 NO .....3 DK 8	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
BR2. Has (***name***)'s birth been registered with the civil registration authorities in ZAGS or the local self-governance office**?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	1 ⇨*End*
BR3. Do you know how to register (***name***)'s birth?	YES.....1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (***name***), including electronic books?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (***name***) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS ..... 1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP ..... 1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (***name***): [A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? *If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... __ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ *End*

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***): *If 'Yes', ask:* Who engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.* *Record all that apply.* *'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.*		**MOTHER**	**FATHER**	**OTHER**	**NO ONE**	
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (***name***)?	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	
[B] Told stories to (***name***)?	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	
[C] Sang songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	
[D] Took (***name***) outside the home?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	
[E] Played with (***name***)?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (***name***)?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
EC5G. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2					1 ⇨ *End*
EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (***name***). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (***name***)'s development. Can (***name***) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC7. Can (***name***) read at least four simple, popular words?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC8. Does (***name***) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC9. Can (***name***) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					

EC10. Is (***name***) sometimes too sick to play?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC11. Does (***name***) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is (***name***) able to do it independently?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC13. Does *(**name***) get along well with other children?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC14. Does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC15. Does (***name***) get distracted easily?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 ..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ***(name)*** <u>in the past month</u>.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behavior was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. *Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *UCD5*
UCD4. *Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. *Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?*	YES, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. *Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **UCF9B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. *Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*

UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (***name***) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4	
UCF16. When (***name***) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	
UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (***name***) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 A LOT MORE 5	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	 2 ⇨*End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*BD3A* 8 ⇨*BD3A*
BD3. Is (***name***) still being breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD3A. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2 2	 2 ⇨*End*
BD4A. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle or cup with a nipple, spout, or reusable straw?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*BD5* 8 ⇨*BD5*
BD4. Specifically, did (he/she) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5. Did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6. Did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (***name***) drink (***name of item***) yesterday during the day or the night:		YES	NO	DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[C] Shorpo, clear broth or clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8
[D] Infant formula (manufactured)?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[E]*
[D1] How many times did (***name***) drink infant formula? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA ..... __			
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk (also included liquid kefir, ayran, biolact, yogurt, kymyz)?	MILK	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[X]*
[E1] How many times did (***name)*** drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ..... __			
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ⇩ *BD8*	8 ⇩ *BD8*
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned.*	(*Specify*) _____			

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.

- Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
  Record answers using the food groups below.
- What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or the night		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.*	YOGURT	1	2 ⇩ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇩ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT..... __			
[B] Any commercially fortified baby food?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, bulamak or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, turnip or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as Chinese cabbage or spinach, parsley?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Dried apricots and ripe persimmon?	DRIED APRICOTS, PERSIMMON	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits and vegetables such as apples, pears, peaches, bananas, grapes, raspberry, strawberry, watermelon, beets, cabbage, cucumbers or tomato?	OTHER FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fresh or dried fish?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ⇩ *BD9*	8 ⇩ *BD9*
[X1] *Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.*	(*Specify*) _____			

BD9. How many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	

IMMUNISATION			IM
IM1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*		AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨ *End*
IM2. Do you have a Vaccination Card or any other document from state or private medical entity where vaccinations are registered for (***name***)?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) ..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4	1 ⇨ *IM5* 3 ⇨ *IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have a Vaccination Card or any other document from state or private medical entity where vaccinations were registered for (***name***)?		YES ..... 1 NO 2	
IM4. *Check IM2:*		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 ..... 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2	2 ⇨ *IM10A*
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN ..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4	 4 ⇨ *IM10A*

IM6. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		**DATE OF IMMUNISATION**								
		DAY		**MONTH**		**YEAR**				
BCG	BCG					2	0	1		
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) (at birth)	OPV0					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0	1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0	1		
MMR1	MMR1					2	0	1		

IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to MMR1) recorded?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*End*
IM8. Did (***name***) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunisation days: [A] EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK, APRIL 2016 [B] EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK, APRIL 2017 [C] EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK, APRIL 2018	Y N DK EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK 2016 .....1 2 8 EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK 2017 .....1 2 8 EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK 2018 .....1 2 8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (***name***) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns, immunisation days just mentioned?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received.* *For vaccinations <u>not</u> received record '00'.* *When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.*		⇨*End*
IM10A. What is the **main** reason that you have no Vaccination Card or any other document from state or private medical entity where vaccinations were registered for (***name***)?	CARD IS STORED IN POLICLINIC .....1 CARD IS STORED IN OTHER DISTRICT OF THIS OBLAST.....2 CARD IS STORED IN ANOTHER OBLAST.....3 CARD IS STORED THE OTHER COUNTRY .....4 REFUSAL OF VACCINATION .....5 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK.....8	
IM11. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunisation day?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM12. Did (***name***) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunisation days [A] EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK, APRIL 2016 [B] EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK, APRIL 2017 [C] EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK, APRIL 2018	Y N DK EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK 2016 .....1 2 8 EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK 2017 .....1 2 8 EUROPEAN IMMUNIZATION WEEK 2018 .....1 2 8	
IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12:*	ALL NO OR DK.....1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 ⇨*End*

IM14. Has (***name***) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the left arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM15. Did (***name***) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS.....1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS.....2 NO.....3 DK.....8	
IM16. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? *Probe by indicating that the drops are usually given at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*IM20* 8 ⇨*IM20*
IM17. Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM20. Has (***name***) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the right thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? *Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*IM22* 8 ⇨*IM22*
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM22. Has (***name***) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection in the left thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? *Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*IM26* 8 ⇨*IM26*
IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM26. Has (***name***) ever received a MMR1 vaccine – that is, a shot in the left arm at the age of 12 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
IM26A. How many times was the MMR1 vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK.....8	
IM28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire*		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (***name***) had diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA2. *Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?*	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK ..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*CA3A* 2 ⇨*CA3B*
CA3A. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? **CA3B**. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK ..... 5 DK 8	
CA4. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD ..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD ..... 7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA7* 8 ⇨*CA7*

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ (*Name of place*)	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A FAMILY MEDICINE CENTRE .....B FAMILY GROUP PRACTITIONERS/ FELDSHER ACCOUCHER POINT .....C MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC .....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC .....M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA7. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:	Y N DK	
[A] A fluid made from a special packet called Regidron?	FLUID FROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8	
[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid called Resomal?	PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID..... 1 2 8	
[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?	ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8	
[D] Rice water?	RICE WATER 1 2 8	
[E] Kefir, Airan?	KEFIR..... 1 2 8	
CA8. *Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?*	YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B]..... 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] 2	 2 ⇨*CA10*

CA9. Where did you get the (*ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B]*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A FAMILY MEDICINE CENTRE .....B FAMILY GROUP PRACTITIONERS/ FELDSHER ACCOUCHER POINT .....C MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC .....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC .....M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z	
CA10. *Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?*	YES, CA7[C]=1..... 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1..... 2	2⇨*CA12*
CA11. Where did you get the zinc? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A FAMILY MEDICINE CENTRE .....B FAMILY GROUP PRACTITIONERS/ FELDSHER ACCOUCHER POINT .....C MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC .....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC .....M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z	

CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *CA14* 8 ⇨ *CA14*
CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? *Probe*: Anything else? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) ..... B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... H **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N INTRAVENOUS (IV) ..... O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) been ill with a fever?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had an illness with a cough?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *CA19* 8 ⇨ *CA19*
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY ..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨ *CA20* 2 ⇨ *CA20* 3 ⇨ *CA20* 6 ⇨ *CA20* 8 ⇨ *CA20*
CA19. *Check CA14: Did child have fever?*	YES, CA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨ *CA30*
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *CA22* 8 ⇨ *CA22*

CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A FAMILY MEDICINE CENTRE .....B FAMILY GROUP PRACTITIONERS/ FELDSHER ACCOUCHER POINT .....C MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC .....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC .....M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA22. At any time during the illness, was (***name***) given any medicine for the illness?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇨*CA30* 8 ⇨*CA30*
CA23. What medicine was (***name***) given? *Probe:* Any other medicine? *Record all medicines given.* *<u>If unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**ANTIBIOTICS** AMOXICILLIN .....L COTRIMOXAZOLE .....M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP ..... N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV ..... O **OTHER MEDICATIONS** PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN.....R ASPIRIN ..... S IBUPROFEN .....T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED ..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK.....Z	
CA24. *Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?*	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O ..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED..... 2	2 ⇨*CA30*

CA25. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O***)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A FAMILY MEDICINE CENTRE .....B FAMILY GROUP PRACTITIONERS/ FELDSHER ACCOUCHER POINT .....C MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC .....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC .....M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER .....Z	
CA30. *Check* UB2: C*hild's age*?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4..... 2	2 ⇨*End*
CA31. The last time ***(name)*** passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE..... 01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE..... 02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH..... 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE) ..... 04 BURIED..... 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK..... 98	

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
UF12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	KYRGYZ ..... 1 RUSSIAN 2	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	KYRGYZ ..... 1 RUSSIAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
UF14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	KYRGYZ ..... 01 RUSSIAN ..... 02 UZBEK ..... 03 KAZAKH ..... 04 TAJIK ..... 05 DUNGAN ..... 06 UYGUR ..... 07 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

UF16. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL	AN
AN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**AN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
AN3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN4**. *Child's age from UB2:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __
AN5. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	KILOGRAMS (KG)..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT ..... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED..... 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 99.5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨*AN13* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?*	YES ..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. *Check AN4: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*AN11A* 2 ⇨*AN11B*
AN11A. *The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* **AN11B**. *The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 999.5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨*AN13* 999.5 ⇨*AN13* 999.6 ⇨*AN13*
AN12. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN ..... 1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. *Today's date: Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		
AN14. *Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇨*Next Child*
AN15. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY

Kyrgyzstan MICS 2018

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**HF**
This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child aged under 3 years.		
HF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**HF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
HF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**HF4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
HF5. *Name and number of field staff recording at facility:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**HF6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
HF7. *Day / Month / Year of facility visit:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 8	**HF8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __
HF9. *Child's day, month and year of birth: Copy from UB2 in the UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	**HF10**. *Write the name of health facility:* _____	⇨*HF11*

HF15. *Result of health facility visit:*	RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY COPIED ..... 1 NOT COPIED (*specify*) _____ 2 RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY (*specify*) _____ 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6

IMMUNIZATION											**HF**
HF11. *Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card*:		___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___									
HF12. (c) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (d) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		DATE OF IMMUNIZATION									
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR					
BCG	BCG					2	0	1			
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0	1			
Polio (OPV) (at birth)	OPV0					2	0	1			
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	1			
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	1			
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	1			
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	1			
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0	1			
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0	1			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0	1			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0	1			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0	1			
MMR1	MMR1					2	0	1			
HF13. *For each vaccination <u>not</u> recorded enter '00' in day column.*											

HF14. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	⇨*HF15*

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17

2018 Kyrgyzstan MICS

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**FS**
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	
FS7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 8	**FS8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY.....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	1 ⇨*FS10B* 2 ⇨*FS10A*
FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from **the National Statistical Committee**. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about **20** minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**FS10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about **20** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*FS17*	

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*)_____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	FS4=HH47 .....1 FS4≠HH47 2	1⇨*End*
CB2. In what month and year was (***name***) born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH .....__ __ YEAR .....__ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....__ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any pre-primary education programme?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*End*
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended?	PRE-SCHOOL .....000 PRIMARY..... **1** __ __ BASIC SECONDARY..... **2** __ __ COMPLETE SECONDARY..... **3** __ __ PROFESSIONAL PRIMARY/MIDDLE ..... **4** __ __ HIGHER..... **5** __ __	000⇨*CB7*
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES .....1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the current school year did (***name***) attend school or any pre-primary education programme?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*CB9*
CB8. During this current school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending?	PRE-SCHOOL .....000 PRIMARY..... **1** __ __ BASIC SECONDARY..... **2** __ __ COMPLETE SECONDARY..... **3** __ __ PROFESSIONAL PRIMARY/MIDDLE ..... **4** __ __ HIGHER..... **5** __ __	
CB9. At any time during the previous school year did (***name***) attend school or any pre-primary education programme?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*End*
CB10. During that previous school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend?	PRE-SCHOOL .....000 PRIMARY..... **1** __ __ BASIC SECONDARY..... **2** __ __ COMPLETE SECONDARY..... **3** __ __ PROFESSIONAL PRIMARY/MIDDLE ..... **4** __ __ HIGHER..... **5** __ __	

CHILD LABOUR		**CL**
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?	YES NO	
[A] Did (***name***) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?	WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS 1 2	
[B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?	HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2	
[C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?	PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2	
[X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)?		
[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING 1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	
CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*End*
CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ***(name)*** <u>in the past month</u>.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2	
FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?*	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (*name*) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (*name*) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (*name*) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (*name*) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (*name*) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF6A* 2 ⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (*name*) have difficulty seeing? **FCF6B**. Does (*name*) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (*name*) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **FCF8B**. Does (*name*) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨*FCF14*
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*

FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨ *FCF16* 4 ⇨ *FCF16*
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	1 ⇨ *FCF16* 2 ⇨ *FCF16* 3 ⇨ *FCF16* 4 ⇨ *FCF16*
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨ *FCF16* 4 ⇨ *FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (*name*) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17. When (*name*) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (*name*) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	

FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (*name*) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (*name*) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (*name*) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (*name*) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (*name*) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (*name*) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		**PR**
PR1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (***name***). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (***name***) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (***name)*** to read at home?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?* *CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR7* 8 ⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name)*** with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (***name***)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate (such as school board of trustees, parents committee)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (***name***)'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (***name***)'s school?	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES ..... 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (***name)***'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss (***name)***'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT ..... 1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has (***name***)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? [C] Teacher strike? [X] Other?	YES NO DK NATURAL DISASTERS ..... 1 2 8 MAN-MADE DISASTERS ..... 1 2 8 TEACHER STRIKE ..... 1 2 8 OTHER 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (***name***) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR14. *Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR15. When (***teacher strike / teacher absence***) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (***name***). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (***name***) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to (***name***)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL2. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	

FL3. My name is (***your name***). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from **the National Statistical Committee.** I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/***Name of caretaker***) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL4. *Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:*

- ☐ *You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.*
- ☐ *You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.*
- ☐ *The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty while you can see which page is open.*

FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.		
FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.	YES NO	
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME 1 2	
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME.....1 2	

FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	KYRGYZ ..... 01 RUSSIAN ..... 02 UZBEK ..... 03 KAZAKH ..... 04 TAJIK ..... 05 DUNGAN ..... 06 UYGUR ..... 07 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 DK 98	
FL8. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any pre-primary education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1⇨*FL9A*
FL8A. *Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any pre-primary education programmes?* *Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.*	YES, CB4/ED4=1 ..... 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK 2	1⇨*FL9B*
FL8B. *Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBER BOOK available in the language spoken at home?*	YES, FL7=1, 2,3,4, 5, 6 OR 7 ..... 1 NO, FL7=6 OR 8 2	1⇨*FL10B* 2⇨*FL23*
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? **FL9B**. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? *Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.*	KYRGYZ ..... 1 RUSSIAN ..... 2 UZBEK ..... 3 TAJIK ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6 DK 8	1⇨*FL10A* 2⇨*FL10A* 3⇨*FL10A* 4⇨*FL10A* 6⇨*FL23* 8⇨*FL23*
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL9A/B***). Would you like to start reading the story? **FL10B**. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL7***). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*FL23*
FL11. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1⇨*FL13*
FL12. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1⇨*FL19*

FL13. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK.*

Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:

Now we are going to do some reading. *Point to the sentence.* I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.

Sary is a cat. Alabai is a dog. Sary is 5. Alabai is 6.

FL14. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL15. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How old is Sary?	SARY IS 5 YEARS OLD.....1 OTHER ANSWERS.....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3	1 ⇨*FL17*
FL16. *Say:* Sary is 5 years old. *and go to FL23.*		⇨*FL23*
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Sary or Alabai?	ALABAI IS OLDER (THAN SARY) .....1 OTHER ANSWERS .....2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3	1 ⇨*FL19*
FL18. *Say:* Alabai is older than Sary. Alabai is 6 and Sary is 5. *and go to FL23.*		⇨*FL23*

FL19. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.*

Thank you. Now I want you to try this.

Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.

You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.

If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.

Azat	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Azat	was	going	home	from	school.	He
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Azat	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
his	mother.	Azat	ran	fast	across	the
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
down	near	an	old	karagach.	Azat	started
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
He	gave	Azat	many	flowers.	Azat	was
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
very	happy.					
71	72					

FL20. *Results of the child's reading.*

LAST WORD ATTEMPTED.....NUMBER __ __

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED.....NUMBER __ __

FL21. *How well did the child read the story?*

THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY.....1

THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY.....2 → 2 ⇨*FL23*

THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY .....3 → 3 ⇨*FL23*

FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] What class is Azat in?	CORRECT ((AZAT IS) IN THE 2-ND GRADE).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[B] What did Azat see on the way home?	CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[C] Why did Azat start crying?	CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL DOWN) .....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[D] Where did Azat fall (down)?	CORRECT ((AZAT FELL DOWN) NEAR A KARAGACH).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[E] Why was Azat happy?	CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS. / BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER).....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	

FL23. *Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS BOOK so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.* Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. *Point to the first number and say:* Start here. *If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:* What is this number*?* *STOP RULE* *If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:* Thank you. That is ok.	**9** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **12** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **30** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **48** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **74** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3 **731** CORRECT.....1 INCORRECT .....2 NO ATTEMPT.....3	
FL23A. *Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?*	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT..... 2	2⇨*FL28*
FL24. *Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	7 5 _____ 11 24 _____ 58 49 _____ 65 67 _____ 146 154 _____	

FL25. *Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at this sum. How much is (***number plus number***)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	3 + 2 =_____ 8 + 6 =_____ 7 + 3 =_____ 13 + 6 =_____ 12 + 24 =_____	

FL26. *Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say:*

Here are some numbers. 1, 2, and 4. What number goes here?

*If the child answers **correctly** say:*

That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.

*If the child answers **incorrectly**, **do not explain the child how to get the correct answe**r. Just say:*

The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 1, 2, 3, 4.
3 goes here. Let's do another one.

Now turn the page to the next practice sheet. Say:

Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and ___. What number goes here?

*If the child answers **correctly** say:*

That's correct, 20. Now I want you to try this on your own

*If the child answers **incorrectly** say*:

The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 5, 10, 15, 20.
20 goes here. Now I want you to try this on your own.

FL27. *Now turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS BOOK with the first missing number activity. Say*: Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (*pointing to the missing number*). *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive activities, say:* Thank you. That is ok.	5 6 7 ___ 14 15 ___ 17 20 ___ 40 50 2 4 6 ___ 5 8 11 ___	

FL28. *Result of interview with child.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED ..... 03 CHILD REFUSED ..... 04 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 05 INCAPACITATED ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

FS11. *Record the time*.	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	KYRGYZ ..... 1 RUSSIAN 2	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	KYRGYZ ..... 1 RUSSIAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	KYRGYZ ..... 01 RUSSIAN ..... 02 UZBEK..... 03 KAZAKH ..... 04 TAJIK..... 05 DUNGAN..... 06 UYGUR..... 07 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
FS15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

FS16. *Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.*

Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FL module booklet

Sary is a cat. Alabai is a dog. Sary is 5. Alabai is 6.

Ⓟ

Azat is in class two. One day, Azat was going home from school. He saw some red flowers on the way. The flowers were near a tomato farm. Azat wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Azat ran fast across the farm to get the flowers. He fell down near an old karagach. Azat started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Azat many flowers. Azat was very happy.

9

12

30

48

74

731

7 5

11 24

58 49

65 67

146

154

3 + 2 =

8 + 6 =

7 + 3 =

13 + 6 =

12 + 24 =

1 2 __ 4

Ⓟ

5 10 15 __

Ⓟ

5 6 7 __

14 15 __ 17

20 __ 40 50

2 4 6 __

5 8 11 __

Kyrgyzstan
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2018