

MONGOLIA

"CHILD DEVELOPMENT-2010" survey

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – 4

FINAL REPORT

Ulaanbaatar
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Note: This report is also available in Mongolian. The statements and opinions expressed here are only those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the institutions involved.

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Mongolia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. The Mongolia Child Development 2010 survey was conducted as part of the fourth global round of MICS surveys (MICS4). Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

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FOREWORD

The National Statistical Office of Mongolia and UNICEF Mongolia are pleased to introduce the results of the fourth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). The survey aimed to provide data to measure Mongolia's progress towards achieving the goals of the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children, as well as the goals of the "World Fit for Children" and the Millennium Development Goals. The present MICS was conducted according to the national Law on statistics, with the financial support of the Government of Mongolia and UNICEF.

The survey collected data to reveal the present situation of children and women in Mongolia, including information related to their rights, health, education, lifestyle and male and female awareness of, and attitudes towards, HIV/AIDS and sexual behavior.

New indicators were introduced in this round of the MICS. These included indicators on child injuries, access to handwashing facilities, mass media, use of information and communication technologies, use of tobacco and alcohol, overall life satisfaction, sexual behavior and knowledge of disease symptoms. In addition, the present MICS included a questionnaire for men aged 15 to 54, to enrich the availability of sex-disaggregated data.

The MICS results will serve an integral role in Government policy-making and programming, with a view to improving the well-being, health and life conditions of children and women in Mongolia. It will serve as a key resource and reference for researchers and academics to conduct in-depth analysis and research in various areas.

We wish to extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Intersectoral Steering Committee and Joint Task Force, comprising the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Labour, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, as well as the National Authority for Children, the Nutrition Research Center at the Public Health Institute, the General Police Department and the End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT) network. Their valuable inputs and comments were an asset to the development and execution of the survey and its questionnaires, as well the writing of this report.



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The National Statistical Office of Mongolia (NSO) has successfully conducted the "Child Development Survey" (MICS) for the fourth time.

The main objective of this survey was to make available statistical data on health, education, development, protection, well-being of children and women and the implementation of their rights in Mongolia and to review the "A World Fit for Children" Declaration, the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children, adopted by the Government of Mongolia, and the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals as well as to supplement the data of the previous surveys.

I believe the results of the Child Development Survey 2010 will be an information source material to policymakers and will make a contribution to provision of researchers and users with a wide range of information about children, women and men.

It is my pleasure to express my gratitude to the members of the Steering Committee and the Working Group of the survey and all contributors who participated in preparing the Survey Report for their professional advice and collaboration on successfully conducting the Child Development Survey, carried out in over 60 countries around the world, in Mongolia in line with the highest standards of professionalism and international standards.

In meantime, I would like to stress that the provision technical and methodological recommendations from the UNICEF at every stage of the survey operations and the organization of three special training and workshops for our staff were of great importance for the successful conduct of the survey.

Extended thanks go to the staff of the UNICEF Headquarters, EAPRO and UNICEF Representative Office of Mongolia for their financial, technical and methodological support and assistance in carrying out the Child Development Survey 2010.

We would like to express our appreciation to the household, women and men who have involved in the survey.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

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SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Mongolia, 2010

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number ¹	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	Value	
CHILD MORTALITY						
Child mortality	1.1	4.1	Under-five mortality rate	45	per 1 000 live births	
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	36	per 1 000 live births	
CHILD NUTRITION						
Nutritional status		1.8	Underweight prevalence			
	2.1a		Moderate and severe (Z<-2SD)	3.3	percent	
	2.1b		Severe (Z<-3SD)	0.9	percent	
			Stunting prevalence			
	2.2a		Moderate and severe (Z<-2SD)	15.3	percent	
	2.2b		Severe (Z<-3SD)	4.7	percent	
			Wasting prevalence			
	2.3a		Moderate and severe (Z<-2SD)	1.6	percent	
	2.3b		Severe (Z<-3SD)	0.7	percent	
	Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4		Ever breastfeeding	97.5	percent
2.5			Early initiation of breastfeeding	71.4	percent	
2.6			Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months)	65.7	percent	
2.7			Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (12-15 months)	82.4	percent	
2.8			Continued breastfeeding at 2 years (20-23 months)	64.7	percent	
2.9			Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	70.9	percent	
2.10			Median duration of breastfeeding (0-35 months)	24.6	months	
2.11			Children who drank anything from a bottle with nipple (0-23 months)	20.8	percent	
2.12			Introduction of solid or semi-solid foods (6-8 months)	65.8	percent	
2.13			Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months)	29.9	percent	
2.14			Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)	69.3	percent	
2.15			Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	71.4	percent	
Salt iodization		2.16		Iodized salt consumption	69.9	percent
Vitamin A		2.17		Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	61.0	percent
Low birth weight		2.18		Low-birth weight infants	4.7	percent
			Infants weighed at birth	98.0	percent	

¹ Some indicators are calculated based on the country specific needs and these indicators are marked with CS. Male age group is 15-54 which is different from the age groups of standard indicators.

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number ¹	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD HEALTH					
Immunization	3.1		Immunization coverage for Tuberculosis	97.9	percent
	3.2		Immunization coverage for Polio 3	93.3	percent
	3.3		Immunization coverage for DPT or Penta 3	92.1	percent
	3.4	4.3	Immunization coverage for Measles, Mumps and Rubella 1	86.6	percent
	3.5		Immunization coverage for Hepatitis B	96.7	percent
Care of illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	56.0	percent
	3.9		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	86.8	percent
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	72.5	percent
Solid fuel use	3.11		Use of solid fuels for cooking	68.2	percent
Child disability	3.21		Children at increased risk of disability	13.5	percent
Child injury	CS.1		Children had injury in the last 12 months	4.3	percent
WATER AND SANITATION					
Water and sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	65.2	percent
	CS.2		Use of improved drinking water sources (country specific)	77.9	percent
	4.2		Water treatment	37.0	percent
	CS.3		Water treatment (country specific)	31.8	percent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	54.3	percent
	CS.4		Use of improved sanitation (country specific)	83.1	percent
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	60.0	percent
	4.5		Place for handwashing with water and soap available	92.1	percent
4.6		Availability of soap	98.9	percent	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
Contraception and unmet need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	38	per 1 000 adolescents
	5.2		Childbearing before age 18 among young women	2.4	percent
	CS.5		Knowledge of contraception		
			Women (age 15-49)	97.4	percent
			Men (age 15-54)	88.6	percent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	54.9	percent
5.4	5.6	Unmet need for contraception	22.3	percent	

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number ¹	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Maternal and newborn health		5.5	Antenatal care coverage		
	5.5a		At least once by skilled personnel	99.0	percent
	5.5b		At least four times by any personnel	81.4	percent
	CS.6		First antenatal care visit during the first 3 months of pregnancy	77.2	percent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	95.2	percent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	98.8	percent
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	98.5	percent
	5.9		Caesarean section	20.9	percent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
Child development	6.1		Support for learning	57.1	percent
	6.2		Father's support for learning	38.8	percent
	6.3		Learning materials – Three or more children's books	22.8	percent
	6.4		Learning materials – Two or more types of playthings	68.4	percent
	6.5		Inadequate care	8.5	percent
	6.6		Early child development index	85.1	percent
	6.7		Pre-school attendance	57.9	percent
EDUCATION					
Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young people (15-24 years)		
			Women	97.9	percent
			Men	95.8	percent
	7.2		School readiness	90.5	percent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	81.0	percent
	7.4	2.1	Primary education net attendance rate (adjusted)	98.5	percent
	7.5		Secondary education net attendance rate (adjusted)	93.4	percent
	7.6	2.2	Reaching last grade of primary education	98.6	percent
	7.7		Primary education completion rate	98.7	percent
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary education	99.0	percent
7.9	3.1	Gender parity index (primary education)	1.01	ratio	
7.10	3.1	Gender parity index (secondary education)	1.05	ratio	
CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	99.0	percent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number ¹	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Child labour	8.2		Child labour		
			Age 5-14	29.2	percent
	CS.7		Age 5-17	28.4	percent
			Child labour (country specific)		
	8.3		Age 5-14	10.4	percent
			Age 5-17	12.9	percent
	CS.8		School attendance among child labourers		
			Age 5-14	95.7	percent
	8.4		Age 5-17	91.9	percent
			School attendance among child labourers (country specific)		
	CS.9		Age 5-14	94.8	percent
			Age 5-17	87.9	percent
	Child discipline	8.5		Child labour among students	
				Age 5-14	29.5	percent
Early marriage	8.6		Age 5-17	27.9	percent
			Child labour among students (country specific)		
	8.7		Age 5-14	10.5	percent
			Age 5-17	12.1	percent
	8.8		Violent discipline	45.6	percent
			Marriage before age 15		
	8.10a		Women (age 15-49)	0.4	percent
			Men (age 15-54)	0.3	percent
	8.10b		Marriage before age 18		
			Women (age 20-49)	6.8	percent
8.14		Men (age 20-54)	2.0	percent	
		Young people aged 15-19 currently married or in union			
Domestic violence		Women	4.8	percent	
		Men	0.9	percent	
Orphaned children	9.17		Young women married/ in union with men older than 10 years		
			Age 15-19	8.5	percent
	9.18		Age 20-24	2.0	percent
			Children living arrangements	6.0	percent
9.19	6.4		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	6.6	percent
			School attendance of orphans	100.0	percent
9.20	6.4		School attendance of non-orphans	98.2	percent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number ¹	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
HIV AND AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR				
HIV and AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	
			Women (age 15-49)	28.5 percent
			Men (age 15-54)	26.3 percent
	CS.10		Ever heard of HIV	
			Women (age 15-49)	92.6 percent
			Men (age 15-54)	88.3 percent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (15-24 years)	
			Women	31.6 percent
			Men	29.3 percent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
			Women (age 15-49)	39.8 percent
			Men (age 15-54)	24.8 percent
	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	
			Women (age 15-49)	3.6 percent
			Men (age 15-54)	5.2 percent
9.5		Know where to be tested for HIV		
		Women (age 15-49)	69.6 percent	
		Men (age 15-54)	62.0 percent	
9.6		Have been tested for HIV and told results		
		Women (age 15-49)	18.9 percent	
		Men (age 15-54)	11.8 percent	
9.7		Sexually active young people (15-24 years) who have been tested for HIV and told results		
		Women	30.7 percent	
		Men	20.7 percent	
9.8		HIV counseling during antenatal care	39.9 percent	
9.9		HIV testing and told results during antenatal care	60.7 percent	

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number ¹	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Sexual behaviour	9.10		Young people (15-24 years) never married/ in union who have never had sex		
			Women	68.0 percent	
				Men	46.8 percent
	9.11		Sex before age 15 among young people (15-24 years)		
			Women	0.2 percent	
				Men	2.7 percent
	9.12		Age-mixing among sexual partners among young people (15-24 years)		
			Women	2.0 percent	
				Men	0.0 percent
	9.13		Had sex with multiple partners in the last 1 months		
			Women (age 15-49)	1.0 percent	
				Men (age 15-54)	8.0 percent
	9.14		Condom use during sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months		
			Women (age 15-49)	43.5 percent	
			Men (age 15-54)	47.3 percent	
9.15		Young people (15-24 years) who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months			
		Women	42.7 percent		
			Men	73.5 percent	
9.16	6.2	Condom use with non-regular partners in the last 12 months among young people (15-24 years)			
		Women	53.8 percent		
			Men	75.4 percent	
MASS MEDIA AND INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY					
Mass media	MT.1		Exposure to mass media		
			Women (age 15-49)	23.4 percent	
			Men (age 15-54)	23.6 percent	
Information/ communication technology	MT.2		Use of the computer in the last 12 months among young people (15-24 years)		
			Women	72.0 percent	
				Men	72.1 percent
	MT.3		Use of the internet in the last 12 months among young people (15-24 years)		
Women			59.2 percent		
			Men	59.6 percent	

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number ¹	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
Subjective well-being	SW.1		Life satisfaction among young people (15-24 years)	
			Women	64.3 percent
	Men	65.3 percent		
	SW.2		Happiness among young people (15-24 years)	
			Women	85.9 percent
	Men	83.8 percent		
SW.3		Perception of a better life among young people (15-24 years)		
		Women	52.8 percent	
Men	51.5 percent			
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL				
Tobacco use	TA.1		Use of tobacco in the last one month	
			Women (age 15-49)	6.4 percent
	Men (age 15-54)	54.5 percent		
	TA.2		Smoking before age 15	
Women (age 15-49)			0.6 percent	
Men (age 15-54)	15.9 percent			
Alcohol use	TA.3		Use of alcohol in the last one month	
			Women (age 15-49)	22.2 percent
	Men (age 15-54)	49.4 percent		
	TA.4		Use of alcohol before age 15	
Women (age 15-49)			0.2 percent	
Men (age 15-54)	2.7 percent			

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Mongolia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010 is a sample survey that nationally represents all households, women aged 15-49 years, men aged 15-54 years, and children under age of 5. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010 was carried out by the National Statistical Office of Mongolia (NSO) with financial and technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey results refer to the period of September – December 2010, when the data collection fieldwork was carried out. Main results of the survey are summarized below.

Child mortality

- In Mongolia, the infant mortality rate is 36 per 1 000 live births while the under-five mortality rate is 45 per 1 000 live births. In rural areas, the rates of child mortality are almost two times higher than in urban areas. While the infant mortality rate in urban areas is 24 per 1,000 live births, it is 48 in rural areas. As for the under-five mortality rate, it is 29 in urban areas and 62 in rural areas.

Child nutrition

- Among children under 5, the underweight prevalence is 3 percent, the stunting prevalence is 15 percent and the wasting prevalence is 2 percent.
- The stunting prevalence is the highest (18-25 percent) among children under 5 in Western and Khangai regions while it is the lowest (11-13 percent) in Ulaanbaatar city and Central region.
- While 1 percent of children under 5 in richest quintile are underweight and 7 percent are stunted, these figures are respectively 5 and 25 percent among children in poorest quintile.

Breastfeeding

- Although it is recommended that all children under age of 6 months to be exclusively breastfed, only 66 percent of those children were exclusively breastfed during the day and night preceding the survey.
- 7 of every 10 women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth.
- 82 percent of children aged 12-15 months and 65 percent of children aged 20-23 months are still being breastfed.
- 30 percent of children aged 6-23 months were receiving solid or semi-solid foods the minimum number of times or more during the day and night preceding the survey.

Low birth weight

- 98 percent of children aged 0-23 months were weighed at birth and approximately 5 percent of them are estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams at birth.

Immunization

- 98 percent of children aged 12-23 months received a Tuberculosis vaccination by the age of 12 months.
- Immunization coverage for Polio at birth is 98 percent and the percentage declines for subsequent doses of Polio to approximately 98 percent for the first dose, 96 percent for the second dose and 93 percent for the third dose.
- Immunization coverage for the first dose of DPT or Penta is 96 percent while it is 94

percent for the second dose and 92 percent for the third dose.

- 97 percent of children aged 12-23 months received the dose at birth of Hepatitis B vaccination by the age of 12 months.
- Immunization coverage for the first dose of Measles, Mumps and Rubella by the age of 12 months is lower than for the other vaccinations.
- The percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is 76.

Oral rehydration treatment

- Approximately, 10 percent of children under age of 5 had diarrhoea during the 14 days preceding the survey.
- 56 percent of children with diarrhoea either received oral rehydration treatment and, at the same time, feeding was continued.
- During the diarrhoea episode, 43 percent of children drank more than usual while 56 percent drank the same or less and 90 percent of children ate somewhat less, same or more, but 4 percent ate much less or almost none.

Care seeking and antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia

- 2 percent of children under 5 were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey. Of these children, 87 percent were taken to an appropriate provider and 73 percent had received an antibiotic.
- Only one percent of mothers/ caretakers know of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is developing fever (74 percent) while only 4 percent of mothers/ caretakers identified fast breathing and 3 percent identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

Solid fuel use

- 68 percent of all households in Mongolia use solid fuels for cooking. The use of solid fuels is 54 percent in urban areas and this figure is the highest in rural areas (90 percent).

Water and sanitation

- 65 percent of total population has access to an improved source of drinking water. In rural areas (59 percent), the use of improved drinking water sources is less than in urban areas (69 percent).
- Less than half of the population (48 percent) of Khangai region, which is the lowest compared to other regions, has access to improved drinking water source.
- 54 percent of total population has access to an improved sanitation facility. While access to improved sanitation in urban areas is 66 percent, it is 36 percent in rural areas.

Contraception

- Knowledge of any contraception method is 97 percent among women currently married or in union.
- Current use of contraception was reported by 55 percent of women currently married or in union. The most popular method in Mongolia is the IUD which is used by 23 percent of women currently married or in union. The next most popular method is the pill, which accounts for 12 percent of married or in union women.
- The highest use of contraception is in Eastern region (64 percent). Compared to other regions, the lowest use of contraception is in Ulaanbaatar; 52 percent of married or in

union women in Ulaanbaatar reported current use of any method.

- 22 percent of the total women currently married or in union have unmet need for contraception.

Antenatal care

- The coverage of antenatal care by skilled personnel (a doctor, obstetrician, midwife, or feldsher) is relatively high in Mongolia with 99 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once and 81 percent at least 4 times during the pregnancy.

Assistance at delivery

- 99 percent of births occurred in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel. 69 percent of the births were delivered with assistance by an obstetrician, 26 percent by a midwife, and 3 percent by a family or soum doctor.
- The percentage of births delivered by an obstetrician is 73 percent among urban women while 64 percent among rural women.
- 21 percent of births in the two years preceding the survey to women aged 15-49 were delivered by Caesarean section. Delivering births by Caesarean section is more common among urban women than rural women (23 percent and 17 percent, respectively).
- As a woman gets older the prevalence of deliveries by Caesarean section increases. For example, one out of every 10 mothers aged less than 20, one out every 5 women aged 20-34, and one out of every 3 women aged 35-49 had a caesarean delivery.

Child development

- For 57 percent of children aged 3-4, an adult household member engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey. The average number of activities that adults engaged with children is 3.7.
- Only 39 percent of fathers engaged in more than one activity with their children and 18 percent of children aged 3-4 were living in a household without their fathers.
- Only 23 percent of children aged 0-59 months are living in households where at least 3 children's books are present and the percentage of children with 10 or more children's books declines to 7 percent. The proportion of children under-5 with 3 or more children's books is highest in Ulaanbaatar (33 percent) and lowest in Khangai region (12 percent).

Early childhood development index

- Early childhood development index is calculated for children aged 3-4 in as 85 percent. ECDI is high by 9 percentage points among girls (90 percent) than among boys (81 percent).
- By domains, the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the physical and learning domain is highest (97 percent and 96 percent, respectively), 84 of children are developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain, and it is 15 percent for the literacy-numeracy domain.

Early childhood education and learning

- 58 percent of children aged 36-59 months are attending pre-school. The figure is 45 percent for rural children while it is 68 percent for urban children.
- The attendance to pre-school is 80 percent among children from richest households while it is only 25 percent among children from poorest households. By regions, attendance to pre-school is less prevalent in Western and Khangai regions (50 percent) compared to children in other regions (61-65 percent).

- 91 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year.
- No significant gender and urban-rural differential, but some differences in the school readiness by regions and household wealth was observed.

Primary and secondary education participation

- 99 percent of children of primary education age, 6-11 years, are attending primary, secondary or high education and no gender differential is observed.
- 93 percent of children of secondary education age, 12-15 years, are attending secondary education or higher.
- Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them (99 percent) will eventually reach fifth grade and this indicator is estimated to be at 100 percent among urban children and at 97 percent among rural children.

Birth registration

- In our country, the births of 99 percent of children under-5 have been registered.
- There is no significant difference in the child registration by urban, rural areas, regions, education of mothers / caretakers and household wealth.

Child labour

- In accordance with new definition by UNICEF, 34 percent of children aged 5-11 and 18 percent of children aged 12-14 are involved in child labour. As a result, the indicator – total child labour is calculated as 29 percent for children aged 5-14. However, in case of Mongolia, fetching water and collecting firewood and fuel for own household use is not likely to be regarded as an economic activity but a household chore. Thus, taking this country specific situation into consideration, the child labour among children aged 5-14 is calculated as 10 percent, 8 percent for children aged 5-11, and 16 percent for children aged 12-14.

Child discipline

- 46 percent of children aged 2-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/ caretakers or other household members.
- 16 percent of parents/ caretakers covered by survey believe that children should be physically punished.

Attitudes towards Domestic Violence

- Overall, 11 (10) percent of women (men) in Mongolia feel that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner for at least one of a variety of reasons.
- Women who approve a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (9 percent), or if she spends big amount of money without permission from him (3 percent).
- Among men, these two reasons are also the highest ones (6 percent and 4 percent, respectively).

Knowledge, attitudes, and practice about HIV, AIDS

- Only 29 percent of women aged 15-49 and 26 percent of men aged 15-54 were found to have comprehensive knowledge. Comprehensive knowledge about HIV, AIDS is 32 percent among women aged 15-24 and 29 percent among men aged 15-24.

- 93 percent of women and 88 percent of men have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women and men who know both ways of preventing HIV transmission drops respectively to 72 percent and 71 percent.
- Similar to the level of knowledge on ways of HIV prevention, women have better knowledge (34 percent) than men in terms of rejecting the two most common misconceptions and knowing a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus (79 percent).
- 79 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child while 68 percent of men have this knowledge, which is lower than women. The percentage of women (men) who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 40 (25), while 13 (21) percent of women (men) did not know any specific way.
- The survey findings show stigma and discrimination toward people living with HIV is quite prevalent in Mongolia; only 4 percent of women aged 15-49 and 5 percent of men aged 15-54 express accepting attitudes on all four questions.
- The percentage of women aged 15-49 who know of a facility for HIV testing is 70 percent while it is 62 percent for men aged 15-54. The percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and told the results is 19 percent among women 12 percent among men.

Sexual behaviour

- As for women and men aged 15-24, 1 percent of women and 13 percent of men had sex with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. The condom use among men who had sex with more than one partner is at 69 percent.
- 3 percent of men aged 15-24 and less than 1 percent of women aged 15-24 had sex before age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey 2 percent of women of this age group had sex with 10 or more years older men.

Access to mass media and use of information/ communication technology

- 3 (2) percent of women (men) do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 23 (24) percent are exposed to all the three types of media at least on a weekly basis.
- 84 (79) percent of women (men) aged 15-24 ever used a computer, 72 (72) percent used a computer during the last year and 55 (59) percent used at least once a week during the last month. 68 (66) percent of women (men) aged 15-24 ever used the internet, while 59 (60) percent surfed the internet during the last year. The proportion of young women (men) who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month was smaller, at 43 (47) percent.

Tobacco and alcohol use

- 26 percent of women aged 15-49 and 81 percent of men aged 15-54 reported to have ever used a tobacco product. 6 percent of women and 54 percent of men smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the one month preceding the survey.
- The current tobacco use among women is 2.4 times greater in urban areas (8 percent) than in rural areas (3 percent) there is no urban-rural differential in the use of tobacco among men (54-56 percent).
- 22 percent of women aged 15-49 and 49 percent of men aged 15-54 had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the one month preceding the survey.

- Among women, 1 percent first drank alcohol before age 15 while 21 percent never had one drink of alcohol. These figures are 3 percent and 15 percent, respectively, among men.
- The women and men in urban areas, from richest households, or with college or university education are more likely to use alcohol.

Subjective well-being

- Young women are the most satisfied with their marriage (93 percent), with their friendships (90 percent) and with their school (91 percent). The results for young men are similar; they are the most satisfied with their marriage (96 percent), with their friendships (93 percent), and how they look (91 percent).
- 64 percent of women aged 15-24 and 65 percent of men aged 15-24 are satisfied with their life.
- The proportion of men aged 15-24 who are very or somewhat happy (84 percent) is similar to that of young women (86 percent).
- The percentage of women and men who think that their lives improved during the last one year is 54 percent, which is not a very promising figure. However, 92 percent of young women and 86 percent of young men think that their life will get better after one year, which suggest that Mongolian young people see their future brightly with positive believe.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I

Background

This report is based on the Mongolia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, conducted in 2010 by the National Statistical Office (NSO) with collaboration of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children, women and men in Mongolia, and was based, in large part, on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

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

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Mongolia, commitment to these internationally signed agreements has been demonstrated through development and implementation of national development strategies and programs, namely National Strategy for Poverty Reduction, National Program of Action for the Development and Protection of Children and National Millennium Development Goals. All these policy frameworks require monitoring and assessment progress. The fourth round of the MICS survey represents one of the largest sources of data for reporting on progress towards the above mentioned goals.

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

Survey Objectives

The Mongolia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children, women and men in Mongolia;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Mongolia and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems;
- To generate data on the situation of children, women and men, including the identification vulnerable groups and of disparities, to inform policies and interventions.

CHAPTER II

SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY



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II

Sample Design

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is a household-based survey. Therefore, households are defined as sampling units. The sample for the Mongolia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and men at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for five regions: Western, Khangai, Central, Eastern and Ulaanbaatar. The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. The total sample size determined as 10,500 households and it was equally allocated into five regions.

The lowest administrative units (kheseg of khoroo's for Ulaanbaatar, bagh of soum's for aimags) were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs). In total, 420 baghs and khesegs were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing of the selected PSUs was carried out by the statistical departments or divisions, 25 households were selected using systematic sampling from each PSU.

During the data collection fieldwork, we had encountered a problem due to National Emergency Commission's quarantine in eastern aimags: Dornod, Sukhbaatar and Khentii, because of highly infectious diseases of animal, murrain, spreading between September and November of 2010. In spite of this situation, we managed to collect data from those aimags and all 420 PSUs were visited.

The sample was stratified by region, urban and rural areas, and is not self-weighting. For reporting national level results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Questionnaires

In line with the survey objectives and coverage of the survey, three sets of standard UNICEF questionnaires² were used and some country specific modifications were made. Questions and indicators for the questionnaires were developed by taking into consideration that they could be comparable with the previous surveys and the surveys done internationally. Based on the current priorities and needs, a questionnaire for men aged 15-54 years and a questionnaire for children aged 2-14 years were added for this round of MICS. It should be noted that age group for men covered in Mongolia MICS 2010 (15-54 years) is different than the one used in the MICS4 standard questionnaire, due to standard men's questionnaire was not developed yet when we develop MICS 2010's questionnaires. Altogether 5 types of questionnaires were used:

1. A Household Questionnaire
2. A Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49
3. A Questionnaire for Child under 5

² The model MICS questionnaires can be found at www.childinfo.org/mics4_questionnaire.html

4. A Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14³

5. A Questionnaire for Man aged 15-54

In order to check the clarity and logical sequence of the questions, to determine the duration of data collection per household and to test the data entry program, a pre-testing was conducted in May 2010, covering selected households in Khan-Uul and Chingeltei districts of Ulaanbaatar, and Kherlen and Dadal soums of Khentii aimag. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and the logical sequence of the questions was improved.

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 and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- Household Listing Form
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Hand Washing
- Salt Iodization

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

- Woman's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information Communication Technology
- Child Mortality
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Marriage/ Union
- Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV, AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use⁴
- Subjective Well-Being⁴

³ This questionnaire is Country Specific and was designed to collect information on Child Disability and Child Injury based on the standard questions for child disability.

⁴ This module used in Mongolia 2010 survey is slightly different than the final version of the standard module of the global MICS4 programme. Therefore, the indicators produced may not fully correspond to the standard indicators of MICS4.

The Questionnaire for Child under 5 was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under 5 years of age⁵ living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

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

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

- Child Injury
- Child Disability

The Questionnaire for Men aged 15-54 was administered to all men aged 15-54 years living in every two households and included the following modules:

- Man's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information Communication Technology
- Reproduction
- Contraception
- Marriage/ Union
- Fertility Preference
- Gender Equity
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV, AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use⁶
- Subjective Well-Being

Mongolia MICS 2010 questionnaires can be found in Appendix F.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork personnel was conducted for 15 days in 4-18 August 2010 including both lectures and practices.

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

⁶ This module used in Mongolia 2010 survey is slightly different than the final version of the standard module of the global MICS4 programme. Therefore, the indicators produced may not fully correspond to the standard indicators of MICS4.

The lectures were held by the experts in the relevant field and practices were done for each questionnaire. In collaboration with Public Health Institute at the Child Department of Songinokhairkhan District Hospital, trainees practiced anthropometry measurement. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent 2 days in practice interviewing and measuring in some households of Chingeltei and Bayanzurkh districts of Ulaanbaatar. At the end of the training, participants were taken tests and the interviewers, editors and supervisors were selected based on their performance for the test.

The data were collected by 10 teams; each team was comprised of a supervisor, an editor and 5 interviewers (2 men assigned as main measurers⁷) and two drivers. The data collection fieldwork was carried out in August – December 2010 for the period of 4 months. NSO and UNICEF staff, an international consultant from the UNICEF Regional Office and the members of MICS Steering committee participated in field monitoring. Fieldwork personnel' achievements and disadvantages had been discussed during the monitoring visit and necessary actions had been taken accordingly.

Data Processing

Data collected from the selected households were entered on computers using the CPro software program by 10 data entry operators and 1 data entry supervisor in October – December 2010. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed before finalization of the database. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to the Mongolia questionnaires were used throughout.

Data were analyzed using the SPSS 18.0 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software program and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized for this purpose according to the Mongolia questionnaires.

⁷ This is a deviation from MICS recommended formation of a team composition where a separate dedicated measurer is supposed to be part of the data collection team.

CHAPTER III

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS



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III

Sample Coverage

In total, 10,500 households selected for the sample, of these 10,300 were found to be occupied. Of these, 10,092 households were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98 percent. In the interviewed households, 9,599 women aged 15-49 years were identified. Of these, 8,762 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 91 percent. In addition, 4,114 children under age of 5 and 9,440 children aged 2-14 years were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 3,956 of these under-5 children and for 9,131 of children aged 2-14, which corresponds to a response rate of 96 and 97 percent respectively, within interviewed households. Total of 5,185 men aged 15-54 years of households with odd household numbers (i.e., men of every two households) in the household listing were administered for individual interview. Of those, 4,025 were successfully interviewed with the response rate of 78 percent.

Overall response rates of 89 percent, 94 percent, 95 percent and 76 percent are calculated for the women aged 15-49's, children under 5's, children aged 2-14's and men aged 15-54's interviews respectively (Table HH.1).

The above mentioned response rates were similar across regions, areas, and locations of residence. However, as the response rate for men aged 15-54's interviews is relatively lower than the response rates for other interviews, the results for men should be interpreted with some caution. The main reason for the low response rate was the mobility nature of men, particularly of young men.

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In 10,092 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 35,981 household members were listed. Of these, 17,590 were males and 18,391 were females, which yields sex ratio of 96.

Due to increased fertility rates since 2006, children aged 0-4 years constitute 11 percent of the total population. 61 percent of the total population is the working-age population, which are men aged 15-59 years and women aged 15-54 years (Figure HH.1).

Table HH.3 - HH.5A provide basic information on the households, female respondents aged 15-49, mother/ caretaker respondents of children under 5, male respondents aged 15-54, mother/ caretaker respondents of children aged 2-14 by presenting the unweighted, as well as the weighted numbers. Information on the basic characteristics of households, women, children under 5, men and children aged 2-14 interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and also can provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Mongolia, 2010

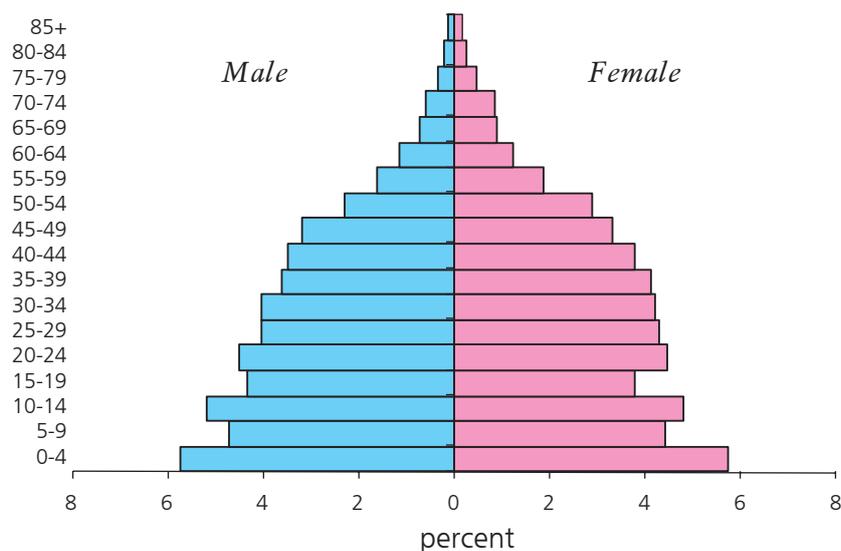


Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, region, area, location, number of household members and education, religion and ethnicity of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent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

Of 10,092 households interviewed, 6,086 or 60 percent are urban households and 4,006 or 40 percent are rural households. About half of these households have 3-4 members, households with size of 1-2 members account for 26 percent, and those with more than 5 members – 24 percent. The mean household size is 3.6 persons. 22 per cent of households are female headed.

The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Appendix A). The table also shows the proportions of households with at least one child aged 0-17, at least one child under 5, at least one child aged 2-14, at least one woman aged 15-49 and at least one man aged 15-54.

Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4, HH.4M, HH.5 and HH.5A provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents aged 15-49, children under 5, male respondents aged 15-54 and children aged 2-14. In above tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, children and men, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category.

Table HH.4 presents background characteristics of women aged 15-49 years. The data are disaggregated by region, area, location, age group, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education⁸, household wealth index quintiles⁹, and ethnicity and religion of household head.

By marital status, 64 percent of the total women are currently married or in union, 26 percent are never married or been in union, 4 percent are divorced, 3 percent widowed and 3 percent are separated. 19 percent of the total women had given a birth to a child in the two years preceding the survey. By education, 3 percent of the women have no education, 5 percent with primary education, 19 percent have lower secondary education, 29 percent have upper secondary education, 10 percent with vocational education, and 34 percent have college, university education.

Table HH.4M presents background characteristics of men aged 15-54 years. The data are disaggregated by region, area, location, age group, marital status, fatherhood status, education, household wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity and religion of household head.

65 percent of all surveyed men are married or in union, 30 percent are never married or been in union, and the remaining 5 percent are either divorced, separated or widowed. Males have lower level of education compared to females; 6 percent have no education, 9 percent have primary education, 26 percent with lower secondary education, 26 percent have upper secondary education, 10 percent have vocational education, and 23 percent with college, university education.

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

From total of 3,956 children under 5 covered by the survey, male proportion is 50 percent and female proportion is 50 percent. By education of their mothers/ caretakers, 5 percent have no education, 8 percent are primary educated, 18 percent are lower secondary educated, 27 percent with upper secondary education, 7 percent have vocational education, and 35 percent have college, university education. The distribution of children under 5 by household wealth

⁸ Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

⁹ Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The assets and variables used in these calculations were as follows: source of drinking water, type of sanitation facilities, whether toilet is sharing, place for handwashing variables, type of dwelling, persons per sleeping room, type of floor, type of roof, type of wall, type of heating, type of heating fuel, type of cooking fuel, household assets: electricity, renewable-energy generator, computer, internet, TV, radio, non-mobile telephone, refrigerator, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, library; household member's assets: watch, mobile telephone, camera, bicycle, motorcycle, animal-drawn cart, car or truck, tractor; ownership of dwelling, ownership of agricultural land, ownership of livestock, ownership of bank account. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Rutstein and Johnson, 2004, Filmer and Pritchett, 2001, and Gwatkin et. Al., 2000.

index quintiles shows that 24 percent live in poorest quintile, 20 percent in second quintile, 19 percent in middle quintile, 19 percent in fourth quintile, and the remaining 18 percent in richest quintile.

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

The sex ratio of total 9,131 children aged 2-14 covered by the survey is 105 boys per 100. By education of their mothers/ caretakers, 4 percent have no education, 8 percent have primary education, 21 percent have lower secondary education, 27 percent with upper secondary education, 11 percent have vocational education, and 29 percent have college, university education.

Data Disaggregation

As mentioned above, the survey results are disaggregated by regions as well as area, location, education, household wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity and religion of household head.

Region: Western, Khangai, Central, Eastern and Ulaanbaatar

Area: Urban (capital city, aimag center) and Rural (soum center, rural)

Location: Capital city, Aimag center, Soum center and Rural

Education: None, Primary, Lower secondary, Basic, Upper secondary, Vocational and College, university

Household wealth index quintiles: Poorest, Second, Middle, Fourth and Richest (wealth index is estimated for each of surveyed household using the information such as source of drinking water, type of sanitary facility, housing type and materials, availability of electricity, household assets applying Principal Component Analysis technique. Households then are divided into 5 quintiles from poorest to richest)

Ethnicity of household head: Khalkh, Khazakh, Other

Religion of household head: No religion, Buddhist, Muslim, Other

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

Number of households, women, men, children under 5 and children aged 2-14 years by results of the household, women's, men's, under-5's and children aged 2-14's interviews, and household, women's, men's under-5's and children aged 2-14's response rates, Mongolia, 2010

	Area		Region					Location				Total
	Urban	Rural	West	Khangai	Center	East	Ulaanbaatar	Capital city	Aimag center	Soum center	Rural	
Households												
Sampled	5 000	5 500	2 100	2 100	2 100	2 100	2 100	2 100	2 900	2 485	3 015	10 500
Occupied	4 876	5 424	2 079	2 090	2 036	2 066	2 029	2 029	2 847	2 443	2 981	10 300
Interviewed	4 760	5 332	2 038	2 064	1 979	2 047	1 964	1 964	2 796	2 409	2 923	10 092
Household response rate	97.6	98.3	98.0	98.8	97.2	99.1	96.8	96.8	98.2	98.6	98.1	98.0
Women												
Eligible	4 801	4 798	2 008	1 816	1 890	1 755	2 130	2 130	2 671	2 302	2 496	9 599
Interviewed	4 379	4 383	1 858	1 670	1 716	1 603	1 915	1 915	2 464	2 108	2 275	8 762
Women's response rate	91.2	91.4	92.5	92.0	90.8	91.3	89.9	89.9	92.3	91.6	91.1	91.3
Women's overall response rate	89.0	89.8	90.7	90.8	88.3	90.5	87.0	87.0	90.6	90.3	89.4	89.4
Men												
Eligible	2 392	2 793	1 086	993	1 026	993	1 087	1 087	1 305	1 199	1 594	5 185
Interviewed	1 879	2 146	863	777	760	758	867	867	1 012	919	1 227	4 025
Men's response rate	78.6	76.8	79.5	78.2	74.1	76.3	79.8	79.8	77.5	76.6	77.0	77.6
Men's overall response rate	76.7	75.5	77.9	77.3	72.0	75.6	77.2	77.2	76.2	75.6	75.5	76.1
Children under 5												
Eligible	1 839	2 275	968	820	838	743	745	745	1 094	986	1 289	4 114
Mothers/Caretakers interviewed	1 747	2 209	956	787	810	709	694	694	1 053	961	1 248	3 956
Under-5's response rate	95.0	97.1	98.8	96.0	96.7	95.4	93.2	93.2	96.3	97.5	96.8	96.2
Under-5's overall response rate	92.7	95.5	96.8	94.8	94.0	94.5	90.2	90.2	94.5	96.1	94.9	94.2
Children aged 2-14												
Eligible	4 036	5 404	2 421	1 809	1 895	1 837	1 478	1 478	2 558	2 648	2 756	9 440

Mothers/Caretakers interviewed	3 854	5 277	2 385	1 773	1 826	1 772	1 375	1 375
Children aged 2-14's response rate	95.5	97.6	98.5	98.0	96.4	96.5	93.0	93.0
Children aged 2-14's overall response rate	93.2	96.0	96.6	96.8	93.7	95.6	90.1	90.1

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more years), by sex, Mongolia, 2010

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age						
0-4	2 034	11.6	2 036	11.1	4 070	11.3
5-9	1 663	9.5	1 571	8.5	3 234	9.0
10-14	1 827	10.4	1 704	9.3	3 531	9.8
15-19	1 531	8.7	1 347	7.3	2 878	8.0
20-24	1 590	9.0	1 589	8.6	3 179	8.8
25-29	1 418	8.1	1 523	8.3	2 940	8.2
30-34	1 429	8.1	1 495	8.1	2 924	8.1
35-39	1 280	7.3	1 465	8.0	2 745	7.6
40-44	1 225	7.0	1 354	7.4	2 579	7.2
45-49	1 129	6.4	1 178	6.4	2 307	6.4
50-54	804	4.6	1 032	5.6	1 836	5.1
55-59	570	3.2	670	3.6	1 240	3.4
60-64	405	2.3	443	2.4	848	2.4
65-69	255	1.5	320	1.7	575	1.6
70-74	209	1.2	309	1.7	518	1.4
75-79	117	0.7	173	0.9	290	0.8
80-84	64	0.4	105	0.6	169	0.5
85+	37	0.2	72	0.4	109	0.3
Missing/DK	5	0.0	5	0.0	9	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	5 523	31.4	5 312	28.9	10 835	30.1
15-64	11 381	64.7	12 095	65.8	23 476	65.2
65+	682	3.9	980	5.3	1 661	4.6
Missing/DK	5	0.0	5	0.0	9	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children (age 0-17 years)	6 507	37.0	6 150	33.4	12 657	35.2
Adults (age 18 or more years)	11 078	63.0	12 237	66.5	23 315	64.8
Missing/DK	5	0.0	5	0.0	9	0.0
Total	17 590	100.0	18 391	100.0	35 981	100.0

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Mongolia, 2010

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	78.4	7 909	8 051
Female	21.6	2 183	2 041
Region			
Western	13.3	1 338	2 038
Khangai	22.6	2 279	2 064
Central	17.8	1 793	1 979
Eastern	8.2	831	2 047
Ulaanbaatar	38.2	3 850	1 964
Area			
Urban	60.3	6 086	4 760
Rural	39.7	4 006	5 332
Location			
Capital city	38.2	3 850	1 964
Aimag center	22.2	2 235	2 796
Soum center	17.5	1 769	2 409
Rural	22.2	2 237	2 923
Number of household members			
1	9.0	904	970
2	16.7	1 690	1 698
3	24.3	2 455	2 435
4	25.7	2 598	2 554
5	14.2	1 438	1 424
6	5.9	593	602
7	2.5	256	258
8+	1.6	157	151
Education of household head			
None	7.8	786	947
Primary	15.6	1 577	1 822
Basic (lower secondary)	20.1	2 026	2 282
Upper secondary	19.5	1 966	1 773
Vocational	11.3	1 144	1 098
College, university	25.4	2 563	2 137
Missing/DK	0.3	31	33
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	81.7	8 244	7 715
Khazakh	2.8	279	437
Other	15.4	1 549	1 917
Missing/DK	0.2	19	23
Religion of household head			
No religion	41.3	4 168	4 446
Buddhist	52.6	5 304	4 976
Muslim	2.1	212	334
Other	3.8	379	306
Missing/DK	0.3	29	30
Total	100.0	10 092	10 092
Households with at least			
One child aged 0-4 years	33.3	10 092	10 092
One child aged 0-17 years	67.7	10 092	10 092
One child aged 2-14 years	55.1	10 092	10 092
One woman aged 15-49 years	76.9	10 092	10 092
One man aged 15-54 years	77.4	5 234	5 231
Mean household size	3.6	10 092	10 092

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women aged 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Mongolia, 2010

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
Western	13.2	1 158	1 858
Khangai	20.2	1 766	1 670
Central	17.2	1 510	1 716
Eastern	7.2	629	1 603
Ulaanbaatar	42.2	3 699	1 915
Area			
Urban	63.8	5 587	4 379
Rural	36.2	3 175	4 383
Location			
Capital city	42.2	3 699	1 915
Aimag center	21.6	1 888	2 464
Soum center	16.9	1 484	2 108
Rural	19.3	1 691	2 275
Age			
15-19	13.5	1 186	1 151
20-24	15.8	1 385	1 225
25-29	15.2	1 336	1 364
30-34	15.2	1 333	1 369
35-39	14.7	1 291	1 344
40-44	13.6	1 192	1 252
45-49	11.9	1 039	1 057
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	64.0	5 603	5 872
Widowed	3.0	265	285
Divorced	4.3	376	327
Separated	2.8	247	208
Never married/in union	25.9	2 270	2 070
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	74.3	6 510	6 742
Never gave birth	25.7	2 252	2 020
Births in last two years			
Had a birth in last two years	18.9	1 654	1 690
Had no birth in last two years	81.1	7 108	7 072
Education			
None	3.3	293	392
Primary	5.0	437	536
Basic (lower secondary)	18.9	1 655	1 958
Upper secondary	28.7	2 514	2 426
Vocational	10.0	878	891
College, university	34.1	2 986	2 559
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.7	1 554	2 117
Second	19.2	1 681	1 906
Middle	20.4	1 790	1 771
Fourth	20.9	1 831	1 519
Richest	21.8	1 906	1 449
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	81.2	7 118	6 600
Khazakh	3.3	288	481
Other	15.3	1 342	1 663
Missing/DK	0.2	13	18
Religion of household head			
No religion	41.7	3 656	3 945
Buddhist	51.0	4 470	4 122
Muslim	2.5	218	363
Other	4.4	387	299
Missing/DK	0.4	31	33
Total	100.0	8 762	8 762

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men aged 15-54 years by selected background characteristics, Mongolia, 2010

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
Western	13.5	542	863
Khangai	20.8	839	777
Central	17.6	710	760
Eastern	7.6	307	758
Ulaanbaatar	40.5	1 628	867
Area			
Urban	60.7	2 443	1 879
Rural	39.3	1 582	2 146
Location			
Capital city	40.5	1 628	867
Aimag center	20.2	815	1 012
Soum center	16.4	660	919
Rural	22.9	922	1 227
Age			
15-19	15.4	620	586
20-24	14.5	585	524
25-29	12.6	507	531
30-34	14.5	585	591
35-39	12.5	502	531
40-44	11.4	460	479
45-49	11.2	451	461
50-54	7.8	314	322
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	65.0	2 616	2 718
Widowed	0.7	29	30
Divorced	1.9	76	73
Separated	2.0	81	69
Never married/in union	30.4	1 223	1 135
Fatherhood status			
Ever have a biological child	65.1	2 622	2 723
Never have a biological child	34.9	1 403	1 301
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Education			
None	5.8	234	296
Primary	9.4	380	475
Basic (lower secondary)	26.2	1 055	1 162
Upper secondary	25.7	1 034	932
Vocational	10.4	417	417
College, university	22.5	906	743
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.5	827	1 112
Second	18.4	742	820
Middle	19.5	785	764
Fourth	21.0	846	703
Richest	20.5	825	626
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	80.4	3 238	2 984
Khazakh	3.8	154	255
Other	15.6	626	778
Missing/DK	0.2	7	8
Religion of household head			
No religion	44.0	1 773	1 884
Buddhist	48.7	1 961	1 810
Muslim	3.0	119	190
Other	3.8	154	121
Missing/DK	0.5	19	20
Total	100.0	4 025	4 025

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected background characteristics, Mongolia, 2010

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	50.1	1 981	1 990
Female	49.9	1 975	1 966
Region			
Western	15.5	613	956
Khangai	22.2	877	787
Central	18.7	739	810
Eastern	7.4	292	709
Ulaanbaatar	36.3	1 435	694
Area			
Urban	58.1	2 298	1 747
Rural	41.9	1 658	2 209
Location			
Capital city	36.3	1 435	694
Aimag center	21.8	863	1 053
Soum center	17.6	698	961
Rural	24.3	960	1 248
Age			
0-5 months	10.1	400	410
6-11 months	10.8	426	409
12-23 months	24.2	958	914
24-35 months	21.0	832	859
36-47 months	18.1	714	713
48-59 months	15.8	626	651
Mother's education*			
None	4.6	181	235
Primary	7.9	312	366
Basic (lower secondary)	18.5	730	823
Upper secondary	27.0	1 069	1 034
Vocational	6.6	261	258
College, university	35.5	1 403	1 240
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.5	930	1 213
Second	20.2	797	874
Middle	19.3	764	706
Fourth	18.7	738	608
Richest	18.4	727	555
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	80.0	3 166	2 908
Khazakh	3.7	148	249
Other	16.0	635	787
Missing/DK	0.2	8	12
Religion of household head			
No religion	46.3	1 831	1 905
Buddhist	46.6	1 843	1 712
Muslim	2.9	117	196
Other	3.9	154	129
Missing/DK	0.3	12	14
Total	100.0	3 956	3 956

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

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

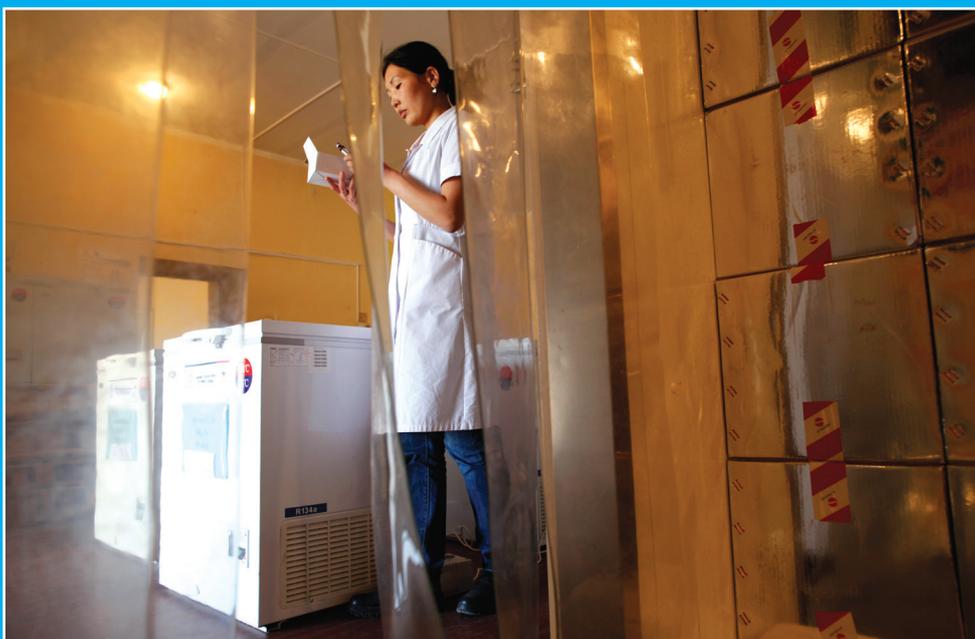
Percent and frequency distribution of children aged 2-14 years by selected background characteristics, Mongolia, 2010

	Weighted percent	Number of children aged 2-14	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	51.2	4 678	4 682
Female	48.8	4 453	4 449
Region			
Western	17.6	1 608	2 385
Khangai	22.3	2 034	1 773
Central	19.2	1 749	1 826
Eastern	8.3	758	1 772
Ulaanbaatar	32.7	2 982	1 375
Area			
Urban	55.2	5 041	3 854
Rural	44.8	4 090	5 277
Location			
Capital city	32.7	2 982	1 375
Aimag center	22.6	2 059	2 479
Soum center	21.3	1 941	2 582
Rural	23.5	2 149	2 695
Age			
2-4	24.4	2 232	2 194
5-6	14.6	1 336	1 326
7-9	21.5	1 965	1 966
10-12	23.3	2 131	2 151
13-14	16.1	1 466	1 494
Mother's education*			
None	4.3	395	483
Primary	8.0	731	846
Basic (lower secondary)	21.4	1 952	2 201
Upper secondary	26.7	2 442	2 393
Vocational	10.7	974	949
College, university	28.9	2 636	2 258
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.3	2 033	2 592
Second	22.7	2 074	2 245
Middle	19.3	1 764	1 700
Fourth	19.2	1 755	1 452
Richest	16.5	1 505	1 142
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	78.9	7 206	6 602
Khazakh	4.4	403	628
Other	16.5	1 510	1 885
Missing/DK	0.1	12	16
Religion of household head			
No religion	43.2	3 948	4 204
Buddhist	49.4	4 515	4 141
Muslim	3.4	310	484
Other	3.6	326	273
Missing/DK	0.3	31	29
Total	100.0	9 131	9 131

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

CHAPTER IV

CHILD MORTALITY



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IV

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

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

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

Likewise the previous MICS surveys, in MICS 2010, infant and under-five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method (United Nations, 1983; 1990a; 1990b). The data used in the estimation are the mean number of children ever born for five-year age groups of women aged 15-49 and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age groups of women (Table CM.1).

The technique converts the proportions dead among children of women in each age group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in Mongolia, the Coale-Demeny's West model life table was selected as most appropriate (Table CM.3). Table CM.3 shows IMR and U5MR by different life table models.

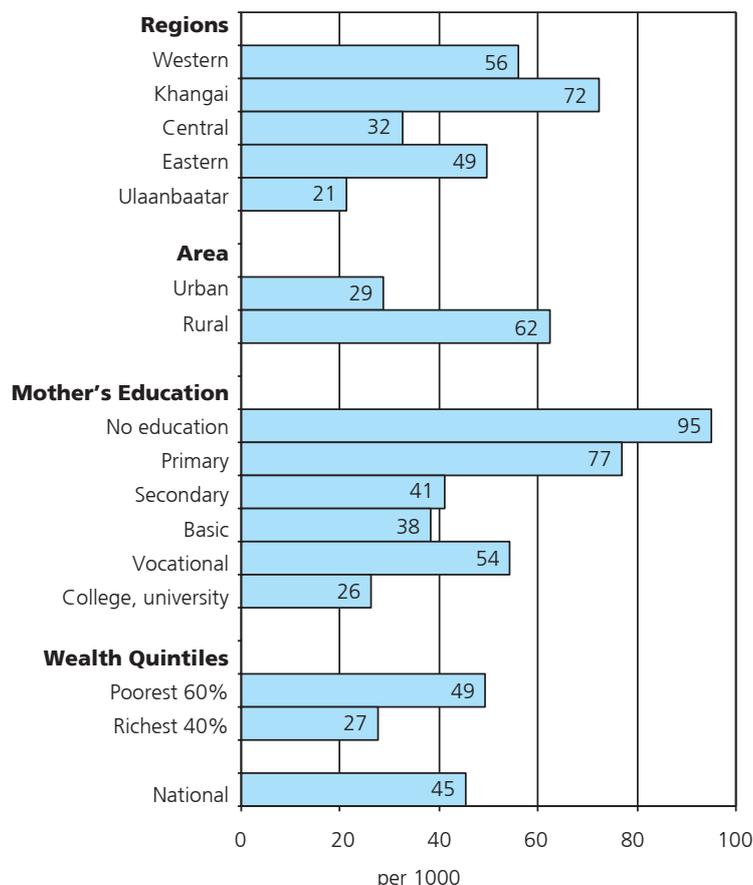
Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 36 per 1,000 live births while the probability of dying under age 5 is 45 per 1,000 live births. These estimates have been calculated by averaging mortality estimates obtained from women aged 20-29 and 30-34, and refer to first quarter 2006.

There is some difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females. For example, the mortality rate among male infants is 41 per thousand, while among female infants it is 31 per thousand, which is 10 points lower than among male infants. Under-five mortality rates among males are estimated at 51 per thousand, which is 12 percentage points higher than among females (39 per thousand).

By regions, the infant and under-five mortality rates are the lowest in Ulaanbaatar (IMR is 18, U5MR is 21 per 1,000 live births), while the figures for Khangai region are the highest (55 and 72, respectively) compared to other regions.

By areas, the child mortality rates are still high in rural areas. For example, the infant mortality rate in rural areas is 48 per thousand, which is twice higher than in urban areas, and the under-five mortality rate in rural areas is 62 per thousand, which is 2.1 times higher than in urban areas.

Figure CM.1: Under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics, Mongolia, 2010



By household locations, as the household gets far from the capital city, the differences of the child mortality rates get higher. For example, the infant mortality rate in the capital city is 18 per thousand, in aimag center 31, in soum center 37 and in rural areas 54. Similarly, under-five mortality rate in the capital city is 21 per thousand, in aimag center 38, in soum center 46, and in rural areas it is 72.

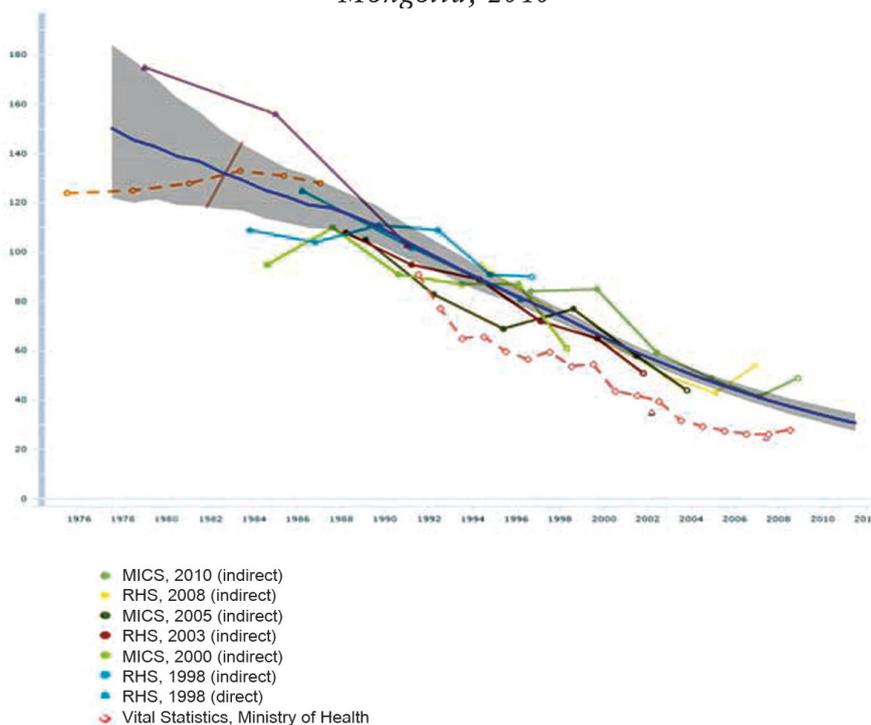
As disaggregating the child mortality rates by the mother/ caretaker's education, the children of mothers/ caretakers with low education are more likely to die compared to the children of high educated mothers/ caretakers. For example, U5MR for the children of mothers/ caretakers with no education is 95, primary – 77, lower secondary – 41, upper secondary – 38, vocational – 54, and college, university – 26.

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

Figure CM.2 shows the series of U5MR estimates of MICS surveys as well as of other sources, based on responses of women in different age groups, and referring to various points in time, thus showing the estimated trend in U5MR based on different sources. The Mongolia MICS 2010 estimates indicate a decline in child mortality during the last 5 years. It can be seen from that the IMR and U5MR estimates (36 per thousand and 45 per thousand, respectively) from MICS 2010 is lower than the estimates from MICS 2005, which was 40 and 51 per thousand, respectively (NSO Mongolia, UNICEF, 2007).

The child mortality trend depicted by the vital statistics from the Ministry of Health is also a declining one; IMR declined to 20.2 per thousand in 2010 from 20.7 in 2005 while U5MR declined to 23.6 per thousand in 2010 from 26.0 in 2005 (Statistical Yearbook, NSO, 2005, 2010). However, the MICS results are considerably higher than those indicated by the above mentioned source. Further qualification of these apparent declines and differences as well as its determinants should be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CM.2: Trend in Under-five mortality rates, from different sources, Mongolia, 2010



Source: www.childmortality.org, retrieved in January 2012.

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

Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by age of women, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Children ever born		Children surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
15-19	0.052	61	0.050	59	0.034	1 186
20-24	0.584	809	0.561	777	0.039	1 385
25-29	1.486	1 986	1.430	1 910	0.038	1 336
30-34	2.109	2 811	2.009	2 678	0.048	1 333
35-39	2.628	3 392	2.464	3 181	0.062	1 291
40-44	3.099	3 694	2.801	3 339	0.096	1 192
45-49	3.640	3 782	3.257	3 385	0.105	1 039
Total	1.887	16 536	1.749	15 329	0.073	8 762

Table CM.2: Child mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rates, Coale-Demeny West Model, Mongolia, 2010

	Infant mortality rate ¹	Under-five mortality rate ²
Sex		
Male	41	51
Female	31	39
Region		
Western	44	56
Khangai	55	72
Central	27	32
Eastern	39	49
Ulaanbaatar	18	21
Area		
Urban	24	29
Rural	48	62
Location		
Capital city	18	21
Aimag center	31	38
Soum center	37	46
Rural	54	72
Mother's education*		
None	69	95
Primary	57	77
Basic (lower secondary)	33	41
Upper secondary	31	38
Vocational	41	54
College, university	22	26
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	51	67
Second	38	48
Middle	27	32
Fourth	25	30
Richest	21	25
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	35	42
Other	44	56
Religion of household head		
No religion	31	38
Buddhist	38	48
Other	60	80
Total	36	45

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

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

Rates refer to 2006.2 and Coale-Demeny West Model.

Table CM.3: Estimates of infant and under-5 mortality by selected life table models

Estimates of infant mortality rates (IMR) and under-5 mortality rates (U5MR) by selected life table models, and estimated reference dates (t), by age of women, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables											
	West			North			East			South		
	IMR	U5MR	t	IMR	U5MR	t	IMR	U5MR	t	IMR	U5MR	t
15-19	0.040	0.051	2010.0	0.040	0.057	2010.0	0.040	0.046	2010.0	0.039	0.045	2010.0
20-24	0.039	0.049	2008.9	0.037	0.052	2008.9	0.040	0.047	2008.9	0.041	0.047	2008.9
25-29	0.034	0.042	2007.1	0.031	0.042	2007.2	0.036	0.041	2007.1	0.036	0.041	2007.2
30-34	0.039	0.049	2004.9	0.035	0.048	2005.2	0.042	0.049	2004.8	0.042	0.049	2005.0
35-39	0.046	0.059	2002.4	0.041	0.058	2002.8	0.052	0.061	2002.2	0.052	0.063	2002.4
40-44	0.063	0.085	1999.7	0.054	0.081	2000.2	0.071	0.088	1999.4	0.071	0.092	1999.6
45-49	0.062	0.084	1996.7	0.053	0.079	1997.2	0.072	0.089	1996.1	0.072	0.094	1996.4

Age	United Nations Model Life Tables for Developing Countries														
	Latin American			Chilean			South Asian			Far East Asian			General		
	IMR	U5MR	t	IMR	U5MR	t	IMR	U5MR	t	IMR	U5MR	t	IMR	U5MR	t
15-19	0.036	0.048	2009.7	0.040	0.045	2009.6	0.036	0.047	2009.7	0.036	0.045	2009.6	0.036	0.046	2009.7
20-24	0.038	0.050	2008.8	0.041	0.047	2008.7	0.038	0.049	2008.8	0.038	0.048	2008.7	0.038	0.049	2008.8
25-29	0.032	0.042	2007.3	0.036	0.041	2007.1	0.033	0.042	2007.3	0.033	0.041	2007.2	0.033	0.042	2007.3
30-34	0.037	0.049	2005.3	0.043	0.048	2005.0	0.038	0.049	2005.2	0.038	0.048	2005.2	0.038	0.048	2005.2
35-39	0.044	0.060	2002.8	0.053	0.061	2002.4	0.046	0.061	2002.6	0.045	0.059	2002.7	0.045	0.060	2002.7
40-44	0.059	0.085	1999.8	0.075	0.089	1999.4	0.064	0.089	1999.6	0.060	0.082	1999.9	0.061	0.084	1999.8
45-49	0.061	0.088	1996.4	0.077	0.091	1996.0	0.066	0.093	1995.9	0.060	0.081	1996.8	0.063	0.086	1996.5

CHAPTER V

NUTRITION



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Nutritional status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, their growth and development is at an appropriate level and their nutrition status is normal.

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

A reference distribution of height and weight for children under age of five is based on data of population with good nutritional status. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on new WHO growth standards¹⁰. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/second_set/technical_report_2.pdf

population, and mean Z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

There were no children whose full birth date (day, month and year) was not obtained and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/ her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. The percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.6 and DQ.7. Overall 94 percent of under-5 children had both their weights and heights measured (Table DQ.6). Table DQ.7 shows that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and missing weight and/ or height, 6 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, while the figures are 7 percent for the height-for-age indicator, and 7 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Of the total children under-5 in Mongolia, 3 percent are moderately or severely underweight, of them 1 percent are severely underweight. Moreover, 15 percent of the children are moderately or severely stunted or short for their ages, 5 percent are severely stunted and 2 percent are moderately or severely wasted or thin for their height (See Table NU.1).

Children in Western and Khangai regions are more likely to be stunted. For example, 25 percent of children under-5 in Western and 18 percent of children under-5 in Khangai region are stunted while stunting is less common among the children of Ulaanbaatar and Central region.

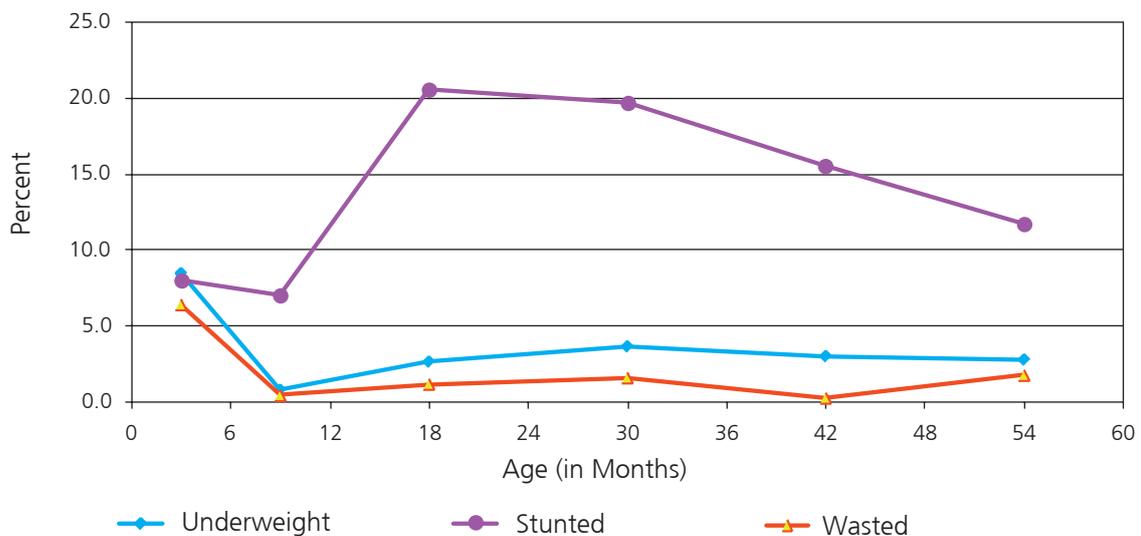
Moreover, the stunting prevalence is lower in urban areas (12 percent) than in rural areas (20 percent).

Nutritional status of children under-5 differs due to education of their mothers/ caretakers. The children whose mothers/ caretakers have vocational or higher education have less risks of being underweight or stunted compared to the children of mothers/ caretakers with no education or primary education. For example, the percentage of stunted children who have non-educated mothers/ caretakers is 28 percent compared to the figure of 9 percent among children whose mothers/ caretakers obtained college, university education.

Furthermore, 25 percent or one in every 4 children under-5 in poorest quintile is stunted while only 7 percent of children under-5 in richest quintile is stunted (See Table NU.1).

As Figure NU.1 shows, the stunting prevalence is the highest among children aged 12-23 months (21 percent) while it is less among children aged 0-11 months. The high prevalence for stunting among the children aged 12-35 months is primarily related to that this is the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment.

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight, stunted and wasted, Mongolia, 2010



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

The overweight prevalence is 11 percent among the total children under-5, which is almost at similar rate in 2005 when it was 10 percent.

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Breastfeeding in the first few years of child life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. Unfortunately, the majority of mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and switch to infant formula, which can lead to slowdown of the child growth and development, shortage of micronutrients and risk of diseases if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/ UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

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

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

The indicators related to recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth);
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (0-5 months);
- Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months);
- Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years (12-15 months and 20-23 months);
- Median duration of breastfeeding (0-35 months);

- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months);
- Introduction of solid or semi-solid foods (6-8 months);
- Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months);
- Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children (6-23 months);
- Children who drank anything from a bottle with nipple (0-23 months).

Table NU.2 shows the proportion of children born in the last two years who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed. A very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother is an early initiation of breastfeeding. Of the total children born in the two years preceding the survey, 71 percent are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth while 92 percent start breastfeeding within one day of birth.

By regions, the percentage of newborns breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth is relatively lower in Western and Central regions (64 percent) compared to other regions (72-80 percent). Starting breastfeeding within one day of birth is at 90-96 percent in the regions (Figure NU.2).

Figure NU.2: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Mongolia, 2010

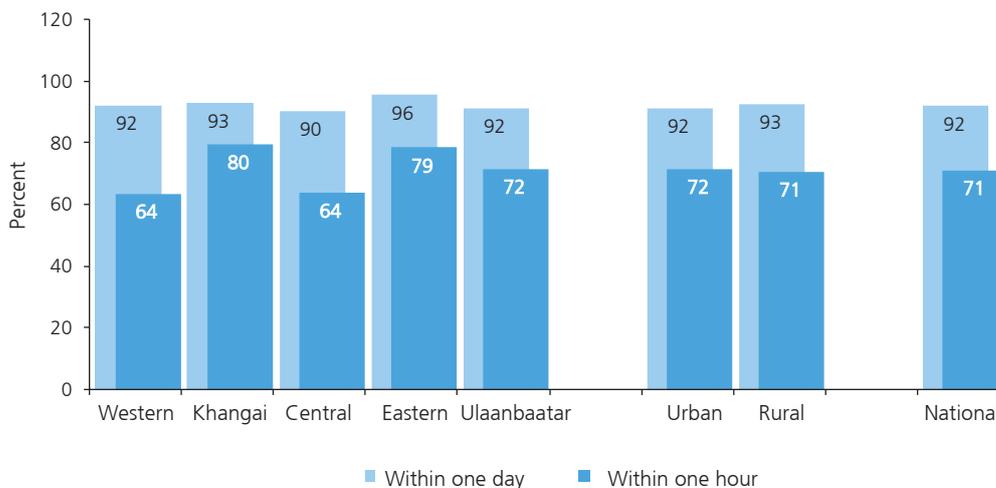


Table NU.2 shows that the percentages of children aged 0-23 months that are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth and within one day of birth do not differ significantly by areas, locations, education of mothers/ caretakers, and household wealth index quintiles.

Interestingly, the percentage of children that are breastfed for the first time within one hour is 20 percent among households with Khazakh heads while it is 73 percent among households with Khalkh heads (Table NU.2).

Furthermore, Table NU.2 shows that the percentage of children who received prelacteal feed is quite high among mothers/ caretakers with college, university education (13 percent). When the practice of feeding the children aged 0-23 months with liquids or foods other than breast milk before initial breastfeeding is compared by household wealth index quintiles, it is more common among households in richest quintile.

In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/ caretakers of children's consumption of fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

66 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed. Also, as in Table NU.3, the highest percentage of exclusive breastfeeding among children aged 0-5 months is in Western region (74 percent) and the lowest is in Khangai region and Ulaanbaatar city (61 and 62 percent). Furthermore, by age of 12-15 months, 82 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 65 percent are still breastfed. Boys are more likely to be continuously breastfed at 1 year and 2 years (85 and 67 percents, respectively) than girls (79 and 63 percents, respectively). By regions, continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years are the lowest in Eastern region (71 and 45 percents, respectively) while continued breastfeeding at 1 year is the highest in Khangai region (95 percent) and continued breastfeeding at 2 years is the highest in Western region (76 percent).

Table NU.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. For instance, among children under age 3, the median duration is 25 months for any breastfeeding, 4 months is same for exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding. The median duration for exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 3 covered by the survey do not differ much by gender while there are some variations by regions. For instance, the median duration for exclusive breastfeeding is 5 months in Western region and it is 3 months in Khangai region and Ulaanbaatar (Table NU.4).

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

As the findings for adequate feeding among young children, 70 percent of children aged 6-23 months are currently breastfeeding and received solid or semi-solid foods. The Table NU.5 shows that the percentage of children who are currently breastfeeding and received solid or semi-solid foods does not differ by gender, regions, areas and locations. Of the total children aged 0-23 months, 69 percent are appropriately breastfed. The percentage of children under age 2 who are appropriately breastfed differs slightly by regions; the figure is the lowest in Eastern region (65 percent) while it is the highest in Khangai regions (72 percent).

Adequate complementary feeding of children from 6 months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development and prevention of undernutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond 6 months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breast milk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid or semi-solid foods are needed if they are 6-8 months old, and three or more meals if they are 9-23 months of age. For children aged 6-23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid or semi-solid or milk feeds are needed.

Of the total children aged 6-8 months covered by the survey, 66 percent received solid or semi-solid foods. Among currently breastfeeding infants this percentage is 64 percent (Table NU.6). As shown in the table, the introduction of solid or semi-solid foods differs in urban and rural areas. For instance, 71 percent of children aged 6-8 months in urban areas received solid or semi-solid foods while 58 percent of children in rural areas introduced to complementary foods on time.

Table NU.7 presents the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who received solid or semi-solid foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day preceding the survey according to breastfeeding status.

Among currently breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months, one in every 5 (21 percent) children received solid or semi-solid foods the minimum number of times. The percentage of girls received the minimum number of meals (23 percent) is slightly higher compared to boys (18 percent).

Among non-breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months, it is necessary to feed them with milk feeds at least twice and with solid or semi-solid foods or milk feeds 4 times or more a day. This percentage is 71 percent for this survey and does not differ by gender. Also, 67 percent of the non-breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months received solid or semi-solid foods or milk feeds 4 times or more a day and again this figure does not differ by gender.

In Mongolia, only one in every 3 children (30 percent) received solid or semi-solid foods the minimum number of times a day, which shows there is a common practice of inadequate feeding in the country. The percentage of children aged 6-23 months received minimum meal frequency is 32 percent in urban areas and 27 percent in rural areas. Also, Table NU.7 shows that the figure on minimum meal frequency is the lowest in Western region (15 percent).

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. As shown in Table NU.8, bottle-feeding among children aged 0-23 months is still prevalent in the country. One in every 5 children under 2 years old (21 percent) drank anything from a bottle with nipple. Practice of drinking liquids from a bottle with nipple among children aged 6-11 months (34 percent) is nearly twice higher than that among children of other ages. Moreover, the practice of bottle-feeding among children aged 0-23 months in urban areas (26 percent) is twice higher than that of children in rural areas (13 percent).

Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The international goal is to achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency by 2005. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (>15 parts per million).

Since about 80 percent of Mongolia's territory is located in a region with the iodine scarcity, in 1992-1995 IDD Salt Iodization Research has been launched with the assistance of UNICEF in order to determine the level of national IDD distribution. According to the research report, goitre has been detected in 29 percent among children aged 7-23 in Mongolia. Since the IDD distribution has been alarmingly high in some regions of Mongolia according to the research findings, the Government of Mongolia developed and implemented the first National Program on "Combating IDD", starting from 1996 to 2001. Since then, the Government approved and implemented the second and the third stages of this program in 2002-2006 and 2007-2010.

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

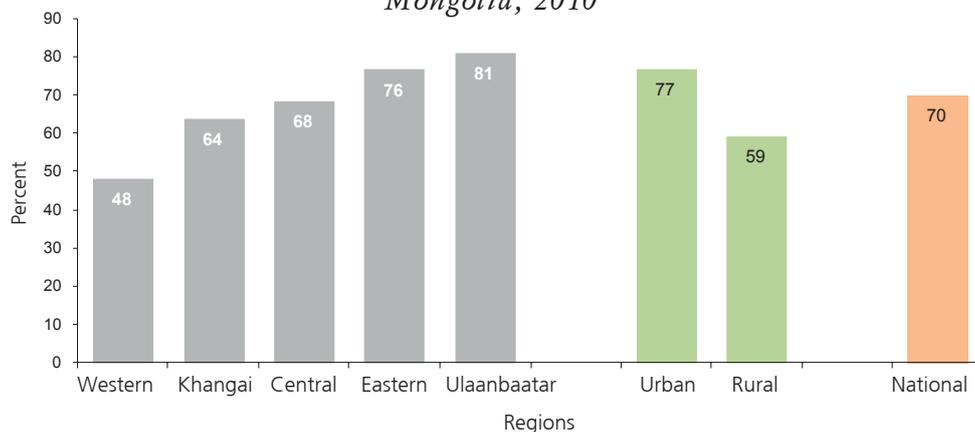
The National Standards of Iodized Salt (2001), the Law of Mongolia on "Prevention of IDD by Salt Iodization" (2003), and the Regulations on "Control of Enriched Products" (2006) were adopted under which mandatory use of iodized salt was legalized.

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

According to the National Standards of Mongolia, only potassium iodide is allowed to iodize the salt for cooking. Therefore, in order to determine the presence of iodine in the salt used by the surveyed households, an accelerated method of detecting potassium iodide (KI₂) in salt was used. In about 95 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodide.

Table NU.9 shows that in a very small proportion of households (1 percent), there was no salt available. In 70 percent of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million or more of iodine. The use of iodized salt differs significantly by regions and areas. For instance, 3 in every 4 households (77 percent) in urban areas use adequately iodized salt for cooking while this figure is 59 percent in rural areas. The use of iodized salt was found to be the highest in Ulaanbaatar (81 percent) as compared to only 48 percent in Western region, which is the lowest (Figure NU.3).

Figure NU.3: Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Mongolia, 2010



The use of adequately iodized salt has strong association with the household wealth index quintiles and as household gets wealthier the use of iodized salt increases. For instance, the households in poorest and second quintiles were found to be using adequately iodized salt at 53-68 percent while this figure is 76-79 percent for the households in fourth and richest quintiles (Table NU.9).

Vitamin A Supplementation

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

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

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

Based on UNICEF/ WHO guidelines, the Ministry of Health of Mongolia recommends that children aged 6-11 months be given one high dose Vitamin A capsule and children aged 12-59 months given a vitamin A capsule every 6 months. Our country organizes the programs for supplying high dosage of Vitamin A to young children every May and October of each year along with immunization activities. Since during the pregnancy or lactation the body needs in Vitamin A increases, guidelines on providing new mothers in maternity hospitals with a Vitamin A supplement are being implemented.

Within the six months prior to the MICS 2010, 61 percent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement and the survey findings shows no significant

difference in consumption of high dose Vitamin A supplements among urban and rural children (Table NU.10).

By age groups, the vitamin A supplementation in the 6 months prior to the survey is 52 percent among children aged 6-11 months, and 66 percent among children aged 12-23 months, which shows increase against the previous age group. However, for further ages, the consumption decreases as follows: 64 percent for children aged 24-35 months, 59 percent for children aged 36-47 months, and 58 percent for children aged 48-59 months.

In addition, while only half of children in Western region (49 percent) consume high dose of vitamin A, in other regions this indicator is 58-74 percent. Specially, in Eastern and Khangai regions, the use of high dose vitamin A was the highest.

There is no any significant difference in the vitamin A supplementations by children's age, areas, locations and wealth index quintiles of their households.

Low Birth Weight

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

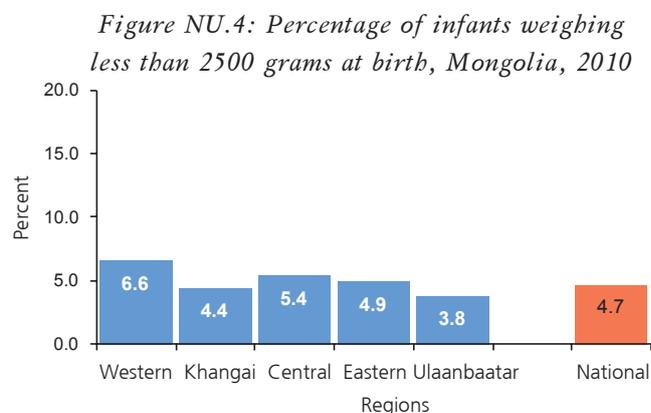
In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have the most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception or in her childhood, infectious diseases, and poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during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

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

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

Also, because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing

below 2,500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth¹¹.



In Mongolia, almost 98 percent of the total children aged 0-23 months were successfully weighed at birth and only 5 percent of them are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (See Table NU.11). The percentage of children with low birth weight varies by regions. For example, the highest percentage is observed in Western region at 7 percent while the lowest percentage in Ulaanbaatar city at 4 percent (Figure NU.4).

The low birth weight percentage for children under-2 does not differ by areas and household wealth index quintiles (Table NU.11).

¹¹ For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O., and Sommerfelt, A. E. , 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 74(2), 209-16.

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Mongolia, 2010

	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height		
	Underweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	Stunted	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	Wasted	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children
	percent below -2 SD ¹ - 3 SD ²			percent below -2 SD ³ - 3 SD ⁴			percent below -2 SD ⁵ - 3 SD ⁶		
Sex									
Male	3.6	0.1	1 857	17.1	5.5	1 846	1.9	0.9	1 839
Female	3.0	0.1	1 851	13.5	3.8	1 839	1.3	0.5	1 834
Region									
Western	4.1	-0.2	575	24.5	6.7	574	1.4	0.9	571
Khargai	4.2	0.0	843	18.0	4.9	830	1.7	0.4	832
Central	2.5	0.1	684	12.9	4.0	682	0.8	0.1	680
Eastern	2.6	0.3	276	15.5	2.9	274	1.0	0.4	273
Ulaanbaatar	3.0	0.3	1 330	10.8	4.4	1 323	2.2	1.1	1 317
Area									
Urban	2.8	0.2	2 139	11.9	4.1	2 130	1.9	0.9	2 121
Rural	4.0	-0.1	1 570	19.9	5.5	1 555	1.3	0.4	1 552
Location									
Capital city	3.0	0.3	1 330	10.8	4.4	1 323	2.2	1.1	1 317
Aimag center	2.5	0.3	808	13.8	3.6	807	1.4	0.5	804
Soum center	3.9	0.0	658	15.0	4.2	652	0.8	0.3	650
Rural	4.1	-0.1	912	23.5	6.4	903	1.6	0.5	902
Age									
0-5 months	8.4	0.2	381	8.0	3.8	375	6.4	3.6	372
6-11 months	0.8	0.2	407	7.0	1.4	404	0.4	0.3	406
12-23 months	2.6	1.2	897	20.5	6.6	893	1.1	0.2	890
24-35 months	3.6	0.0	774	19.6	6.1	770	1.6	0.2	766
36-47 months	3.0	-0.1	668	15.5	4.8	665	0.2	0.2	662
48-59 months	2.8	-0.2	582	11.7	2.6	578	1.7	0.9	577
Mother's education*									
None	8.0	-0.4	175	28.2	11.8	173	1.0	1.0	173
Primary	5.1	-0.2	283	21.1	7.1	280	2.0	0.3	279
Basic (lower secondary)	3.6	1.1	692	20.6	6.7	687	1.1	0.0	684
Upper secondary	3.1	0.6	1 015	15.9	4.0	1 011	1.8	0.9	1 003
Vocational	3.3	0.4	250	15.1	2.9	248	1.2	0.2	250
College, university	2.3	0.3	1 293	9.1	3.0	1 286	1.8	1.0	1 284
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	5.0	-0.2	884	25.2	7.6	876	1.2	0.3	872
Second	4.0	-0.1	743	18.4	5.6	737	1.5	0.6	737
Middle	2.9	1.0	729	11.4	4.1	726	2.3	1.2	721
Fourth	3.2	0.9	684	11.9	3.5	680	2.3	1.3	678
Richest	0.9	0.7	669	6.5	1.7	665	0.8	0.2	665
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	3.2	0.1	2 982	14.1	4.5	2 963	1.7	0.8	2 952
Khazakh	8.9	-0.5	1 129	30.4	10.0	1 128	1.1	0.6	1 127
Other	2.5	0.1	590	18.4	4.6	585	1.0	0.4	586
Religion of household head***									
No religion	3.0	0.9	1 703	14.9	4.9	1 697	1.7	0.7	1 687
Buddhist	3.6	0.8	1 749	14.3	4.2	1 732	1.7	0.8	1 731
Muslim	9.1	-0.5	98	32.7	8.8	98	0.9	0.8	98
Other	0.6	0.6	148	19.9	4.2	148	0.0	0.0	145
Total	3.3	0.9	3 708	15.3	4.7	3 684	1.6	0.7	3 672

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

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

*** Thirteen, thirteen and fourteen unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8² MICS indicator 2.1b³ MICS indicator 2.2a, ⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a, ⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Region					
Western	97.6	63.8	92.4	4.3	241
Khangai	96.5	79.7	93.0	7.3	374
Central	96.2	64.0	90.4	12.6	308
Eastern	98.6	78.6	95.7	3.7	107
Ulaanbaatar	98.4	71.8	91.5	11.7	624
Area					
Urban	98.1	71.8	91.6	11.3	992
Rural	96.6	70.9	92.8	6.2	662
Location					
Capital city	98.4	71.8	91.5	11.7	624
Aimag center	97.5	71.7	91.6	10.8	368
Soum center	98.9	71.6	95.5	8.3	281
Rural	94.8	70.4	90.8	4.6	381
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	97.9	71.2	92.6	8.8	781
12-23 months	97.2	71.6	91.5	9.9	847
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	97.9	71.8	92.5	9.4	1 635
Relative, friend	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Other/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	98.1	71.9	92.7	9.2	1 617
Private sector health facility	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Other/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Mother's education*					
None	97.2	73.3	92.6	3.4	61
Primary	94.6	72.4	90.5	0.3	116
Basic (lower secondary)	98.5	73.3	94.8	6.3	282
Upper secondary	96.5	74.7	91.1	9.5	477
Vocational	96.6	72.9	93.5	5.0	103
College, university	98.5	67.3	91.6	13.4	615
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	95.4	72.1	92.2	4.2	368
Second	97.6	72.8	91.9	6.2	343
Middle	98.7	72.1	91.6	7.7	340
Fourth	99.0	76.3	93.8	12.5	298
Richest	97.0	63.4	91.0	17.5	305
Ethnicity of household head**					
Khalkh	97.8	73.1	92.1	9.9	1 334
Khazakh	96.4	19.7	86.9	1.1	60
Other	96.0	74.3	92.7	7.9	257
Religion of household head***					
No religion	97.3	71.5	91.7	8.7	742
Buddhist	98.2	75.1	93.2	9.6	782
Muslim	95.6	17.2	84.3	1.4	48
Other	95.3	69.3	91.3	17.2	71
Total	97.5	71.4	92.1	9.3	1 654

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.4

² MICS indicator 2.5

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Mongolia, 2010

	Children aged 0-5 months			Children aged 12-15 months		Children aged 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Sex							
Male	65.8	70.6	201	85.1	179	66.5	122
Female	65.5	71.3	199	79.3	153	63.1	135
Region							
Western	74.4	74.9	69	86.8	37	76.2	41
Khangai	61.4	64.1	84	95.2	68	59.8	61
Central	69.1	73.1	80	81.1	67	(69.2)	40
Eastern	66.6	66.6	31	70.7	23	(44.5)	15
Ulaanbaatar	61.7	72.8	137	77.5	138	(64.2)	99
Area							
Urban	62.5	70.4	228	81.6	207	67.0	149
Rural	69.9	71.7	172	83.8	126	61.6	107
Location							
Capital city	61.7	72.8	137	77.5	138	(64.2)	99
Aimag center	63.5	66.6	91	89.8	68	72.4	50
Soum center	71.8	73.0	73	77.0	53	60.8	50
Rural	68.6	70.7	99	88.6	74	62.3	57
Mother's education*							
None	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	13	(*)	10
Primary	(68.7)	(70.3)	25	(89.3)	23	(*)	16
Basic (lower secondary)	70.9	70.9	71	76.1	53	73.5	53
Upper secondary	60.9	67.3	111	92.1	94	67.4	65
Vocational	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	24	(*)	17
College, university	63.3	70.9	153	75.3	125	64.2	96
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	68.4	68.9	98	89.1	70	65.8	55
Second	68.9	71.1	97	87.5	51	62.7	53
Middle	67.8	70.5	97	83.4	61	(58.4)	53
Fourth	(56.2)	(73.3)	40	84.3	77	(74.5)	58
Richest	59.7	72.8	68	(69.8)	74	(59.7)	37
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	63.7	69.6	318	82.4	280	65.7	211
Other	73.1	75.8	81	82.8	53	60.2	46
Religion of household head***							
No religion	67.3	72.4	167	78.0	157	65.6	121
Buddhist	66.5	70.0	205	86.6	147	63.7	114
Other	(53.3)	(74.3)	24	(86.4)	28	(63.2)	20
Total	65.7	70.9	400	82.4	333	64.7	256

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

** Unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head", one for children aged 0-5 months, no for children aged 12-15 and 20-23 months, not shown.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.6² MICS indicator 2.9³ MICS indicator 2.7⁴ MICS indicator 2.8

Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children aged 0-35 months, Mongolia, 2010

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children aged 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	25.7	3.9	4.2	1 327
Female	26.0	3.7	4.0	1 288
Region				
Western	26.3	4.9	5.0	389
Khangai	27.3	3.4	3.6	587
Central	25.3	4.2	4.5	487
Eastern	20.9	3.8	3.8	190
Ulaanbaatar	25.8	3.4	4.0	963
Area				
Urban	26.1	3.5	4.0	1 528
Rural	25.5	4.1	4.3	1 088
Location				
Capital city	25.8	3.4	4.0	963
Aimag center	27.1	3.7	3.9	565
Soum center	26.9	4.1	4.2	462
Rural	24.8	4.2	4.3	625
Mother's education*				
None	24.4	4.7	4.7	108
Primary	28.4	4.2	4.3	201
Basic (lower secondary)	26.2	4.2	4.2	458
Upper secondary	25.7	3.3	3.7	714
Vocational	24.4	4.2	4.6	179
College, university	25.4	3.7	4.2	955
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	24.6	4.2	4.2	602
Second	27.9	4.1	4.2	533
Middle	24.8	4.0	4.2	504
Fourth	28.6	2.9	3.7	489
Richest	24.9	3.3	4.0	488
Ethnicity of household head**				
Khalkh	26.2	3.7	4.1	2 105
Khazakh	26.0	3.8	3.8	97
Other	24.7	4.0	4.1	409
Religion of household head***				
No religion	26.7	3.9	4.2	1 169
Buddhist	25.6	3.8	4.0	1 255
Muslim	27.0	2.9	2.9	75
Other	26.0	2.7	4.6	107
Median	25.8	3.8	4.1	2 615
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	24.6	4.0	4.3	2 615

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 0-35 months.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.10

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children aged 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the last day and night preceding the survey, Mongolia, 2010

	Children aged 0-5 months		Children aged 6-23 months		Children aged 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid or semi-solid foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Sex						
Male	65.8	201	73.3	701	71.6	902
Female	65.5	199	67.4	682	67.0	881
Region						
Western	74.4	69	68.6	183	70.2	251
Khangai	61.4	84	74.7	324	72.0	408
Central	69.1	80	68.8	242	68.9	322
Eastern	66.6	31	63.8	88	64.6	119
Ulaanbaatar	61.7	137	70.1	546	68.4	683
Area						
Urban	62.5	228	72.3	846	70.2	1 074
Rural	69.9	172	67.3	537	68.0	709
Location						
Capital city	61.7	137	70.1	546	68.4	683
Aimag center	63.5	91	76.2	300	73.3	391
Soum center	71.8	73	66.4	230	67.7	303
Rural	68.6	99	68.0	307	68.2	407
Mother's education*						
None	(*)	15	77.6	48	77.3	63
Primary	(68.7)	25	61.3	103	62.7	128
Basic (lower secondary)	70.9	71	74.0	232	73.3	303
Upper secondary	60.9	111	74.5	400	71.6	511
Vocational	(*)	24	56.4	94	60.7	118
College, university	63.3	153	69.2	507	67.8	660
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	68.4	98	68.5	299	68.5	397
Second	68.9	97	68.6	263	68.7	360
Middle	67.8	97	71.0	275	70.2	371
Fourth	(56.2)	40	77.9	282	75.2	323
Richest	59.7	68	65.4	264	64.2	332
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	63.7	318	71.5	1 130	69.8	1 448
Khazakh	(*)	14	54.6	47	56.8	62
Other	75.0	66	67.2	203	69.1	270
Religion of household head***						
No religion	67.3	167	69.6	639	69.1	806
Buddhist	66.5	205	74.2	637	72.3	842
Muslim	(*)	10	55.2	39	55.1	49
Other	(*)	14	(53.4)	63	53.2	77
Total	65.7	400	70.4	1 383	69.3	1 784

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 0-23 months.

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

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.6

² MICS indicator 2.14

Table NU.6: Introduction of solid or semi-solid foods

Percentage of infants aged 6-8 months who received solid or semi-solid foods during the previous day, Mongolia, 2010

	Currently breastfeeding		Total	
	Percent receiving solid or semi-solid foods	Number of children aged 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid or semi-solid foods	Number of children aged 6-8 months
Sex				
Male	69.9	113	70.1	121
Female	55.9	92	60.8	104
Region				
Western	(50.0)	29	(50.0)	29
Khangai	(72.7)	50	(73.9)	53
Central	(58.3)	31	(57.9)	36
Eastern	(61.3)	13	(61.8)	15
Ulaanbaatar	(65.2)	82	(69.6)	94
Area				
Urban	68.1	124	70.9	135
Rural	56.8	82	58.0	90
Location				
Capital city	(65.2)	82	(69.6)	94
Aimag center	73.9	42	73.9	42
Soum center	(59.8)	31	(59.9)	36
Rural	55.0	51	56.7	53
Mother's education*				
None	(*)	6	(*)	6
Primary	(*)	16	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	(61.0)	30	(61.6)	31
Upper secondary	59.0	79	60.8	84
Vocational	(*)	11	(*)	13
College, university	75.4	62	76.6	73
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	57.6	47	59.8	49
Second	(61.1)	38	(61.6)	40
Middle	(64.8)	47	(66.0)	52
Fourth	(70.8)	35	(72.3)	40
Richest	(65.5)	38	(70.0)	44
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	65.0	162	67.6	180
Other	58.4	44	58.3	45
Religion of household head				
No religion	57.2	88	59.7	94
Buddhist	73.7	107	74.5	118
Other	(*)	10	(*)	13
Total	63.6	206	65.8	225

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of infants aged 6-8 months.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.12

Table NU.7: Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who received solid or semi-solid foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day preceding the survey, according to breastfeeding status, Mongolia, 2010

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		Total		
	Percent receiving solid or semi-solid foods the minimum number of times	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Percent receiving milk feeds at least 2 times ¹	Percent receiving solid or semi-solid foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency ²	Number of children aged 6-23 months
Sex							
Male	18.1	576	71.4	65.4	125	26.6	701
Female	23.1	526	71.3	67.4	156	33.2	682
Age							
6-8 months	24.5	206	(*)	(*)	19	30.6	225
9-11 months	13.1	174	(83.8)	(76.4)	27	21.6	201
12-17 months	22.3	422	76.6	67.0	95	30.5	517
18-23 months	19.5	301	61.5	60.4	140	32.5	441
Region							
Western	8.9	158	(62.4)	(54.8)	25	15.1	183
Khangai	22.6	262	68.1	55.7	63	29.0	324
Central	20.1	188	70.4	66.0	53	30.2	242
Eastern	20.2	65	47.3	51.0	23	28.3	88
Ulaanbaatar	23.8	429	80.2	78.2	117	35.4	546
Area							
Urban	22.8	679	69.8	69.0	168	32.0	846
Rural	16.8	423	73.7	62.9	114	26.6	537
Location							
Capital city	23.8	429	80.2	78.2	117	35.4	546
Aimag center	21.2	250	45.7	47.8	51	25.7	300
Soum center	16.2	175	68.0	57.8	55	26.2	230
Rural	17.2	249	79.0	67.7	59	26.9	307
Mother's education*							
None	10.2	42	(*)	(*)	6	14.0	48
Primary	12.3	79	(*)	(*)	24	23.9	103
Basic (lower secondary)	21.9	190	(73.2)	(67.6)	42	30.2	232
Upper secondary	18.3	343	57.1	62.0	56	24.4	400
Vocational		62	(72.4)	(69.7)	32	33.4	94
College, university	24.7	386	79.1	72.4	121	36.1	507
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	15.4	243	75.1	60.1	56	23.7	299
Second	22.2	212	60.5	60.0	51	29.5	263
Middle	19.0	218	66.6	57.4	57	26.9	275
Fourth	21.9	233	(74.8)	(85.7)	49	33.0	282
Richest	25.2	196	(77.8)	(70.5)	68	36.9	264
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	21.7	900	69.3	66.7	230	30.9	1 130
Other	15.4	199	80.5	66.0	51	25.7	251
Religion of household head***							
No religion	24.6	501	66.0	64.9	138	33.3	639
Buddhist	18.6	516	76.5	67.4	121	27.8	637
Other	8.8	82	(*)	(*)	20	20.8	102
Total	20.5	1 102	71.4	66.5	281	29.9	1 383

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of infants aged 6-23 months.

** Unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head", five for children currently breastfeeding, no for children currently not breastfeeding, not shown.

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

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

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

¹ MICS Indicator 2.15

² MICS Indicator 2.13

Table NU.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children aged 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children aged 0-23 months
Sex		
Male	20.1	902
Female	21.5	881
Age		
0-5 months	17.3	400
6-11 months	33.6	426
12-23 months	16.5	958
Region		
Western	9.2	251
Khangai	16.9	408
Central	20.8	322
Eastern	17.0	119
Ulaanbaatar	28.0	683
Area		
Urban	25.7	1 074
Rural	13.3	709
Location		
Capital city	28.0	683
Aimag center	21.7	391
Soum center	14.7	303
Rural	12.2	407
Mother's education*		
None	6.6	63
Primary	11.1	128
Basic (lower secondary)	16.6	303
Upper secondary	20.3	511
Vocational	15.9	118
College, university	27.2	660
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	11.9	397
Second	15.9	360
Middle	17.3	371
Fourth	24.0	323
Richest	37.5	332
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	22.2	1 448
Khazakh	12.4	62
Other	15.0	270
Religion of household head		
No religion	21.7	806
Buddhist	19.7	842
Muslim	14.4	49
Other	26.3	77
Total	20.8	1 784

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of infants aged 0-23 months.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.11

Table NU.9: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Mongolia, 2010

	Percent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with no salt	Percent of households with			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
				Salt test result				
				Not iodized (0 PPM)	Iodized (less than 15 PPM)	Iodized (15+ PPM) ¹		
Region								
Western	96.7	1 338	0.8	40.9	10.2	48.1	100.0	1 304
Khangai	94.6	2 279	1.4	27.4	7.4	63.8	100.0	2 187
Central	91.8	1 793	1.1	13.0	17.5	68.3	100.0	1 665
Eastern	91.3	831	1.4	6.3	15.8	76.5	100.0	769
Ulaanbaatar	96.5	3 850	0.9	9.0	9.6	80.5	100.0	3 748
Area								
Urban	95.7	6 086	1.0	11.9	10.4	76.7	100.0	5 882
Rural	93.4	4 006	1.2	27.3	12.1	59.4	100.0	3 791
Location								
Capital city	96.5	3 850	0.9	9.0	9.6	80.5	100.0	3 748
Aimag center	94.4	2 235	1.2	17.1	11.6	70.1	100.0	2 135
Soum center	93.9	1 769	1.1	22.1	12.7	64.1	100.0	1 680
Rural	93.1	2 237	1.4	31.3	11.7	55.6	100.0	2 110
Education of household head*								
None	94.5	786	1.0	32.8	10.4	55.9	100.0	750
Primary	94.5	1 577	1.5	25.4	10.3	62.9	100.0	1 513
Basic (lower secondary)	94.6	2 026	1.1	18.9	12.4	67.6	100.0	1 937
Upper secondary	96.0	1 966	0.8	14.2	10.8	74.3	100.0	1 902
Vocational	95.2	1 144	0.5	15.0	11.8	72.7	100.0	1 094
College, university	94.3	2 563	1.3	12.3	10.4	76.0	100.0	2 448
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	92.7	2 082	1.4	35.0	11.0	52.7	100.0	1 957
Second	95.4	2 011	1.2	19.5	11.6	67.8	100.0	1 941
Middle	95.3	1 989	1.0	11.7	12.7	74.7	100.0	1 913
Fourth	95.9	1 926	0.8	10.7	9.6	78.9	100.0	1 862
Richest	95.0	2 084	1.0	12.5	10.5	76.0	100.0	2 000
Ethnicity of household head**								
Khalkh	94.7	8 244	1.1	16.2	11.4	71.4	100.0	7 892
Khazakh	98.2	279	0.4	12.1	14.3	73.2	100.0	275
Other	95.0	1 549	1.1	28.5	8.6	61.7	100.0	1 489
Religion of household head***								
No religion	93.9	4 168	1.4	16.1	12.1	70.3	100.0	3 968
Buddhist	95.5	5 304	0.7	19.9	9.9	69.5	100.0	5 104
Muslim	98.8	212	0.2	14.0	14.2	71.6	100.0	210
Other	93.5	379	3.0	12.7	13.9	70.4	100.0	365
Total	94.8	10 092	1.1	17.9	11.0	69.9	100.0	9 673

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

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

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

¹MICS indicator 2.16

Table NU.10: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children aged 6-59 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage who received Vitamin A according to:		Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months ¹	Number of children age 6-59 months
	Child health book/card/vaccination card	Mother's report		
Sex				
Male	9.7	58.6	61.0	1 781
Female	9.3	59.0	61.0	1 775
Region				
Western	0.4	48.8	49.0	544
Khangai	10.8	64.4	67.1	793
Central	11.0	55.8	58.1	660
Eastern	27.9	63.9	74.1	261
Ulaanbaatar	8.1	60.2	61.2	1 298
Area				
Urban	9.4	60.2	61.6	2 071
Rural	9.7	57.0	60.2	1 485
Location				
Capital city	8.1	60.2	61.2	1 298
Aimag center	11.5	60.1	62.2	773
Soum center	9.7	60.7	63.1	625
Rural	9.8	54.3	58.1	861
Age				
6-11 months	8.6	50.7	52.3	426
12-23 months	11.7	64.4	66.4	958
24-35 months	10.8	61.4	64.0	832
36-47 months	7.0	56.4	58.5	714
48-59 months	8.1	55.2	57.5	626
Mother's education*				
None	9.5	50.5	56.3	165
Primary	8.4	55.5	58.3	287
Basic (lower secondary)	10.8	61.8	64.5	659
Upper secondary	8.5	60.0	61.5	957
Vocational	12.9	58.5	62.0	236
College, university	9.3	58.3	59.8	1 251
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	10.4	54.5	58.3	832
Second	9.8	58.6	61.7	700
Middle	10.0	63.8	65.5	667
Fourth	7.7	62.9	63.7	697
Richest	9.5	55.2	56.3	659
Ethnicity of household head**				
Khalkh	10.3	60.7	63.0	2 848
Khazakh	1.5	37.2	38.3	133
Other	7.6	54.6	56.3	568
Religion of household head***				
No religion	10.6	58.7	61.0	1 664
Buddhist	9.4	60.1	62.4	1 637
Muslim	1.4	38.2	39.6	106
Other	5.8	62.1	63.0	140
Total	9.5	58.8	61.0	3 556

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of infants aged 6-59 months.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.17

Table NU.11: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Mongolia, 2010

	Percent of live births:		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Region			
Western	6.6	96.6	241
Khangai	4.4	98.3	374
Central	5.4	97.2	308
Eastern	4.9	98.6	107
Ulaanbaatar	3.8	98.8	624
Area			
Urban	4.2	98.7	992
Rural	5.6	97.1	662
Location			
Capital city	3.8	98.8	624
Aimag center	4.7	98.6	368
Soum center	5.9	97.3	281
Rural	5.3	96.9	381
Mother's education*			
None	7.3	94.4	61
Primary	5.7	96.1	116
Basic (lower secondary)	5.8	97.6	282
Upper secondary	4.2	97.6	477
Vocational	3.1	99.3	103
College, university	4.5	99.1	615
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	5.9	96.8	368
Second	5.0	96.7	343
Middle	4.7	98.5	340
Fourth	4.0	99.4	298
Richest	3.8	99.3	305
Ethnicity of household head**			
Khalkh	4.7	98.5	1 334
Khazakh	8.9	89.1	60
Other	3.8	97.6	257
Religion of household head***			
No religion	4.8	98.6	742
Buddhist	4.1	98.4	782
Muslim	10.1	90.0	48
Other	6.1	94.1	71
Total	4.7	98.0	1 654

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.18

² MICS indicator 2.19

CHAPTER VI

CHILD HEALTH



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VI

Immunizations

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

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children less than one year of age at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

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

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

Overall, 85 percent of children aged 12-23 months covered by the survey had immunization cards (Table CH.2). If the child did not have a card, the mother/ caretaker was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT and Polio, how many times. The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received each of the vaccinations is shown in Table CH.1. The table provides the immunization coverages for all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's recall, as well as only for those who were vaccinated before their first birthday.

Approximately 98 percent of children aged 12-23 months received a Tuberculosis vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT or Penta was given to 96 percent of them. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 94 percent for the second dose, and 92 percent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 98 percent of children received Polio 1 by age of 12 months and this figure declines to 93 percent by the third dose. As for the dose at birth of Hepatitis B vaccination, the coverage is 97 percent among children aged 12-23 by the age of 12 months. The coverage for the first dose of Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine by 12 months is relatively lower (87 percent) than for the other vaccinations. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is 76.

Figure CH.1: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months, Mongolia, 2010

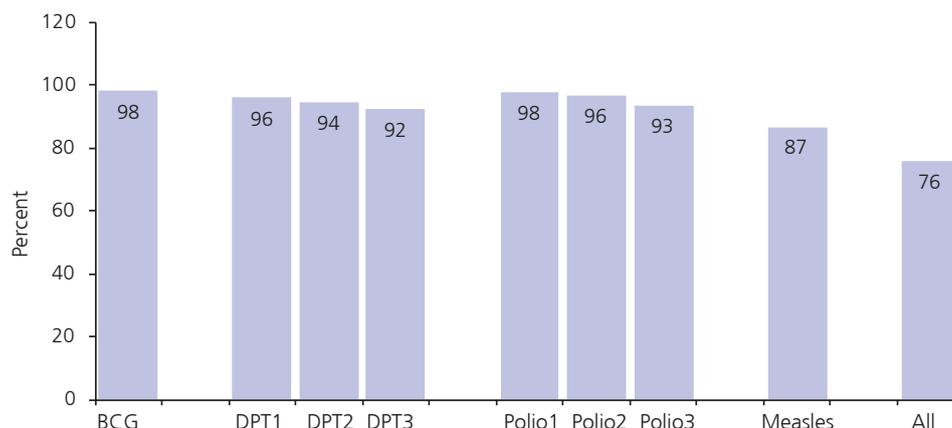


Table CH.2 shows vaccination coverage rates among children aged 12-23 months by basic characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time preceding the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers/ caretakers' reports.

Immunization coverage does not differ significantly by sex, areas, and locations, education of mothers / caretakers, and household wealth index quintiles. However, it differs by regions; the children in Western and Central regions are less likely to be immunized for any of the vaccinations compared to the children in other regions. As a result, the percentage of fully immunized children aged 12-23 months in those regions is the lowest (67-68 percent).

Oral Rehydration Treatment

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

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

The main diarrhoea treatment indicators are:

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

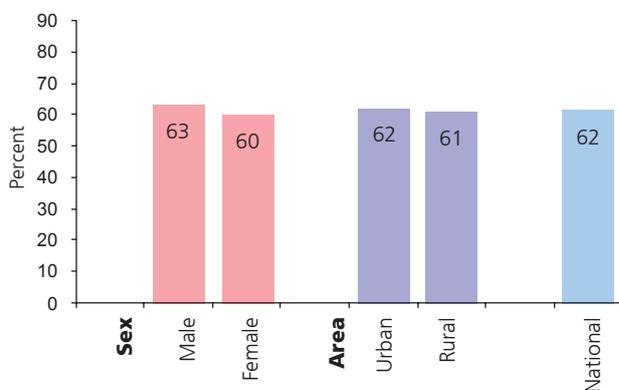
In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had diarrhoea in the 14 days preceding the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about whether the child was given liquids and food during the episode and whether its quantity was greater or smaller than the child usually ate and drank.

We need to note that as a result of successful implementation of programs on Diarrhoea Monitoring, Full Management of Child's Sickness (FMCS) the mortality rate of children due to diarrhoea reduced significantly in Mongolia.

Overall, 10 percent of under-five children had diarrhoea in the 14 days preceding the survey (Results of the diarrhoea prevalence indicator is subject to seasonality and caretaker's recognition considerably, therefore, it should be interpreted with caution). Diarrhoea prevalence is the lowest in Ulaanbaatar and the highest in Central region. The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs more in the weaning and introduction of complementary feeding period, which means more among children aged 0-23 months.

Table CH.4 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. 31 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS fluids from packet and 14 percent received recommended homemade ORS fluids. 42 percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid).

Figure CH.2: Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea who received oral rehydration treatment, Mongolia, 2010

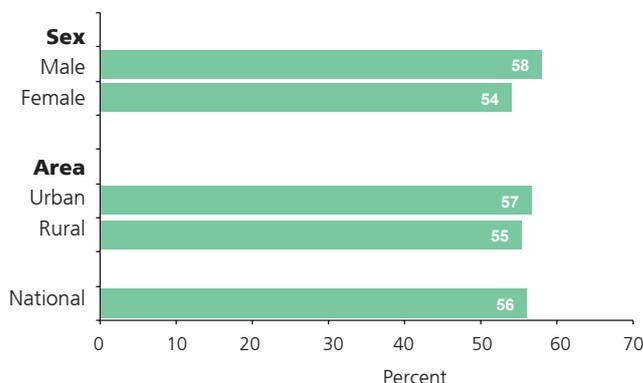


43 percent of children under five with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 56 percent drank the same or less. As for the feeding practice, 90 percent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 4 percent ate much less or almost none (Table CH.5).

Table CH.6 provides data on the proportion of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the 14 days preceding the survey who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 56 percent of children with diarrhoea received

ORS fluids from packet or increased fluids, 62 percent received ORT (ORS fluids from packet or recommended homemade ORS fluids or increased fluids).

Figure CH.3: Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea who received ORT or increased fluids, AND continued feeding, Mongolia, 2010



Combining the information in Table CH.5 with those in Table CH.4 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 56 percent of children either received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. There are no significant differences in administration of this diarrhoea intervention by gender (58 percent for boys, 54 percent for girls) and areas (55 percent for rural and 57 percent for urban area). As shown in Table CH.6, in Western region and Ulaanbaatar, only half of children (48-50 percent) with diarrhoea received ORT and continued feeding. Also, there is a significant difference in the administration of ORT and continued feeding by household wealth index quintiles; only the mothers/ caretakers of the households in richest quintile takes more appropriate steps to manage the sickness of their children (66 percent).

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Suspected Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics for under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were NOT due to a problem in the chest.

The main suspected pneumonia indicators are:

- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

Table CH.7 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care (Results of the prevalence of suspected pneumonia indicator is subject to seasonality and caretaker's recognition considerably, therefore, it should be interpreted with caution). 2 percent of children under five covered by the survey were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia in the 14 days preceding the survey. Of these children, 87 percent were taken to an appropriate provider.

Moreover, Table CH.7 presents use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-5s by sex, age, regions, areas, and locations, education of mothers / caretakers and household wealth index quintiles. 73 percent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic treatment. Please note that the results on care seeking and antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia should not be interpreted as the denominator for these indicators (number of children under-5 with suspected pneumonia) is quite low.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.8. Obviously, mothers/ caretakers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Only one percent of mothers/ caretakers' covered by the survey know of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is developing fever. 4 percent of mothers/ caretakers identified fast breathing and 3 percent of mothers/ caretakers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

Solid Fuel Use

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

Overall, 68 percent of all households in Mongolia use solid fuels for cooking (See Table CH.9). While 54 percent or half of urban households use solid fuels, the percentage is very high in rural areas at 90 percent. The use of solid fuels differs by household wealth index quintiles and education of household head. The findings show that use of solid fuels for cooking is very uncommon among households in richest quintile (2 percent), but almost all of households in poorest quintile use solid fuels for cooking (99 percent). The table also clearly shows that the overall percentage is high due to high level of use wood and coal for cooking purposes.

Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.10. While 31 percent of households who use solid fuels for cooking have separate kitchen rooms, 69 percent do not have a separate kitchen. It shows that there is a high risk for indoor air pollution in the country. The table also shows that this indicator differs significantly by household wealth index quintiles.

Children increased at risk of disability and child injury

In this survey, a separate questionnaire¹² were used for children aged 2-14 regarding the incidence of accidents and injuries and the presence of any disability.

14 percent of surveyed children aged 12-14 could possibly have one kind of developmental disability¹³ (Table CH.17). While 12 percent of children who lives in urban have an increased at risk of disability, the percentage is higher in rural areas at 15 percent. By regions, percentage

¹² As requested by the Ministry of Health, this question looks into child Injury.

¹³ It should be noted that the methodology for collecting information regarding the child disability is based on the mother/caretaker's report and not supported by a medical evaluation.

of children increased at risk of disability are the lowest in Ulaanbaatar (11 percent), while the figures for Central region are the highest (19 percent) compared to other regions.

As shown Table CH.17, percentage of children increased at risk of disability differs by age group, mother's education and household wealth index quintiles. Children from younger age, less educated mothers and poorest households are more likely to have any kind of disabilities compared to other children.

Table CH.17A shows 4 percent of all children aged 12-14 years had an accident or injury in the previous year. Male children are more likely to suffer from accidents and injuries. There is no difference in prevalence of accidents and injuries by area and household wealth quantiles. The percentage of accidents and injuries among children aged 2-14 years is lowest in Ulaanbaatar city at 3 percent compared with other regions

As shown Table CH.17A, most common injury among children is falls (53 percent). The number of child accidents and injuries prevail at home (29 percent), in the road and street (24 percent) and in the countryside field (22 percent) (Table CH.17B).

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Mongolia, 2010

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
BCG ¹	83.1	14.9	97.9	97.9
Polio				
At birth	83.1	14.8	97.9	97.9
1	84.0	13.7	97.7	97.6
2	83.8	12.8	96.6	96.4
3 ²	81.8	12.0	93.8	93.3
DPT				
1	81.4	14.2	95.6	95.5
2	80.8	13.7	94.5	94.3
3 ³	79.1	13.3	92.4	92.1
HepB				
At birth	82.9	13.7	96.7	96.7
MMR				
1 ⁴	74.6	13.2	87.8	86.6
All vaccinations	67.5	9.8	77.4	75.7
No vaccinations	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Number of children age 12-23 months	944	944	944	944
	¹ MICS indicator 3.1;			
	² MICS indicator 3.2;			
	³ MICS indicator 3.3			
	⁴ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3			

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

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, Mongolia, 2010

	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received:			Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			ORS fluid from packet	Recommended homemade fluids	ORS fluid from packet or recommended homemade fluids	
Sex						
Male	11.1	1 981	31.6	13.9	43.0	221
Female	9.7	1 975	29.3	13.3	40.9	192
Region						
Western	13.0	613	25.5	12.9	37.7	80
Khangai	12.2	877	33.2	18.9	47.1	107
Central	14.8	739	27.3	13.4	38.4	109
Eastern	10.0	292	41.4	22.9	62.9	29
Ulaanbaatar	6.1	1 435	(32.4)	(4.9)	(37.4)	87
Area						
Urban	9.2	2 298	35.1	9.2	42.7	211
Rural	12.1	1 658	25.8	18.2	41.3	201
Location						
Capital city	6.1	1 435	(32.4)	(4.9)	(37.4)	87
Aimag center	14.4	863	37.0	12.3	46.4	124
Soum center	12.2	698	25.2	12.0	36.1	85
Rural	12.1	960	26.2	22.8	45.1	116
Age						
0-11 months	14.7	826	41.5	8.1	48.8	122
12-23 months	15.7	958	34.3	16.9	47.8	150
24-35 months	8.8	832	20.1	13.0	30.2	73
36-47 months	6.1	714	(18.0)	(14.4)	(30.8)	44
48-59 months	3.8	626	(6.0)	(21.3)	(27.3)	24
Mother's education*						
None	10.7	181	(22.1)	(28.5)	(50.6)	19
Primary	11.6	312	(22.3)	(13.0)	(32.0)	36
Basic (lower secondary)	8.3	730	20.5	13.7	31.4	60
Upper secondary	12.0	1 069	32.6	13.3	44.7	128
Vocational	12.2	261	(29.5)	(11.5)	(41.0)	32
College, university	9.7	1 403	36.7	12.5	45.9	136
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	11.2	930	24.0	20.9	40.6	104
Second	11.1	797	24.6	14.0	36.3	88
Middle	11.8	764	34.9	10.2	44.5	90
Fourth	8.5	738	22.2	9.0	30.3	62
Richest	9.3	727	50.4	10.9	59.4	67
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	10.1	3 166	29.7	12.9	40.6	321
Other	11.6	782	33.4	16.2	46.7	91
Religion of household head***						
No religion	10.5	1 831	29.3	15.3	42.2	193
Buddhist	10.4	1 843	31.8	9.7	40.1	192
Other	9.1	271	(34.5)	(27.9)	(56.1)	25
Total	10.4	3 956	30.6	13.6	42.0	412

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 0-59 months.

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

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

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

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

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Mongolia, 2010

	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:					Eating practices during diarrhoea:					Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks					
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink	Missing/ DK	Total	Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat		Given more to eat	Stopped food	Had never been given food	Missing/ DK	Total
Sex																		
Male	11.1	1 981	1.4	10.4	44.5	43.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	3.5	28.0	57.0	5.7	1.3	3.1	1.4	100.0	221
Female	9.7	1 975	1.1	11.9	42.6	42.0	0.9	1.6	100.0	4.7	28.7	55.6	4.6	2.3	2.8	1.2	100.0	192
Region																		
Western	13.0	613	2.1	19.5	42.2	34.6	0.9	0.8	100.0	4.1	35.2	49.5	3.8	2.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	80
Khargal	12.2	877	2.1	10.6	41.9	43.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	4.0	23.8	58.7	7.0	1.0	3.2	2.2	100.0	107
Central	14.8	739	0.0	7.3	39.8	51.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	2.5	29.9	54.1	6.0	3.3	3.2	0.9	100.0	109
Eastern	10.0	292	4.3	6.9	41.6	47.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	24.4	59.5	7.3	2.8	4.5	0.0	100.0	29
Ulaanbaatar	6.1	1 435	(0.0)	(10.1)	(52.6)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.9)	(26.8)	(61.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	87
Area																		
Urban	9.2	2 298	0.8	8.0	47.6	41.7	0.5	1.4	100.0	4.0	29.4	57.4	3.4	1.2	2.4	2.1	100.0	211
Rural	12.1	1 658	1.8	14.3	39.5	43.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	4.1	27.1	55.2	7.1	2.4	3.6	0.5	100.0	201
Location																		
Capital city	6.1	1 435	(0.0)	(10.1)	(52.6)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.9)	(26.8)	(61.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	87
Aimag center	14.4	863	1.3	6.6	44.1	44.8	0.8	2.4	100.0	2.0	31.3	54.7	4.0	2.0	4.1	1.9	100.0	124
Soum center	12.2	698	1.0	13.3	34.5	51.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	29.2	54.7	6.5	3.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	85
Rural	12.1	960	2.4	15.1	43.1	37.9	0.6	0.9	100.0	5.6	25.6	55.5	7.5	1.7	3.1	0.9	100.0	116
Age																		
0-11 months	14.7	826	0.7	17.7	45.4	34.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	19.6	52.0	10.5	3.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	122
12-23 months	15.7	958	1.2	8.8	39.4	49.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	5.2	34.7	53.8	2.2	1.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	150
24-35 months	8.8	832	2.7	4.9	50.0	42.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	29.6	62.7	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
36-47 months	6.1	714	(1.3)	(9.3)	(50.7)	(38.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.6)	(27.4)	(62.2)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
48-59 months	3.8	626	(0.0)	(14.8)	(28.4)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	100.0	(0.0)	(30.4)	(63.5)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	100.0	24
Mother's education*																		
None	10.7	181	(2.4)	(17.2)	(55.0)	(25.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(29.2)	(68.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Primary	11.6	312	(1.8)	(16.6)	(55.8)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.9)	(20.7)	(60.7)	(5.0)	(3.7)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Basic (lower secondary)	8.3	730	2.8	9.8	46.8	38.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	0.9	30.4	61.1	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.7	100.0	60
Upper secondary	12.0	1 069	0.3	12.1	33.4	52.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	2.9	30.6	52.2	8.0	3.2	1.5	1.6	100.0	128
Vocational	12.2	261	(0.0)	(11.4)	(51.4)	(37.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.2)	(35.4)	(49.4)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	32
College, university	9.7	1 403	1.5	8.4	45.1	42.8	0.0	2.2	100.0	6.8	25.5	56.9	4.4	0.9	3.9	1.7	100.0	136
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest	11.2	930	1.1	17.4	44.6	35.3	0.7	1.0	100.0	4.6	27.6	53.2	7.9	1.9	3.7	1.0	100.0	104
Second	11.1	797	2.4	7.4	49.0	40.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.0	19.8	60.7	7.7	3.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	88
Middle	11.8	764	1.7	16.1	35.0	45.7	0.0	1.5	100.0	3.0	31.2	60.2	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.5	100.0	90
Fourth	8.5	738	0.7	9.4	38.2	49.2	0.0	2.6	100.0	2.3	35.8	51.7	5.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	100.0	62
Richest	9.3	727	0.0	1.3	51.7	47.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.9	29.8	54.5	2.1	0.0	1.5	3.1	100.0	67
Ethnicity of household head**																		
Khalkh	10.1	3 166	0.8	11.1	42.9	43.7	0.3	1.1	100.0	4.3	27.3	57.8	4.5	2.3	2.2	1.7	100.0	321
Other	11.6	782	2.8	11.0	46.3	38.5	0.8	0.7	100.0	3.4	32.0	51.1	7.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	91
Religion of household head***																		
No religion	10.5	1 831	1.3	9.1	44.2	44.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	3.9	30.8	52.7	5.5	1.6	3.1	2.3	100.0	193
Buddhist	10.4	1 843	1.1	13.1	42.2	42.4	0.4	0.8	100.0	4.8	25.6	60.1	4.5	1.7	2.9	0.5	100.0	192
Other	9.1	271	(2.3)	(12.6)	(47.4)	(37.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(33.1)	(64.3)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Total	10.4	3 956	1.3	11.1	43.6	42.6	0.4	1.0	100.0	4.1	28.3	56.3	5.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	100.0	412

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 0-59 months.

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments, Mongolia, 2010

	Children with diarrhoea who received:										Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks													
	ORS fluid from packet or increased fluids					ORT with continued feeding ¹						Not given any treatment or drug												
	Other treatments:					Injection																		
	Pill or syrup					Intravenous					Home remedy, herbal medicine					Other								
	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Zinc	Other	Unknown	Antibiotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intravenous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Zinc	Other	Unknown	Antibiotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intravenous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other		
Sex																								
Male	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	221
Female	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.9	192
Region																								
Western	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	80
Khargal	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	80
Central	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	109
Eastern	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	60.1	29
Ulaanbaatar	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	87
Area																								
Urban	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	211
Rural	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	201
Location																								
Capital city	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	(54.5)	87
Aimag center	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	124
Soum center	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	85
Rural	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	116
Age																								
0-11 months	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	122
12-23 months	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	150
24-35 months	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	73
36-47 months	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	44
48-59 months	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	(51.8)	24
Mother's education*																								
None	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(38.9)	19
Primary	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(33.9)	36
Basic (lower secondary)	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	60
Upper secondary	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	128
Vocational	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	(49.4)	32
College, university	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	136
Wealth index quintiles																								
Poorest	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	104
Second	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	88
Middle	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	90
Fourth	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	62
Richest	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	67
Ethnicity of household head**																								
Khalkh	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	321
Other	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	91
Religion of household head***																								
No religion	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	193
Buddhist	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	192
Other	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	(51.1)	25
Total	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	412

*Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 0-59 months.

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

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 3.8

Table CH.7: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, Mongolia, 2010

	Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Any appropriate provider ¹	Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks ²	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks
Sex					
Male	2.1	1 981	(82.9)	(68.6)	42
Female	2.0	1 975	(90.9)	(76.4)	40
Area					
Urban	2.8	2 298	(89.9)	(74.3)	65
Rural	1.0	1 658	(*)	(*)	17
Total	2.1	3 956	86.8	72.5	82

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 3.9

² MICS indicator 3.10

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

Percentage of mothers and caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by symptoms that would cause to take the child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers and caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:													Number of mothers/ Caretakers of children aged 0-59 months	
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Vomits	Refuses to drink	Has diarrhoea	Has illness with a cough	Has seizure, fits or faint	Cries with an unknown reason	Has other symptoms		Mothers/ caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia
Area															
Western	2.7	5.3	81.4	3.5	2.5	3.6	6.0	1.2	16.7	58.9	3.4	13.3	13.9	1.2	441
Khangai	5.9	12.9	78.7	6.1	3.7	2.5	9.0	1.0	27.4	55.6	4.7	15.6	8.4	1.6	664
Central	3.2	7.4	70.9	3.3	3.7	1.1	9.1	0.3	27.7	45.6	5.5	17.5	9.0	1.0	573
Eastern	1.1	4.4	73.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	4.5	1.4	16.0	49.4	1.8	15.8	12.0	0.2	227
Ulaanbaatar	6.3	7.7	70.3	4.4	3.3	2.4	7.8	1.3	20.4	56.5	4.0	19.2	17.5	1.5	1 123
Urban															
Urban	5.1	8.5	72.2	4.1	3.5	1.8	7.5	1.1	21.3	54.1	3.8	18.4	15.9	1.3	1 787
Rural															
Rural	4.2	7.8	76.8	4.3	2.8	2.8	8.2	1.0	24.2	53.9	4.8	14.9	8.7	1.3	1 241
Location															
Capital city	6.3	7.7	70.3	4.4	3.3	2.4	7.8	1.3	20.4	56.5	4.0	19.2	17.5	1.5	1 123
Aimag center	3.1	9.8	75.4	3.6	3.7	0.7	7.1	0.7	22.7	50.1	3.4	17.0	13.3	0.9	664
Soum center	4.2	8.7	76.5	3.6	2.0	2.5	7.9	0.6	26.6	49.2	5.2	15.7	9.9	0.8	544
Rural	4.1	7.1	77.1	4.8	3.4	3.0	8.4	1.3	22.2	57.6	4.4	14.4	7.7	1.6	697
Education															
None	2.2	6.6	71.4	5.7	0.8	1.4	3.1	0.8	20.6	68.7	5.6	11.1	8.2	0.3	129
Primary	6.3	9.6	79.9	5.4	4.4	3.6	7.8	3.3	28.2	55.3	6.1	16.9	7.8	2.2	215
Basic (lower secondary)	3.7	8.0	72.2	4.0	2.4	2.0	9.0	0.9	20.2	57.4	4.7	13.4	13.7	1.3	532
Upper secondary	4.1	7.3	76.9	3.9	4.3	2.6	8.3	1.2	22.6	54.1	3.1	18.8	10.0	1.8	835
Vocational	2.5	10.5	70.7	7.5	3.4	2.1	6.0	0.5	22.0	50.2	6.6	16.3	13.4	1.2	209
College, university	6.0	8.5	72.7	3.4	2.8	1.9	7.7	0.7	22.6	51.3	3.8	18.2	16.3	0.8	1 107
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	4.1	6.6	76.4	4.2	2.9	3.3	7.9	1.6	23.7	58.3	5.3	13.6	8.7	1.5	674
Second	4.8	8.8	71.6	3.2	2.5	0.8	7.5	0.6	20.7	55.1	3.3	15.3	13.5	0.9	609
Middle	5.0	10.4	75.8	5.0	5.2	2.2	7.4	0.8	22.2	52.2	3.9	20.4	10.8	1.5	591
Fourth	3.8	6.6	77.2	4.1	3.5	1.8	10.0	0.8	27.7	55.0	4.6	19.6	12.9	1.4	580
Richest	5.9	8.8	69.0	4.3	2.0	2.8	6.2	1.3	17.9	48.9	3.7	16.6	19.6	1.1	573
Ethnicity of household head*															
Khalkh	4.9	8.5	73.4	4.5	3.4	2.4	8.1	1.1	24.1	54.6	4.5	17.3	13.3	1.4	2 444
Khazakh	0.9	2.8	86.3	5.3	5.0	2.6	3.5	1.7	3.9	49.3	4.0	10.9	7.4	2.4	102
Other	4.4	7.5	75.0	2.3	1.8	1.2	7.3	0.8	17.8	52.3	2.8	17.1	12.4	0.2	476
Religion of household head**															
No religion	3.6	8.0	72.9	4.5	3.5	1.8	8.3	0.9	20.9	51.7	5.0	16.0	12.9	1.1	1 400
Buddhist	5.2	8.8	75.2	3.9	3.0	2.6	7.3	0.8	25.3	56.4	3.5	17.7	12.8	1.4	1 433
Muslim	1.2	2.7	87.3	4.4	2.2	2.6	4.5	1.3	3.0	54.1	3.2	11.4	7.4	0.7	79
Other	14.4	8.5	65.0	3.0	4.1	2.2	10.7	4.9	20.9	52.4	3.5	23.2	20.6	2.2	106
Total	4.7	8.2	74.1	4.2	3.2	2.2	7.8	1.0	22.5	54.1	4.2	17.0	12.9	1.3	3 028

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

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

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of household members in households using:												Number of household members				
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Solid fuels							Tire, rubber	Sawdust	Other fuels/ Missing/ DK		Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹		
			Coal (stone coal, lignite, wood coal)	Charcoal	Wood	Straw, shrubs, grass	Dung										
Region																	
Western	14.7	1.0	11.4	0.0	25.3	3.8	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	83.3	5 151			
Khangai	12.5	0.2	2.8	0.1	61.4	0.5	22.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.3	7 613			
Central	33.9	2.2	5.5	0.0	33.3	1.6	23.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	63.8	6 444			
Eastern	21.5	0.4	10.8	0.0	17.3	0.7	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.1	2 747			
Ulaanbaatar	45.1	2.5	43.7	0.4	6.5	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	52.3	14 026			
Area																	
Urban	43.8	2.2	32.7	0.3	16.5	0.1	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.0	21 842			
Rural	8.8	0.7	3.2	0.0	41.8	2.4	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	90.1	14 139			
Location																	
Capital city	45.1	2.5	43.7	0.4	6.5	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	52.3	14 026			
Aimag center	41.4	1.6	12.8	0.1	34.4	0.3	9.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.0	7 816			
Soum center	15.3	1.5	5.2	0.0	48.2	3.0	26.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	83.0	6 412			
Rural	3.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	36.5	1.8	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	96.0	7 727			
Education of household head^{**}																	
None	7.4	0.2	11.4	0.0	35.4	2.1	41.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.0	2 461			
Primary	10.5	0.5	13.5	0.0	37.0	2.0	37.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	88.7	5 077			
Basic (lower secondary)	16.4	0.5	19.1	0.1	33.5	1.4	28.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	82.7	7 878			
Upper secondary	32.8	1.9	28.3	0.5	24.7	0.7	10.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.3	7 414			
Vocational	27.6	2.1	28.0	0.0	29.0	0.6	12.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	70.1	4 246			
College, university	58.9	3.1	20.5	0.2	12.4	0.1	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.0	8 783			
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	31.9	2.4	64.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.1	7 196			
Second	8.2	0.2	24.0	0.0	43.2	1.9	20.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	91.4	7 193			
Middle	14.4	0.8	40.5	0.6	34.6	0.6	7.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.8	7 200			
Fourth	33.7	2.6	39.4	0.2	22.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.6	7 195			
Richest	93.8	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	7 197			
Ethnicity of household head^{**}																	
Khalkh	32.0	1.7	21.8	0.2	26.7	0.6	16.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	66.2	28 953			
Khazakh	14.9	0.5	30.2	0.0	12.9	1.4	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.5	1 265			
Other	23.9	1.1	15.5	0.3	28.1	2.9	27.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	74.5	5 697			
Religion of household head^{***}																	
No religion	28.9	1.8	20.3	0.2	27.1	1.3	19.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	69.1	15 134			
Buddhist	31.3	1.6	20.5	0.2	26.8	0.8	18.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	66.9	18 360			
Muslim	13.6	0.7	32.6	0.0	11.2	1.8	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	85.3	968			
Other	37.7	0.4	28.9	0.4	22.6	0.1	8.3	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.0	1 394			
Total	30.1	1.6	21.1	0.2	26.4	1.0	19.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	68.2	35 981			

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

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

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

¹MICS indicator 3.11

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

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Mongolia, 2010

	Place of cooking:					Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the dwelling	In a separate building	At another place	Missing/DK		
Region							
Western	26.3	73.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	4 290
Khangai	19.2	80.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	6 646
Central	37.6	60.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	4 112
Eastern	16.9	82.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2 144
Ulaanbaatar	43.5	56.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	7 330
Area							
Urban	41.3	58.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	11 784
Rural	20.7	78.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	12 738
Location							
Capital city	43.5	56.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	7 330
Aimag center	37.7	61.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	4 454
Soum center	39.1	60.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	5 322
Rural	7.5	91.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	7 415
Education of household head*							
None	11.4	87.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	2 264
Primary	17.3	81.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	4 503
Basic (lower secondary)	24.2	75.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	6 513
Upper secondary	37.6	61.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4 840
Vocational	43.3	56.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2 974
College, university	52.1	47.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3 341
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	1.3	97.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	7 134
Second	10.7	88.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	6 576
Middle	46.6	52.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	6 107
Fourth	81.6	18.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4 578
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	127
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	30.1	69.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	19 157
Khazakh	67.2	31.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 069
Other	23.4	75.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	4 246
Religion of household head***							
No religion	28.9	70.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	10 460
Buddhist	29.3	70.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	12 281
Muslim	66.7	32.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	826
Other	35.1	64.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	864
Total	30.6	68.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	24 521

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

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

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

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

Table CH.17: Children at increased risk of disability
 Percentage of children aged 2-14 years reported by mothers/caretakers to have impairments or activity limitations, by selected background characteristics, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 2-14 reported to have specified impairments or activity limitations										Number of children aged 2-14 years	Cannot name at least one object	Number of children aged 2 years	Speech is not normal	Number of children aged 3-14 years	Percentage of children aged 2-14 with at least one reported impairment ¹	Number of children aged 2-14 years	
	Delay in sitting or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Appears to have difficulty hearing	No understanding of instructions	Difficulty in walking, moving arms or have weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	No speaking/cannot be understood in words	Appears mentally dull or slow	Number of children aged 2-14 years								
Sex																		
Male	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	1.4	2.8	3.9	1.3	4 678	13.5	452	7.0	4 226	14.3	4 678		
Female	1.7	3.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.0	2.3	2.9	0.9	4 453	14.0	417	5.5	4 036	12.8	4 453		
Region																		
Western	2.0	2.4	1.9	3.2	2.0	0.7	2.3	4.5	1.2	1 608	14.3	148	7.9	1 460	12.8	1 608		
Khangai	2.0	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.7	2.8	1.1	2 034	12.1	189	5.0	1 846	13.4	2 034		
Central	3.3	4.7	3.6	4.0	3.6	1.7	4.1	4.9	1.6	1 749	16.4	172	12.1	1 577	19.3	1 749		
Eastern	1.4	4.1	3.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.9	1.0	758	13.2	74	3.1	684	13.7	758		
Ulaanbaatar	1.2	3.6	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.3	0.8	2 982	13.1	286	3.6	2 696	10.6	2 982		
Urban	1.6	3.9	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.8	0.9	5 041	14.1	464	4.5	4 577	12.2	5 041		
Rural	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	1.4	3.0	4.3	1.4	4 090	13.3	405	8.5	3 685	15.2	4 090		
Location																		
Capital city	1.2	3.6	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.3	0.8	2 982	13.1	286	3.6	2 696	10.6	2 982		
Almag center	2.1	4.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.2	2.6	3.4	1.0	2 059	15.7	178	5.7	1 882	14.5	2 059		
Soum center	2.7	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.2	1.6	2.8	4.0	1.5	1 941	11.7	169	9.9	1 771	16.3	1 941		
Rural	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5	1.3	3.3	4.5	1.3	2 149	14.5	236	7.1	1 913	14.2	2 149		
Age																		
2-4	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.7	1.3	0.9	2.7	7.1	0.6	2 232	13.7	869	10.2	1 363	12.5	2 232		
5-6	1.6	2.1	1.1	2.5	2.5	1.2	2.6	2.6	1.2	1 336	na	na	6.2	1 336	9.9	1 336		
7-9	2.3	4.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.1	2.4	2.4	1.4	1 965	na	na	5.6	1 965	13.4	1 965		
10-12	2.7	5.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	1.4	2.6	2.2	1.3	2 131	na	na	5.2	2 131	15.3	2 131		
13-14	1.7	6.4	3.9	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	1 466	na	na	5.0	1 466	15.9	1 466		
Mother's education*																		
None	3.0	5.0	5.4	4.1	4.7	2.3	5.7	6.1	3.5	395	8.5	44	9.7	350	20.7	395		
Primary	1.6	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.2	1.2	731	16.0	78	7.1	653	15.5	731		
Basic (lower secondary)	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.8	1.7	3.3	4.5	1.4	1 952	19.6	163	6.6	1 789	15.4	1 952		
Upper secondary	2.1	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.8	0.9	2.5	3.3	1.1	2 442	9.4	217	6.6	2 225	13.6	2 442		
Vocational	2.4	5.8	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.4	0.8	974	14.4	61	7.1	913	15.5	974		
College, university	1.0	3.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.7	2.5	0.6	2 636	13.7	306	4.5	2 330	9.7	2 636		
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.6	1.3	2.7	4.6	1.3	2 033	16.9	222	7.8	1 812	15.6	2 033		
Second	2.5	4.3	3.4	3.2	2.7	1.8	3.3	4.0	1.7	2 074	15.7	178	5.9	1 897	15.5	2 074		
Middle	1.4	3.1	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.7	0.6	1 764	10.0	140	6.4	1 624	12.2	1 764		
Fourth	1.5	3.7	1.3	3.2	2.3	0.9	2.3	2.9	0.7	1 755	9.5	165	6.5	1 590	11.7	1 755		
Richest	1.4	4.6	1.5	2.0	1.3	0.5	2.4	2.6	1.0	1 505	14.7	165	4.1	1 340	11.6	1 505		
Ethnicity of household head****																		
Khalkh	2.0	3.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.3	2.7	3.3	1.1	7 206	14.1	690	6.0	6 516	13.6	7 206		
Khazakh	2.8	3.0	1.8	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.5	3.4	0.9	403	12.8	38	6.1	364	10.8	403		
Other	1.4	3.4	2.2	2.9	2.3	0.9	2.2	4.1	1.0	1 510	12.1	141	7.5	1 370	13.6	1 510		
Religion of household head****																		
No religion	1.7	3.3	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.2	2.5	3.4	1.0	3 948	14.6	375	6.8	3 574	12.5	3 948		
Buddhist	2.2	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	1.2	2.5	3.4	1.0	4 515	13.9	434	5.7	4 081	14.2	4 515		
Muslim	2.2	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.5	3.1	0.9	310	(7.7)	27	6.1	283	10.3	310		
Other	1.4	4.6	3.7	4.0	3.6	1.8	2.3	3.9	2.3	326	(6.6)	32	7.6	294	17.2	326		
Total	2.0	3.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.2	2.5	3.4	1.1	9 131	13.7	869	6.2	8 262	13.5	9 131		

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 2-14 years. Unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education", no for children aged 2 years, one for children aged 3-14 years and 2-14 years, not shown.

** Percent based on children aged 2 years only.

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

**** Unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head", sixteen for children aged 3-14 years and sixteen for 2-14 years, not shown.

***** Twenty nine, two, twenty seven, twenty nine unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

MICS indicator 3.21

Table CH.17A: Types of child injury

Percentage of children aged 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months preceding the survey, by type of most recent injury, by selected background characteristics, Mongolia, 2010

	Had injury in the last 12 months	Num-ber of children aged 2-14 years	Percentage of children who had below type of injury at most recent time in the last 12 months										Total	Number of children aged 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months			
			Falls	Burns	Drowning	Severely freezing	Wound by cutting	Struck by an object	Bitten by animals	Road traffic injuries	Other	DK					
Sex																	
Male	5.1	4 678	57.2	5.3	0.2	0.5	5.1	2.5	8.2	10.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	240			
Female	3.3	4 453	46.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	3.4	9.8	11.3	8.0	1.1	100.0	148			
Region																	
Western	3.6	1 608	46.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	4.7	7.6	9.9	10.6	0.0	100.0	58			
Khangai	5.4	2 034	60.5	6.2	0.0	1.1	7.6	3.8	5.4	9.0	5.4	1.0	100.0	110			
Central	5.1	1 749	50.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.0	10.9	9.6	13.5	0.0	100.0	90			
Eastern	5.7	758	56.6	7.2	1.0	0.0	11.1	3.6	6.0	6.7	6.7	1.1	100.0	43			
Ulaanbaatar	2.9	2 982	(49.2)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(16.2)	(12.4)	(0.0)	100.0	87			
Area																	
Urban	3.8	5 041	49.6	6.6	0.2	0.0	5.4	3.2	11.9	13.7	9.4	0.0	100.0	192			
Rural	4.8	4 090	56.4	9.9	0.0	0.6	6.3	2.6	5.7	7.6	10.1	0.8	100.0	196			
Location																	
Capital city	2.9	2 982	(49.2)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(16.2)	(12.4)	(0.0)	100.0	87			
Aimag center	5.1	2 059	49.9	6.4	0.4	0.0	7.9	5.8	11.1	11.7	6.9	0.0	100.0	105			
Soum center	5.1	1 941	60.0	10.9	0.0	1.2	6.6	1.4	4.1	5.7	10.1	0.0	100.0	99			
Rural	4.5	2 149	52.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.8	7.3	9.5	10.1	1.6	100.0	97			
Age																	
2-4	3.8	2 232	49.5	24.4	0.5	0.0	7.6	7.5	3.7	1.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	85			
5-6	3.4	1 336	44.1	9.3	0.0	2.6	4.5	0.9	8.7	16.8	13.1	0.0	100.0	46			
7-9	4.4	1 965	47.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.6	1.0	10.6	20.3	10.5	1.3	100.0	86			
10-12	5.0	2 131	61.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.1	11.2	6.0	12.5	0.5	100.0	106			
13-14	4.5	1 466	57.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.6	9.0	13.1	7.8	0.0	100.0	66			
Mother's education*																	
None	5.6	395	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22			
Primary	2.4	731	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18			
Basic (lower secondary)	4.3	1 952	50.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	2.0	7.7	13.8	9.4	0.0	100.0	83			
Upper secondary	4.2	2 442	54.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.9	8.1	11.5	11.5	0.0	100.0	101			
Vocational	5.9	974	48.2	5.4	0.0	2.1	3.3	2.6	18.4	12.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	57			
College, university	4.0	2 636	53.8	11.2	0.4	0.0	8.8	3.3	5.6	8.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	106			
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	4.5	2 033	51.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.0	7.2	10.7	13.5	1.7	100.0	92			
Second	4.2	2 074	45.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.6	13.3	15.2	8.6	0.0	100.0	86			
Middle	5.1	1 764	55.8	11.2	0.0	1.3	5.9	1.6	10.2	9.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	89			
Fourth	3.6	1 755	62.6	5.3	0.7	0.0	9.5	4.6	5.3	9.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	64			
Richest	3.8	1 505	(52.3)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.6)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(22.3)	(0.0)	100.0	57			
Ethnicity of household head**																	
Khalkh	4.4	7 206	52.7	8.7	0.1	0.4	5.6	3.3	7.9	11.4	9.4	0.5	100.0	316			
Other	3.8	1 913	54.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.1	12.8	7.2	11.6	0.0	100.0	72			
Religion of household head***																	
No religion	4.6	3 948	51.2	9.7	0.3	0.7	6.2	2.3	9.6	10.5	9.4	0.3	100.0	181			
Buddhist	4.0	4 515	54.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.5	8.5	9.5	11.1	0.6	100.0	179			
Other	4.2	636	(58.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(2.8)	(5.2)	(19.4)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	27			
Total	4.3	9 131	53.0	8.2	0.1	0.3	5.9	2.9	8.8	10.6	9.8	0.4	100.0	388			

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 2-14 years. Unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education", one for children aged 2-14 years, no for children aged 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months, not shown.

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

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

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

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

Table CH.17B: Places of child injury
Percentage of children aged 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months preceding the survey, by place of the most recent injury, Mongolia, 2010

Sex	Had injury in the last 12 months	Number of children aged 2-14 years	Percentage of children who had injury in the last 12 months, by place of the most recent injury										Total	Number of children aged 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months
			Home	School/Kindergarten	Sport area	Buildings	Play area	Road street	River, lake	Countryside	Other	DK		
Male	5.1	4 678	22.7	7.3	1.6	0.6	4.7	24.1	0.6	28.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	240
Female	3.3	4 453	39.3	10.5	2.8	1.4	2.3	23.4	1.9	10.5	7.5	0.3	100.0	148
Region														
Western	3.6	1 608	30.4	6.0	2.5	0.0	2.7	14.9	4.9	27.9	10.7	0.0	100.0	58
Khangai	5.4	2 034	28.1	12.6	3.3	1.1	1.0	28.5	0.0	11.5	11.5	0.0	100.0	110
Central	5.1	1 749	28.4	10.2	1.3	2.2	2.3	22.6	1.2	18.9	12.9	0.0	100.0	90
Eastern	5.7	758	24.9	5.8	0.9	1.0	2.2	25.5	1.0	33.6	4.1	1.1	100.0	43
Ulaanbaatar	2.9	2 982	(31.9)	(4.7)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(43.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	87
Area														
Urban	3.8	5 041	31.0	7.4	3.5	1.4	5.7	32.8	0.2	11.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	192
Rural	4.8	4 090	27.1	9.7	0.7	0.5	1.9	15.1	2.0	31.9	11.0	0.2	100.0	196
Location														
Capital city	2.9	2 982	(31.9)	(4.7)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(43.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	87
Almag center	5.1	2 059	30.2	9.6	4.9	2.6	1.9	24.5	0.4	15.7	10.2	0.0	100.0	105
Soum center	5.1	1 941	30.8	12.2	0.7	0.9	3.8	16.4	3.9	27.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	99
Rural	4.5	2 149	23.2	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	36.2	18.5	0.5	100.0	97
Age														
2-4	3.8	2 232	60.9	8.0	1.2	1.6	0.5	7.9	1.4	4.7	13.8	0.0	100.0	85
5-6	3.4	1 336	36.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	28.8	2.3	10.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	46
7-9	4.4	1 965	19.8	6.1	2.4	1.4	4.7	32.1	0.0	25.2	8.1	0.0	100.0	86
10-12	5.0	2 131	14.2	10.3	2.7	0.0	4.4	27.0	1.4	29.9	9.6	0.5	100.0	106
13-14	4.5	1 466	18.5	7.8	3.3	1.6	3.2	25.0	0.8	32.5	7.2	0.0	100.0	66
Mother's education*														
None	5.6	395	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Primary	2.4	731	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Basic (lower secondary)	4.3	1 952	35.6	7.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.8	1.2	31.0	7.6	0.0	100.0	83
Upper secondary	4.2	2 442	28.7	8.8	6.0	0.9	0.9	18.7	2.3	27.2	6.6	0.0	100.0	101
Vocational	5.9	974	19.1	4.5	4.4	2.2	8.0	44.4	0.9	11.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	57
College, university	4.0	2 636	30.9	10.5	1.6	1.4	8.6	27.4	0.4	9.2	9.9	0.0	100.0	106
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	4.5	2 033	22.6	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.8	37.7	19.8	0.5	100.0	92
Second	4.2	2 074	23.0	10.4	2.3	1.0	0.6	31.1	2.7	23.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	86
Middle	5.1	1 764	38.2	10.6	3.4	1.4	2.1	21.1	0.0	20.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	89
Fourth	3.6	1 755	39.3	11.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	29.1	1.9	4.8	9.6	0.0	100.0	64
Richest	3.8	1 505	(22.4)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(2.6)	(17.7)	(29.8)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	57
Ethnicity of household head**														
Khalkh	4.4	7 206	30.0	9.3	2.4	0.8	3.1	22.8	0.5	22.5	8.5	0.2	100.0	316
Other	3.8	1 913	24.0	5.4	0.5	1.7	7.0	28.6	3.9	17.3	11.5	0.0	100.0	72
Religion of household head***														
No religion	4.6	3 948	29.7	7.8	2.4	1.4	2.5	25.0	0.7	19.6	10.6	0.3	100.0	181
Buddhist	4.0	4 515	28.2	8.0	0.4	0.0	5.6	23.0	1.7	24.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	179
Other	4.2	636	(26.8)	(17.8)	(11.3)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Total	4.3	9 131	29.0	8.5	2.1	0.9	3.8	23.8	1.1	21.5	9.0	0.1	100.0	388

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 2-14 years. Unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education", one for children aged 2-14 years, no for children aged 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months, not shown.

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

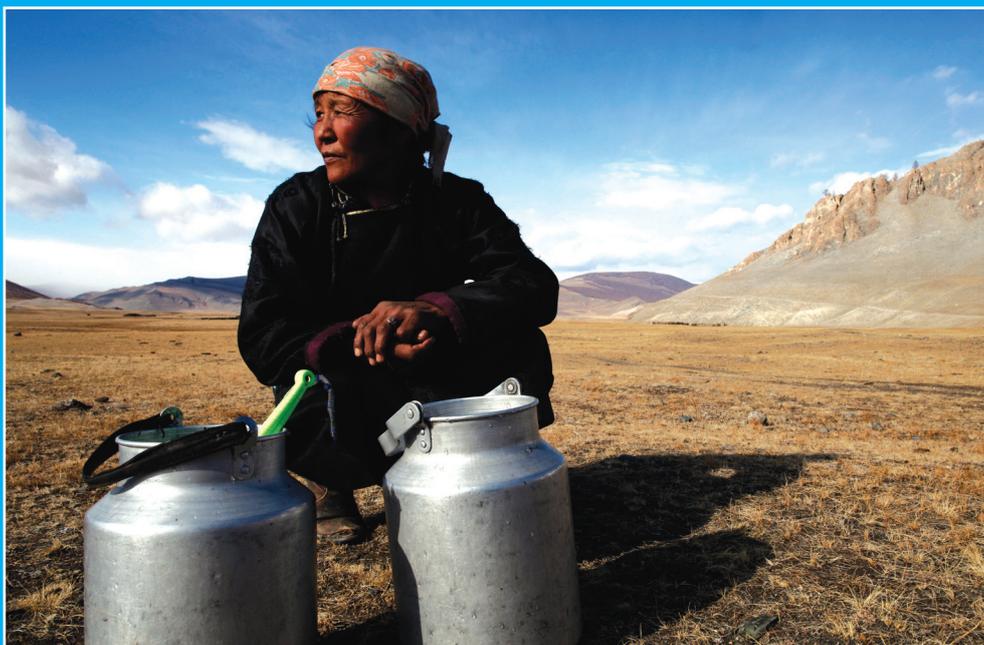
***Twenty nine and one cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

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

CHAPTER VII

WATER AND SANITATION



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VII

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

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

The list of indicators used in Mongolia MICS 2010 is as follows:

Water

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

Sanitation

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

For more information on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the website <http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html>.

Use of Improved Water Sources

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

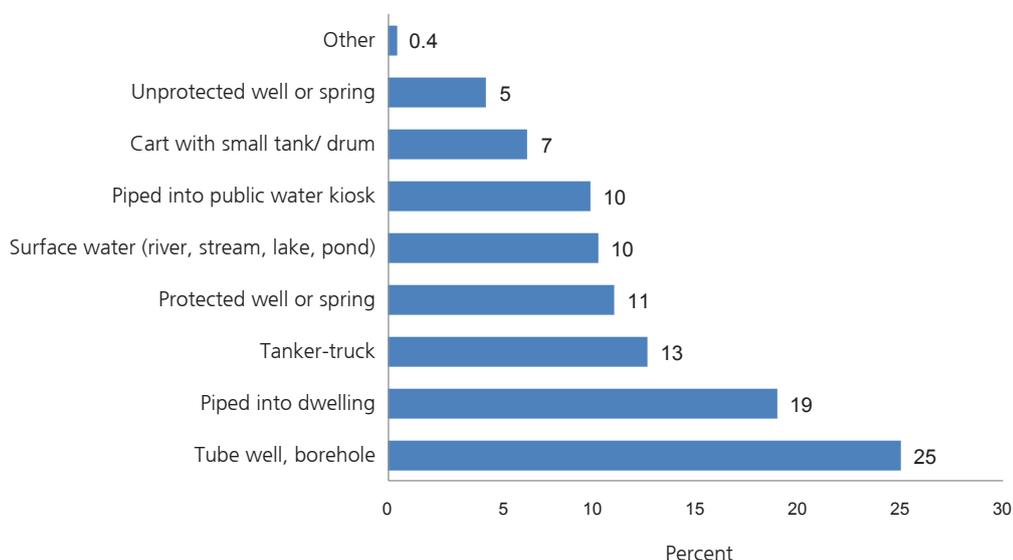
In accordance with UNICEF and WHO definition, 65 percent of the population are using an improved source of drinking water and the use of an improved source of drinking water is lower in rural areas (59 percent) than in urban areas (69 percent). The situation in Khangai region is considerably worse than in other regions; only 48 percent or not even half of the population in this region gets its drinking water from an improved source.

Note 1:

Use of improved source of drinking water is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration in addition to the international standards. In Mongolia, the public water kiosks located in urban areas, water for which is transported by designated tanker-trucks, are regarded as an improved source of drinking water since hygienic procedures in the tanker-trucks and tanks in the kiosks are conducted on a regular basis. The MICS 2005 final report took this country specific definition into account and this time we also took it into consideration in order to compare the present findings with the previous surveys. As a result, the use of improved sources of drinking water is estimated to be at 78 percent in the above mentioned case. Table WS.1A, Table WS.2a and Table WS.3A shows the results based on country specific definition of improved water source.

The source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by regions (Table WS.1). In Ulaanbaatar, 49 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or public water kiosks. Furthermore, Central and Eastern regions, 25 and 24 percent respectively use piped water. The main source of drinking water for the population in Western region is tubewell or borehole (33 percent) while the second most important source of drinking water is surface water (26 percent).

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Mongolia, 2010



Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households who treat water at home to make it safer to drink by boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered as the ones who use proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods. Of the population in households covered by the survey, 37 percent live in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water is shown in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one

roundtrip from home to drinking water source and that information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3 shows that for 77 percent of the households, the drinking water source is located anywhere else than premises. For a second of all households (53 percent), it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water while 23 percent of the households spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose. As shown in the table, the households in rural areas spend more time in collecting water compared to those in urban areas. The highest percentage of households spending 30 minutes or more to go to source of drinking water is in Eastern region (35 percent).

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households, an adult male is usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. 31 percent of female adults and 11 percent of female or male children under age 15 collect water.

Use of Improved Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and poor personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. An improved sanitation is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta to a safe place from human contact. In developing countries, use of improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal diseases by more than a third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children. According to the new definition by UNICEF and WHO, improved sanitation for excreta disposal include flush/ pour flush toilet to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet. However, if the household shares these sanitation with other households or publically, they are not considered as having improved sanitation.

In Table WS.5, the distribution of total population covered by the survey is shown by the sanitation they use while Table WS.6 shows the use of shared sanitation (improved and non-improved).

In Mongolia, the pit latrine with slab is commonly used by the population (61 percent). While one in every three rural residents does not have any sanitation (32 percent), one in every three urban residents has flush toilets connected to piped sewer system, which clearly shows the existence of urban-rural disparities. The table illustrates a strong association between the use of sanitation and the household wealth, as well as the education of household head. The indicator varies significantly by regions and while the lowest use of flush toilets connected to piped sewer system is in Western region (3 percent) the highest use of open defecation is in Khangai region (11 percent).

In line with the international definition, 54 percent of total population use improved sanitation (Table WS.6). By areas, 66 percent of urban population use improved sanitation while only 36 percent of rural population do the same. The population in Western, Khangai and Eastern regions uses improved sanitation at lower rate than in other regions. As the table shows, use of improved sanitation seems to have a strong association with the household wealth, as well as with the household location.

Note 2:

In order to compare the present findings with the previous surveys and to take the country specific characteristics into account, we estimated the use of improved sanitation regardless of sharing the with other households. As a result, it is estimated that 83 percent of total population use improved sanitation. Although a pit latrine with slab is regarded as an improved sanitation, the pit latrines with slab in our country do not always meet the international standards. Therefore, we should not conclude that issues related to improved sanitation are resolved in our country and the majority of our people use improved sanitation. Moreover, there is an urgent need to develop and implement standards and classifications for sanitation and it should be noticed that related authorities are cooperating on this issue (Table WS.8A).

It is common for the households who do use unimproved sanitation to share the sanitation with other households. 32 percent of households use improved sanitation (27 percent of all population) share the sanitation with other households and the use of public sanitation is at the rate of 3 percent. The table shows that sharing of improved sanitation is 1.6 times more in urban areas than in rural areas (31 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

Table WS.7 shows the percentage of children aged 0-2 whose excreta are disposed safely. If a child uses a toilet or the stool is rinsed into a toilet or latrine, it is regarded as disposing the faeces safely. The percentage of safe disposal of children's excreta is the lowest in rural areas (44 percent), in the households in poorest quintile (24 percent), and for children with non-educated mothers/ caretakers (31 percent). By regions, this indicator is the lowest in Western region (44 percent) and the highest in Ulaanbaatar (73 percent).

In its 2008 report¹⁴, the Joint Monitoring Programme of UNICEF and WHO developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in "ladder" format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder (piped into dwelling, other improved, and unimproved) for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder (improved, unimproved – shared improved, other unimproved, open defecation) for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation at all, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved," of those sharing sanitation of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation. Table WS.8 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders.

Hand Washing

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

¹⁴ WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report - http://www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1279

In Mongolia, only 67 percent of the households a specific place for hand washing was observed, while 30 percent did not have specific places and 1 percent did not give a permission to see the place used for hand washing (Table WS.9). Of those households where a place for hand washing was observed, almost all (92 percent) had both water and soap present at the designated place. In 1 percent of the households only water was available at the designated place, while in 6 percent of the households the place only had soap but no water. The remaining 1 percent of the households had neither water nor soap available at the designated place for hand washing. In addition, only 43 percent of rural households had specific designated place for hand washing against 82 percent for urban households that is nearly twice lower. Also, the presence of a disegnated place for hand washing is 48 percent in Khangai region, which is the lowest (Table WS.9). Moreover, this indicator has a direct association with the household wealth as only 13 percent of the households in poorest quintile had a designated place for hand washing place while it is 97 percent for the households in richest quintile.

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Main source of drinking water											Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members				
	Piped water			Improved sources				Unimproved sources										
	Into dwelling	Into public water kiosk	Tube well, borehole	Protected dug well	Protected spring	Rain, snow	Bottled water ²	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small drum				Surface water	Bottled water ³	Other	
Western	3.5	1.8	33.0	18.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	3.5	6.5	4.3	1.5	25.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	58.4	5 151	
Khangai	9.0	3.2	26.9	6.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	1.8	4.7	9.1	8.5	27.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	48.1	7 613	
Central	16.6	8.8	29.4	22.3	1.7	0.0	0.5	4.2	2.0	6.1	6.1	1.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	79.2	6 444	
Eastern	12.6	11.3	30.8	17.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.0	4.7	2.0	4.8	5.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	76.2	2 747	
Ulaanbaatar	32.5	16.7	18.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	68.3	14 026	
Area	29.8	15.0	20.3	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	19.8	9.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	69.2	21 842	
Rural	2.4	2.0	32.3	19.3	2.7	0.1	0.2	5.0	6.1	1.7	2.6	25.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	59.0	14 139	
Location																		
Capital city	32.5	16.7	18.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	68.3	14 026	
Aimag center	24.9	11.8	24.6	8.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	14.4	11.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	70.6	7 816	
Soum center	3.5	3.0	48.8	19.3	1.8	0.0	0.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	4.1	10.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	77.0	6 412	
Rural	1.4	1.2	18.6	19.3	3.4	0.2	0.0	6.8	9.1	1.0	1.3	37.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	44.1	7 727	
Education of household head**																		
None	3.8	6.4	23.5	15.7	3.4	0.3	0.0	3.3	5.2	9.9	3.3	24.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	53.1	2 461	
Primary	5.2	5.6	24.9	16.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.7	9.1	5.3	21.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	54.9	5 077	
Basic (lower secondary)	5.8	9.0	30.1	11.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.6	4.2	12.2	7.8	13.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	58.0	7 878	
Upper secondary	17.1	12.9	26.0	6.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.6	2.0	17.8	8.8	6.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	62.9	7 414	
Vocational	16.3	11.8	27.5	11.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	15.3	8.7	5.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	68.6	4 246	
College, university	46.0	10.7	18.8	4.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	10.5	5.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	80.9	8 783	
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest	0.0	0.6	16.8	21.1	3.9	0.2	0.0	7.7	9.2	1.2	1.5	37.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	42.6	7 196	
Second	0.1	11.6	36.4	10.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.8	16.1	9.2	10.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	59.2	7 193	
Middle	0.1	15.4	34.6	10.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	23.6	11.5	2.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	61.1	7 200	
Fourth	2.5	20.3	34.6	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	21.0	11.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	65.1	7 195	
Richest	92.3	1.6	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.9	7 197	
Ethnicity of household head***																		
Khalkh	20.7	10.6	24.8	8.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.0	2.4	13.8	7.6	8.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	65.8	28 953	
Khazakh	4.6	0.7	31.5	37.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.2	0.5	1.1	18.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.9	1 265	
Other	13.5	8.1	24.5	12.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	3.1	3.7	10.0	4.4	18.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	59.8	5 697	
Religion of household head****																		
No religion	18.2	9.6	25.5	10.2	1.4	0.1	0.2	2.5	2.7	12.6	6.6	10.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	65.1	15 134	
Buddhist	20.0	10.2	24.6	8.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.1	2.6	13.4	7.3	10.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	64.3	18 360	
Muslim	2.9	0.0	29.8	38.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.7	0.7	0.6	21.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.2	968	
Other	25.5	16.1	23.0	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	13.6	7.6	5.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	71.3	1 394	
Total	19.0	9.9	25.0	9.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.2	2.7	12.7	6.8	10.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	65.2	35 981	

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

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

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

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

¹MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

Table WS.1A: Use of improved water sources based on country-specific definition

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources based on country-specific definition, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Main source of drinking water														Number of household members			
	Piped water				Improved sources				Unimproved sources							Total	Percentage of improved sources of drinking water*	
	Into dwelling	Into public water kiosk	Tube well, borehole	Protected dug well	Protected spring	Rain, snow water	Tanker truck	Bottled water*	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected spring	Cart with small tank/drum	Surface water	Bottled water*	Other				
Western	3.5	1.8	33.0	18.5	1.5	0.2	4.3	0.0	3.5	6.5	1.5	25.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	62.7	5 151	
Khingal	9.0	3.2	26.9	6.5	2.3	0.1	9.1	0.1	1.8	4.7	8.5	27.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	57.1	7 613	
Central	16.6	8.8	29.4	22.3	1.7	0.0	6.1	0.6	4.2	2.0	6.1	1.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	85.4	6 444	
Eastern	12.6	11.3	30.8	17.8	3.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.0	4.7	4.8	5.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	78.1	2 747	
Ulaanbaatar	32.5	16.7	18.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	22.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	91.2	14 026	
Urban	29.8	15.0	20.3	3.6	0.4	0.0	19.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	9.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	89.0	21 842	
Rural	2.4	2.0	32.3	19.3	2.7	0.1	1.7	0.3	5.0	6.1	2.6	25.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	60.7	14 139	
Location																		
Capital city	32.5	16.7	18.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	22.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	91.2	14 026	
Aimag center	24.9	11.8	24.6	8.3	1.0	0.0	14.4	0.1	0.9	1.1	11.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	85.1	7 816	
Soum center	3.5	3.0	48.8	19.3	1.8	0.0	2.5	0.6	2.8	2.6	4.1	10.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	79.5	6 412	
Rural	1.4	1.2	18.6	19.3	3.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	6.8	9.1	1.3	37.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	45.1	7 727	
Education of household head***																		
None	3.8	6.4	23.5	15.7	3.4	0.3	9.9	0.0	3.3	5.2	3.3	24.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	63.0	2 461	
Primary	5.2	5.6	24.9	16.7	2.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	4.5	4.7	5.3	21.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	64.0	5 077	
Basic (lower secondary)	5.8	9.0	30.1	11.3	1.7	0.0	12.2	0.1	3.6	4.2	7.8	13.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	70.3	7 878	
Upper secondary	17.1	12.9	26.0	6.4	0.3	0.1	17.8	0.1	1.6	2.0	8.8	6.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	80.7	7 414	
Vocational	16.3	11.8	27.5	11.6	1.3	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.7	1.3	8.7	5.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	83.9	4 246	
College, university	46.0	10.7	18.8	4.5	0.6	0.0	10.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	5.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	91.5	8 783	
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest	0.0	0.6	16.8	21.1	3.9	0.2	1.2	0.0	7.7	9.2	1.5	37.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	43.7	7 196	
Second	0.1	11.6	36.4	10.1	1.1	0.0	16.1	0.0	2.3	2.8	9.2	10.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	75.3	7 193	
Middle	0.1	15.4	34.6	10.2	0.9	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	11.5	2.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	84.8	7 200	
Fourth	2.5	20.3	34.6	6.9	0.7	0.0	21.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	11.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	86.1	7 195	
Richest	92.3	1.6	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.4	7 197	
Ethnicity of household head****																		
Khalkh	20.7	10.6	24.8	8.0	1.4	0.0	13.8	0.2	2.0	2.4	7.6	8.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	79.6	28 953	
Khazakh	4.6	0.7	31.5	37.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	4.2	1.1	18.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.4	1 265	
Other	13.5	8.1	24.5	12.4	1.2	0.2	10.0	0.0	3.1	3.7	4.4	18.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	69.8	5 697	
Religion of household head*****																		
No religion	18.2	9.6	25.5	10.2	1.4	0.1	12.6	0.2	2.5	2.7	6.6	10.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	77.7	15 134	
Buddhist	20.0	10.2	24.6	8.0	1.3	0.0	13.4	0.2	2.1	2.6	7.3	10.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	77.7	18 360	
Muslim	2.9	0.0	29.8	38.6	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	4.7	0.6	21.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.8	968	
Other	25.5	16.1	23.0	6.4	0.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.3	1.6	7.6	5.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	85.0	1 394	
Total	19.0	9.9	25.0	9.7	1.3	0.0	12.7	0.2	2.2	2.7	6.8	10.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	77.9	35 981	

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

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

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

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

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

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in the households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Mongolia, 2010

	Water treatment method used in the household										Number of household members in unimproved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK	Number of household members		Percentage of household members using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹
Region												
Western	81.3	13.4	0.2	3.4	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	5 151	9.2	2 142
Khangai	57.0	40.1	0.2	2.1	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7 613	35.6	3 954
Central	57.0	38.0	0.1	2.2	5.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	6 444	30.4	1 341
Eastern	71.7	23.5	0.1	3.8	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2 747	16.4	654
Ulaanbaatar	37.8	55.9	0.2	0.6	9.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	14 026	56.8	4 441
Area												
Urban	44.7	49.4	0.2	0.6	8.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	21 842	48.3	6 736
Rural	68.7	27.4	0.1	3.7	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	14 139	24.0	5 796
Location												
Capital city	37.8	55.9	0.2	0.6	9.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	14 026	56.8	4 441
Aimag center	57.1	37.8	0.2	0.7	5.9	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	7 816	31.9	2 295
Soum center	65.6	31.0	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	6 412	24.7	1 476
Rural	71.3	24.5	0.1	5.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	7 727	23.7	4 319
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	50.6	43.0	0.2	1.5	8.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	23 449	37.0	12 532
Unimproved	60.7	36.7	0.1	2.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	12 532		
Education of household head*												
None	67.2	29.9	0.1	3.9	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2 461	29.1	1 154
Primary	67.7	28.7	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	5 077	26.5	2 290
Basic (lower secondary)	62.5	35.1	0.1	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	7 878	34.5	3 306
Upper secondary	52.5	43.1	0.2	1.1	4.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	7 414	39.5	2 753
Vocational	51.7	44.1	0.5	1.1	4.7	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	4 246	50.1	1 335
College, university	37.6	52.5	0.2	1.1	14.9	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	8 783	48.0	1 678
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	71.3	24.4	0.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	7 196	23.2	4 132
Second	65.0	33.5	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	7 193	34.3	2 937
Middle	56.2	41.8	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	7 200	46.3	2 801
Fourth	51.3	46.1	0.3	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	7 195	51.0	2 512
Richest	26.8	58.2	0.0	0.7	21.9	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.0	7 197	(¹)	1 150
Ethnicity of household head**												
Khalkh	51.6	43.3	0.2	1.5	6.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	28 953	40.1	9 910
Khazakh	71.4	23.3	0.6	4.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1 265	22.7	317
Other	62.9	32.0	0.2	2.6	3.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	5 697	26.1	2 290
Religion of household head***												
No religion	56.3	38.4	0.1	2.1	4.8	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	15 134	35.0	5 283
Buddhist	51.5	43.7	0.2	1.6	6.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	18 360	38.7	6 556
Muslim	72.8	21.5	0.3	4.7	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	968	15.9	269
Other	50.8	42.0	0.3	0.6	8.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	1 394	50.4	400
Total	54.1	40.8	0.2	1.8	5.5	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	35 981	37.0	12 532

*Thirty three and six unweighted cases with missing "Education of household head" not shown respectively.

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

***Thirty and seven unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

(¹) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 4.2

Table WS.2A: Household water treatment based on country-specific definition of improved and unimproved water source

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in the households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method based on country-specific definition, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Water treatment method used in the household										Number of household members in the households using unimproved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK	Number of household members in the households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method*		Percentage of household members in the households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method*
Area												
Western	81.3	13.4	0.2	3.4	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	5 151	9.3	1 920
Khangai	57.0	40.1	0.2	2.1	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7 613	35.2	3 264
Central	57.0	38.0	0.1	2.2	5.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	6 444	32.1	944
Eastern	71.7	23.5	0.1	3.8	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2 747	16.5	600
Ulaanbaatar	37.8	55.9	0.2	0.6	9.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	14 026	65.1	1 238
Area												
Urban	44.7	49.4	0.2	0.6	8.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	21 842	50.7	2 406
Rural	68.7	27.4	0.1	3.7	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	14 139	23.7	5 560
Location												
Capital city	37.8	55.9	0.2	0.6	9.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	14 026	65.1	1 238
Aimag center	57.1	37.8	0.2	0.7	5.9	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	7 816	35.4	1 168
Soum center	65.6	31.0	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	6 412	22.0	1 316
Rural	71.3	24.5	0.1	5.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	7 727	24.2	4 244
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	50.6	43.0	0.2	1.5	8.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	23 449	na	na
Unimproved	60.7	36.7	0.1	2.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	12 532	31.8	7 965
Education of household head**												
None	67.2	29.9	0.1	3.9	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2 461	24.2	911
Primary	67.7	28.7	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	5 077	24.9	1 829
Basic (lower secondary)	62.5	35.1	0.1	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	7 878	28.6	2 343
Upper secondary	52.5	43.1	0.2	1.1	4.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	7 414	35.6	1 433
Vocational	51.7	44.1	0.5	1.1	4.7	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	4 246	42.2	685
College, university	37.6	52.5	0.2	1.1	14.9	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	8 783	51.8	750
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	71.3	24.4	0.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	7 196	23.1	4 049
Second	65.0	33.5	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	7 193	31.1	1 778
Middle	56.2	41.8	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	7 200	43.0	1 096
Fourth	51.3	46.1	0.3	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	7 195	55.1	1 001
Richest	26.8	58.2	0.0	0.7	21.9	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.0	7 197	(*)	42
Ethnicity of household head***												
Khalkh	51.6	43.3	0.2	1.5	6.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	28 953	35.7	5 920
Khazakh	71.4	23.3	0.6	4.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1 265	21.1	311
Other	62.9	32.0	0.2	2.6	3.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	5 697	20.6	1 722
Religion of household head****												
No religion	56.3	38.4	0.1	2.1	4.8	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	15 134	29.9	3 375
Buddhist	51.5	43.7	0.2	1.6	6.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	18 360	34.4	4 102
Muslim	72.8	21.5	0.3	4.7	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	968	13.9	263
Other	50.8	42.0	0.3	0.6	8.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	1 394	34.8	210
Total	54.1	40.8	0.2	1.8	5.5	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	35 981	31.8	7 965

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

**Thirty three and five unweighted cases with missing "Education of household head" not shown respectively.

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

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

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

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Mongolia, 2010

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK		
Region										
Western	14.6	32.6	11.2	0.1	0.5	31.4	9.6	0.1	100.0	5 151
Khangai	10.9	24.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	38.2	13.5	0.3	100.0	7 613
Central	24.7	34.5	19.7	0.2	0.7	13.7	6.4	0.0	100.0	6 444
Eastern	15.2	35.8	25.0	0.2	0.9	12.3	10.4	0.2	100.0	2 747
Ulaanbaatar	33.6	26.7	8.0	0.1	0.1	21.2	10.2	0.1	100.0	14 026
Area										
Urban	32.9	27.9	8.3	0.1	0.2	21.7	8.8	0.1	100.0	21 842
Rural	7.9	31.2	19.8	0.1	0.4	28.2	12.2	0.2	100.0	14 139
Location										
Capital city	33.6	26.7	8.0	0.1	0.1	21.2	10.2	0.1	100.0	14 026
Aimag center	31.7	30.0	8.8	0.1	0.4	22.6	6.3	0.1	100.0	7 816
Soum center	13.2	43.7	19.9	0.2	0.7	16.0	6.2	0.1	100.0	6 412
Rural	3.5	20.8	19.6	0.1	0.2	38.3	17.1	0.2	100.0	7 727
Education of household head*										
None	6.7	26.9	19.4	0.1	0.3	32.5	13.8	0.3	100.0	2 461
Primary	9.8	26.5	18.5	0.0	0.4	29.2	15.5	0.1	100.0	5 077
Basic (lower secondary)	9.4	33.7	14.7	0.2	0.3	29.6	12.0	0.1	100.0	7 878
Upper secondary	20.4	32.3	10.1	0.1	0.3	26.7	10.1	0.1	100.0	7 414
Vocational	22.3	33.4	12.9	0.1	0.2	22.4	8.6	0.3	100.0	4 246
College, university	50.1	22.6	8.2	0.1	0.2	13.5	5.4	0.1	100.0	8 783
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	1.7	20.2	20.6	0.0	0.1	38.3	18.8	0.2	100.0	7 196
Second	3.7	36.9	18.4	0.1	0.5	29.8	10.4	0.1	100.0	7 193
Middle	6.9	41.3	12.7	0.2	0.4	27.1	11.2	0.2	100.0	7 200
Fourth	8.9	44.2	11.8	0.1	0.4	24.5	9.9	0.2	100.0	7 195
Richest	94.1	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	7 197
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	23.4	29.1	13.1	0.1	0.2	23.6	10.3	0.1	100.0	28 953
Khazakh	37.7	23.6	13.6	0.0	0.8	19.6	4.7	0.0	100.0	1 265
Other	18.0	30.7	11.0	0.0	0.7	28.8	10.5	0.1	100.0	5 697
Religion of household head***										
No religion	21.8	29.7	13.6	0.0	0.4	24.2	10.1	0.2	100.0	15 134
Buddhist	22.8	28.7	12.6	0.1	0.2	24.9	10.5	0.1	100.0	18 360
Muslim	36.4	25.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	21.5	6.3	0.0	100.0	968
Other	29.6	32.8	8.7	0.2	0.3	18.9	9.1	0.4	100.0	1 394
Total	23.1	29.2	12.8	0.1	0.3	24.3	10.2	0.1	100.0	35 981

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

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

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

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

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources based on country-specific definition, Mongolia, 2010

	Time to source of drinking water										Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources*					Users of unimproved drinking water sources*					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Total		
Region											
Western	14.6	36.7	11.4	0.1	0.5	27.4	9.4	0.1	100.0	5 151	
Khangai	10.9	31.9	14.3	0.1	0.0	31.0	11.7	0.2	100.0	7 613	
Central	24.7	39.3	21.1	0.2	0.7	8.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	6 444	
Eastern	15.2	37.1	25.6	0.2	0.9	10.9	9.9	0.2	100.0	2 747	
Ulaanbaatar	33.6	41.8	15.8	0.1	0.1	6.1	2.5	0.1	100.0	14 026	
Area											
Urban	32.9	41.7	14.3	0.1	0.2	7.9	2.9	0.1	100.0	21 842	
Rural	7.9	32.7	20.0	0.1	0.4	26.7	12.0	0.2	100.0	14 139	
Location											
Capital city	33.6	41.8	15.8	0.1	0.1	6.1	2.5	0.1	100.0	14 026	
Aimag center	31.7	41.5	11.7	0.2	0.4	11.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	7 816	
Soum center	13.2	45.9	20.3	0.2	0.7	13.9	5.9	0.1	100.0	6 412	
Rural	3.5	21.7	19.7	0.1	0.2	37.4	17.0	0.2	100.0	7 727	
Education of household head*											
None	6.7	33.0	23.1	0.1	0.3	26.4	10.1	0.3	100.0	2 461	
Primary	9.8	31.9	22.2	0.0	0.4	23.7	11.8	0.1	100.0	5 077	
Basic (lower secondary)	9.4	43.1	17.6	0.2	0.3	20.2	9.1	0.1	100.0	7 878	
Upper secondary	20.4	44.7	15.5	0.1	0.3	14.2	4.7	0.1	100.0	7 414	
Vocational	22.3	44.5	17.0	0.1	0.2	11.2	4.5	0.3	100.0	4 246	
College, university	50.1	30.1	11.1	0.2	0.2	5.9	2.4	0.1	100.0	8 783	
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	1.7	21.3	20.7	0.0	0.1	37.3	18.7	0.2	100.0	7 196	
Second	3.7	48.7	22.7	0.1	0.5	17.9	6.1	0.1	100.0	7 193	
Middle	6.9	57.8	19.9	0.2	0.4	10.6	4.0	0.2	100.0	7 200	
Fourth	8.9	58.6	18.3	0.2	0.4	10.0	3.4	0.1	100.0	7 195	
Richest	94.1	4.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	7 197	
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	23.4	38.8	17.1	0.1	0.2	13.8	6.3	0.1	100.0	28 953	
Khazakh	37.7	23.6	14.1	0.0	0.8	19.6	4.2	0.0	100.0	1 265	
Other	18.0	37.8	13.9	0.0	0.7	21.8	7.6	0.1	100.0	5 697	
Religion of household head***											
No religion	21.8	38.7	17.1	0.0	0.4	15.2	6.6	0.2	100.0	15 134	
Buddhist	22.8	38.2	16.4	0.2	0.2	15.5	6.6	0.1	100.0	18 360	
Muslim	36.4	25.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	21.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	968	
Other	29.6	40.7	14.4	0.2	0.3	11.0	3.4	0.4	100.0	1 394	
Total	23.1	38.2	16.5	0.1	0.3	15.3	6.4	0.1	100.0	35 981	

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

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

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

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Mongolia, 2010

	Person usually collecting drinking water										Number of households without drinking water on premises
	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Adult woman (age 15 or more years)	Adult man (age 15 or more years)	Female child (under age of 15 years)	Male child (under age of 15 years)	Missing/DK	Total			
Region											
Western	86.1	1 338	44.5	42.9	4.0	8.5	0.1	100.0	1 153		
Khangai	89.2	2 279	31.0	57.3	3.1	8.2	0.4	100.0	2 034		
Central	73.6	1 793	24.7	62.2	3.7	8.9	0.4	100.0	1 321		
Eastern	82.1	831	28.4	61.4	3.1	7.0	0.0	100.0	682		
Ulaanbaatar	64.7	3 850	29.4	61.1	2.7	6.7	0.1	100.0	2 490		
Area											
Urban	65.5	6 086	30.7	57.3	3.3	8.7	0.1	100.0	3 988		
Rural	92.1	4 006	31.8	57.9	3.2	6.8	0.3	100.0	3 691		
Location											
Capital city	64.7	3 850	29.4	61.1	2.7	6.7	0.1	100.0	2 490		
Aimag center	67.0	2 235	32.8	50.9	4.2	11.9	0.1	100.0	1 498		
Soum center	86.6	1 769	31.4	51.5	5.4	11.6	0.2	100.0	1 532		
Rural	96.5	2 237	32.0	62.5	1.6	3.5	0.5	100.0	2 159		
Education of household head*											
None	94.0	786	37.6	52.2	2.3	7.6	0.2	100.0	738		
Primary	90.3	1 577	35.2	56.9	2.6	4.9	0.3	100.0	1 424		
Basic (lower secondary)	90.3	2 026	30.2	58.2	3.2	8.0	0.3	100.0	1 829		
Upper secondary	79.1	1 966	28.2	58.9	3.6	9.2	0.1	100.0	1 555		
Vocational	76.5	1 144	28.0	56.3	5.1	10.3	0.4	100.0	875		
College, university	48.2	2 563	30.2	59.8	2.7	7.3	0.1	100.0	1 236		
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	98.5	2 082	33.7	61.5	1.2	3.1	0.4	100.0	2 051		
Second	96.1	2 011	34.8	50.0	5.0	10.1	0.1	100.0	1 933		
Middle	93.3	1 989	31.5	55.4	4.4	8.5	0.2	100.0	1 855		
Fourth	90.1	1 926	25.4	62.2	2.4	9.9	0.1	100.0	1 735		
Richest	5.0	2 084	7.2	84.0	1.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	104		
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	75.9	8 244	29.7	59.0	3.3	7.7	0.3	100.0	6 257		
Khazakh	59.8	279	54.4	36.3	3.2	6.1	0.0	100.0	167		
Other	80.0	1 549	35.4	53.2	2.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	1 240		
Religion of household head***											
No religion	77.0	4 168	29.7	59.3	3.2	7.5	0.3	100.0	3 207		
Buddhist	76.8	5 304	31.3	57.3	3.4	7.8	0.2	100.0	4 071		
Muslim	61.4	212	59.4	31.0	3.9	5.6	0.0	100.0	130		
Other	66.2	379	34.8	53.8	0.7	10.7	0.0	100.0	251		
Total	76.1	10 092	31.2	57.6	3.2	7.8	0.2	100.0	7 679		

*Thirty three and twenty four unweighted cases with missing "Education of household head" not shown respectively.

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

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

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Mongolia, 2010

	Type of toilet facility used by household											Total	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/pour flush to:			Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Mobile latrine	Other	Missing	Total	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)				
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine												
Region															
Western	2.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	65.5	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	26.7	100.0	5 151			
Khangai	8.7	0.1	0.0	3.3	54.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	100.0	7 613			
Central	16.3	0.5	0.1	3.6	61.9	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	15.0	100.0	6 444			
Eastern	12.2	0.1	0.0	2.4	60.1	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.3	100.0	2 747			
Ulaanbaatar	32.8	0.4	0.1	2.5	63.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	14 026			
Area															
Urban	29.5	0.4	0.1	2.8	65.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	21 842			
Rural	2.4	0.1	0.0	2.5	54.1	8.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	31.7	100.0	14 139			
Location															
Capital city	32.8	0.4	0.1	2.5	63.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	14 026			
Almag center	23.6	0.5	0.0	3.3	70.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	7 816			
Soum center	3.6	0.3	0.1	4.3	86.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	100.0	6 412			
Rural	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	27.7	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	100.0	7 727			
Education of household head*															
None	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	52.4	6.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	36.1	100.0	2 461			
Primary	4.9	0.1	0.0	2.9	54.3	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.0	100.0	5 077			
Basic (lower secondary)	5.6	0.1	0.1	2.4	66.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	100.0	7 878			
Upper secondary	17.2	0.6	0.0	3.3	70.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	7 414			
Vocational	16.1	0.0	0.1	2.0	73.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	100.0	4 246			
College, university	45.8	0.6	0.1	3.1	48.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	100.0	8 783			
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	23.3	14.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	61.0	100.0	7 196			
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	90.4	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	100.0	7 193			
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	94.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	7 200			
Fourth	2.0	0.5	0.2	5.2	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	7 195			
Richest	92.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7 197			
Ethnicity of household head**															
Khalkh	20.7	0.4	0.1	2.6	60.7	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.7	100.0	28 953			
Khazakh	3.3	0.2	0.0	3.6	71.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	20.1	100.0	1 265			
Other	13.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	61.5	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	18.2	100.0	5 697			
Religion of household head***															
No religion	18.3	0.3	0.0	2.5	61.5	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.3	100.0	15 134			
Buddhist	19.7	0.4	0.1	2.5	60.4	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.1	100.0	18 360			
Muslim	2.1	0.2	0.0	2.9	70.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	22.3	100.0	968			
Other	25.0	0.3	0.8	5.8	61.2	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.5	100.0	1 394			
Total	18.9	0.3	0.1	2.7	61.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.0	100.0	35 981			

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

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

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

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members	
	Not shared ¹	Shared by			Missing/DK	Not shared	Public facility	Shared by		Missing/DK				
		Public facility	5 house-holds or less	More than 5 households				5 house-holds or less	More than 5 house-holds					
Area														
Western	40.0	2.0	27.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	26.7	100.0	5 151	
Khangai	41.1	2.0	22.9	0.1	0.2	5.8	0.2	5.0	0.1	0.0	22.7	100.0	7 613	
Central	60.2	3.8	17.7	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	15.0	100.0	6 444	
Eastern	45.1	5.3	24.1	0.2	0.1	3.5	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	20.3	100.0	2 747	
Ulaanbaatar	66.0	1.0	32.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	14 026	
Area														
Urban	66.3	1.5	30.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	21 842	
Rural	36.0	3.2	19.6	0.3	0.2	5.1	0.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	31.7	100.0	14 139	
Location														
Capital city	66.0	1.0	32.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	14 026	
Aimag center	66.8	2.4	27.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	7 816	
Soum center	59.2	4.2	30.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.4	100.0	6 412	
Rural	16.7	2.3	10.9	0.2	0.0	8.2	0.2	6.2	0.2	0.0	55.2	100.0	7 727	
Education of household head²														
None	29.1	1.2	25.9	0.2	0.5	2.7	0.0	4.0	0.3	0.0	36.1	100.0	2 461	
Primary	33.9	1.6	26.4	0.2	0.1	5.1	0.2	3.3	0.1	0.0	29.0	100.0	5 077	
Basic (lower secondary)	44.1	2.7	27.8	0.5	0.1	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	100.0	7 878	
Upper secondary	59.1	2.1	30.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	7 414	
Vocational	60.4	3.0	28.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	6.4	100.0	4 246	
College, university	75.3	1.9	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	8 783	
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	10.5	1.2	11.9	0.1	0.1	8.4	0.2	6.4	0.2	0.0	61.0	100.0	7 196	
Second	45.1	2.4	45.2	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	100.0	7 193	
Middle	56.6	2.2	39.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	7 200	
Fourth	64.0	4.2	31.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	7 195	
Richest	95.5	0.8	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7 197	
Ethnicity of household head³														
Khaikh	55.0	2.3	26.8	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	28 953	
Khazakh	59.7	0.4	18.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.1	100.0	1 265	
Other	50.0	1.5	25.4	0.2	0.2	3.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	18.2	100.0	5 697	
Religion of household head³														
No religion	55.2	2.5	24.5	0.3	0.1	2.6	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	100.0	15 134	
Buddhist	52.7	2.0	28.0	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	13.1	100.0	18 360	
Muslim	57.3	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	22.3	100.0	968	
Other	64.5	1.8	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	1 394	
Total	54.3	2.1	26.3	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	13.0	100.0	35 981	

¹Thirty three unweighted cases with missing "Education of household head" not shown.²Twenty three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.³Thirty three unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.¹MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children aged 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Mongolia, 2010

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children aged 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Missing/DK	Total			
Type of sanitation facility used by the household members												
Improved	2.0	69.1	5.2	14.5	2.0	3.3	2.5	1.3	100.0	71.2	2 145	
Unimproved	1.8	42.8	11.7	9.4	5.1	20.4	5.7	3.1	100.0	44.6	104	
Open defecation	0.5	4.5	10.1	8.6	11.5	59.1	2.3	3.5	100.0	5.0	406	
Region												
Western	0.3	43.5	8.5	6.3	8.0	26.6	5.8	1.0	100.0	43.9	397	
Khangai	1.0	53.8	6.0	9.9	5.9	18.9	2.1	2.3	100.0	54.8	600	
Central	0.3	55.4	6.2	16.1	3.7	13.3	2.1	3.0	100.0	55.7	495	
Eastern	1.4	54.8	7.8	13.6	1.7	18.2	1.1	1.5	100.0	56.2	192	
Ulaanbaatar	3.7	69.1	5.1	17.1	0.6	1.2	2.1	1.1	100.0	72.8	972	
Area												
Urban	2.7	69.1	5.1	15.7	1.4	1.9	2.6	1.4	100.0	71.8	1 543	
Rural	0.6	43.1	7.7	10.3	6.5	27.2	2.5	2.2	100.0	43.7	1 113	
Location												
Capital city	3.7	69.1	5.1	17.1	0.6	1.2	2.1	1.1	100.0	72.8	972	
Armag center	1.0	69.1	5.2	13.2	2.8	3.0	3.6	2.0	100.0	70.1	571	
Soum center	0.7	66.4	6.4	11.6	3.3	7.1	2.8	1.6	100.0	67.1	472	
Rural	0.5	26.0	8.6	9.3	8.8	42.0	2.2	2.5	100.0	26.5	641	
Mother's education*												
None	0.0	31.5	5.5	13.4	7.5	37.9	1.3	2.8	100.0	31.5	109	
Primary	0.9	39.7	7.8	8.7	6.7	28.8	1.9	5.4	100.0	40.6	206	
Basic (lower secondary)	0.8	46.4	6.2	12.6	5.9	22.3	3.7	2.1	100.0	47.2	467	
Upper secondary	0.7	60.3	7.8	14.7	2.5	11.5	1.7	0.8	100.0	61.0	729	
Vocational	1.5	61.8	4.6	13.6	2.8	11.1	3.6	1.0	100.0	63.3	179	
College, university	3.6	68.7	5.0	13.9	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.5	100.0	72.3	966	
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	0.6	23.3	8.6	9.0	9.0	43.9	2.6	3.0	100.0	23.9	617	
Second	0.3	66.2	7.5	11.9	2.5	6.5	4.0	1.2	100.0	66.4	541	
Middle	0.2	66.6	6.9	14.6	3.0	3.9	3.6	1.3	100.0	66.8	510	
Fourth	1.3	73.1	6.6	14.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	100.0	74.5	494	
Richest	7.0	69.6	0.7	18.4	1.4	0.2	1.1	1.5	100.0	76.7	494	
Ethnicity of household head**												
Khalkh	1.8	59.8	6.2	14.2	3.3	10.5	2.5	1.6	100.0	61.7	2 141	
Khazakh	0.0	51.6	5.9	6.8	4.5	28.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	51.6	100	
Other	2.1	51.8	5.9	10.9	4.5	19.1	3.7	2.0	100.0	53.9	411	
Religion of household head***												
No religion	1.4	59.3	6.6	11.9	3.2	12.6	2.8	2.2	100.0	60.7	1 184	
Buddhist	2.3	58.3	5.8	14.6	4.1	11.1	2.5	1.3	100.0	60.5	1 278	
Muslim	0.0	45.8	5.6	7.0	5.1	35.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	45.8	76	
Other	1.8	53.4	6.9	21.2	0.0	11.5	3.0	2.2	100.0	55.1	108	
Total	1.8	58.2	6.2	13.4	3.6	12.5	2.6	1.7	100.0	60.0	2 656	

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 0-2 years.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 4.4

Table WS.8: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members	
	Improved drinking water ¹					Unimproved sanitation						
	Piped into dwelling	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ²	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Improved drinking water and improved sanitation		
Region												
Western	3.5	54.9	41.6	100.0	40.0	29.6	3.8	26.7	100.0	31.2	5 151	
Khangai	9.1	39.0	51.9	100.0	41.1	25.2	11.0	22.7	100.0	26.0	7 613	
Central	16.9	62.3	20.8	100.0	60.2	22.2	2.7	15.0	100.0	49.2	6 444	
Eastern	12.6	63.6	23.8	100.0	45.1	29.7	4.9	20.3	100.0	36.9	2 747	
Ulaanbaatar	32.6	35.7	31.7	100.0	66.0	33.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	50.4	14 026	
Area												
Urban	29.9	39.3	30.8	100.0	66.3	32.3	0.4	1.0	100.0	50.4	21 842	
Rural	2.5	56.5	41.0	100.0	36.0	23.3	9.1	31.7	100.0	27.1	14 139	
Location												
Capital city	32.6	35.7	31.7	100.0	66.0	33.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	50.4	14 026	
Aimag center	25.0	45.7	29.4	100.0	66.8	30.6	0.8	1.9	100.0	50.4	7 816	
Soum center	3.8	73.2	23.0	100.0	59.2	35.2	2.3	3.4	100.0	46.9	6 412	
Rural	1.4	42.7	55.9	100.0	16.7	13.4	14.8	55.2	100.0	10.7	7 727	
Education of household head³												
None	3.8	49.3	46.9	100.0	29.1	27.7	7.0	36.1	100.0	16.7	2 461	
Primary	5.2	49.7	45.1	100.0	33.9	28.4	8.7	29.0	100.0	24.3	5 077	
Basic (lower secondary)	5.8	52.3	42.0	100.0	44.1	31.0	5.9	18.9	100.0	29.8	7 878	
Upper secondary	17.2	45.7	37.1	100.0	32.8	32.8	2.3	5.8	100.0	42.6	7 414	
Vocational	16.3	52.2	31.4	100.0	60.4	31.8	1.5	6.4	100.0	44.2	4 246	
College, university	46.4	34.5	19.1	100.0	75.3	22.6	0.6	1.5	100.0	65.3	8 783	
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	0.0	42.6	57.4	100.0	10.5	13.3	15.2	61.0	100.0	5.9	7 196	
Second	0.1	59.1	40.8	100.0	45.1	48.2	3.4	3.3	100.0	28.3	7 193	
Middle	0.1	61.0	38.9	100.0	56.6	42.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	35.6	7 200	
Fourth	2.5	62.6	34.9	100.0	64.0	35.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	42.3	7 195	
Richest	92.9	5.0	2.1	100.0	95.5	4.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.1	7 197	
Ethnicity of household head⁴												
Khalkh	20.9	44.9	34.2	100.0	55.0	29.5	3.8	11.7	100.0	41.8	28 953	
Khazakh	4.6	70.3	25.1	100.0	59.7	18.7	1.5	20.1	100.0	52.6	1 265	
Other	13.5	46.4	40.2	100.0	50.0	27.3	4.5	18.2	100.0	35.9	5 697	
Religion of household head⁵												
No religion	18.3	46.8	34.9	100.0	55.2	27.4	4.1	13.3	100.0	41.2	15 134	
Buddhist	20.1	44.2	35.7	100.0	52.7	30.4	3.9	13.1	100.0	40.0	18 360	
Muslim	2.9	69.3	27.8	100.0	57.3	18.6	1.9	22.3	100.0	50.6	968	
Other	25.5	45.8	28.7	100.0	64.5	28.8	2.2	4.5	100.0	51.7	1 394	
Total	19.1	46.1	34.8	100.0	54.3	28.8	3.8	13.0	100.0	41.2	35 981	

¹Thirty three unweighted cases with missing "Education of household head" not shown.²Twenty three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.³Thirty unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.⁴MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8⁵MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Table WS.8A: Drinking water and sanitation ladders based on country-specific definition
Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders based on country-specific definition, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water*					Sanitation					
	Piped into dwelling	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation**	Unimproved sanitation	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Improved drinking water and improved sanitation**		
Western	3.5	59.2	37.3	100.0	69.5	3.8	26.7	100.0	55.2	5151	
Khangai	9.1	48.1	42.9	100.0	66.2	11.0	22.7	100.0	47.1	7 613	
Central	16.9	68.5	14.7	100.0	82.3	2.7	15.0	100.0	73.0	6 444	
Eastern	12.6	65.6	21.9	100.0	74.8	4.9	20.3	100.0	62.2	2 747	
Ulaanbaatar	32.6	58.6	8.8	100.0	99.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	90.6	14 026	
Area											
Urban	29.9	59.1	11.0	100.0	98.6	0.4	1.0	100.0	88.0	21 842	
Rural	2.5	58.2	39.3	100.0	59.2	9.1	31.7	100.0	44.7	14 139	
Location											
Capital city	32.6	58.6	8.8	100.0	99.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	90.6	14 026	
Aimag center	25.0	60.1	14.9	100.0	97.4	0.8	1.9	100.0	83.4	7 816	
Soum center	3.8	75.6	20.6	100.0	94.3	2.3	3.4	100.0	76.8	6 412	
Rural	1.4	43.7	54.9	100.0	30.1	14.8	55.2	100.0	18.0	7 727	
Education of household head***											
None	3.8	59.2	37.0	100.0	56.9	7.0	36.1	100.0	43.2	2 461	
Primary	5.2	58.8	36.0	100.0	62.3	8.7	29.0	100.0	49.6	5 077	
Basic (lower secondary)	5.8	64.5	29.7	100.0	75.1	5.9	18.9	100.0	60.6	7 878	
Upper secondary	17.2	63.5	19.3	100.0	91.9	2.3	5.8	100.0	77.8	7 414	
Vocational	16.3	67.5	16.1	100.0	92.1	1.5	6.4	100.0	79.9	4 246	
College, university	46.4	45.0	8.6	100.0	97.9	0.6	1.5	100.0	90.4	8 783	
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	0.0	43.7	56.3	100.0	23.8	15.2	61.0	100.0	13.5	7 196	
Second	0.1	75.2	24.7	100.0	93.3	3.4	3.3	100.0	72.3	7 193	
Middle	0.1	84.7	15.3	100.0	99.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	84.2	7 200	
Fourth	2.5	83.6	13.9	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	85.8	7 195	
Richest	92.9	6.5	0.6	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.2	7 197	
Ethnicity of household head****											
Khalkh	20.9	58.7	20.5	100.0	84.5	3.8	11.7	100.0	72.7	28 953	
Khazakh	4.6	70.8	24.6	100.0	78.4	1.5	20.1	100.0	70.5	1 265	
Other	13.5	56.3	30.2	100.0	77.3	4.5	18.2	100.0	62.7	5 697	
Religion of household head*****											
No religion	18.3	59.4	22.3	100.0	82.6	4.1	13.3	100.0	70.3	15 134	
Buddhist	20.1	57.5	22.3	100.0	83.1	3.9	13.1	100.0	70.8	18 360	
Muslim	2.9	70.0	27.2	100.0	75.8	1.9	22.3	100.0	68.2	968	
Other	25.5	59.5	15.0	100.0	93.3	2.2	4.5	100.0	81.9	1 394	
Total	19.1	58.7	22.1	100.0	83.1	3.8	13.0	100.0	71.0	35 981	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for handwashing, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed		Percent of households where place for handwashing was not observed:				Percent distribution of households where place for handwashing was observed, and:				Number of households where place for handwashing was observed			
	place for handwashing was observed	Not in dwelling, yard/ plot	No permission to see	Other reasons	Missing	Total	Number of households	Water and soap are available ¹	Water is available, soap is not available	Water is not available, soap is available		Water and soap are not available	Missing	Total
Region														
Western	53.4	44.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	1 338	86.9	1.8	8.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	715
Khangai	47.9	49.3	0.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	2 279	89.3	0.6	6.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	1 093
Central	65.3	29.3	0.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	1 793	88.0	1.4	9.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	1 171
Eastern	57.2	38.5	0.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	831	95.3	0.4	4.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	475
Ulaanbaatar	85.1	13.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	3 850	95.1	0.7	3.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	3 278
Area														
Urban	82.1	15.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	6 086	93.9	0.7	4.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	4 993
Rural	43.4	53.1	0.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	4 006	86.9	1.4	9.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	1 737
Location														
Capital city	85.1	13.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	3 850	95.1	0.7	3.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	3 278
Aimag center	76.7	19.4	0.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	2 235	91.5	0.7	6.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	1 715
Soum center	66.9	28.9	0.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	1 769	88.5	0.9	9.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	1 184
Rural	24.7	72.2	0.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	2 237	83.6	2.5	8.8	5.0	0.1	100.0	553
Education of household head[*]														
None	34.0	64.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	786	83.3	3.0	11.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	267
Primary	44.7	52.6	0.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	1 577	89.2	0.6	7.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	704
Basic (lower secondary)	56.5	40.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	2 026	87.9	2.3	8.0	1.8	0.1	100.0	1 144
Upper secondary	76.2	21.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	1 966	92.7	0.3	5.8	1.1	0.1	100.0	1 499
Vocational	74.5	22.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	1 144	91.7	0.5	6.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	852
College, university	87.6	8.9	0.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	2 563	95.9	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	2 245
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	13.3	84.1	0.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	2 082	78.1	2.6	13.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	278
Second	55.9	40.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	2 011	84.5	0.9	11.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	1 125
Middle	78.6	18.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	1 989	88.5	1.2	8.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	1 563
Fourth	90.7	6.2	0.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	1 926	94.1	1.0	4.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	1 746
Richest	96.9	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	2 084	99.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	2 019
Ethnicity of household head^{**}														
Khalkh	67.9	29.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	8 244	92.5	0.8	5.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	5 601
Khazakh	68.5	30.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	279	83.6	3.9	6.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	191
Other	60.1	37.0	0.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	1 549	91.2	0.6	6.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	931
Religion of household head^{***}														
No religion	65.6	31.0	0.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	4 168	92.1	1.0	5.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	2 735
Buddhist	67.1	30.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	5 304	92.3	0.7	5.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	3 557
Muslim	68.2	31.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	212	83.2	4.2	6.5	6.2	0.0	100.0	145
Other	72.8	24.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	379	92.5	0.4	5.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	276
Total	66.7	30.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	10 092	92.1	0.9	5.7	1.2	0.1	100.0	6 731

^{*}Thirty three and eighteen unweighted cases with missing "Education of household head" not shown respectively.^{**}Twenty three and eight unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.^{***}Thirty and seventeen unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.¹MICS indicator 4.5

Table WS.10: Availability of soap

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Place for handwashing observed				Place for handwashing not observed				Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households		
	Soap observed	Soap not observed at place for handwashing			Soap shown	Does not want to show soap					Total	
		Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap		Missing	No soap in household	Does not want to show soap				Missing
Western	95.2	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	98.6	1 338
Khangaï	96.2	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	1.8	0.3	100.0	98.6	2 279
Central	97.4	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	97.5	1.9	0.3	100.0	98.7	1 793
Eastern	99.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	99.0	831
Ulaanbaatar	98.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	0.7	0.4	100.0	99.3	3 850
Area												
Urban	98.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	99.2	6 086
Rural	95.9	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	1.8	0.2	100.0	98.5	4 006
Location												
Capital city	98.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	0.7	0.4	100.0	99.3	3 850
Aimag center	97.7	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	96.7	2.5	0.2	100.0	99.0	2 235
Soum center	97.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	1.7	0.2	100.0	99.0	1 769
Rural	92.4	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.7	1.8	0.2	100.0	98.1	2 237
Education of household head[*]												
None	95.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.3	786
Primary	97.0	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	98.6	1 577
Basic (lower secondary)	95.9	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.4	2.1	0.1	100.0	98.3	2 026
Upper secondary	98.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.6	1.1	0.2	100.0	99.3	1 966
Vocational	97.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.6	1.9	0.7	100.0	98.9	1 144
College, university	98.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.5	2 563
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	91.6	7.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.5	2.2	0.2	100.0	97.6	2 082
Second	96.3	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.6	1.5	0.4	100.0	98.6	2 011
Middle	97.0	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.4	1 989
Fourth	98.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	1 926
Richest	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	99.8	2 084
Ethnicity of household head^{**}												
Khalkh	98.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.9	1.5	0.2	100.0	99.0	8 244
Khazakh	90.3	9.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	279
Other	97.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.8	2.8	0.2	100.0	98.5	1 549
Religion of household head^{***}												
No religion	97.6	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.3	2.0	0.4	100.0	98.8	4 168
Buddhist	98.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	99.0	5 304
Muslim	89.6	9.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	212
Other	98.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	99.1	379
Total	97.8	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	98.9	10 092

¹ MICS indicator 4.6^{*}Thirty three unweighted cases with missing "Education of household head" not shown.^{**}Twenty three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.^{***}Thirty unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

CHAPTER VIII

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



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VIII

Fertility

In MICS4, adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of last birth of each woman and are based on the one-year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey. Rates are underestimated by a very small margin due to absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets etc) and on women having multiple deliveries during the one year period preceding the survey.

Table RH.1 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rate. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women aged 15-19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women aged 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

In MICS 2010, the adolescent birth rate (women aged 15-19, expressed in per 1,000 women) is 38, the total fertility rate is 3.1 and there are differences in the rates by population and household characteristics. By regions, the adolescent birth rate (women aged 15-19, expressed in per 1,000 women) in Central region is 85, which is the highest figure while the rate in Western region is 18, which is the figure. While the total fertility rate (TFR) in Western and Central regions is 3.8, which is higher than in other regions, the rate is higher than the national average (TFR=3.1) in all regions except in Ulaanbaatar (TFR=2.7).

In rural areas, the total fertility rate particularly the adolescent fertility rate is still high. For instance, while the adolescent fertility rate of rural women aged 15-19 expressed per 1,000 rural women is 59, it is 30 for urban adolescents. While the TFR or the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth is 3.6 in rural areas, it is 2.9 in urban areas.

As compared with others, the adolescent birth rate is relatively high among women with no or primary education (the adolescent birth rates are 73 and 90, respectively) and women who live in households in poorest quintile (the adolescent birth rate is 79).

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

As shown in Table RH.2, 6 percent of women aged 15-19 have begun childbearing, of which 5 percent have had a live birth and 1 percent is pregnant with first child.

Early childbearing before age 15 is more prevalent among adolescents in Central and Khangai regions, in rural areas, and who live in households in poorest quintile. For instance, 7 percent of rural adolescents have already had a birth and 2 percent of them are pregnant with their first child, 12 percent of women aged 15-19 in poorest households have begun childbearing, of which 10 percent have had a live birth and 2 percent is pregnant with first child.

The MICS 2010 findings show that the percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 is 4 percent. The percentage is 2 times lower in urban areas than in rural areas; 7 percent of rural women had a live birth before age 18 while it is 3 percent among urban women. Early childbearing among young women are likely to be decreased compared to the older women (Table RH.3).

Contraception

Appropriate family planning 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 number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Knowledge of contraception was reported by 97 percent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.4A) and 89 percent of men currently married or in union (Table RH.4AM). Most of women know pills (77 percent), IUD (76 percent), injectables (63 percent) and male condom (60 percent). Men mostly know male condom (84 percent).

As shown Table RH.4A, women's knowledge of contraception method is not different by women's characteristics except education. By education, the lowest percent of knowledge of contraception is among not educated women (83 percent) while all of women who have higher education know contraception method.

Current use of contraception was reported by 55 percent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.4). The most popular method in Mongolia is the IUD which is used by 23 percent of women currently married or in union. Between 3 and 7 percent of women reported use of female sterilization, the injections, periodic abstinence, and rhythm, and the male condom. Only about 1 percent rely on male sterilization, implants, diaphragm/ foam and jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) or the withdrawal as contraceptive methods.

The highest use of contraception is in Eastern region (64 percent). Compared to other regions, the lowest use of contraception is in Ulaanbaatar; 52 percent of married or in union women in Ulaanbaatar reported current use of any method. 52 percent of adolescents, 47 percent of women aged 20-24, 58-64 percent of women aged 25-39, 58 percent of women aged 40-44, and 35 percent of women aged 45-49 are using any method of contraception.

Women's education is associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentages of women currently using any method of contraception is 47 among women with no education, 58 among women with primary or lower-secondary education, and 54 among women with college, university education. The type of contraception used by women differs by their education. As women are more educated, the prevalence of using male condom and traditional methods increases (Table RH.4).

The use of contraception is at 58 percent among women in poorest households, which is a bit higher than the use of contraception among women in richest households (52 percent).

Unmet Need

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

Table RH.5 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

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

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic¹⁵ and are fecund¹⁶ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait

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

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they didn't want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that they didn't want the birth

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

As the survey findings, 22 percent of the total women have unmet need for contraception and most of them has unmet need for limiting (17 percent). By regions, the unmet need for contraception is lowest among women in Eastern (16 percent). The unmet need for contraception is higher among urban women (24 percent) compared to among rural women (20 percent). By age groups, the unmet need for contraception is highest among women aged 40 or above. For example, it is less than 20 percent among women aged 20-39, 29 percent among women aged 40-44, and 38 percent among women aged 45-49.

¹⁵ A women is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

¹⁶ A women is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
 (2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
 (3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
 (4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

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

The need for contraception is met for 55 percent of the total women. The need is met for 36 percent of women who want to stop childbearing and limiting and for 19 percent of women with need for spacing.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. Percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. In MICS 2010, 71 percent of demand for contraception is satisfied.

Antenatal Care

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

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

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

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.6. The coverage of antenatal care by skilled personnel (a doctor, obstetrician, midwife, or feldsher) is relatively high in Mongolia with 99 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy. When the coverage of antenatal care is disaggregated by the women's or their households' characteristics, there is no significant difference. 61 percent of pregnant women are provided antenatal care by a family or soum doctor, 32 percent by an obstetrician, 5 percent by a midwife, and 1 percent by a feldsher. The antenatal care coverage by a midwife is 12 percent for women in soum center, 10 percent for women in rural areas, and 10 percent for women with primary education, which are higher figures compared to women of other groups.

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.7 shows number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider by selected characteristics. Eight in every ten mothers (81 percent) received antenatal care at least four times. Mothers with no or primary education (73-76 percent) and who live in a household with Khazakh head (65 percent) are less likely than women in other groups to receive antenatal care four or more times.

Table RH.7A shows the timing of first antenatal care. It is recommended for mothers to receive first antenatal care during the first 3 months of pregnancy. 77 percent of women who gave birth in two years preceding the survey had their first antenatal visit during the first three months of pregnancy, 21 percent during 3-6 months of pregnancy, and 2 percent during six or more months of pregnancy. Women who are adolescents (55 percent), with no or primary education (69-70 percent), from poorest households (70 percent), and who live in a household with Khazakh head (62 percent) had their first antenatal care early, which are lower figures compared to women in other groups.

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in Table RH.8. Among those women who have given birth to a child during the two years preceding the survey, 97 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked during antenatal care visits, 97 percent that urine specimen was taken, 97 percent that a blood sample was taken, 94 percent that STI screening was done, and in 97 percent of cases weights were measured. As disaggregated by women's background characteristics, the percentage of women who reported that urine specimen was taken and STI screening was done were relatively low in Western region (89 percent and 79 percent, respectively) and among women with no education (85 percent and 77 percent, respectively). Also, it is worth to note that the women who live in a household with Khazakh head are less likely to receive these types of services; 97 percent of them reported that their blood pressure was checked, 79 percent that urine specimen was taken, 83 percent that a blood sample was taken, 59 percent that STI screening was done, and 77 percent their weight was measured.

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. A critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready

and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

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

99 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.9). This indicator does not differ by areas, regions and women's ages. The percentage of births delivered by skilled personnel is low by 2 percentage points for women from poorest households and with no education compared to women in other groups. Although this difference seems to be quite small, it is worth to note that the fact that a woman live in a poorest household and with no education makes such difference for the access to the services.

69 percent of the births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered with assistance by an obstetrician, 26 percent by a midwife, and 3 percent by a family or soum doctor. There are some differences by regions and areas. For instance, the percentage of births delivered by an obstetrician is highest in Ulaanbaatar (75 percent) and lowest in Central region (60 percent). Also, this indicator is 73 percent among urban women while 64 percent among rural women.

Although WHO recommends that the percentage of births delivered by Caesarean section should be between 5-15 percent of total deliveries, in Mongolia this indicator is relatively high; 21 percent of births in the two years preceding the survey to women aged 15-49 were delivered by Caesarean section. Delivering births by Caesarean section is more common among urban women than rural women (23 percent and 17 percent, respectively). Also, Table RH.9 shows that the prevalence of deliveries by Caesarean section is highest among women in Ulaanbaatar compared to women in other regions, particularly to Western and Khangai regions.

By household wealth index quintiles, the prevalence of deliveries by Caesarean section is two times higher among women from richest households than women from poorest households (31 percent and 16 percent, respectively).

By age groups, as a woman gets older the prevalence of deliveries by Caesarean section increases and this can be explained by that more complications are likely to occur during delivery for older women. For example, one out of every 10 mothers aged less than 20, one out every 5 women aged 20-34, and one out of every 3 women aged 35-49 had a caesarean delivery.

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.

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

99 percent of births in Mongolia are delivered in a health facility; 98 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and 1 percent occurs in private sector facilities. 1 percent occurs at home.

There is very small difference in the percentage of births by place of delivery. But, by age groups, as a woman gets older the percentage births delivered in a private sector facility increases. Also, 2 percent of women from richest households prefer to give a birth in a private sector facility. In rural areas, the prevalence of deliveries at home is still high at 2 percent and it is higher than the national average among women in Western region (2 percent), Khangai region (2 percent), and Eastern region (1 percent). Also, comparatively high percentage of women with no education (4 percent), with primary education (3 percent), and from poorest households (2 percent) delivers their baby at home.

Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, Mongolia, 2010

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19)	Total fertility rate
Region		
Western	18	3.8
Khangai	46	3.3
Central	85	3.8
Eastern	31	3.4
Ulaanbaatar	30	2.7
Area		
Urban	30	2.9
Rural	59	3.6
Location		
Capital city	30	2.7
Aimag center	30	3.5
Soum center	41	3.3
Rural	76	3.8
Education		
None	73	2.7
Primary	90	3.9
Basic (lower secondary)	12	3.1
Upper secondary	43	3.7
Vocational	38	2.7
College, university	59	3.0
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	79	3.9
Second	45	3.4
Middle	49	3.2
Fourth	11	2.3
Richest	26	3.0
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	42	3.0
Khazakh	0	3.4
Other	31	3.7
Religion of household head		
No religion	41	3.1
Buddhist	37	3.2
Muslim	0	3.4
Other	63	3.3
Total	38	3.1

¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

Table RH.2: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, and have begun childbearing, and those who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who:				Number of women aged 15-19 years	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women aged 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Region							
Western	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.0	180	2.6	129
Khangai	6.5	2.0	8.5	0.0	208	4.0	234
Central	7.7	2.9	10.6	0.0	183	5.1	194
Eastern	4.0	1.7	5.6	0.0	71	4.7	74
Ulaanbaatar	4.5	0.8	5.3	0.0	544	0.9	753
Area							
Urban	3.8	1.1	4.9	0.0	804	1.4	992
Rural	7.2	1.8	8.9	0.0	382	4.8	393
Location							
Capital city	4.5	0.8	5.3	0.0	544	0.9	753
Aimag center	2.3	1.7	4.0	0.0	260	3.1	239
Soum center	3.5	1.7	5.2	0.0	199	3.6	179
Rural	11.2	1.8	13.0	0.0	183	5.7	214
Education							
None	(17.4)	(0.0)	(17.4)	(0.0)	24	15.2	48
Primary	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	62	10.7	43
Basic (lower secondary)	2.1	0.3	2.4	0.0	417	6.1	112
Upper secondary	5.4	2.3	7.8	0.0	550	2.6	365
Vocational	3.6	0.9	4.5	0.0	79	1.2	81
College, university	(11.9)	(1.8)	(13.7)	(0.0)	54	0.5	736
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	10.1	2.0	12.1	0.0	162	6.5	201
Second	4.5	1.2	5.8	0.0	236	5.9	269
Middle	5.7	0.9	6.6	0.0	257	0.6	323
Fourth	1.4	1.2	2.6	0.0	270	0.7	279
Richest	4.7	1.5	6.2	0.0	261	0.0	313
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	5.3	1.3	6.7	0.0	926	2.7	1 153
Other	3.2	1.3	4.5	0.0	260	1.0	229
Religion of household head**							
No religion	6.8	1.7	8.5	0.0	461	3.5	605
Buddhist	3.4	0.7	4.2	0.0	627	1.5	668
Other	5.0	3.3	8.3	0.0	95	0.0	101
Total	4.9	1.3	6.2	0.0	1 186	2.4	1 385

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 5.2

Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth by age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years
15-19	0.0	804	...	...	0.0	382	...	...	0.0	1 186	...	...
20-24	0.0	992	1.4	992	0.0	393	4.8	393	0.0	1 385	2.4	1 385
25-29	0.0	828	3.1	828	0.4	509	8.4	509	0.2	1 336	5.1	1 336
30-34	0.2	814	3.4	814	0.3	519	7.1	519	0.3	1 333	4.9	1 333
35-39	0.0	765	4.0	765	0.3	525	5.9	525	0.1	1 291	4.8	1 291
40-44	0.0	728	3.8	728	0.6	464	5.0	464	0.2	1 192	4.2	1 192
45-49	0.0	657	3.3	657	1.1	382	9.9	382	0.4	1 039	5.7	1 039
Total	0.0	5 587	3.1	4 783	0.4	3 175	6.8	2 793	0.2	8 762	4.4	7 576

Table RH.4: Use of contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Mongolia, 2010

	Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:													Number of women currently married or in union				
	Not using any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pills	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm, foam, jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence, rhythm	With- drawal		Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹
Region																		
Western	46.0	2.4	0.1	23.2	9.7	0.1	10.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	51.2	2.8	54.0	813
Khangai	42.9	4.7	0.5	28.0	5.1	0.1	10.6	4.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.1	53.7	3.4	57.1	1 257
Central	44.4	2.0	0.1	18.4	4.5	1.0	16.9	7.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.1	50.5	5.1	55.6	1 058
Eastern	35.9	3.4	0.5	30.7	5.1	1.4	14.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.3	60.9	3.2	64.1	442
Ulaanbaatar	48.4	2.0	0.5	19.8	2.1	0.0	11.5	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	5.9	0.0	0.2	45.2	6.4	51.6	2 033
Area																		
Urban	47.8	2.1	0.5	20.8	3.1	0.2	11.3	8.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.2	46.5	5.8	52.2	3 262
Rural	41.4	3.7	0.2	25.4	6.7	0.5	13.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	55.4	3.2	58.6	2 341
Location																		
Capital city	48.4	2.0	0.5	19.8	2.1	0.0	11.5	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	5.9	0.0	0.2	45.2	6.4	51.6	2 033
Almag center	46.7	2.2	0.4	22.5	4.7	0.6	10.8	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.2	48.6	4.7	53.3	1 229
Soum center	41.5	3.4	0.1	24.5	5.8	0.5	13.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	54.5	4.0	58.5	1 033
Rural	41.3	3.9	0.3	26.1	7.3	0.4	14.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	56.2	2.5	58.7	1 308
Age																		
15-19	48.3	0.0	0.0	12.2	8.7	0.0	13.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	0.0	51.7	57
20-24	53.4	0.0	0.0	13.9	4.2	0.2	17.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	45.1	1.5	46.6	618
25-29	42.4	0.7	0.2	22.8	5.6	0.5	15.3	9.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	55.1	2.5	57.6	1 022
30-34	40.4	1.4	0.6	25.5	5.9	0.3	15.2	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.2	56.1	3.5	59.6	1 088
35-39	35.9	5.5	0.3	26.6	5.4	0.3	13.3	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	5.8	0.0	0.1	58.0	6.1	64.1	1 058
40-44	45.0	4.5	0.9	25.8	3.4	0.4	9.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	50.3	7.7	58.0	970
45-49	64.6	4.0	0.0	17.5	1.9	0.1	3.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.8	29.1	6.3	35.4	790
Number of living children																		
0	80.6	0.8	0.0	3.1	0.9	0.0	7.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.2	0.1	19.4	277
1	49.7	0.4	0.1	19.8	3.3	0.3	13.4	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.3	0.0	0.1	46.6	3.7	50.3	1 221
2	41.2	1.8	0.2	24.2	5.1	0.3	14.1	7.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.0	0.0	0.3	53.3	5.5	58.8	1 962
3	39.4	4.1	0.7	27.2	3.8	0.4	12.3	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	0.1	0.1	54.7	5.9	60.6	1 216
4+	44.2	7.0	0.8	23.4	7.3	0.4	8.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	51.9	3.9	55.8	928
Education																		
None	53.0	2.8	0.4	23.9	7.9	0.7	8.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	0.7	47.0	179
Primary	42.2	4.1	0.7	27.1	6.2	0.3	12.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	55.1	2.7	57.8	301
Basic (lower secondary)	42.2	4.1	0.4	25.0	8.2	0.4	14.7	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	56.4	1.5	57.8	999
Upper secondary	43.8	3.0	0.4	23.4	4.9	0.3	13.0	7.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.1	52.8	3.4	56.2	1 545
Vocational	49.6	3.3	0.4	23.1	3.1	0.4	9.3	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.1	44.0	6.4	50.4	628
College, university	45.9	1.5	0.4	20.1	2.4	0.2	12.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.8	0.0	0.3	46.7	7.4	54.1	1 952
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest	41.8	4.2	0.3	26.6	7.7	0.5	13.4	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	56.1	2.1	58.2	1 183
Second	45.0	4.3	0.4	22.7	6.6	0.2	12.4	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	53.6	1.4	55.0	1 035
Middle	44.7	2.7	0.1	22.5	4.6	0.4	14.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.3	51.4	3.9	55.3	1 089
Fourth	46.0	1.7	0.5	21.5	3.1	0.2	12.0	7.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.3	0.1	0.1	46.5	7.5	54.0	1 175
Richest	48.2	1.0	0.6	20.2	1.0	0.2	9.8	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	7.3	0.0	0.3	43.5	8.2	51.8	1 121
Ethnicity of household head*																		
Khalkh	44.7	2.9	0.4	23.1	4.0	0.4	12.8	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.5	0.0	0.2	50.5	4.9	55.3	4 554
Khazakh	50.6	1.5	0.0	26.2	7.7	0.0	5.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	47.1	2.3	49.4	184
Other	46.2	2.2	0.2	19.7	7.1	0.1	11.5	8.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	49.5	4.3	53.8	856
Religion of household head**																		
No religion	45.4	2.4	0.3	21.6	5.2	0.5	13.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	0.0	0.2	50.2	4.5	54.6	2 497
Buddhist	44.5	2.9	0.4	23.9	4.0	0.2	12.3	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.1	55.5	5.0	57.5	2 752
Muslim	53.7	1.0	0.0	26.8	4.9	0.0	4.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	44.4	1.9	46.3	139
Other	43.2	6.2	0.9	18.7	4.6	0.0	9.7	9.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	50.7	6.1	56.8	196
Total	45.1	2.8	0.4	22.7	4.6	0.3	12.4	7.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.2	50.2	4.7	54.9	5 603

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3

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

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who have heard of a contraceptive method, Mongolia, 2010

	Percent of women (currently married or in union) who have heard of:											Number of women currently married or in union				
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pills	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm, foam, jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence, withdrawal rhythm		Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method
Region																
Western	2.8	2.6	76.2	67.7	8.6	69.9	51.3	7.2	0.9	1.0	18.7	1.6	94.3	19.4	94.7	813
Khangai	5.8	4.3	81.5	69.2	13.8	78.3	60.2	9.4	1.6	1.2	17.1	0.6	95.5	17.8	96.3	1 257
Central	4.2	3.0	71.3	61.5	13.1	80.3	60.5	6.5	1.4	0.5	28.4	0.7	97.1	29.5	97.6	1 058
Eastern	2.8	1.5	71.9	63.0	12.0	71.1	39.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	14.1	0.6	96.6	14.8	96.9	442
Ulaanbaatar	2.5	3.2	74.7	56.7	16.8	77.9	67.9	11.4	1.6	0.6	30.1	2.6	97.9	31.4	99.1	2 033
Area																
Urban	3.2	3.3	75.5	60.3	15.1	77.9	65.5	9.4	1.5	0.6	28.3	2.0	97.5	29.5	98.7	3 262
Rural	4.2	3.0	75.7	66.6	12.1	75.1	52.5	8.0	1.3	0.9	17.8	1.2	95.3	18.7	95.5	2 341
Location																
Capital city	2.5	3.2	74.7	56.7	16.8	77.9	67.9	11.4	1.6	0.6	30.1	2.6	97.9	31.4	99.1	2 033
Aimag center	4.3	3.4	76.8	66.2	12.4	78.0	61.4	6.1	1.2	0.6	25.4	1.1	97.0	26.2	98.1	1 229
Soum center	4.4	3.5	76.8	65.2	14.2	76.0	57.5	8.6	1.7	1.1	24.2	1.4	97.0	25.0	97.3	1 033
Rural	4.2	2.6	74.8	66.0	10.5	74.4	48.7	7.5	0.9	0.8	12.8	1.0	93.9	13.7	94.1	1 308
Age																
15-19	0.0	1.5	62.4	58.5	7.6	74.2	68.5	12.3	1.7	0.0	22.5	0.0	94.6	22.5	94.6	57
20-24	2.1	2.2	73.0	68.8	13.7	84.0	68.0	9.9	0.7	1.1	10.5	2.3	97.9	12.3	97.9	618
25-29	2.2	2.3	76.8	71.0	12.8	81.9	61.1	7.9	1.2	0.6	18.3	0.0	97.9	19.4	97.9	1 022
30-34	1.9	2.4	77.9	67.3	17.0	78.9	61.6	10.0	1.6	0.9	21.2	1.7	97.6	22.8	98.0	1 088
35-39	6.2	4.1	78.2	63.9	14.4	77.7	62.8	8.3	1.3	0.8	27.3	1.6	97.3	28.0	98.3	1 058
40-44	5.3	5.2	74.2	54.2	13.0	71.5	55.7	8.6	1.8	0.8	31.8	1.8	95.0	32.3	96.9	970
45-49	3.7	2.7	71.9	48.7	11.7	66.6	51.5	8.3	1.5	0.4	31.4	0.9	93.6	32.1	95.0	790
Number of living children																
0	2.5	1.8	58.8	58.9	14.4	78.4	69.6	7.8	1.3	0.6	16.8	1.8	92.6	17.8	92.6	277
1	2.3	3.4	75.5	63.0	14.6	80.4	65.3	10.6	1.4	0.9	20.8	2.4	97.7	22.0	97.9	1 221
2	2.8	2.5	75.6	62.3	14.4	77.0	60.3	8.1	1.4	0.7	26.2	1.8	96.4	27.4	97.6	1 962
3	4.6	4.3	79.0	63.4	15.2	76.5	59.8	9.1	1.6	0.6	24.6	1.1	97.3	25.4	98.2	1 216
4+	6.0	3.3	76.3	62.3	9.9	71.2	50.1	8.1	1.1	0.9	24.5	1.2	95.8	25.1	96.4	928
Education																
None	2.2	0.9	62.6	56.6	7.8	58.2	32.2	7.1	0.6	1.1	3.3	0.0	82.5	4.6	82.5	179
Primary	3.4	1.9	75.6	67.2	8.7	70.1	45.3	7.5	0.0	0.4	8.1	1.1	91.5	8.7	91.5	301
Basic (lower secondary)	3.9	1.7	74.9	65.8	9.4	73.0	50.0	5.7	0.6	0.3	10.1	0.5	95.7	10.7	95.9	999
Upper secondary	3.9	3.7	75.4	63.1	14.0	79.7	59.8	7.9	1.3	0.6	22.3	1.6	97.4	23.2	98.7	1 545
Vocational	2.4	0.9	73.9	55.8	10.2	73.6	54.8	7.2	0.6	0.4	28.7	0.9	95.3	30.0	96.8	628
College, university	3.8	4.7	77.8	62.3	18.6	80.0	71.9	12.0	2.4	1.2	35.1	2.9	98.9	36.4	99.5	1 952
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	3.9	2.3	73.7	64.8	8.9	72.2	45.6	7.3	0.5	0.5	10.6	0.7	93.2	11.2	93.5	1 183
Second	4.8	2.3	74.9	67.3	10.5	76.0	53.3	6.8	0.6	0.4	16.3	1.0	96.9	16.8	97.3	1 035
Middle	2.9	2.4	76.4	64.1	13.8	77.1	63.6	8.4	1.0	0.9	23.5	1.9	97.5	25.1	98.3	1 089
Fourth	3.1	4.6	77.3	62.1	18.7	81.0	67.7	9.7	2.0	0.7	30.9	1.6	98.3	31.8	99.0	1 175
Richest	3.4	4.3	75.7	54.7	17.1	77.4	70.1	11.8	2.8	1.3	36.2	3.2	97.2	39.6	99.0	1 121
Ethnicity of household head*																
Khalkh	3.9	3.3	76.5	62.2	15.2	78.1	61.4	9.4	1.5	0.7	24.7	1.8	97.1	25.8	98.0	4 554
Khazakh	1.8	0.7	71.6	56.1	2.8	57.7	49.9	3.6	0.5	0.4	17.1	1.0	88.9	17.1	89.3	184
Other	2.4	3.2	71.7	65.6	8.9	74.0	55.2	7.1	1.0	0.8	21.9	1.0	95.6	22.6	95.9	856
Religion of household head**																
No religion	3.8	2.8	73.3	62.8	12.5	76.5	58.5	7.9	1.4	0.9	23.6	1.5	96.2	24.4	96.8	2 497
Buddhist	3.4	3.6	77.8	63.1	15.4	77.9	61.5	10.1	1.4	0.7	24.1	0.6	97.3	25.3	98.3	2 752
Muslim	0.8	0.4	72.1	51.8	2.5	56.1	51.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.7	88.6	18.4	89.1	139
Other	4.5	4.0	76.1	59.9	18.0	77.6	65.9	6.3	2.2	0.5	30.0	0.5	97.7	31.3	97.7	196
Total	3.6	3.2	75.6	62.5	13.9	76.7	60.1	8.8	1.4	0.7	23.9	1.7	96.6	24.9	97.4	5 603

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

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

Table RH.4AM: Men's knowledge of contraception

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years currently married or in union who have heard of a contraceptive method, Mongolia, 2010

	Percent of men (currently married or in union) who have heard of:													Number of men currently married or in union			
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pills	Male condom	Female condom	Daphragm, foam, jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence, rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method
Region																	
Western	2.3	2.5	34.2	38.8	2.0	45.8	82.0	8.9	0.3	0.3	9.5	1.7	0.0	84.1	10.2	84.3	385
Khargal	2.1	2.2	30.2	16.9	2.2	33.3	75.7	3.2	0.2	1.1	6.7	0.6	0.0	81.6	7.7	81.9	591
Central	0.8	2.0	31.3	22.1	2.1	38.8	86.6	3.3	0.4	0.5	10.2	1.3	0.5	92.5	11.1	93.2	507
Eastern	1.2	1.2	26.3	19.5	1.3	30.5	77.6	3.3	0.6	0.0	6.8	2.2	0.2	81.6	8.2	81.6	208
Ulaanbaatar	2.3	4.1	37.4	20.7	4.6	45.6	90.3	12.5	1.0	1.1	18.4	4.1	0.2	93.3	20.6	93.7	925
Area																	
Urban	2.2	3.6	36.6	21.5	4.2	43.8	88.8	9.9	0.9	1.2	16.0	3.4	0.2	91.6	18.0	92.0	1 493
Rural	1.5	1.7	28.7	24.2	1.3	36.1	77.8	3.9	0.1	0.1	6.5	0.9	0.2	83.7	7.0	84.1	1 123
Location																	
Capital city	2.3	4.1	37.4	20.7	4.6	45.6	90.3	12.5	1.0	1.1	18.4	4.1	0.2	93.3	20.6	93.7	925
Almag center	1.9	2.8	35.3	22.8	3.6	41.0	86.3	5.7	0.7	1.5	12.1	2.1	0.2	88.8	13.9	89.2	568
Soum center	2.4	2.6	31.4	25.1	1.9	39.6	84.5	5.8	0.2	0.3	10.3	1.5	0.4	89.2	11.2	89.3	484
Rural	0.8	1.0	26.7	23.6	0.8	33.4	72.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.0	79.6	3.9	80.1	639
Age																	
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
20-24	3.3	5.6	42.1	29.7	8.0	55.1	92.3	10.2	1.7	1.5	9.5	3.0	1.1	96.0	12.4	96.0	194
25-29	2.5	2.6	36.6	31.0	2.8	53.0	87.1	11.0	0.8	0.7	8.5	2.8	0.0	91.8	9.3	92.1	365
30-34	1.8	2.9	36.1	26.9	1.7	48.4	84.8	7.2	0.4	0.7	9.2	3.0	0.1	91.1	11.4	91.5	501
35-39	2.4	3.7	40.7	24.4	2.2	41.4	85.5	7.5	0.3	0.5	14.0	2.6	0.0	90.1	14.9	90.6	452
40-44	1.8	2.0	30.5	20.1	3.0	34.9	86.7	8.5	0.6	1.1	12.2	2.9	0.6	89.2	13.8	89.2	411
45-49	1.3	2.9	24.5	15.1	2.8	28.2	80.8	4.2	0.2	0.6	16.9	2.6	0.0	83.4	18.0	84.2	409
50-54	0.4	0.7	22.7	11.4	1.7	25.4	70.9	3.5	0.4	0.7	12.0	1.2	0.0	75.2	12.3	75.7	278
Number of living children																	
0	1.2	2.2	24.5	20.4	4.9	44.2	80.1	8.7	0.0	0.6	12.5	1.1	1.6	81.3	14.1	82.4	168
1	2.9	3.3	38.8	25.1	4.2	47.9	86.2	10.2	1.2	0.6	9.9	3.3	0.0	91.0	11.7	91.0	584
2	0.9	3.2	32.3	23.1	1.8	42.3	88.2	6.9	0.3	1.1	13.4	2.7	0.3	92.3	14.9	92.6	813
3	2.0	3.0	33.8	22.2	3.3	38.2	82.6	5.7	0.6	0.9	12.2	1.6	0.1	86.5	13.7	87.0	579
4+	2.4	1.6	30.2	20.4	2.3	29.8	77.4	6.1	0.2	0.2	11.4	1.5	0.0	82.4	11.9	82.9	472
Education																	
None	0.0	0.0	16.4	14.5	0.5	24.5	58.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	65.0	2.6	65.0	159
Primary	1.1	0.8	21.9	20.9	0.9	29.3	71.4	2.6	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	78.4	2.0	78.4	268
Basic (lower secondary)	1.0	1.3	28.6	22.4	1.6	36.1	79.4	2.9	0.0	0.3	6.0	0.5	0.0	85.3	6.3	85.6	654
Upper secondary	1.6	1.4	34.8	23.8	2.2	40.3	88.3	9.7	0.0	1.0	12.1	2.3	0.3	92.6	14.6	93.4	606
Vocational	2.6	3.1	33.8	19.9	1.5	39.2	87.4	4.7	0.5	0.7	14.5	1.9	0.0	89.4	15.4	89.4	306
College, university	3.5	7.2	45.4	26.1	7.3	54.8	95.0	14.0	2.1	1.4	23.6	5.7	0.6	96.6	26.0	97.1	623
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	1.0	1.3	25.7	23.4	0.6	32.7	71.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.0	77.8	4.1	78.3	569
Second	3.0	2.0	29.6	23.8	0.9	35.1	77.8	4.2	0.0	0.5	7.6	1.1	0.0	83.5	8.7	84.0	469
Middle	1.4	1.2	34.9	24.9	2.2	41.1	86.5	7.6	0.2	0.6	7.7	2.0	0.7	91.1	8.5	91.1	494
Fourth	2.2	3.8	34.5	23.1	5.1	43.7	89.7	9.0	0.7	0.7	14.9	2.3	0.3	92.2	16.3	92.5	566
Richest	1.9	5.6	41.7	18.4	5.7	49.9	95.2	13.2	1.8	2.1	25.4	6.0	0.0	96.8	29.0	97.3	518
Ethnicity of household head*																	
Khalkh	2.0	3.1	34.5	21.7	3.2	42.2	85.1	8.1	0.6	0.8	12.4	2.5	0.1	89.2	13.9	89.7	2 124
Khazakh	0.0	0.0	22.8	20.4	4.6	24.6	77.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.7	0.0	78.6	4.1	78.6	94
Other	1.8	1.9	29.3	28.4	1.1	35.6	80.8	4.8	0.1	1.0	11.4	1.6	0.6	85.0	12.4	85.2	394
Religion of household head**																	
No religion	1.5	3.2	31.5	23.3	2.3	42.0	82.8	6.7	0.6	0.3	10.4	2.0	0.1	88.0	11.9	88.4	1 198
Buddhist	2.2	2.6	35.2	21.9	3.5	40.2	85.1	8.5	0.5	1.3	13.7	2.7	0.2	86.8	15.0	89.1	1 244
Muslim	3.0	0.0	25.4	18.7	4.7	22.4	79.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.8	3.9	79.9	3.9	79.9	71
Other	3.9	3.4	35.9	30.4	2.8	40.5	91.2	6.2	0.9	0.0	15.2	2.5	1.1	91.6	16.8	91.6	90
Total	1.9	2.8	33.2	22.7	2.9	40.5	84.1	7.3	0.5	0.8	11.9	2.3	0.2	88.2	13.3	88.6	2 616

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

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

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

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Total ¹	Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total				
Western	13.4	40.6	54.0	4.3	15.8	20.1	813	72.8	603	
Khangai	17.5	39.7	57.1	6.0	16.0	22.0	1 257	72.2	994	
Central	17.8	37.8	55.6	6.0	16.5	22.6	1 058	71.1	827	
Eastern	18.3	45.9	64.1	3.0	13.4	16.4	442	79.6	356	
Ulaanbaatar	23.2	28.4	51.6	6.9	17.7	24.5	2 033	67.8	1 548	
Area										
Urban	21.7	30.6	52.2	6.8	17.3	24.1	3 262	68.4	2 492	
Rural	15.4	43.2	58.6	4.5	15.3	19.8	2 341	74.7	1 836	
Location										
Capital city	23.2	28.4	51.6	6.9	17.7	24.5	2 033	67.8	1 548	
Aimag center	19.4	34.2	53.3	6.7	16.8	23.4	1 229	69.5	944	
Soum center	17.2	41.3	58.5	5.1	14.9	19.9	1 033	74.6	810	
Rural	14.0	44.8	58.7	4.1	15.6	19.7	1 308	74.9	1 026	
Age										
15-19	42.7	9.1	51.7	12.8	1.6	14.4	57	(78.2)	38	
20-24	38.3	8.3	46.6	13.0	4.9	17.9	618	72.2	399	
25-29	35.0	22.7	57.6	11.8	4.6	16.4	1 022	77.9	757	
30-34	26.8	32.9	59.6	7.3	9.9	17.2	1 088	77.6	835	
35-39	12.4	51.9	64.1	2.9	15.2	18.1	1 058	77.9	871	
40-44	2.8	55.2	58.0	0.8	28.6	29.4	970	66.4	847	
45-49	0.1	35.3	35.4	0.2	37.8	38.0	790	48.2	580	
Education										
None	15.3	32.0	47.0	4.4	18.0	22.4	179	67.7	124	
Primary	16.4	41.8	57.8	5.4	14.8	20.1	301	74.2	235	
Basic (lower secondary)	12.1	45.8	57.8	5.0	15.6	20.6	999	73.7	784	
Upper secondary	17.3	38.9	56.2	6.2	18.5	24.6	1 545	69.5	1 248	
Vocational	10.7	39.7	50.4	2.0	23.4	25.4	628	66.5	476	
College, university	27.5	26.7	54.1	7.5	13.2	20.7	1 952	72.3	1 461	
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	13.3	45.0	58.2	3.8	16.3	20.1	1 183	74.3	927	
Second	16.3	39.0	55.0	6.8	14.0	20.8	1 035	72.6	785	
Middle	19.3	36.1	55.3	5.0	16.0	21.0	1 089	72.5	831	
Fourth	20.7	33.3	54.0	6.4	19.7	26.0	1 175	67.5	941	
Richest	25.9	25.9	51.8	7.5	16.0	23.5	1 121	68.8	843	
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khaikh	19.9	35.5	55.3	6.0	17.0	23.0	4 554	70.6	3 569	
Khazakh	17.0	32.3	49.4	8.6	9.5	18.1	184	73.2	124	
Other	15.2	38.6	53.8	4.3	15.3	19.6	856	73.3	628	
Religion of household head**										
No religion	19.7	34.9	54.6	6.1	16.4	22.4	2 497	70.9	1 925	
Buddhist	18.6	36.9	55.5	5.6	17.4	23.0	2 752	70.7	2 158	
Muslim	16.4	29.9	46.3	8.7	10.1	18.8	139	71.1	91	
Other	19.7	37.0	56.8	4.7	8.9	13.6	196	80.7	138	
Total	19.1	35.9	54.9	5.9	16.5	22.3	5 603	71.1	4 327	

* Thirteen and nine unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

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

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

¹MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6

Table RH.6: Antenatal care provider

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care during the pregnancy for the last birth, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Person providing antenatal care						Total	Any skilled personnel ¹	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Family doctor, soum doctor	Obstetrician	Midwife	Feldsher	Other/Missing	No antenatal care received			
Western	72.3	19.4	6.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	241
Khangai	56.2	30.8	10.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	100.0	98.9	374
Central	54.3	37.7	5.5	1.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	308
Eastern	61.3	31.6	5.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	107
Ulaanbaatar	63.5	33.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	624
Area									
Urban	66.1	31.0	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.7	100.0	99.1	992
Rural	54.1	32.6	10.7	1.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	662
Location									
Capital city	63.5	33.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	624
Aimag center	70.4	26.1	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	99.1	368
Soum center	54.5	32.7	11.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	281
Rural	53.8	32.6	10.1	2.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	381
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	58.9	38.3	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	87
20-34	61.3	31.5	5.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.3	1 329
35-49	61.8	30.1	4.8	0.7	0.5	2.1	100.0	97.4	238
Education									
None	66.5	26.8	4.2	1.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	61
Primary	51.7	36.4	10.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	116
Basic (lower secondary)	59.9	28.7	9.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	282
Upper secondary	63.7	29.2	4.6	1.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	477
Vocational	62.8	32.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	103
College, university	61.0	34.5	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	99.2	615
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	56.1	31.3	9.5	1.8	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	368
Second	62.9	29.6	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	343
Middle	61.3	33.0	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	340
Fourth	63.7	31.3	4.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	298
Richest	63.4	33.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	100.0	98.3	305
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	59.5	33.7	5.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	100.0	99.2	1 334
Khazakh	64.9	25.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	60
Other	69.2	22.7	6.0	0.5	0.4	1.2	100.0	98.4	257
Religion of household head**									
No religion	58.1	34.3	6.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	99.2	742
Buddhist	63.9	29.8	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	782
Muslim	66.3	25.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	48
Other	65.1	28.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	94.6	71
Total	61.3	31.7	5.3	0.8	0.1	0.8	100.0	99.0	1 654

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

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

¹MICS indicator 5.5a, MDG indicator 5.5

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, Mongolia, 2010

	Percent distribution of women who had:						Total	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	Missing/ DK		
Region								
Western	0.6	0.3	4.2	5.8	79.1	10.0	100.0	241
Khangai	0.5	0.3	1.4	3.5	81.2	13.1	100.0	374
Central	1.5	0.5	1.1	4.6	81.1	11.1	100.0	308
Eastern	0.0	0.7	1.4	2.2	91.8	3.7	100.0	107
Ulaanbaatar	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	80.9	16.4	100.0	624
Area								
Urban	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.6	82.4	14.1	100.0	992
Rural	1.0	0.5	2.3	5.1	80.0	11.1	100.0	662
Location								
Capital city	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	80.9	16.4	100.0	624
Aimag center	0.3	0.2	1.5	2.8	84.9	10.3	100.0	368
Soum center	0.5	0.5	1.9	3.6	80.9	12.6	100.0	281
Rural	1.5	0.5	2.6	6.2	79.3	10.0	100.0	381
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	0.0	0.5	3.0	2.7	89.3	4.6	100.0	87
20-34	0.7	0.3	1.3	3.2	81.3	13.2	100.0	1 329
35-49	2.1	0.5	2.1	2.0	79.1	14.3	100.0	238
Education								
None	1.2	0.0	5.9	10.7	72.7	9.6	100.0	61
Primary	0.6	0.8	3.9	7.7	75.9	11.0	100.0	116
Basic (lower secondary)	0.7	0.7	2.9	3.0	79.6	13.1	100.0	282
Upper secondary	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	81.7	13.8	100.0	477
Vocational	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.4	74.5	17.1	100.0	103
College, university	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.8	85.1	12.1	100.0	615
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	1.3	0.5	3.3	5.8	78.3	10.8	100.0	368
Second	0.5	0.8	1.7	3.8	83.5	9.6	100.0	343
Middle	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.3	83.0	13.1	100.0	340
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.6	80.0	17.1	100.0	298
Richest	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	82.5	14.8	100.0	305
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	0.8	0.2	1.2	2.0	81.6	14.1	100.0	1 334
Khazakh	1.2	1.2	7.9	8.7	65.2	15.8	100.0	60
Other	1.2	0.7	1.3	6.1	84.4	6.2	100.0	257
Religion of household head**								
No religion	0.5	0.3	1.5	3.2	81.5	13.0	100.0	742
Buddhist	0.7	0.3	1.2	2.3	82.4	13.1	100.0	782
Muslim	1.5	1.5	6.5	8.7	67.8	14.0	100.0	48
Other	5.4	0.0	1.8	4.3	78.0	10.4	100.0	71
Total	0.8	0.3	1.5	3.0	81.4	12.9	100.0	1 654

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5

Table RH.7A: Timing of first antenatal care

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by timing of first antenatal care visit, Mongolia, 2010

	Percent distribution of women who had the first antenatal care visit during:				Total	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	First 3 months of pregnancy	3-6 months of pregnancy	6 or more months of pregnancy	Missing/ DK		
Region						
Western	71.7	27.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	241
Khangai	78.7	19.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	374
Central	71.9	26.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	308
Eastern	75.7	22.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	107
Ulaanbaatar	81.2	17.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	624
Area						
Urban	80.1	18.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	992
Rural	72.7	25.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	662
Location						
Capital city	81.2	17.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	624
Aimag center	78.3	20.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	368
Soum center	73.4	25.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	281
Rural	72.2	25.4	2.3	0.2	100.0	381
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	55.3	38.5	6.2	0.0	100.0	87
20-34	79.3	19.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	1 329
35-49	73.1	24.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	238
Number of antenatal care visits						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
1-3 visits	43.0	42.4	14.6	0.0	100.0	80
4+ visits	78.9	20.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	1 347
Missing/DK	78.8	20.1	0.4	0.6	100.0	213
Education						
None	69.1	27.4	2.5	1.0	100.0	61
Primary	70.0	26.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	116
Basic (lower secondary)	73.1	24.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	282
Upper secondary	75.7	22.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	477
Vocational	81.4	18.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	103
College, university	81.6	17.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	615
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	69.9	27.4	2.5	0.2	100.0	368
Second	71.4	28.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	343
Middle	77.3	19.7	2.7	0.4	100.0	340
Fourth	81.6	16.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	298
Richest	87.8	11.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	305
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	78.8	19.7	1.5	0.1	100.0	1 334
Khazakh	62.2	37.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	60
Other	71.8	25.8	2.2	0.2	100.0	257
Religion of household head**						
No religion	77.6	20.2	2.0	0.2	100.0	742
Buddhist	78.1	20.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	782
Muslim	62.4	36.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	48
Other	71.8	26.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	71
Total	77.2	21.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	1 654

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

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

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

Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken, STI screening done and weight measured as part of antenatal care, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percent of pregnant women who had:						Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	STI screening done	Weight measured	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken, STI screening done and weight measured	
Region							
Western	96.3	88.9	91.5	78.6	91.3	86.4	74.8
Khangel	97.0	97.8	97.3	92.7	98.7	94.6	89.6
Central	96.4	96.3	96.1	94.5	97.0	94.9	92.4
Eastern	96.8	98.8	98.8	98.1	98.8	96.1	94.9
Ulaanbaatar	98.8	99.1	99.1	98.8	98.4	98.8	97.8
Area							
Urban	98.2	99.1	98.8	98.1	98.7	97.8	96.5
Rural	96.3	93.3	94.4	86.9	94.9	91.3	83.8
Location							
Capital city	98.8	99.1	99.1	98.8	98.4	98.8	97.8
Aimag center	97.2	99.2	98.2	97.0	99.2	96.0	94.2
Soum center	97.5	93.3	94.3	88.2	95.6	92.0	86.9
Rural	95.5	93.3	94.4	85.9	94.5	90.7	81.6
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	99.0	97.9	97.5	92.4	99.0	96.4	89.9
20-34	97.3	96.8	97.0	93.5	97.1	94.9	91.0
35-49	97.6	96.2	96.9	95.0	97.2	96.2	94.0
Education							
None	93.3	84.9	92.4	76.6	90.2	82.7	72.8
Primary	97.1	94.4	94.6	84.1	94.5	91.3	80.5
Basic (lower secondary)	96.1	97.0	96.3	93.6	97.8	93.5	90.6
Upper secondary	97.3	96.5	96.9	93.8	96.9	95.4	91.7
Vocational	98.0	97.6	97.6	95.0	98.9	96.3	93.3
College, university	98.6	98.4	98.2	96.8	98.1	97.5	95.1
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	95.8	92.0	93.4	84.5	94.1	89.4	80.5
Second	97.4	97.5	98.0	93.2	98.1	95.6	91.2
Middle	97.0	97.6	96.6	96.1	97.5	95.5	93.5
Fourth	100.0	99.4	99.2	97.7	98.4	99.0	96.4
Richest	97.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	97.5	97.5
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	97.7	97.9	97.9	96.0	98.2	96.4	94.1
Khazakh	96.8	79.3	83.0	59.0	76.7	76.5	53.4
Other	96.2	95.1	95.5	89.3	96.8	92.8	86.3
Religion of household head**							
No religion	97.3	96.9	97.0	94.2	97.6	94.7	91.3
Buddhist	98.1	98.1	98.2	96.0	98.6	97.1	94.7
Muslim	96.3	77.3	80.9	55.7	75.1	74.8	50.5
Other	94.0	93.7	94.6	86.5	91.7	93.1	83.0
Total	97.4	96.8	97.0	93.6	97.2	95.2	91.4

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 5.6

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Person assisting at delivery										Delivery assisted by any skilled personnel ¹	Percent delivered by C-section ²	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years	
	Family doctor, soum doctor	Obstetrician	Midwife	Nurse	Feldsher	Relative, friend	Other/ Missing	Total						
Region														
Western	4.6	66.8	25.9	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	97.8	16.2	241			
Khangaal	5.4	68.8	23.7	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	99.2	17.1	374			
Central	2.3	60.4	34.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	21.2	308			
Eastern	3.3	70.2	25.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	99.0	20.2	107			
Ulaanbaatar	0.6	74.8	23.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	24.9	624			
Area														
Urban	0.7	72.9	25.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	23.4	992			
Rural	5.9	63.9	26.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	100.0	98.0	17.1	662			
Location														
Capital city	0.6	74.8	23.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	24.9	624			
Aimag center	0.8	69.6	29.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.8	368			
Soum center	7.2	62.1	26.4	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.5	100.0	98.0	18.4	281			
Rural	4.9	65.2	26.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	100.0	98.0	16.1	381			
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	4.1	72.8	20.4	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	9.0	87			
20–34	2.3	68.9	26.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	98.9	19.2	1 329			
35–49	5.1	69.9	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	100.0	98.5	34.5	238			
Place of delivery*														
Public sector health facility	2.7	70.0	26.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	21.1	1 617			
Private sector health facility	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	13			
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	17			
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2			
Education														
None	1.6	69.3	24.9	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	9.9	61			
Primary	4.0	67.8	24.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	100.0	97.7	13.5	116			
Basic (lower secondary)	4.0	65.0	27.8	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	98.6	18.2	282			
Upper secondary	2.9	69.4	25.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	19.8	477			
Vocational	2.0	58.0	38.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	29.0	103			
College, university	2.1	73.3	23.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.3	24.0	615			
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	5.7	64.0	27.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	100.0	97.7	15.9	368			
Second	2.3	71.2	24.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	14.7	343			
Middle	1.8	67.5	28.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.2	100.0	98.7	21.4	340			
Fourth	2.2	73.1	23.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	23.3	298			
Richest	1.4	71.8	25.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	31.0	305			
Ethnicity of household head**														
Khalkh	2.6	70.5	24.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.0	22.4	1 394			
Khazakh	3.5	76.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	11.7	60			
Other	3.3	61.8	31.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.6	100.0	97.9	15.4	257			
Religion of household head***														
No religion	2.5	69.9	26.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	99.1	20.4	742			
Buddhist	3.1	68.9	25.2	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	98.9	20.9	782			
Muslim	4.2	73.4	21.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	10.6	48			
Other	0.0	61.3	34.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.2	100.0	95.6	33.3	71			
Total	2.8	69.3	25.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	100.0	98.8	20.9	1 654			

* Five unweighted cases with missing "Place of delivery" not shown.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2

² MICS indicator 5.9

Table RH.10: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, Mongolia, 2010

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Private sector health facility	Home	Other	Missing/DK			
Region								
Western	97.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.1	241
Khangai	97.8	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.1	374
Central	99.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.0	308
Eastern	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	107
Ulaanbaatar	97.2	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	98.7	624
Area								
Urban	98.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.0	992
Rural	97.3	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.8	662
Location								
Capital city	97.2	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	98.7	624
Aimag center	99.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	368
Soum center	98.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.8	281
Rural	96.1	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.0	381
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	98.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	87
20-34	97.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.5	1 329
35-49	96.7	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.5	238
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
1-3 visits	96.4	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	80
4+ visits	98.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	1 347
Missing/DK	97.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.9	213
Education								
None	95.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	61
Primary	96.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	116
Basic (lower secondary)	98.2	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	282
Upper secondary	96.8	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.5	477
Vocational	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	103
College, university	98.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.0	615
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	96.0	0.9	2.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	96.9	368
Second	98.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.5	343
Middle	98.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	340
Fourth	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	298
Richest	96.3	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	98.6	305
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	97.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.5	1 334
Khazakh	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	60
Other	97.9	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	257
Religion of household head**								
No religion	97.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	98.6	742
Buddhist	98.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.7	782
Muslim	97.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	48
Other	92.9	2.7	1.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	95.6	71
Total	97.7	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	98.5	1 654

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

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

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

¹ MICS Indicator 5.8

CHAPTER IX

CHILD DEVELOPMENT



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IX

Early Childhood Education and Learning

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children to school.

58 percent of children aged 36-59 months are attending pre-school (Table CD.1). Urban-rural and regional differentials are significant – the figure is 45 percent for rural children while it is 68 percent for urban children. By regions, attendance to pre-school is less prevalent in Western and Khangai regions (50 percent) compared to children in other regions (61-65 percent).

No gender-differential exists (60 percent for girls, 56 percent for boys) for the attendance to pre-school and the gender ratio is 0.93. By ages, 67 percent of children aged 48-59 months attend pre-school, which is higher by 17 points than the figure for children aged 36-47 months (50 percent). This finding shows that the attendance to pre-school increases as a child gets older.

It is observed that as a household gets wealthier and a mother is educated more they pay more attention to send their children to pre-school. For instance, the attendance to pre-school is 80 percent among children from richest households while it is only 25 percent among children from poorest households, which is 3.3 times less. Also, Table CD.1 presents that the attendance to pre-school is almost 3 times high among children whose mothers/ caretakers with college, university education (76 percent) than among children whose mothers/ caretakers with primary education (28 percent).

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

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

For 57 percent of children aged 3-4, an adult household member engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). As shown in the table, the average number of activities that adults engaged with children is 3.7. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities is somewhat limited; only 39 percent of fathers engaged in more than one activity with their children and 18 percent of children aged 3-4 were living in a household without their fathers.

The proportion of adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children differs by areas (64 percent for urban children, 48 percent for rural children). By regions, the adults in Central region and Ulaanbaatar are more likely to be engaged in learning and school

readiness activities with their children (63 and 64 percent). Significant differential by household wealth is also observed: the adult and father engagement in activities with children was 1.5 times lower for children from poorest households than children from richest households.

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

In Mongolia, only 23 of children aged 0-59 months are living in households where at least 3 children's books are present (Table CD.3). Moreover, the percentage of children with 10 or more children's books declines to 7 percent. While no gender-differential is observed, urban-rural, regional, and household wealth quantiles differentials are significant. For instance, the proportion of children under-5 with 3 or more children's books is highest in Ulaanbaatar (33 percent) and lowest in Western region (12 percent). Also, urban children appear to have more access to children's books (30 percent) than those living in rural areas (13 percent). As shown in the tables, the presence of children's books is 8 times less among children from poorest households than those from richest households. It becomes more common for parents of children aged 2 or more to buy books for their children. For instance, there are 3 or more children's books in the homes of 8 percent of children under-2 and 10 or more books for 2 percent of them while these figures are 35 percent and 11 percent, respectively, for children aged 2-4.

Table CD.3 also shows that 68 percent of children aged 0-59 months had 2 or more playthings to play with in their homes. The playthings in MICS included homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves).

89 percent of children under-5 covered by the survey play with toys that come from a store, 48 percent with objects found outside, 44 percent with household objects, and 34 percent with homemade toys. No gender-differential in the presence of 2 or more playthings is observed (70 percent for boys, 67 percent for girls). While the proportion of children who have 2 or more playthings to play with is 72 percent for children in rural areas, this indicator is less in urban areas by 6 percentage points. 52 percent of children aged 0-23 months and 82 percent of children aged 24-59 months have 2 or more playthings to play with.

Although the percentage of children with 2 or more playthings does not differ much by education of mothers/ caretakers (65-72 percent), there is a significant difference as examined by types of playthings. For instance, while 74 percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers with no education play with toys that come from a store and 63 percent of them play with objects found outside (69 percent with 2 or more playthings), these indicators are 91 percent and 42 percent, respectively, for children whose mothers/ caretakers with college, university education (68 percent with 2 or more playthings). This pattern is also observed for household wealth. Interestingly, the presence of 2 or more playthings is lowest among children in Ulaanbaatar (64 percent) and highest among children in Khangai region (72 percent).

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 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.

Table CD.4 shows that 7 percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children aged under-10, while 3 percent were left alone during the week preceding the survey. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 8 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child aged under-10.

By ages, 10 percent of children aged 24-59 months and 7 percent of children aged 0-23 months were left with inadequate care at home. Due to the living conditions and lifestyle, inadequate care is more prevalent among children in rural areas (12 percent) than those in urban areas (6 percent). By regions, children in all regions except for in Ulaanbaatar are more likely to be left alone or in the care of another child (10-11 percent versus 4 percent in Ulaanbaatar). Prevalence of inadequate care differs by education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth. For instance, 11-17 percent mothers/ caretakers with no or primary education and 6 percent for mother/ caretakers with college, university education left their children with inadequate care. Also, as a household gets poor the prevalence of inadequate care among children aged under-5 increases.

Early Childhood Development

Early child development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.

A 10-item module that has been developed for the MICS program was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The indicator is based on some benchmarks that children would be expected to have if they are developing as the majority of children in that age group. The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Mongolia.

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

- **Literacy-numeracy:** Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/ name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track.
- **Physical:** If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/ or the mother/ caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- **In the social-emotional domain, children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following is true:** If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child is distracted easily.

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

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

As the ECDI is calculated for the first time in Mongolia for children aged 3-4 in accordance with the above mentioned international definition, it is 85 percent. By domains, the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the physical and learning domain is highest (97 percent and 96 percent, respectively), 84 of children are developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain, and it is 15 percent for the literacy-numeracy domain (Table CD.5).

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

No urban-rural and regional differentials are observed in the percentage of children developmentally on track in each domain. ECDI is high by 9 percentage points among girls (90 percent) than among boys (81 percent). By domains, the percentage of children developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy and social-emotional domains is high by 5-9 percentage points among girls than boys. Although, in general, there is no significant difference in the development indicators by household wealth, the percentage of children developmentally track in literacy-numeracy domain is high among children in households from richest and fourth quintile (18-19 percent) compared to others (12-13 percent). The percentages of children developmentally track in physical, social-emotional, and learning domains do not differ by ages. However, the percentage of children developmentally track in literacy-numeracy domain is relatively high among children aged 4 (21 percent) than among children aged 3 (9 percent).

Note 3:

As mentioned above, given the fact that Mongolia's Pre-school Education Standards do not include an issue of teaching the children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet, reading simple and popular words, and naming symbols of the numbers, some country-specific questions are included in the Early childhood education module. When answers to these country-specific questions are taken into consideration for the calculation of ECDI, it is estimated to be at 92 percent. By domains, the percentage of children developmentally track in literacy-numeracy track is calculated to be at 74 percent while the development indicators in other domains are same as the ones in accordance with the international standards (See Table CD.5A).

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
Sex		
Male	55.9	654
Female	59.8	686
Region		
Western	50.2	224
Khangai	49.5	290
Central	65.3	253
Eastern	61.0	102
Ulaanbaatar	62.0	472
Area		
Urban	67.8	771
Rural	44.5	570
Location		
Capital city	62.0	472
Aimag center	76.9	299
Soum center	69.6	235
Rural	26.9	335
Age		
36-47 months	49.8	714
48-59 months	67.2	626
Mother's education*		
None	28.0	72
Primary	27.6	111
Basic (lower secondary)	47.5	272
Upper secondary	56.7	355
Vocational	63.8	82
College, university	76.4	449
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	24.5	328
Second	51.4	265
Middle	74.0	260
Fourth	70.6	249
Richest	80.3	239
Ethnicity of household head**		
Khalkh	59.0	1 061
Khazakh	50.5	50
Other	55.0	225
Religion of household head***		
No religion	57.9	662
Buddhist	56.9	588
Muslim	(50.8)	42
Other	75.0	47
Total	57.9	1 341

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 36-59 months.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 6.7

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ²	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child		
Sex						
Male	53.9	38.9	3.5	0.9	19.0	654
Female	60.3	38.8	3.8	1.0	16.9	686
Region						
Western	46.7	34.5	3.3	0.7	9.5	224
Khangai	50.1	42.2	3.3	1.0	12.1	290
Central	62.7	36.3	4.1	0.9	24.1	253
Eastern	54.3	31.7	3.5	0.7	21.2	102
Ulaanbaatar	64.0	41.7	4.0	1.1	21.5	472
Area						
Urban	64.3	40.8	4.0	1.0	21.4	771
Rural	47.5	36.2	3.3	0.8	13.3	570
Location						
Capital city	64.0	41.7	4.0	1.1	21.5	472
Aimag center	64.7	39.3	4.1	1.0	21.2	299
Soum center	55.2	33.6	3.6	0.8	17.7	235
Rural	42.1	38.0	3.0	0.8	10.2	335
Age						
36-47 months	56.9	37.2	3.6	0.9	19.8	714
48-59 months	57.4	40.7	3.8	1.0	15.8	626
Mother's education*						
None	31.7	23.4	2.4	0.6	22.1	72
Primary	40.7	28.6	2.9	0.5	18.4	111
Lower secondary	48.3	34.0	3.4	0.7	20.0	272
Upper secondary	54.1	38.2	3.5	0.9	17.9	355
Vocational	61.1	35.7	4.1	0.8	23.6	82
College, university	72.3	47.9	4.4	1.3	14.9	449
Father's education						
None	35.3	35.7	2.5	0.6	...	92
Primary	42.5	44.5	3.2	1.0	...	135
Basic (lower secondary)	53.9	41.6	3.6	0.9	...	300
Upper secondary	61.5	51.3	4.0	1.4	...	246
Vocational	59.8	41.9	3.9	1.0	...	81
College, university	67.3	58.1	4.2	1.5	...	246
Father not in household	62.1	...	3.8	...	100.0	240
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	42.4	34.2	3.0	0.7	11.5	328
Second	45.1	32.9	3.3	0.8	25.1	265
Middle	65.1	36.7	4.0	1.0	20.1	260
Fourth	67.8	43.3	4.0	1.1	21.1	249
Richest	70.9	49.4	4.5	1.3	13.1	239
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	58.4	40.3	3.8	1.0	17.9	1 061
Khazakh	56.0	45.4	3.6	0.9	8.2	50
Other	51.3	30.9	3.4	0.8	19.1	225
Religion of household head***						
No religion	57.9	38.7	3.7	0.9	16.2	662
Buddhist	56.6	39.1	3.7	0.9	19.7	588
Muslim	56.6	38.4	3.6	0.9	10.2	42
Other	(56.1)	(39.7)	(3.5)	(1.1)	28.2	47
Total	57.1	38.8	3.7	0.9	17.9	1 341

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 36-59 months.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 6.1

² MICS indicator 6.2

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Mongolia, 2010

	Household has for the child:		Child plays with:				Two or more types of playthings ²	Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects	Objects found outside		
Sex								
Male	20.8	5.3	35.4	87.6	41.0	52.4	69.9	1 981
Female	24.8	8.0	31.6	89.3	46.2	44.0	66.9	1 975
Region								
Western	12.0	2.6	43.6	85.4	36.8	56.3	69.9	613
Khangai	14.2	2.8	36.6	88.3	46.5	56.1	72.3	877
Central	24.0	5.1	33.3	87.6	40.4	56.3	70.4	739
Eastern	17.7	4.7	33.8	86.5	42.4	52.4	69.7	292
Ulaanbaatar	33.0	12.0	27.3	90.8	46.6	34.9	64.0	1 435
Area								
Urban	30.0	9.9	28.0	90.5	45.8	39.7	65.6	2 298
Rural	12.7	2.2	41.2	85.6	40.5	59.9	72.2	1 658
Location								
Capital city	33.0	12.0	27.3	90.8	46.6	34.9	64.0	1 435
Aimag center	25.1	6.5	29.0	90.1	44.6	47.8	68.3	863
Soum center	20.0	4.3	37.4	88.7	37.4	56.5	70.0	698
Rural	7.4	0.6	44.0	83.4	42.7	62.5	73.8	960
Age								
0-23 months	7.8	1.9	22.7	81.3	40.6	30.0	52.2	1 784
24-59 months	35.1	10.6	42.4	94.4	46.0	63.2	81.6	2 172
Mother's education*								
None	2.9	0.0	39.1	73.6	44.2	63.4	68.8	181
Primary	6.2	0.1	40.5	85.2	38.4	54.5	70.5	312
Basic (lower secondary)	10.9	1.3	39.3	85.9	40.7	58.3	72.4	730
Upper secondary	21.1	3.6	33.3	89.5	39.4	44.8	65.2	1 069
Vocational	22.4	2.7	30.8	93.0	48.5	48.3	68.3	261
College, university	36.6	14.8	28.9	90.8	48.4	42.1	68.1	1 403
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	6.0	0.5	44.6	80.9	40.5	62.9	73.5	930
Second	13.0	1.6	33.7	88.5	39.4	49.6	67.4	797
Middle	20.8	3.4	29.8	87.9	43.7	46.8	63.6	764
Fourth	32.3	8.1	32.9	94.7	50.5	47.0	74.3	738
Richest	47.5	22.1	23.6	92.5	44.9	30.5	61.8	727
Ethnicity of household head**								
Khalkh	24.1	6.9	32.1	89.1	44.1	46.4	67.5	3 166
Khazakh	9.2	0.7	44.4	87.5	52.6	65.8	79.8	148
Other	19.4	6.7	37.9	86.1	39.3	53.2	70.2	635
Religion of household head***								
No religion	23.1	6.8	33.0	88.8	44.3	49.1	69.6	1 831
Buddhist	23.3	6.7	33.9	88.3	42.5	46.3	67.0	1 843
Muslim	8.8	0.9	46.1	88.8	54.7	66.3	81.1	117
Other	25.0	9.3	25.0	86.6	39.8	45.8	61.6	154
Total	22.8	6.7	33.5	88.5	43.6	48.2	68.4	3 956

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 6.3

² MICS indicator 6.4

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the seven days preceding the survey, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children under age 5			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the last seven days	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the last seven days	Left with inadequate care in the last seven days ¹	
Sex				
Male	3.1	7.5	9.3	1 981
Female	2.1	6.4	7.6	1 975
Region				
Western	2.6	9.0	10.7	613
Khangai	4.5	8.2	10.1	877
Central	3.7	9.1	11.4	739
Eastern	2.8	9.6	11.0	292
Ulaanbaatar	0.9	3.7	4.4	1 435
Area				
Urban	1.6	5.4	6.3	2 298
Rural	4.0	9.1	11.5	1 658
Location				
Capital city	0.9	3.7	4.4	1 435
Aimag center	2.8	8.2	9.4	863
Soum center	3.0	11.8	13.2	698
Rural	4.8	7.2	10.2	960
Age				
0-23 months	2.0	5.8	6.9	1 784
24-59 months	3.1	7.9	9.7	2 172
Mother's education*				
None	6.9	14.6	17.2	181
Primary	4.2	9.2	10.7	312
Basic (lower secondary)	3.1	7.5	9.4	730
Upper secondary	2.6	7.0	8.9	1 069
Vocational	0.6	7.7	8.4	261
College, university	1.8	5.0	6.0	1 403
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	4.5	7.3	10.0	930
Second	2.6	9.9	11.1	797
Middle	2.6	5.8	7.6	764
Fourth	1.6	5.7	6.8	738
Richest	1.2	5.7	6.1	727
Ethnicity of household head**				
Khalkh	2.5	6.6	8.0	3 166
Khazakh	2.9	6.1	8.6	148
Other	2.8	8.9	10.4	635
Religion of household head***				
No religion	2.6	7.4	9.0	1 831
Buddhist	2.5	6.9	8.2	1 843
Muslim	3.3	6.5	9.2	117
Other	2.3	3.0	4.0	154
Total	2.6	7.0	8.5	3 956

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

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

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

* MICS indicator 6.5

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	12.0	96.0	79.6	95.1	80.5	654
Female	16.9	97.1	88.3	96.8	89.6	686
Region						
Western	9.6	96.0	85.2	95.1	84.5	224
Khangai	15.1	95.1	84.8	94.4	85.9	290
Central	14.1	96.0	81.8	95.8	83.2	253
Eastern	19.0	96.2	84.7	97.1	83.4	102
Ulaanbaatar	15.7	98.1	84.1	97.3	86.3	472
Area						
Urban	16.0	97.9	84.2	97.3	86.1	771
Rural	12.4	94.8	83.8	94.2	83.8	570
Location						
Capital city	15.7	98.1	84.1	97.3	86.3	472
Aimag center	16.6	97.5	84.4	97.4	85.8	299
Soum center	13.6	94.9	83.0	94.3	82.9	235
Rural	11.6	94.8	84.4	94.1	84.4	335
Age						
36-47 months	8.6	93.8	81.7	93.8	81.5	714
48-59 months	21.2	99.7	86.7	98.4	89.2	626
Pre-school attendance						
Attending pre-school	17.5	99.7	88.0	99.2	89.1	776
Not attending pre-school	10.3	92.3	78.6	91.6	79.6	564
Mother's education*						
None	9.5	98.4	83.2	92.1	80.4	72
Primary	7.5	95.0	82.6	95.4	85.0	111
Basic (lower secondary)	15.2	96.2	80.7	96.3	83.2	272
Upper secondary	11.3	95.0	83.9	94.3	83.3	355
Vocational	15.6	100.0	92.3	98.6	91.4	82
College, university	18.9	97.5	85.2	97.4	87.4	449
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	11.7	94.8	82.9	93.9	83.0	328
Second	11.9	96.6	82.7	96.1	84.4	265
Middle	13.1	97.8	85.4	97.2	87.3	260
Fourth	18.1	97.5	85.1	96.7	86.5	249
Richest	18.9	96.7	84.4	96.6	85.1	239
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	14.3	96.3	83.4	95.4	84.4	1 061
Khazakh	17.2	95.9	85.0	95.9	85.0	50
Other	15.0	98.0	86.7	98.5	88.4	225
Religion of household head***						
No religion	12.3	97.1	84.7	96.9	85.8	662
Buddhist	16.1	95.7	82.4	95.1	83.8	588
Muslim	20.6	98.4	87.3	96.6	87.2	42
Other	(20.5)	(98.5)	(91.3)	(93.1)	(90.2)	47
Total	14.5	96.6	84.0	96.0	85.1	1 341

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under aged 36-59 months.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 6.6

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

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score based on country-specific definition, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score** ***	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy**	Physical***	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	70.0	95.2	79.6	95.1	89.3	654
Female	78.2	96.9	88.3	96.8	94.5	686
Region						
Western	68.9	95.9	85.2	95.1	89.8	224
Khangai	65.3	94.8	84.8	94.4	90.1	290
Central	76.4	95.3	81.8	95.8	90.6	253
Eastern	80.4	96.2	84.7	97.1	93.3	102
Ulaanbaatar	79.6	97.3	84.1	97.3	94.6	472
Area						
Urban	81.1	97.4	84.2	97.3	94.3	771
Rural	64.8	94.3	83.8	94.2	88.9	570
Location						
Capital city	79.6	97.3	84.1	97.3	94.6	472
Aimag center	83.6	97.5	84.4	97.4	93.6	299
Soum center	75.4	94.0	83.0	94.3	89.4	235
Rural	57.3	94.5	84.4	94.1	88.5	335
Age						
36-47 months	64.3	93.3	81.7	93.8	89.5	714
48-59 months	85.4	99.2	86.7	98.4	94.9	626
Pre-school attendance						
Attending pre-school	86.9	99.5	88.0	99.2	97.2	776
Not attending pre-school	56.6	91.4	78.6	91.6	84.8	564
Mother's education*						
None	47.0	96.4	83.2	92.1	84.1	72
Primary	61.4	94.9	82.6	95.4	90.1	111
Basic (lower secondary)	66.6	95.8	80.7	96.3	89.6	272
Upper secondary	72.1	93.8	83.9	94.3	90.7	355
Vocational	75.5	100.0	92.3	98.6	95.9	82
College, university	87.7	97.5	85.2	97.4	95.4	449
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	56.1	94.4	82.9	93.9	87.4	328
Second	69.5	96.0	82.7	96.1	91.7	265
Middle	81.9	97.0	85.4	97.2	93.0	260
Fourth	80.9	97.0	85.1	96.7	93.0	249
Richest	88.8	96.5	84.4	96.6	96.4	239
Ethnicity of household head****						
Khalkh	73.9	95.9	83.4	95.4	91.6	1 061
Khazakh	71.4	95.6	85.0	95.9	93.1	50
Other	76.2	97.1	86.7	98.5	93.5	225
Religion of household head*****						
No religion	74.5	96.3	84.7	96.9	92.6	662
Buddhist	73.1	95.6	82.4	95.1	90.7	588
Muslim	75.2	98.1	87.3	96.6	96.7	42
Other	(80.3)	(96.5)	(91.3)	(93.1)	95.6	47
Total	74.2	96.1	84.0	96.0	92.0	1 341

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under aged 36-59 months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER X

LITERACY AND EDUCATION



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X

Literacy among Young Women and Men

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In MICS, data on literacy was collected through the questionnaires for women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54, but the literacy indicator is calculated for young women and men aged 15-24. Literacy was assessed on the ability of interviewed women and men to read a short simple statement and on school attendance.

The percent literate is presented in Table ED.1 and ED.1M. In Mongolia, the percentage of women aged 15-24 who are literate is 98 while it is 96 for men aged 15-24. The literate status varies by urban and rural areas, regions and wealth status of households. For instance, almost all young women and men in urban areas are literate (100 percent for women, 99 percent for men) while the proportion of literate in rural areas is 94 percent for young women and 89 percent for young men. Obviously, since literacy is consequence of education, only one-third of young women and men with no education (34 percent for women, 30 percent for men) are literate and 95 percent of young women and 84 percent of young men who indicated that primary school was their highest level of education are literate. By age groups, no significant differential were observed. By regions, young women and men in Western, Khangai, and Central more often found to be illiterate compared to other regions. By household wealth, almost all young women and men (100 percent) from richest households are literate while the percentage of literate young people is 90 percent for young women and 81 percent for young men from poorest households.

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of general educational school who attended pre-school the previous year.

As shown in the table, 91 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of general educational school were attending pre-school the previous year. There are no significant gender and urban-rural differentials, but some differences were observed in school readiness outcome by regions and household wealth. For instance, the school readiness is highest in Eastern region (97 percent) while it is lowest in Western region (83 percent). Also, the school readiness is less by 6 percentage points among children from poorest households (86 percent) than those from richest households (92 percent). The school readiness for children is strongly associated with education of their mothers/ caretakers: of those children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school and were attending pre-school the previous year, 85 percent have mothers with primary or lower secondary education, 90 percent have mothers with upper secondary education, and 96 percent have mothers with college and university education.

Primary and Secondary Education Participation

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

The indicators for primary and secondary education attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI) in primary and secondary education

The indicators of school progression include:

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

As the provision of Law on Education, the general educational school entry age is 6 in Mongolia. Of children aged 6, 81 percent are attending the first grade of the general educational school (Table ED.3). The net intake rate in primary education does differ by gender (84 percent for boys, 78 percent for girls). Urban and rural differentials in net intake rate in primary education are not observed. Out of urban and rural children of the general educational school entry age, 81 percent are attending the first grade of the general educational school. The net intake rate in primary education is 81 percent among children in the capital city and aimag centers, 83 percent in soum centers, and 80 percent in rural areas. In Western and Khangai regions, the value of the indicator reaches 77-78 percent, which is lower than in other regions (81-89 percent in Central, Eastern region and Ulaanbaatar) by 4-12 percentage points. Interestingly, the net intake rate in primary education is 82 percent among children from poorest households and 75 percent among children from richest households. From this fact it might be that the children who are from richest household start their schools earlier than their normal school ages.

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

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary education age, 6-11 years, who are attending primary or secondary education¹⁷. Thus, 99 percent of children of primary education age are attending school and no gender or urban-rural differentials are observed (98 percent of boys, 99 percent of girls and 99 percent in urban areas and 98 percent in rural areas). As the overall attendance rate is high, variations by different background characteristics are small.

The secondary education net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5¹⁸. The survey findings show that 93 of children of secondary education age, 12-15 years, are attending secondary education or higher. Of the remaining 7 percent, some of them either out of school or attending primary education; thus, 1 percent of the children of secondary education age are

¹⁷ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator

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

attending primary education while the remaining 6 percent are not attending school at all.

As shown in the table, the secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) is higher among girls by 5 percentage points than among boys. By regions, the indicator is lowest in Khangai region (89 percent) and the highest is in Ulaanbaatar (97 percent). Urban-rural differentials in the secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) are no table (respectively 97 percent versus 89 percent) and it is particularly evident for boys where the difference is 11 percentage points. The secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) demonstrates positive association with the education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth.

Note 4:

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

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary education (5th grade) is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them (99 percent) will eventually reach fifth grade and this indicator is estimated to be at 100 percent among urban children and at 97 percent among rural children. Notice that these figures include that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach fifth grade. As shown in the table, no significant gender, regional, and household wealth differentials are observed.

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary education completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary education for the first time, to the number of children of the primary education completion age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. As shown in the table, the primary education completion rate is estimated as 99 percent. This indicator is high among boys and urban children (respectively 104 and 101 percent) compared to girls and rural children (respectively 94 and 96 percent). The table also shows that significant differences in the primary education completion rate exist by regions and household wealth.

Table ED.7 demonstrates that 99 percent of the children that completed successfully the last grade of primary education, fifth grade, were found at the moment of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary education. No significant gender and urban-rural differentials in this indicator are observed. By regions, the transition rate to secondary education is lowest among children in Eastern region (97 percent).

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The last ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys. As shown in the table, the gender parity index is 1.01 for primary education and 1.05 for secondary education,

which tells that for every 100 boys in primary and secondary education there are 101 and 105 girls, respectively. No urban-rural differential is observed for the gender parity index for primary education while it is relevant for the gender parity index for secondary education. The disadvantage of boys is particularly pronounced in rural areas where the GPI is 1.11. Also, one can see the clear differences in the gender parity indexes for primary and secondary education by education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth.

Table ED.1: Literacy among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are literate, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Region			
Western	96.5	0.0	309
Khangai	94.1	0.2	442
Central	98.2	0.0	377
Eastern	95.9	0.0	145
Ulaanbaatar	99.7	0.0	1 297
Area			
Urban	99.5	0.0	1 796
Rural	94.2	0.1	775
Location			
Capital city	99.7	0.0	1 297
Aimag center	99.0	0.0	499
Soum center	97.0	0.0	378
Rural	91.6	0.3	397
Education			
None	33.5	0.0	72
Primary	94.6	1.0	105
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	0.0	529
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	915
Vocational	100.0	0.0	160
College, university	100.0	0.0	789
Age			
15-19	98.4	0.1	1 186
20-24	97.5	0.0	1 385
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	89.9	0.3	363
Second	96.9	0.0	504
Middle	99.8	0.0	581
Fourth	100.0	0.0	548
Richest	100.0	0.0	574
Ethnicity of household head*			
Khalkh	98.2	0.1	2 079
Khazakh	95.8	0.0	96
Other	97.1	0.0	393
Religion of household head**			
No religion	97.8	0.1	1 065
Buddhist	98.2	0.0	1 295
Muslim	95.7	0.0	69
Other	97.9	0.0	128
Total	97.9	0.0	2 571

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

Table ED.1M: Literacy among young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are literate, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Region			
Western	92.3	0.0	146
Khangai	89.3	0.4	213
Central	98.4	0.5	181
Eastern	90.1	0.0	76
Ulaanbaatar	99.0	0.0	588
Area			
Urban	99.1	0.0	816
Rural	88.9	0.4	389
Location			
Capital city	99.0	0.0	588
Aimag center	99.4	0.0	228
Soum center	95.5	1.0	163
Rural	84.2	0.0	226
Education			
None	30.4	1.5	53
Primary	83.9	1.1	81
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	0.0	331
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	385
Vocational	100.0	0.0	91
College, university	100.0	0.0	263
Age			
15-19	96.6	0.1	620
20-24	95.0	0.1	585
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	80.5	0.4	198
Second	96.4	0.0	228
Middle	98.9	0.0	259
Fourth	99.6	0.4	243
Richest	100.0	0.0	277
Ethnicity of household head*			
Khalkh	95.9	0.2	950
Khazakh	95.5	0.0	55
Other	95.6	0.0	198
Religion of household head**			
No religion	94.9	0.0	521
Buddhist	96.4	0.3	578
Muslim	92.5	0.0	42
Other	(100.0)	(0.0)	55
Total	95.8	0.1	1 205

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

¹MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of general educational school who attended pre-school in previous year, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children attending first grade of general educational school who attended pre-school in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of general educational school
Sex		
Male	90.2	321
Female	91.0	279
Region		
Western	82.9	101
Khangai	91.6	120
Central	92.8	114
Eastern	97.2	58
Ulaanbaatar	90.5	207
Area		
Urban	91.0	351
Rural	89.9	249
Location		
Capital city	90.5	207
Aimag center	91.7	144
Soum center	91.6	125
Rural	88.1	123
Mother's education*		
None	(88.1)	24
Primary	85.1	55
Basic (lower secondary)	84.9	128
Upper secondary	90.1	165
Vocational	(93.1)	47
College, university	96.2	181
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	86.0	130
Second	88.0	142
Middle	91.7	113
Fourth	96.3	108
Richest	92.4	107
Ethnicity of household head**		
Khalkh	91.4	469
Other	87.5	129
Religion of household head***		
No religion	91.7	256
Buddhist	90.7	296
Other	82.6	46
Total	90.5	600

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children attending first grade of general educational school.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 7.2

Table ED.3: General educational school entry

Percentage of children of general educational school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children of general educational school entry age entering grade ¹¹	Number of children of general educational school entry age
Sex		
Male	84.0	315
Female	78.1	328
Region		
Western	77.8	113
Khangai	76.9	147
Central	88.5	125
Eastern	82.4	54
Ulaanbaatar	80.7	204
Area		
Urban	80.8	337
Rural	81.1	306
Location		
Capital city	80.7	204
Aimag center	81.1	134
Soum center	82.8	141
Rural	79.7	165
Mother's education*		
None	(76.4)	31
Primary	87.0	63
Basic (lower secondary)	82.1	153
Upper secondary	86.2	158
Vocational	80.8	60
College, university	74.2	179
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	82.4	170
Second	82.2	138
Middle	83.4	108
Fourth	80.1	127
Richest	75.4	100
Ethnicity of household head**		
Khalkh	81.2	508
Other	80.3	135
Religion of household head***		
No religion	84.5	267
Buddhist	79.7	330
Other	67.1	43
Total	81.0	643

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children of general educational school entry age.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 7.3

Table ED.4: Primary education attendance

Percentage of children of primary education age attending primary or secondary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Mongolia, 2010

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children
Region						
Western	97.7	373	99.1	346	98.4	718
Khangai	96.3	483	99.8	442	98.0	925
Central	99.1	396	98.2	360	98.6	756
Eastern	97.9	174	99.7	161	98.8	335
Ulaanbaatar	98.3	644	99.3	637	98.8	1 281
Area						
Urban	98.3	1 106	99.5	1 091	98.9	2 196
Rural	97.3	964	98.8	856	98.0	1 820
Location						
Capital city	98.3	644	99.3	637	98.8	1 281
Aimag center	98.4	462	99.8	453	99.1	915
Soum center	98.9	460	99.2	426	99.0	886
Rural	95.8	504	98.5	430	97.0	934
Age at beginning of school year						
6	96.2	315	98.3	328	97.2	643
7	98.5	337	99.6	285	99.0	622
8	98.5	326	99.6	335	99.1	661
9	97.8	413	99.8	353	98.7	766
10	98.7	319	98.6	287	98.7	607
11	97.3	359	99.4	358	98.3	717
Mother's education*						
None	91.3	83	98.1	66	94.3	149
Primary	97.3	160	98.9	170	98.1	331
Basic (lower secondary)	96.4	450	98.9	443	97.6	893
Upper secondary	98.7	558	99.7	524	99.2	1 082
Vocational	96.8	264	98.4	227	97.5	491
College, university	99.7	553	99.6	517	99.7	1 071
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	95.5	461	98.8	394	97.0	855
Second	96.7	500	98.6	476	97.6	976
Middle	98.9	376	99.7	397	99.3	772
Fourth	99.7	404	99.7	367	99.7	771
Richest	99.3	330	99.3	313	99.3	642
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	97.8	1 638	99.3	1 530	98.5	3 168
Khazakh	95.6	87	98.1	91	96.9	178
Other	98.4	343	99.3	325	98.8	668
Religion of household head***						
No religion	98.3	849	99.0	826	98.7	1 675
Buddhist	97.8	1 091	99.3	967	98.5	2 058
Muslim	96.1	64	99.1	74	97.7	138
Other	92.3	61	100.0	68	96.4	129
Total	97.8	2 070	99.2	1 947	98.5	4 016

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children of primary education age.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance
Percentage of children of secondary education age attending secondary education or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), and percentage of children attending primary education, Mongolia, 2010

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Region									
Western	89.4	1.9	251	93.9	1.3	262	91.7	1.6	514
Khangai	84.0	1.7	339	95.3	0.4	262	88.9	1.1	601
Central	91.9	1.4	269	97.9	0.3	249	94.8	0.9	518
Eastern	92.4	1.3	105	93.4	1.0	109	92.9	0.8	214
Ulaanbaatar	96.3	0.7	468	97.2	0.5	444	96.8	0.6	912
Area									
Urban	96.0	0.9	815	97.5	0.4	765	96.7	0.7	1 580
Rural	84.6	1.8	617	94.0	0.9	561	89.0	1.4	1 178
Location									
Capital city	96.3	0.7	468	97.2	0.5	444	96.8	0.6	912
Aimag center	95.6	1.3	347	97.8	0.2	321	96.6	0.8	668
Soum center	92.0	2.3	300	96.3	0.6	314	94.2	1.4	614
Rural	77.5	1.4	318	91.0	1.2	247	83.4	1.3	564
Age at beginning of school year									
12	92.9	3.6	356	96.6	1.3	343	94.7	2.5	699
13	94.0	1.1	385	97.3	0.9	360	95.6	1.0	745
14	90.0	0.5	356	95.8	0.0	335	92.8	0.2	690
15	86.8	0.0	336	93.9	0.0	287	90.1	0.0	624
Mother's education*									
None	77.4	6.0	41	90.1	0.0	35	83.3	3.2	76
Primary	78.2	1.2	100	91.3	0.0	68	83.5	0.7	168
Basic (lower secondary)	86.3	1.4	307	93.0	2.3	258	89.4	1.8	566
Upper secondary	93.2	1.0	395	96.2	0.2	371	94.7	0.6	766
Vocational	92.0	2.1	206	95.6	0.5	229	93.9	1.2	435
College, university	97.0	0.7	381	99.6	0.0	364	98.3	0.3	745
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	75.5	2.2	300	89.3	1.1	230	81.5	1.7	530
Second	87.6	2.0	297	93.3	1.4	289	90.4	1.7	586
Middle	96.2	1.9	275	97.9	0.1	292	97.1	1.0	567
Fourth	98.3	0.4	298	99.7	0.3	255	99.0	0.3	553
Richest	99.2	0.0	263	99.1	0.0	259	99.2	0.0	523
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	91.8	1.0	1 088	96.9	0.6	1 034	94.3	0.8	2 122
Khazakh	97.9	0.0	64	93.9	0.0	73	95.8	0.0	137
Other	86.7	2.9	280	92.3	0.6	216	89.1	1.9	496
Religion of household head***									
No religion	91.7	1.0	569	96.0	1.0	548	93.8	1.0	1 117
Buddhist	90.1	1.5	748	96.2	0.4	673	93.0	0.9	1 420
Muslim	93.1	0.0	50	92.0	0.0	51	92.5	0.0	101
Other	(95.5)	(3.3)	61	(97.8)	(0.0)	52	96.6	1.8	113
Total	91.1	1.3	1 433	96.0	0.6	1 326	93.4	1.0	2 759

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children of secondary education age. And one, one and two unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown respectively.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 7.5

Table ED.5A: Basic education attendance

Percentage of children of basic education age attending basic education or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), Mongolia, 2010

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children
Region						
Western	95.1	624	97.5	608	96.3	1 232
Khangai	92.1	822	98.2	704	94.9	1 526
Central	96.6	665	98.2	609	97.4	1 274
Eastern	96.3	279	97.3	270	96.8	549
Ulaanbaatar	97.9	1 112	98.7	1 081	98.3	2 194
Area						
Urban	97.9	1 921	98.8	1 856	98.4	3 777
Rural	93.0	1 581	97.3	1 417	95.0	2 998
Location						
Capital city	97.9	1 112	98.7	1 081	98.3	2 194
Aimag center	97.9	809	99.0	774	98.4	1 583
Soum center	97.0	759	98.2	740	97.6	1 500
Rural	89.3	822	96.2	676	92.4	1 498
Age at beginning of school year						
6	96.2	315	98.3	328	97.2	643
7	98.8	337	99.6	285	99.2	622
8	98.5	326	99.6	335	99.1	661
9	98.3	413	99.8	353	99.0	766
10	98.7	319	98.6	287	98.7	607
11	97.0	359	99.4	358	98.2	717
12	96.5	356	97.9	343	97.2	699
13	95.1	385	98.1	360	96.6	745
14	90.5	356	95.8	335	93.1	690
15	86.8	336	93.9	287	90.1	624
Mother's education*						
None	88.0	124	95.3	101	91.3	225
Primary	90.4	261	96.7	238	93.4	499
Basic (lower secondary)	92.9	757	97.6	701	95.1	1 459
Upper secondary	96.8	954	98.4	895	97.6	1 849
Vocational	96.3	471	97.2	456	96.7	926
College, university	98.9	934	99.6	881	99.2	1 816
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	88.5	761	95.7	624	91.7	1 385
Second	94.2	796	97.2	765	95.6	1 562
Middle	98.7	650	99.0	689	98.9	1 339
Fourth	99.3	701	99.8	623	99.5	1 324
Richest	99.3	593	99.2	572	99.3	1 165
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	95.8	2 726	98.6	2 564	97.2	5 290
Khazakh	96.6	150	96.2	164	96.4	315
Other	94.6	623	96.8	541	95.6	1 164
Religion of household head***						
No religion	96.0	1 418	98.2	1 374	97.1	2 792
Buddhist	95.3	1 838	98.2	1 640	96.7	3 478
Muslim	94.8	114	96.2	125	95.5	239
Other	97.3	122	99.1	120	98.1	242
Total	95.7	3 502	98.1	3 273	96.9	6 775

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children of basic education age. And one, one and two unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown respectively.

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

*** Ten, fifteen and twenty five unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary education who eventually reach the last grade of primary education (survival rate to last grade of primary education), Mongolia, 2010

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are attending grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade ¹¹
Sex					
Male	99.4	99.9	99.7	99.3	98.3
Female	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.2	98.9
Region					
Western	99.5	99.7	100.0	98.3	97.5
Khangai	98.6	100.0	99.5	99.3	97.4
Central	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.8
Eastern	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.4	98.9
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area					
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
Rural	99.2	99.8	99.7	98.5	97.2
Location					
Capital city	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aimag center	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.6
Soum center	100.0	99.7	100.0	98.4	98.1
Rural	98.4	99.8	99.4	98.6	96.3
Mother's education*					
None	97.0	100.0	100.0	94.4	91.5
Primary	100.0	100.0	98.6	97.6	96.2
Basic (lower secondary)	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3
Upper secondary	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7
Vocational	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
College, university	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother not in household	.	32.8	100.0	0.0	0.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	99.1	99.8	99.3	99.2	97.5
Second	99.2	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.1
Middle	100.0	99.7	100.0	98.8	98.5
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.3
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.6	98.9
Khazakh	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.2	93.2
Other	99.5	99.7	100.0	99.2	98.4
Religion of household head					
No religion	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.5	98.8
Buddhist	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.5	98.8
Muslim	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	91.7
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.2	98.6

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children of primary education age.

¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

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

Primary education completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Mongolia, 2010

	Primary education completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary education completion age	Transition rate to secondary education ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary education the previous school year
Sex				
Male	103.7	359	99.2	302
Female	93.6	358	98.9	286
Region				
Western	87.5	138	99.3	117
Khangai	109.7	154	98.5	121
Central	114.9	132	98.2	109
Eastern	119.8	56	97.3	38
Ulaanbaatar	84.0	237	100.0	203
Area				
Urban	100.9	386	99.7	320
Rural	96.0	332	98.3	268
Location				
Capital city	84.0	237	100.0	203
Aimag center	128.0	149	99.1	117
Soum center	96.1	162	99.3	125
Rural	96.0	170	97.4	143
Mother's education*				
None	(79.7)	23	(96.4)	25
Primary	81.0	58	96.2	41
Basic (lower secondary)	88.4	165	99.4	136
Upper secondary	96.9	196	99.2	161
Vocational	78.7	122	100.0	78
College, university	137.1	154	99.3	147
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	96.4	147	97.7	127
Second	98.6	173	99.3	129
Middle	91.0	155	98.4	117
Fourth	78.7	149	100.0	144
Richest	146.7	94	100.0	73
Ethnicity of household head**				
Khalkh	98.9	565	99.3	447
Other	97.4	152	98.3	141
Religion of household head***				
No religion	103.9	282	98.5	225
Buddhist	94.0	390	99.3	321
Other	103.0	42	100.0	41
Total	98.7	717	99.0	588

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children of primary and secondary education age.

** Unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head", no for children of primary education completion age and one for children who were in the last grade of primary education the previous school year, not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator 7.7

² MICS indicator 7.8

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, secondary, and basic education, Mongolia, 2010

	Primary education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary education net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary education adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary education net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary education adjusted NAR ²	Basic education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Basic education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for basic education adjusted NAR
Region									
Western	99.1	97.7	1.02	93.9	89.4	1.05	97.5	95.1	1.02
Khangaï	99.8	96.3	1.04	95.3	84.0	1.13	98.2	92.1	1.07
Central	98.2	99.1	0.99	97.9	91.9	1.06	98.2	96.6	1.02
Eastern	99.7	97.9	1.02	93.4	92.4	1.01	97.3	96.3	1.01
Ulaanbaatar	99.3	98.3	1.01	97.2	96.3	1.01	98.7	97.9	1.01
Area									
Urban	99.5	98.3	1.01	97.5	96.0	1.02	98.8	97.9	1.01
Rural	98.8	97.3	1.02	94.0	84.6	1.11	97.3	93.0	1.05
Location									
Capital city	99.3	98.3	1.01	97.2	96.3	1.01	98.7	97.9	1.01
Armag center	99.8	98.4	1.01	97.8	95.6	1.02	99.0	97.9	1.01
Soum center	99.2	98.9	1.00	96.3	92.0	1.05	98.2	97.0	1.01
Rural	98.5	95.8	1.03	91.0	77.5	1.17	96.2	89.3	1.08
Mother's education*									
None	98.1	91.3	1.07	90.1	77.4	1.16	95.3	88.0	1.08
Primary	98.9	97.3	1.02	91.3	78.2	1.17	96.7	90.4	1.07
Basic (lower secondary)	98.9	96.4	1.03	93.0	86.3	1.08	97.6	92.9	1.05
Upper secondary	99.7	98.7	1.01	96.2	93.2	1.03	98.4	96.8	1.02
Vocational	98.4	96.8	1.02	95.6	92.0	1.04	97.2	96.3	1.01
College, university	99.6	99.7	1.00	99.6	97.0	1.03	99.6	98.9	1.01
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	98.8	95.5	1.03	89.3	75.5	1.18	95.7	88.5	1.08
Second	98.6	96.7	1.02	93.3	87.6	1.06	97.2	94.2	1.03
Middle	99.7	98.9	1.01	97.9	96.2	1.02	99.0	98.7	1.00
Fourth	99.7	99.7	1.00	99.7	98.3	1.01	99.8	99.3	1.01
Richest	99.3	99.3	1.00	99.1	99.2	1.00	99.2	99.3	1.00
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	99.3	97.8	1.01	96.9	91.8	1.06	98.6	95.8	1.03
Khazakh	98.1	95.6	1.03	93.9	97.9	0.96	96.2	96.6	1.00
Other	99.3	98.4	1.01	92.3	86.7	1.06	96.8	94.6	1.02
Religion of household head									
No religion	99.0	98.3	1.01	96.0	91.7	1.05	98.2	96.0	1.02
Buddhist	99.3	97.8	1.02	96.2	90.1	1.07	98.2	95.3	1.03
Muslim	99.1	96.1	1.03	92.0	93.1	0.99	96.2	94.8	1.02
Other	100.0	92.3	1.08	97.8	95.5	1.02	99.1	97.3	1.02
Total	99.2	97.8	1.01	96.0	91.1	1.05	98.1	95.7	1.03

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children of primary, secondary, and basic education age.

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

CHAPTER XI

CHILD PROTECTION



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XI

Birth Registration

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

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

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

The survey collected information on birth registration among children under 5 years of age. In our country, the births of 99 percent of children under-5 have been registered (Table CP.1). The high numbers of the registration are due to provision of child welfare support and government financial benefits to citizen based on registration. By age groups, the births of 95 percent of children aged 0-11 months have been registered. 89 percent of mothers/ caretakers whose child aged 0-11 months is not registered know how to register a child. The 100 percent registration rate of children aged 12 months or above shows that provision of basic social benefits based on registration provides potential for further protection of the child rights. There is no significant difference in the child registration by areas, regions, education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth. On the request of the interviewer to show the child registration documents, 78 percent of mothers/ caretakers were able to show the interviewer the birth certificate for their child. This indicator was relatively high in Ulaanbaatar and low in Western and Eastern regions and in rural areas.

Child Labour

Mongolia joined The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, the Additional protocols against child trafficking, child prostitution and pornography in 2003, the protocol on Prohibition of use of children in warfare in 2004. Mongolia ratified 8 conventions of the International Labor Organization, among them the Convention 138 on the Minimum age for labor participation in 2002 and Convention 182 on Abolishment of worst forms of child labor in 2001.

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 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 World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation.

In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children aged 5-17 involved in labour activities. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey:

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

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

Table CP.2 presents the results for child labour by the type of work. Percentages do not add up to the total child labour as children may be involved in more than one type of work. As shown in the table, 34 percent of children aged 5-11 and 18 percent of children aged 12-14 are involved in child labour. As a result, the indicator – total child labour is calculated as 29 percent for children aged 5-14. During the week preceding the survey, 33 percent of children aged 5-11 were involved in at least one hour of economic activity and 2 percent of them in at least 28 hours of household chores. As for children aged 12-14, 15 percent are involved in at least 14 hours of economic activities while 5 percent are involved in at least 28 hours of household chores. The involvement in economic activities is more among boys (37 percent of boys aged 5-11, 18 percent of boys aged 12-14) than girls (29 percent of girls aged 5-11, 12 percent of girls aged 12-14). Also as shown in the table, rural children are more likely to be involved in economic activities compared to urban children.

As for household chores, more girls or rural children are involved. As for total child labour, 32 percent of boys aged 5-14 and 26 percent of girls aged 5-14 are involved in child labour. The indicator is 22 percent in urban areas and 38 percent in rural areas. By region, the total child labour is lowest in Ulaanbaatar (16 percent) and highest in Western region (40 percent). As mother/ caretaker of a child is more educated or as household gets wealthier, the involvement of children in child labour decreases.

Note 5:

In case of Mongolia, fetching water and collecting firewood and fuel for own household use is not likely to be regarded as an economic activity but a household chore. Thus, taking this country specific situation into consideration, the child labour among children aged 5-14 is calculated as 10 percent, 8 percent for children aged 5-11, and 16 percent for children aged 12-14 (Table CP.2A) and school attendance among child labourers is 95 percent (Table CP.3A). As the child labour indicators of Mongolia MICS 2005 followed this definition, the figures of the present and previous MICSs will be able to be compared in this case.

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

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour who are attending school and the percentage of children aged 5-14 attending school who are involved in child labour. Of the 29 percent of children aged 5-14 who are involved in child labour, the majority of them are also attending school (96 percent). On the other hand, out of the children aged 5-14 attending school 30 percent are involved in child labour and this indicator is 23 percent in urban areas and 38 percent in rural areas.

Child Discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, "children must be protected against any acts of violence ..." and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. Mongolia joined the UN Convention on Child Rights and in 1996 enacted the Law on Protection of Child Rights that is in line with concepts and principles of the UN Convention. The Law legalized the right of a child to be protected against any kind of violence. Монгол Улс НҮБ-ын Хүүхдийн эрхийн тухай конвенцид нэгдэн орж, конвенцийн үзэл санаа, зарчимд нийцүүлэн Хүүхдийн эрхийг хамгаалах тухай хуулийг 1996 оноос батлан хэрэгжүүлж эхэлсэн ба энэ хуулиар хүүхэд бүрийн аливаа төрлийн хүчирхийллээс ангид байх эрхийг баталгаажуулсан билээ.

In the Mongolia MICS 2010, one child aged 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork and the parents/ caretakers of those selected children were asked about ways to discipline their children when they misbehave. The two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are:

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

The survey finding in Table CP.4 shows that in the one month preceding the survey parents/ caretakers of 39 percent of children aged 2-14 resorted to non-violent methods of discipline, which is twice greater compared to the Mongolia MICS 2005 results and shows that attempts to resolve matters through reasoning, explaining mistakes to their children have increased in past years in the families, which is a good sign. However, still 46 percent of children aged 2-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/ caretakers or other household members. This indicator is highest among boys (48 percent versus 43 percent), children in Central region (54 percent versus 40-46 percent), or children aged 5-9 (48 percent versus 44-45 percent) compared to others but lower than the national average among children who live in a household with Khazakh head and head with Muslim religious (28 percent). Nearly 3 percent of children aged 2-14 received severe physical punishment from their parents or caretakers, which shows that realization of the right of a child to live in a non-violent environment and to be protected from abuse is inadequate.

On the other hand, 16 percent of parents/ caretakers covered by the survey believe that children should be physically punished (Table CP.4). Although the majority of parents/ caretakers do not believe in necessity of physical punishment for child discipline, yet one out of 4 children (25 percent) covered by the survey were punished physically. The attitude towards physical punishment for child discipline is associated with education of respondents. For instance, one out of 5 respondents (21 percent) with no or primary education believe that physical punishment is necessary for raising their children properly while this indicator is 14 percent among respondents with college, university education.

Early Marriage

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

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

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still children themselves, married girls and child mothers face constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage, but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity. Cohabitation - when a couple lives together as if married - raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due

to the informality of the relationship - for example, inheritance, citizenship and social recognition - might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

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

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

The current survey presents early marriage among women in Mongolia by two indicators – the percentage of women married before age 15 and the percentage married before age 18 (Table CP.5). The Table CP.5M presents the corresponding information for men. Although the overall percentage of women aged 15-49 who are married before age 15 is very small (0.4 percent), it differs by urban-rural and education of women. For instance, marriage before age 15 is 2 times high in rural areas than urban areas and 6 times high among women with no education than the national average.

While the marriage before age 15 is very small, the percentage of women aged 20-49 who are married before age 18 is relatively high (7 percent). By regions, marriage before age 18 is lowest in Western region and Ulaanbaatar (4-5 percent) compared in other regions (9 percent). Also, there are high differentials by urban-rural, education and household wealth for the marriage before age 18. Overall, one of every 20 women aged 15-19 are married or in union. As early marriage is more associated with urban-rural disparities, education and household wealth, it is necessary to implement policies and strategies directed towards prevention of violation of women's rights by empowering them. As shown in Table CP.5M, early marriage among men is rarer than among women. This shows that young girls are more often married to older men.

Table CP.6 (CP.6M) presents the percentage of women (men) who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by areas and age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow us to see the trends in early marriage over time. The percentage of early marriage among women and men by age groups shows that it is on the decline. For instance, the highest rate of marriage before age 15 is among women and men aged 45-49 and 50-54 (1 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively). Also, marriage before age 18 is highest among women aged 25-29 (8 percent) and men aged 35-39 (3 percent). Marriage before age 15 and 18 is lower among women aged 24 or below than the national average, which suggests a tendency of decrease in early marriage.

Another indicator determining early marriage is the spousal age difference or the percentage of married/ in union women who are 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.7 present the results of the spousal age difference for women. Table CP.7 shows that 9

percent of women aged 15-19 married to a man 10 or more years older while 29 percent married to a man 5-9 years older. As for women aged 20-24, 2 percent married to a man 10 or more years older while 13 percent married to a man 5-9 years older.

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

There are number of issues that families face and one of the most prominent is the domestic violence. The reason for such attention is the results of it carry criminal like scars. In Mongolia in 2004 Law on Domestic Violence and in 2007 Implementation of the National Program to Combat Domestic Violence are implemented. Also, number of measures was taken from the government with the help of the international organizations to protect the victims and to influence and change the ways of the perpetrators. In Mongolian law on domestic violence it is stated that domestic violence may carry different forms: physical, mental, sexual, and financial abuses.

A number of questions were asked of women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54 to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives/ partners for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/ partners. The main assumption here is that women and men that agree with the statements indicating that husbands/ partners are justified to beat their wives/ partners under the situations described in reality tend to abuse their wives/ partners or be abused by their own husbands/ partners.

The responses to these questions can be found in Tables CP.11 and CP.11M. Overall, 11 (10) percent of women (men) in Mongolia feel that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women who approve a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (9 percent), or if she spends big amount of money without permission from him (3 percent). Among men, these two reasons are also the highest ones (6 percent and 4 percent, respectively). The women and men living in households with Khazakh heads (24 and 15 percent) and whose household heads with Muslim religion (26 and 14 percent) has more accepting attitudes toward domestic violence. Also, very strong regional, urban-rural, socio-economical, and educational differentials are observed.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Mongolia, 2010

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	
	Seen	Not seen			
Sex					
Male	76.6	21.7	0.4	98.8	1 981
Female	80.0	18.9	0.3	99.2	1 975
Region					
Western	64.8	33.0	0.7	98.5	613
Khangai	75.8	23.6	0.0	99.4	877
Central	74.3	24.2	0.8	99.3	739
Eastern	66.3	32.9	0.3	99.6	292
Ulaanbaatar	90.2	8.3	0.1	98.6	1 435
Area					
Urban	84.5	14.1	0.3	98.9	2 298
Rural	69.8	28.9	0.4	99.1	1 658
Location					
Capital city	90.2	8.3	0.1	98.6	1 435
Aimag center	75.0	23.8	0.6	99.4	863
Soum center	73.2	25.1	0.4	98.7	698
Rural	67.4	31.7	0.3	99.4	960
Age					
0-11 months	77.1	16.9	1.0	95.1	826
12-23 months	80.5	19.2	0.3	100.0	958
24-35 months	78.3	21.4	0.3	100.0	832
36-47 months	77.4	22.6	0.0	100.0	714
48-59 months	77.8	22.2	0.0	100.0	626
Mother's education*					
None	75.6	24.4	0.0	100.0	181
Primary	72.9	26.4	0.2	99.6	312
Basic (lower secondary)	73.3	25.1	0.6	99.0	730
Upper secondary	81.1	17.4	0.2	98.7	1 069
Vocational	73.1	24.5	0.8	98.4	261
College, university	81.3	17.3	0.3	99.0	1 403
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	66.7	32.1	0.4	99.2	930
Second	78.3	20.3	0.2	98.8	797
Middle	80.5	17.6	0.6	98.6	764
Fourth	85.8	13.7	0.1	99.6	738
Richest	83.4	14.7	0.5	98.6	727
Ethnicity of household head**					
Khalkh	80.0	18.8	0.2	99.0	3 166
Khazakh	70.9	25.8	1.6	98.3	148
Other	71.6	26.6	0.8	99.0	635
Religion of household head***					
No religion	76.4	22.3	0.3	99.1	1 831
Buddhist	80.6	18.0	0.3	98.8	1 843
Muslim	70.7	25.8	1.4	97.8	117
Other	80.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	154
Total	78.3	20.3	0.3	99.0	3 956

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.1

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the seven days preceding the survey according to age groups, and percentage of children aged 5-14 and 5-17 years involved in child labour, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 5-11 involved in:										Percentage of children aged 12-14 involved in:										Percentage of children aged 15-17 involved in:									
	Economic activity					Child labour					Economic activity					Child labour					Economic activity					Child labour				
	Paid work	Unpaid work	Working for family business	Economic activity for at least one hour	Household chores for less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children aged 5-11 years	Paid work	Unpaid work	Working for family business	Economic activity for less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores for less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children aged 12-14 years	Paid work	Unpaid work	Working for family business	Economic activity for less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores for less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children aged 15-17 years	Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour ¹	Number of children aged 5-14 years	Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour	Number of children aged 5-17 years
Sex																														
Male	0.5	0.2	37.3	37.3	42.1	1.3	37.6	2 402	1.0	0.4	67.0	48.8	18.4	62.9	3.9	20.8	1 088	3.0	1.2	66.5	41.6	25.8	65.2	4.4	28.0	984	32.3	3 490	31.4	4 474
Female	0.0	0.1	29.1	29.2	54.3	2.6	30.6	2 213	0.7	0.4	51.6	39.8	12.2	75.5	6.0	15.9	1 063	1.7	0.6	51.6	37.5	15.3	73.7	9.4	22.4	838	25.8	3 275	25.1	4 113
Region																														
Western	0.3	0.3	47.3	47.6	43.6	2.5	48.2	805	1.1	0.2	70.1	49.2	21.4	63.5	6.4	25.0	409	2.0	0.6	70.0	43.3	27.6	62.0	8.6	31.9	321	40.4	1 215	38.6	1 536
Khangai	0.1	0.1	40.7	40.7	48.9	1.8	41.2	1 048	0.2	0.2	58.7	39.9	18.9	59.9	5.0	21.4	481	3.4	2.1	65.9	36.6	29.8	67.5	6.3	33.7	374	35.0	1 529	34.7	1 904
Central	0.6	0.3	37.8	37.8	48.8	3.3	39.0	873	3.1	1.6	62.8	43.4	20.2	68.5	6.0	23.6	425	5.5	2.3	61.7	34.0	29.7	61.8	8.4	34.2	308	33.9	1 298	34.0	1 606
Eastern	0.0	0.1	32.3	32.3	46.2	1.3	32.9	394	0.0	0.0	58.5	46.6	11.9	70.2	3.4	14.4	175	0.9	0.0	59.8	43.0	16.9	65.2	5.5	20.1	128	27.2	569	25.9	698
Ulaanbaatar	0.3	0.0	18.4	18.4	49.6	1.1	19.4	1 494	0.0	0.0	51.3	44.6	6.7	79.4	3.6	9.7	660	0.9	0.0	50.6	41.6	9.9	77.2	5.5	15.0	691	16.4	2 154	16.1	2 845
Area																														
Urban	0.2	0.0	25.1	25.1	51.6	1.3	26.2	2 554	0.2	0.1	56.9	48.2	8.9	78.9	4.3	12.4	1 156	1.5	0.4	55.0	43.3	12.4	76.8	6.3	17.8	1 118	21.9	3 711	21.0	4 829
Rural	0.4	0.3	43.6	43.7	43.5	2.7	44.2	2 060	1.6	0.7	62.2	39.9	22.8	57.7	5.7	25.3	994	3.8	1.7	67.0	34.0	34.4	56.9	7.3	37.5	704	38.0	3 054	37.9	3 758
Location																														
Capital city	0.3	0.0	18.4	18.4	49.6	1.1	19.4	1 494	0.0	0.0	51.3	44.6	6.7	79.4	3.6	9.7	660	0.9	0.0	50.6	41.6	9.9	77.2	5.5	15.0	691	16.4	2 154	16.1	2 845
Aimag center	0.1	0.1	34.5	34.6	54.3	1.7	35.9	1 060	0.6	0.3	64.4	53.0	11.8	78.3	5.1	16.0	496	2.5	1.1	62.2	46.1	16.6	76.0	7.6	22.4	427	29.5	1 557	28.0	1 984
Soum center	0.8	0.3	48.3	48.5	52.5	3.1	49.1	996	3.0	1.0	72.9	52.1	21.6	73.5	6.5	25.0	510	5.1	1.2	74.4	45.9	30.2	67.8	8.5	34.4	344	40.9	1 506	39.7	1 850
Rural	0.0	0.2	39.2	39.2	35.1	2.3	39.5	1 064	0.2	0.4	51.0	27.0	24.0	41.0	4.8	25.6	485	2.5	2.2	60.0	22.6	38.5	46.6	6.1	40.4	360	35.2	1 548	36.2	1 908
School participation																														
Yes	0.3	0.1	34.3	34.4	50.0	2.0	35.2	4 299	0.9	0.4	59.2	44.7	14.8	69.5	4.9	18.0	2 101	1.6	0.8	57.4	40.9	17.1	70.8	6.1	21.6	1 622	29.5	6 399	27.9	8 022
No	0.0	0.0	20.7	20.7	20.2	1.4	21.0	316	0.0	2.0	66.9	31.1	35.8	55.1	3.9	35.8	50	9.1	1.5	78.0	30.3	52.2	55.5	11.8	56.6	200	23.0	366	34.9	565

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

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the seven days preceding the survey according to age groups, and percentage of children aged 5-14 and 5-17 years involved in child labour based on country-specific definition, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 5-11 involved in:												Percentage of children aged 12-14 involved in:												Percentage of children aged 15-17 involved in:												Number of children aged 5-17 years	Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour**																												
	Economic activity						Household chores for less than 28 hours						Economic activity for less than 14 hours						Household chores for less than 28 hours						Economic activity for less than 14 hours						Household chores for 28 hours or more																																			
	Unpaid work			Working for family business			Economic activity for at least one hour			Unpaid work			Working for family business			Economic activity for less than 14 hours			Unpaid work			Working for family business			Economic activity for less than 14 hours			Unpaid work			Working for family business			Economic activity for less than 14 hours					Unpaid work			Working for family business																								
	Outside household	Household	Child labour	Outside household	Household	Child labour	Outside household	Household	Child labour	Outside household	Household	Child labour	Outside household	Household	Child labour	Outside household	Household	Child labour	Outside household	Household	Child labour	Outside household	Household	Child labour	Outside household	Household	Child labour	Outside household	Household	Child labour	Outside household	Household	Child labour																																	
Sex																																					Number of children aged 12-14 years						Number of children aged 15-17 years						Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour**						Number of children aged 5-17 years						Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour**					
Male	0.5	0.2	3.2	3.7	49.9	4.4	7.6	2 402	1.0	0.4	5.3	1.7	4.7	67.6	12.4	16.2	1 088	3.0	1.2	7.3	1.9	8.7	68.6	14.6	21.4	984	10.3	3 490	12.7	4 474	10.3	3 490	12.7	4 474																																
Female	0.0	0.1	1.9	2.0	53.6	6.8	8.4	2 213	0.7	0.4	3.5	2.0	2.4	69.8	13.3	15.2	1 063	1.7	0.6	3.6	1.3	4.3	64.9	19.5	23.0	838	10.6	3 275	13.1	4 113	10.6	3 275	13.1	4 113																																
Region																																					Number of children aged 12-14 years						Number of children aged 15-17 years						Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour**						Number of children aged 5-17 years						Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour**					
Western	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.5	50.9	7.9	9.8	805	1.1	0.2	5.5	1.8	4.8	61.3	18.3	21.5	409	2.0	0.6	6.3	1.7	6.8	55.0	24.4	29.2	321	13.8	1 215	17.0	1 536	13.8	1 215	17.0	1 536																																
Khangai	0.1	0.1	3.6	3.7	53.0	6.8	10.0	1 048	0.2	0.2	3.6	0.7	3.4	56.4	15.3	18.5	481	3.4	2.1	7.8	2.0	9.8	61.9	20.8	29.1	374	12.7	1 529	15.9	1 904	12.7	1 529	15.9	1 904																																
Central	0.6	0.3	7.0	7.5	52.9	6.5	12.8	873	3.1	1.6	10.9	6.3	8.5	67.7	14.2	21.0	425	5.5	2.3	13.3	4.2	15.1	59.7	20.2	31.0	308	15.5	1 298	18.5	1 606	15.5	1 298	18.5	1 606																																
Eastern	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	51.0	3.6	4.4	394	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.6	3.3	72.3	9.9	12.7	175	0.9	0.0	7.6	2.4	6.2	67.1	13.5	19.4	128	7.0	569	9.2	698	7.0	569	9.2	698																																
Ulaanbaatar	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	50.7	3.3	3.6	1 494	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	7.6	7.6	660	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	78.3	10.4	11.6	691	4.8	2 154	6.5	2 845	4.8	2 154	6.5	2 845																																
Area																																					Number of children aged 12-14 years						Number of children aged 15-17 years						Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour**						Number of children aged 5-17 years						Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour**					
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	54.4	3.6	4.2	2 554	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	80.4	9.9	10.6	1 156	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	2.2	77.1	12.6	14.5	1 118	6.2	3 711	8.1	4 829	6.2	3 711	8.1	4 829																																
Rural	0.4	0.3	5.2	5.6	48.4	8.0	12.7	2 060	1.6	0.7	8.6	3.6	6.9	55.1	16.3	21.7	994	3.8	1.7	12.9	3.1	13.8	50.6	23.7	34.2	704	15.6	3 054	19.1	3 758	15.6	3 054	19.1	3 758																																
Location																																					Number of children aged 12-14 years						Number of children aged 15-17 years						Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour**						Number of children aged 5-17 years						Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour**					
Capital city	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	50.7	3.3	3.6	1 494	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	7.6	7.6	660	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	78.3	10.4	11.6	691	4.8	2 154	6.5	2 845	4.8	2 154	6.5	2 845																																
Aimag center	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.3	59.5	3.9	5.0	1 060	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.8	1.8	78.3	13.0	14.7	496	2.5	1.1	2.2	1.7	3.7	75.2	16.1	19.1	427	8.1	1 557	10.4	1 984	8.1	1 557	10.4	1 984																																
Soum center	0.8	0.3	2.7	3.5	57.7	8.8	11.7	996	3.0	1.0	5.2	3.7	4.7	69.3	18.0	22.1	510	5.1	1.2	6.7	3.0	8.8	61.0	24.7	32.2	344	15.2	1 506	18.4	1 850	15.2	1 506	18.4	1 850																																
Rural	0.0	0.2	7.6	7.6	39.7	7.2	13.6	1 064	0.2	0.4	12.3	3.5	9.1	40.2	14.5	21.3	485	2.5	2.2	18.8	3.3	18.6	40.7	22.8	36.2	360	16.0	1 548	19.8	1 908	16.0	1 548	19.8	1 908																																
School participation																																					Number of children aged 12-14 years						Number of children aged 15-17 years						Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour**						Number of children aged 5-17 years						Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour**					
Yes	0.3	0.1	2.6	2.9	53.7	5.7	8.1	4 299	0.9	0.4	3.9	1.9	3.1	69.1	12.8	15.2	2 101	1.6	0.8	4.0	1.5	4.4	68.7	15.4	18.8	1 622	10.5	6 399	12.1	8 022	10.5	6 399	12.1	8 022																																
No	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	25.0	3.7	5.8	316	0.0	2.0	26.6	0.0	26.6	52.4	14.0	36.4	50	9.1	1.5	19.1	2.6	24.9	51.7	28.7	49.1	200	10.0	366	23.8	565	10.0	366	23.8	565																																

Mother's education*																														
None	0.0	0.0	5.4	45.7	4.1	9.4	204	1.5	0.0	6.8	1.5	6.8	59.7	17.0	21.7	67	3.8	0.0	6.4	1.4	8.9	46.7	28.8	33.9	48	12.5	271	15.7	319	
Primary	0.8	0.0	2.8	3.6	48.9	9.1	12.3	383	1.5	0.0	6.5	3.2	4.8	57.6	13.2	17.5	148	4.5	1.5	10.1	3.2	11.9	58.6	16.5	26.8	119	13.8	530	16.2	650
Basic (lower secondary)	0.2	0.1	4.9	5.0	48.9	6.2	10.6	988	0.8	0.8	7.4	2.8	5.9	62.2	11.9	16.7	486	3.4	1.4	9.4	3.2	9.8	57.2	21.0	28.4	341	12.6	1 474	15.5	1 815
Upper secondary	0.2	0.1	2.0	2.2	50.3	6.5	8.0	1 245	0.8	0.0	4.1	1.6	3.3	71.0	12.6	15.1	600	2.8	0.2	5.1	1.1	6.9	66.7	18.5	23.4	486	10.3	1 845	13.0	2 331
Vocational	1.0	0.8	3.4	4.5	58.1	5.8	9.6	477	1.1	1.5	4.7	1.6	5.1	68.9	18.6	22.9	321	2.1	2.2	6.6	0.8	8.5	72.3	14.1	21.7	326	14.9	798	16.9	1 124
College, university	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	54.5	3.3	3.9	1 313	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	76.2	9.8	10.1	529	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.3	1.6	74.6	12.8	14.3	496	5.7	1 842	7.5	2 338
Wealth index quintiles																														
Poorest	0.2	0.0	7.2	7.4	39.5	6.5	12.6	1 005	0.5	0.2	13.0	3.7	9.8	42.4	12.0	19.9	457	2.3	1.3	19.4	2.9	18.5	40.5	21.8	35.2	319	14.9	1 461	18.5	1 781
Second	0.8	0.3	2.1	2.9	56.2	7.0	9.7	1 095	0.5	0.8	2.4	0.7	3.0	74.0	14.5	16.9	488	3.7	0.9	4.1	2.2	6.4	66.1	21.1	26.8	383	11.9	1 583	14.8	1 966
Middle	0.1	0.3	2.1	2.3	54.8	6.0	8.0	872	1.8	0.5	2.3	1.7	2.5	76.4	15.9	17.9	457	3.5	1.6	3.9	2.3	5.9	66.9	21.6	26.4	368	11.4	1 330	14.7	1 698
Fourth	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	55.8	5.0	5.4	877	0.9	0.0	2.6	1.6	1.6	75.5	14.7	15.9	420	0.8	0.5	2.4	0.6	2.6	76.7	13.2	15.3	379	8.8	1 297	10.3	1 676
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	2.2	2.2	765	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.0	78.0	5.0	5.0	329	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	80.3	7.4	8.8	373	3.1	1 094	4.5	1 467
Ethnicity of household head***																														
Khalikh	0.2	0.1	2.9	3.1	51.7	5.4	8.0	3 648	0.7	0.5	4.7	2.1	3.6	69.9	12.1	15.0	1 679	2.5	0.9	5.8	1.6	6.8	69.0	15.4	20.9	1 387	10.2	5 327	12.4	6 714
Khazakh	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	45.3	11.0	12.1	208	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.0	50.1	29.6	31.6	96	1.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	4.4	39.1	33.1	36.6	95	18.2	304	22.6	399
Other	0.4	0.0	1.8	2.2	53.5	4.6	6.4	754	0.9	0.0	3.9	1.0	3.8	68.0	12.2	15.0	373	2.3	1.1	5.4	2.0	6.5	66.1	18.3	23.1	338	9.2	1 127	12.5	1 465
Religion of household head****																														
No religion	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.2	51.0	5.4	7.3	1 966	0.8	0.5	4.9	2.3	3.5	70.6	12.4	15.2	892	1.8	0.6	6.0	1.1	7.0	62.9	17.4	22.7	696	9.7	2 858	12.3	3 554
Buddhist	0.4	0.2	3.2	3.7	52.5	5.5	8.5	2 302	0.9	0.4	4.3	1.6	3.8	68.3	12.2	15.3	1 108	2.5	1.2	5.7	1.8	6.7	72.3	15.5	20.8	965	10.7	3 410	12.9	4 374
Muslim	0.9	0.0	1.4	2.3	45.5	8.9	11.2	161	2.9	0.0	1.7	1.0	3.6	51.4	32.6	35.2	73	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.8	38.3	33.1	36.9	68	18.7	234	22.8	301
Other	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	55.3	3.5	4.5	165	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.1	2.0	69.3	7.8	9.8	73	6.0	0.8	3.5	4.6	4.8	64.8	12.8	17.7	86	6.1	238	9.2	324
Total	0.3	0.1	2.6	2.9	51.7	5.5	8.0	4 615	0.9	0.4	4.4	1.9	3.6	68.7	12.8	15.7	2 150	2.4	0.9	5.6	1.6	6.7	66.9	16.9	22.1	1 822	10.4	6 765	12.9	8 587

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 5-17 years. Unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education", three for children 5-11 years, no for children 12-14 years and four, three and seven for others respectively, was not shown.

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

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

**** Nineteen, five, eight, twenty four and thirty two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

Table CP.3: Child labour and school attendance

Percentage of children aged 5-14 and 5-17 years involved in child labour who are attending school and percentage of children aged 5-14 and 5-17 years attending school who are involved in child labour, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-14 attending school	Number of children aged 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers aged 5-14 who are attending school ¹	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-14 attending school who are involved in child labour ²	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school	Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-17 attending school	Number of children aged 5-17 years	Percentage of child labourers aged 5-17 who are attending school ¹	Number of children aged 5-17 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-17 attending school who are involved in child labour ²	Number of children aged 5-17 years attending school	Percentage of children aged 5-17 attending school who are involved in child labour ²	Number of children aged 5-17 years attending school
Sex																
Male	32.3	93.7	3490	94.7	1128	32.7	3 269	31.4	91.9	4 474	89.4	1 404	30.5	4 111		
Female	25.8	95.6	3275	97.1	846	26.3	3 131	25.1	95.1	4 113	95.4	1 034	25.2	3 911		
Region																
Western	40.4	93.7	1215	92.9	490	40.0	1 138	38.6	92.8	1 536	90.1	593	37.5	1 425		
Khangai	35.0	91.7	1529	93.8	535	35.8	1 402	34.7	89.8	1 904	88.6	661	34.3	1 709		
Central	33.9	96.2	1298	98.1	440	34.6	1 248	34.0	94.7	1 606	94.9	546	34.1	1 521		
Eastern	27.2	96.4	569	97.9	155	27.6	549	25.9	94.2	698	93.3	181	25.6	657		
Ulaanbaatar	16.4	95.8	2154	98.8	354	16.9	2 063	16.1	95.3	2 845	95.0	457	16.0	2 710		
Area																
Urban	21.9	96.3	3711	98.6	813	22.5	3 572	21.0	95.9	4 829	96.1	1 013	21.0	4 628		
Rural	38.0	92.6	3054	93.7	1161	38.5	2 828	37.9	90.3	3 758	88.9	1425	37.4	3 393		
Location																
Capital city	16.4	95.8	2154	98.8	354	16.9	2 063	16.1	95.3	2 845	95.0	457	16.0	2 710		
Aimag center	29.5	97.0	1557	98.5	459	30.0	1 509	28.0	96.7	1 984	97.0	555	28.1	1 918		
Soum center	40.9	97.0	1506	98.4	617	41.5	1 461	39.7	95.8	1 850	96.2	735	39.9	1 772		
Rural	35.2	88.3	1548	88.4	545	35.2	1 367	36.2	84.9	1 908	81.2	690	34.6	1 621		
Age																
5-11	34.2	93.2	4615	95.8	1579	35.2	4 299	34.2	93.2	4 615	95.8	1 579	35.2	4 299		
12-17	18.4	97.7	2150	95.5	395	18.0	2 101	18.4	97.7	2 150	95.5	395	18.0	2 101		
15-17	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	25.4	89.0	1 822	75.6	463	21.6	1 622		
Mother's education*																
None	37.8	83.2	271	83.3	102	37.8	226	38.4	82.6	319	81.5	123	38.0	263		
Primary	38.0	92.0	530	94.3	202	39.0	488	37.7	87.9	650	87.9	245	37.7	571		
Basic (lower secondary)	34.6	92.8	1474	92.7	510	34.6	1 369	34.1	91.1	1 815	88.3	619	33.1	1 653		
Upper secondary	28.8	95.4	1845	98.1	532	29.6	1 761	28.6	94.3	2 331	94.2	666	28.5	2 198		
Vocational	34.6	95.2	798	98.1	276	35.6	760	31.6	94.0	1 124	94.0	355	31.6	1 057		
College, university	19.1	97.3	1842	99.2	351	19.4	1 793	18.3	97.1	2 338	97.1	428	18.3	2 270		

Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	34.7	88.3	1461	87.8	507	34.5	1 290	35.4	84.5	1 781	79.9	630	33.4	1 505
Second	38.8	94.1	1583	96.7	615	39.9	1 490	37.5	92.4	1 966	93.8	737	38.1	1 816
Middle	34.0	96.1	1330	99.5	452	35.2	1 278	33.1	95.8	1 698	97.5	561	33.7	1 626
Fourth	27.4	97.7	1297	100.0	356	28.1	1 267	25.5	97.4	1 676	98.1	427	25.7	1 632
Richest	4.1	98.2	1094	(100.0)	44	4.1	1 074	5.6	98.3	1 467	97.2	82	5.5	1 443
Ethnicity of household head**														
Khalkh	27.6	94.7	5327	96.3	1 470	28.1	5 044	27.0	93.6	6 714	92.3	1 810	26.6	6 283
Khazakh	40.5	92.4	304	95.5	123	41.9	281	39.6	91.6	399	92.7	158	40.1	365
Other	33.6	94.7	1127	93.4	378	33.1	1 067	31.8	93.1	1 465	90.2	466	30.8	1 364
Religion of household head***														
No religion	29.5	94.5	2858	95.7	842	29.8	2 702	28.5	93.6	3 554	93.1	1 014	28.4	3 326
Buddhist	28.6	95.1	3410	95.8	975	28.8	3 242	27.8	93.5	4 374	90.7	1 217	27.0	4 091
Muslim	41.0	91.2	234	93.5	96	42.0	213	40.5	90.5	301	90.9	122	40.7	273
Other	20.5	93.5	238	98.5	49	21.6	222	21.2	93.8	324	96.7	69	21.9	304
Total	29.2	94.6	6765	95.7	1 974	29.5	6 399	28.4	93.4	8 587	91.9	2 438	27.9	8 022

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 5-17 years. Unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education", three for children 5-14 years involved in child labour and two, seven, two and six for others respectively, was not shown.

** Ten, five, ten, thirteen, five and thirteen unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

*** Twenty four, twelve, twenty one, thirty two, sixteen and twenty nine unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.3

² MICS indicator 8.4

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

Percentage of children aged 5-14 and 5-17 years involved in child labour who are attending school and percentage of children aged 5-14 and 5-17 years attending school who are involved in child labour based on country-specific definition, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-14 attending school	Number of children aged 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers aged 5-14 who are attending school**	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-14 attending school who are involved in child labour**	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school	Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-17 attending school	Number of children aged 5-17 years	Percentage of child labourers aged 5-17 who are attending school¹	Number of children aged 5-17 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-17 attending school who are involved in child labour²	Number of children aged 5-17 years attending school
Sex														
Male	10.3	93.7	3490	92.7	359	10.2	3269	12.7	91.9	4474	82.7	570	11.5	4 111
Female	10.6	95.6	3275	97.0	347	10.7	3131	13.1	95.1	4113	93.3	539	12.9	3 911
Region														
Western	13.8	93.7	1215	90.7	167	13.3	1138	17.0	92.8	1 536	85.5	261	15.7	1 425
Khangai	12.7	91.7	1529	93.1	194	12.9	1402	15.9	89.8	1 904	82.9	303	14.7	1 709
Central	15.5	96.2	1298	97.3	201	15.7	1248	18.5	94.7	1 606	91.9	296	17.9	1 521
Eastern	7.0	96.4	569	95.1	40	6.9	549	9.2	94.2	698	83.9	65	8.2	657
Ulaanbaatar	4.8	95.8	2154	100.0	104	5.0	2063	6.5	95.3	2 845	94.3	184	6.4	2 710
Area														
Urban	6.2	96.3	3711	98.7	229	6.3	3572	8.1	95.9	4 829	94.9	392	8.0	4 628
Rural	15.6	92.6	3054	93.0	476	15.7	2828	19.1	90.3	3 758	84.0	717	17.8	3 393
Location														
Capital city	4.8	95.8	2154	100.0	104	5.0	2063	6.5	95.3	2 845	94.3	184	6.4	2 710
Aimag center	8.1	97.0	1557	97.7	125	8.1	1509	10.4	96.7	1 984	95.4	207	10.3	1 918
Soum center	15.2	97.0	1506	98.7	229	15.5	1461	18.4	95.8	1 850	94.0	340	18.0	1 772
Rural	16.0	88.3	1548	87.7	248	15.9	1367	19.8	84.9	1 908	75.1	378	17.5	1 621
Age														
5-11	8.0	93.2	4615	95.0	368	8.1	4299	8.0	93.2	4 615	95.0	368	8.1	4 299
12-17	15.7	97.7	2150	94.7	338	15.2	2101	15.7	97.7	2 150	94.7	338	15.2	2 101
15-17	...	...	0	...	0	...	0	22.1	89.0	1 822	75.7	403	18.8	1 622
Mother's education*														
None	12.5	83.2	271	(80.4)	34	12.0	226	15.7	82.6	319	74.4	50	14.1	263
Primary	13.8	92.0	530	92.3	73	13.8	488	16.2	87.9	650	79.6	105	14.6	571
Basic (lower secondary)	12.6	92.8	1 474	92.8	185	12.6	1 369	15.5	91.1	1 815	84.6	282	14.4	1 653
Upper secondary	10.3	95.4	1 845	97.3	190	10.5	1 761	13.0	94.3	2 331	90.2	304	12.5	2 198
Vocational	14.9	95.2	798	96.6	119	15.1	760	16.9	94.0	1 124	90.8	190	16.3	1 057

College, university	5.7	97.3	1 842	98.3	105	5.7	1 793	7.5	97.1	2 338	94.5	175	7.3	2 270
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	14.9	88.3	1 461	86.0	218	14.5	1 290	18.5	84.5	1 781	71.9	330	15.8	1 505
Second	11.9	94.1	1 583	97.3	189	12.3	1 490	14.8	92.4	1 966	91.3	291	14.6	1 816
Middle	11.4	96.1	1 330	99.5	152	11.8	1 278	14.7	95.8	1 698	95.8	249	14.7	1 626
Fourth	8.8	97.7	1 297	100.0	115	9.0	1 267	10.3	97.4	1 676	98.1	172	10.4	1 632
Richest	3.1	98.2	1 094	(100.0)	33	3.1	1 074	4.5	98.3	1 467	96.5	66	4.4	1 443
Ethnicity of household head***														
Khalkh	10.2	94.7	5 327	95.5	544	10.3	5 044	12.4	93.6	6 714	88.4	834	11.7	6 283
Khazakh	18.2	92.4	304	98.7	55	19.4	281	22.6	91.6	399	92.7	90	22.8	365
Other	9.2	94.7	1 127	89.1	104	8.7	1 067	12.5	93.1	1 465	83.0	182	11.1	1 364
Religion of household head****														
No religion	9.7	94.5	2 858	95.0	279	9.8	2 702	12.3	93.6	3 554	89.0	437	11.7	3 326
Buddhist	10.7	95.1	3 410	94.2	364	10.6	3 242	12.9	93.5	4 374	86.0	565	11.9	4 091
Muslim	18.7	91.2	234	96.7	44	19.8	213	22.8	90.5	301	91.4	69	23.0	273
Other	6.1	93.5	238	(*)	15	6.6	222	9.2	93.8	324	94.8	30	9.3	304
Total	10.4	94.6	6 765	94.8	706	10.5	6 399	12.9	93.4	8 587	87.9	1 109	12.1	8 022

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 5-17 years. Unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education", three for children 5-14 years, no for children 5-14 years involved in child labour and two, seven, two and six for others respectively, was not shown.

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

*** Ten, five, ten, thirteen, five and thirteen unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

**** Twenty four, twelve, twenty one, thirty two, sixteen and twenty nine unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

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

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:					Number of children aged 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹			
			Any	Severe				
Sex								
Male	37.6	39.2	28.2	3.6	48.0	4 662	16.1	2 894
Female	41.1	36.3	21.3	2.1	43.1	4 300	14.8	2 666
Region								
Western	44.7	34.6	20.0	1.3	39.8	1 581	15.5	826
Khangai	38.1	35.9	23.8	3.3	43.9	2 000	15.2	1 230
Central	35.6	43.8	30.4	3.2	53.7	1 719	16.0	1 063
Eastern	41.1	29.6	31.4	3.6	42.0	745	17.2	463
Ulaanbaatar	38.8	39.3	23.2	3.0	46.1	2 917	15.0	1 978
Area								
Urban	39.6	39.2	24.6	3.1	46.7	4 954	14.5	3 257
Rural	38.8	36.1	25.2	2.6	44.2	4 009	16.8	2 303
Location								
Capital city	38.8	39.3	23.2	3.0	46.1	2 917	15.0	1 978
Aimag center	40.8	38.9	26.5	3.1	47.6	2 037	13.9	1 280
Soum center	39.2	39.8	27.1	2.6	48.3	1 901	15.8	1 094
Rural	38.5	32.8	23.5	2.5	40.5	2 107	17.7	1 209
Age								
2-4	38.3	31.0	32.3	2.2	44.9	2 156	15.0	1 445
5-9	38.1	40.8	27.2	3.6	48.3	3 252	15.0	1 970
10-14	41.0	39.2	18.2	2.5	43.6	3 555	16.2	2 146
Education of household head*								
None	38.2	38.4	28.5	4.8	46.8	620	...	...
Primary	38.8	31.3	25.5	2.2	40.7	1 069	...	...
Basic (lower secondary)	38.9	37.1	23.3	2.7	45.0	2 353	...	...
Upper secondary	40.3	40.2	26.2	3.2	47.7	1 947	...	...
Vocational	38.5	41.4	24.5	2.4	48.1	1 003	...	...
College, university	39.8	37.8	24.0	2.8	45.2	1 945	...	...
Respondent's education**								
None	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.2	282
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.1	549
Basic (lower secondary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.6	1 145
Upper secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.9	1 358
Vocational	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.3	593
College, university	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5	1 628
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	37.7	33.8	25.3	2.6	42.2	2 000	18.8	1 127
Second	40.3	39.2	25.8	3.3	46.5	2 016	17.1	1 158
Middle	41.4	37.2	25.3	2.3	45.4	1 730	15.1	1 082
Fourth	38.3	42.5	24.2	3.2	49.1	1 718	12.7	1 123
Richest	38.6	36.5	23.3	2.8	45.1	1 499	13.6	1 070
Ethnicity of household head***								
Khalkh	38.3	38.3	25.1	3.1	46.5	7 068	15.2	4 482
Khazakh	60.0	23.2	14.0	2.7	28.2	391	10.8	193
Other	38.2	39.2	26.5	1.4	46.2	1 492	17.9	875
Religion of household head****								
No religion	39.5	36.7	25.4	2.6	45.3	3 898	16.2	2 419
Buddhist	37.9	39.4	25.1	3.1	46.9	4 416	14.7	2 775
Muslim	58.8	23.7	12.2	2.5	27.9	303	10.6	145
Other	37.5	42.8	27.1	2.9	49.9	315	20.7	210
Total	39.3	37.8	24.9	2.9	45.6	8 962	15.5	5 560

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

** Three unweighted cases with missing "Respondent's education" not shown.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.5

Table CP.5: Early marriage among women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women aged 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of women aged 15-19 years
Region							
Western	0.2	1 158	0.2	3.6	977	2.0	180
Khangai	0.6	1 766	0.7	9.3	1 558	6.2	208
Central	0.6	1 510	0.5	9.1	1 327	9.1	183
Eastern	0.5	629	0.6	8.5	559	2.3	71
Ulaanbaatar	0.4	3 699	0.4	5.2	3 155	4.1	544
Area							
Urban	0.3	5 587	0.4	5.2	4 783	3.9	804
Rural	0.6	3 175	0.7	9.5	2 793	6.7	382
Location							
Capital city	0.4	3 699	0.4	5.2	3 155	4.1	544
Aimag center	0.2	1 888	0.2	5.1	1 628	3.6	260
Soum center	0.6	1 484	0.6	7.4	1 285	3.4	199
Rural	0.7	1 691	0.8	11.3	1 508	10.2	183
Age							
15-19	0.2	1 186	...	...	...	4.8	1 186
20-24	0.1	1 385	0.1	4.7	1 385	...	...
25-29	0.5	1 336	0.5	8.3	1 336	...	...
30-34	0.6	1 333	0.6	7.0	1 333	...	...
35-39	0.3	1 291	0.3	6.8	1 291	...	...
40-44	0.5	1 192	0.5	6.2	1 192	...	...
45-49	1.0	1 039	1.0	7.9	1 039	...	...
Education							
None	2.4	293	2.6	14.9	269	(13.2)	24
Primary	0.9	437	1.0	17.7	375	4.6	62
Basic (lower secondary)	0.5	1 655	0.6	13.9	1 237	3.1	417
Upper secondary	0.6	2 514	0.7	6.5	1 963	4.7	550
Vocational	0.1	878	0.0	5.0	799	8.1	79
College, university	0.2	2 986	0.2	2.3	2 932	(10.5)	54
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.8	1 554	0.9	11.5	1 392	10.1	162
Second	0.6	1 681	0.7	8.5	1 446	3.6	236
Middle	0.7	1 790	0.8	6.9	1 533	4.3	257
Fourth	0.2	1 831	0.2	4.3	1 561	2.9	270
Richest	0.0	1 906	0.0	3.5	1 644	5.1	261
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	0.5	7 118	0.5	7.2	6 192	5.3	926
Other	0.3	1 631	0.3	4.7	1 371	2.9	260
Religion of household head**							
No religion	0.4	3 656	0.4	7.2	3 195	5.0	461
Buddhist	0.5	4 470	0.6	6.8	3 843	4.4	627
Other	0.3	605	0.2	3.2	509	7.1	95
Total	0.4	8 762	0.5	6.8	7 576	4.8	1 186

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

** Thirty three, twenty nine and four unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

Table CP.5M: Early marriage among men

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men aged 20-54 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of men aged 15-19 years currently married or in union, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-59 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-54 years	Percentage of men 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Region							
Western	0.0	542	0.0	0.6	453	0.0	88
Khangai	0.4	839	0.4	1.2	728	0.0	110
Central	0.7	710	0.8	3.0	619	2.1	91
Eastern	0.1	307	0.2	2.3	265	0.0	42
Ulaanbaatar	0.2	1 628	0.2	2.5	1 340	1.3	289
Area							
Urban	0.3	2 443	0.3	2.2	2 026	1.1	417
Rural	0.3	1 582	0.3	1.9	1 379	0.5	203
Location							
Capital city	0.2	1 628	0.2	2.5	1 340	1.3	289
Aimag center	0.5	815	0.6	1.6	686	0.8	129
Soum center	0.0	660	0.0	2.0	571	1.1	89
Rural	0.5	922	0.5	1.8	808	0.0	113
Age							
15-19	0.0	620	...	...	...	0.9	620
20-24	0.2	585	0.2	1.6	585	...	...
25-29	0.3	507	0.3	1.9	507	...	...
30-34	0.5	585	0.5	2.3	585	...	...
35-39	0.4	502	0.4	2.8	502	...	...
40-44	0.0	460	0.0	2.1	460	...	...
45-49	0.1	451	0.1	1.5	451	...	...
50-54	0.8	314	0.8	1.9	314	...	...
Education							
None	1.5	234	1.6	3.0	216	(*)	18
Primary	0.3	380	0.3	2.7	343	(0.0)	37
Basic (lower secondary)	0.1	1 055	0.1	1.3	798	0.0	257
Upper secondary	0.5	1 034	0.6	2.0	799	1.6	234
Vocational	0.0	417	0.0	2.2	363	3.6	54
College, university	0.1	906	0.1	2.1	886	(*)	20
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.4	827	0.5	1.6	726	0.0	101
Second	0.4	742	0.5	2.0	620	0.0	122
Middle	0.4	785	0.4	2.1	663	2.4	122
Fourth	0.2	846	0.3	2.5	718	0.8	128
Richest	0.0	825	0.0	2.0	678	1.3	147
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	0.3	3 238	0.4	2.3	2 766	0.8	472
Other	0.1	780	0.1	1.1	633	1.3	148
Religion of household head**							
No religion	0.4	1 773	0.5	2.1	1 518	0.4	255
Buddhist	0.1	1 961	0.1	1.8	1 660	0.6	301
Other	0.3	273	0.3	4.1	214	3.2	58
Total	0.3	4 025	0.3	2.0	3 405	0.9	620

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

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

Table CP.6: Trends in early marriage among women

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years
	15-19	0.1	804	0.3	382	0.2	1 186	...
20-24	0.1	992	4.1	992	0.0	393	6.0	393	0.1	1 385	4.7	1 385
25-29	0.2	828	6.4	828	1.0	509	11.4	509	0.5	1 336	8.3	1 336
30-34	0.7	814	5.0	814	0.5	519	10.3	519	0.6	1 333	7.0	1 333
35-39	0.0	765	5.0	765	0.9	525	9.5	525	0.3	1 291	6.8	1 291
40-44	0.5	728	5.1	728	0.5	464	8.0	464	0.5	1 192	6.2	1 192
45-49	0.9	657	6.0	657	1.2	382	11.2	382	1.0	1 039	7.9	1 039
Total	0.3	5 587	5.2	4 783	0.6	3 175	9.5	2 793	0.4	8 762	6.8	7 576

Table CP.6M: Trends in early marriage among men

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men aged 15-54 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men aged 20-54 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men aged 15-54 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men aged 20-54 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men aged 15-54 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men aged 20-54 years
	15-19	0.0	417	0.0	203	0.0	620	...
20-24	0.0	399	1.2	399	0.6	186	2.6	186	0.2	585	1.6	585
25-29	0.6	295	1.9	295	0.0	212	1.9	212	0.3	507	1.9	507
30-34	0.6	336	2.2	336	0.4	250	2.6	250	0.5	585	2.3	585
35-39	0.0	278	2.3	278	1.0	224	3.5	224	0.4	502	2.8	502
40-44	0.0	270	3.3	270	0.0	190	0.5	190	0.0	460	2.1	460
45-49	0.2	268	2.1	268	0.0	183	0.7	183	0.1	451	1.5	451
50-54	1.4	180	2.9	180	0.0	134	0.5	134	0.8	314	1.9	314
Total	0.3	2 443	2.2	2 026	0.3	1 582	1.9	1 379	0.3	4 025	2.0	3 405

Table CP.7: Spousal age difference among women

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union aged 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married/in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women aged 20-24 years currently married/in union	
	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Total		
Western	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	19.5	67.7	11.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	63
Khangai	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	16.0	62.9	17.5	2.9	0.7	100.0	144
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	23.7	57.6	14.8	3.9	0.0	100.0	116
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	15.8	68.7	14.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	45
Ulaanbaatar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	33.3	56.7	9.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	250
Area													
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	32	32.0	57.9	8.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	371
Rural	(3.8)	(46.8)	(39.2)	(10.2)	100.0	25	14.0	63.9	19.5	2.1	0.4	100.0	247
Location													
Capital city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	33.3	56.7	9.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	250
Aimag center	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	29.2	60.4	6.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	121
Soum center	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	16.9	64.0	13.7	4.3	1.1	100.0	98
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	12.1	63.9	23.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	149
Age													
15-19	7.1	55.2	29.2	8.5	100.0	57	24.8	60.3	12.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	618
20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(8.6)	(39.5)	(44.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(9.5)	(67.9)	(19.4)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Basic (lower secondary)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	15.9	60.9	20.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	65
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26	21.8	60.9	14.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	198
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(33.8)	(48.5)	(15.6)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	35
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	31.7	62.3	5.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	260
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	8.2	65.2	23.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	138
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	23.5	60.4	13.7	1.6	0.8	100.0	133
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	26.3	62.8	7.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	141
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	40.2	50.2	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	30.7	60.9	6.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	96
Ethnicity of household head*													
Khalkh	(8.1)	(51.4)	(32.5)	(7.9)	100.0	49	25.4	60.0	12.4	1.9	0.2	100.0	519
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	22.2	60.6	15.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	97
Religion of household head**													
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	24.5	57.8	15.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	311
Buddhist	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27	24.8	62.2	10.5	2.1	0.4	100.0	272
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(26.6)	(67.7)	(3.4)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Total	7.1	55.2	29.2	8.5	100.0	57	24.8	60.3	12.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	618

* Unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head", no for 15-19 years and three for 20-24 years women who married or in union, not shown.

** Unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head", no for 15-19 years and five for 20-24 years women who married or in union, not shown.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.10a² MICS indicator 8.10b

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

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Mongolia, 2010

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:										Number of women aged 15-49 years
If she goes out to see friends or relatives without telling him (1)	If she neglects the children (2)	If she argues with him (3)	If she refuses to have sex with him (4)	If she burns the food (5)	If she spends big amount of money without a permission from him (6)	For any of these reasons - (1) thru (5) ¹	For any of these reasons - (1) thru (6)			
Region										
Western	4.8	15.5	3.7	3.2	3.7	8.9	18.4	20.2	1 158	
Khangai	2.8	13.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	4.5	14.4	15.1	1 766	
Central	2.3	11.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	4.1	13.1	14.6	1 510	
Eastern	2.0	8.9	1.8	0.5	0.2	1.9	10.8	11.4	629	
Ulaanbaatar	0.4	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	4.1	4.5	3 699	
Area										
Urban	1.1	5.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.8	6.3	7.0	5 587	
Rural	3.4	14.5	2.6	1.7	2.0	6.0	16.7	17.9	3 175	
Location										
Capital city	0.4	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	4.1	4.5	3 699	
Aimag center	2.4	9.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	3.6	10.7	11.8	1 888	
Soum center	2.5	13.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	4.9	15.8	16.7	1 484	
Rural	4.1	15.2	3.2	1.8	2.0	6.9	17.6	19.0	1 691	
Age										
15-19	1.9	11.6	2.4	0.3	0.9	3.9	13.5	13.9	1 186	
20-24	1.0	7.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.3	7.9	8.6	1 385	
25-29	2.3	8.5	1.8	0.8	0.7	3.9	10.2	11.1	1 336	
30-34	2.6	8.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	3.8	10.2	11.4	1 333	
35-39	1.3	8.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.8	9.7	10.3	1 291	
40-44	2.3	8.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	3.3	9.9	10.9	1 192	
45-49	2.0	7.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	3.1	9.4	10.5	1 039	
Marital/Union status										
Currently married/in union	2.2	8.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	3.5	10.3	11.1	5 603	
Widowed	1.1	6.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	3.8	7.3	9.9	265	
Divorced	1.5	6.9	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	8.4	9.4	376	
Separated	1.9	5.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	7.4	8.2	247	
Never married/in union	1.3	9.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	3.2	10.5	11.1	2 270	
Education										
None	5.0	14.8	5.9	2.9	2.6	8.3	18.3	19.6	293	
Primary	5.1	13.6	4.0	2.9	3.5	8.0	15.6	17.5	437	
Basic (lower secondary)	3.4	13.5	2.7	1.7	1.9	5.3	15.9	16.8	1 655	

Upper secondary	1.4	9.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	3.4	10.7	11.5	2 514
Vocational	2.8	9.0	2.2	1.1	1.0	2.7	11.3	12.1	878
College, university	0.5	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	4.4	5.0	2 986
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	4.5	15.3	3.8	2.3	2.6	7.4	18.1	19.4	1 554
Second	3.0	11.3	1.7	1.1	1.4	4.7	13.3	14.5	1 681
Middle	1.7	8.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	2.4	9.8	10.3	1 790
Fourth	0.6	5.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.1	6.3	7.3	1 831
Richest	0.3	3.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	4.6	5.0	1 906
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	1.8	8.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.9	9.5	10.2	7 118
Khazakh	4.5	18.1	2.8	3.7	5.1	10.3	20.6	23.6	288
Other	2.2	9.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	4.0	11.0	11.9	1 342
Religion of household head**									
No religion	2.2	9.7	1.8	1.1	0.9	3.7	11.0	11.9	3 656
Buddhist	1.5	7.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	2.7	8.9	9.6	4 470
Muslim	5.6	19.3	3.0	4.3	5.4	12.1	22.2	26.2	218
Other	1.4	5.7	2.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	7.7	7.9	387
Total	1.9	8.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	3.3	10.1	10.9	8 762

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

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

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Mongolia, 2010

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:									
Region	If she goes out to see friends or relatives without telling him (1)	If she neglects the children (2)	If she argues with him (3)	If she refuses to have sex with him (4)	If she burns the food (5)	If she spends big amount of money without a permission from him (6)	For any of these reasons - (1) thru (5) ¹	For any of these reasons - (1) thru (6)	Number of men aged 15-54 years
Area									
Western	3.7	13.9	7.0	3.0	2.6	6.1	18.7	19.7	542
Khangai	2.0	6.0	4.2	1.3	1.1	3.2	8.4	8.7	839
Central	1.9	5.7	2.4	0.6	0.3	4.3	8.9	10.6	710
Eastern	3.3	8.5	3.6	2.5	0.8	7.3	12.2	14.6	307
Ulaanbaatar	1.4	3.6	2.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	5.1	6.0	1 628
Location									
Urban	1.7	4.3	2.5	0.6	0.1	2.9	6.3	7.3	2 443
Rural	2.7	9.2	4.7	2.0	1.6	5.3	12.7	13.9	1 582
Capital city									
Capital city	1.4	3.6	2.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	5.1	6.0	1 628
Aimag center									
Aimag center	2.3	5.8	3.4	1.0	0.4	3.5	8.7	9.8	815
Soum center									
Soum center	3.1	9.3	5.4	2.2	1.8	5.8	13.1	14.2	660
Rural									
Rural	2.3	9.1	4.2	1.8	1.4	5.0	12.4	13.7	922
Age									
15-19	1.8	6.5	2.6	0.7	0.9	5.3	8.6	10.3	620
20-24	1.2	5.1	2.3	1.4	0.6	3.9	7.0	8.3	585
25-29	3.3	7.5	4.1	1.4	0.7	3.8	10.9	11.7	507
30-34	2.5	6.8	3.2	0.8	0.7	3.8	9.8	10.8	585
35-39	2.1	7.2	4.6	1.6	0.6	4.5	9.9	11.1	502
40-44	2.0	6.2	6.2	1.6	0.6	3.2	10.0	10.5	460
45-49	2.4	5.4	2.4	1.0	1.2	3.1	7.3	7.8	451
50-54	0.8	4.6	1.3	0.1	0.2	2.4	6.0	7.4	314
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	1.8	5.9	3.1	1.1	0.7	3.1	8.4	9.1	2 616
Widowed	(3.1)	(1.4)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(4.4)	29
Divorced	6.8	12.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	9.9	16.6	20.5	76
Separated	4.0	9.1	6.3	0.5	0.9	5.9	14.0	16.1	81
Never married/in union	2.2	6.5	3.1	1.3	0.7	5.0	9.0	10.6	1 223
Education									
None	3.7	11.4	7.1	2.6	1.7	7.8	16.2	17.3	234
Primary	2.7	10.8	3.1	2.1	1.6	4.6	12.0	13.3	380

Basic (lower secondary)	2.4	7.1	3.6	1.2	0.8	4.5	9.9	10.9	1 055
Upper secondary	1.8	4.8	2.9	1.1	0.7	3.7	7.9	9.4	1 034
Vocational	2.1	7.4	4.2	1.1	0.5	5.1	9.6	11.2	417
College, university	1.3	3.1	2.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	5.0	5.3	906
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	2.7	10.3	4.6	2.0	1.8	5.5	12.9	14.4	827
Second	3.1	9.2	4.9	1.3	0.8	6.0	12.3	13.6	742
Middle	1.8	4.8	3.6	1.2	0.4	3.2	8.2	8.8	785
Fourth	1.1	4.2	2.5	0.8	0.4	2.5	5.8	6.8	846
Richest	1.7	3.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	2.4	5.3	6.1	825
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	2.1	5.8	3.3	1.0	0.7	3.9	8.2	9.4	3 238
Khazakh	4.3	11.3	4.2	2.2	1.0	3.5	15.0	15.2	154
Other	1.5	7.5	3.4	1.3	0.9	4.1	10.4	11.0	626
Religion of household head**									
No religion	2.1	6.4	3.0	1.1	0.4	4.5	8.9	10.5	1 773
Buddhist	2.1	6.0	3.8	1.1	1.0	3.4	8.6	9.3	1 961
Muslim	4.2	10.7	4.3	2.2	1.3	3.7	14.2	14.2	119
Other	0.0	4.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	3.5	6.0	6.3	154
Total	2.1	6.2	3.3	1.1	0.7	3.9	8.8	9.9	4 025

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

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

Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Mongolia, 2010

	Living with both parents		Living with neither parent			Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children aged 0-17 years
	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Sex														
Male	74.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	5.0	4.9	10.7	4.9	1.5	0.9	100.0	6.0	6.9	6 507
Female	75.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	4.8	4.5	11.2	4.5	0.8	0.6	100.0	6.0	6.3	6 150
Region														
Western	84.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	0.5	1.0	100.0	3.7	6.7	2 167
Khangai	79.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	3.7	5.4	4.7	5.4	1.4	1.4	100.0	4.7	7.9	2 807
Central	71.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	6.3	4.6	13.7	4.6	1.4	0.3	100.0	7.3	5.9	2 367
Eastern	73.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	6.7	5.6	10.6	5.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	8.2	7.5	998
Ulaanbaatar	69.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	5.5	4.1	15.5	4.1	1.6	0.5	100.0	6.9	6.0	4 318
Area														
Urban	70.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	5.8	4.9	13.9	4.9	1.4	0.6	100.0	7.0	6.8	7 198
Rural	80.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.7	4.4	7.0	4.4	0.8	1.0	100.0	4.8	6.5	5 459
Location														
Capital city	69.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	5.5	4.1	15.5	4.1	1.6	0.5	100.0	6.9	6.0	4 318
Aimag center	71.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	6.1	6.2	11.6	6.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	7.2	8.0	2 880
Soum center	75.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.4	4.6	9.9	4.6	0.9	0.9	100.0	6.7	6.8	2 563
Rural	85.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	0.8	1.1	100.0	3.0	6.1	2 896
Age														
0-4	82.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	1.6	11.4	1.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	3.5	2.0	4 070
5-9	75.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	6.0	3.2	11.0	3.2	1.3	0.6	100.0	7.0	4.9	3 234
10-14	71.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	5.2	6.9	10.7	6.9	1.4	1.0	100.0	7.2	10.0	3 531
15-17	65.9	0.2	0.7	0.8	6.1	10.0	10.4	10.0	1.9	1.9	100.0	7.8	13.5	1 822
Education of household head*														
None	74.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	4.5	6.0	9.3	6.0	0.9	2.2	100.0	5.9	9.6	859
Primary	71.9	0.4	1.3	0.5	6.8	4.7	10.1	4.7	0.6	1.5	100.0	9.1	8.5	1 520
Basic (lower secondary)	82.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.0	3.2	8.1	3.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	3.4	4.4	3 196
Upper secondary	75.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	3.6	5.6	11.1	5.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	4.8	7.3	2 772
Vocational	70.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	5.7	6.7	12.6	6.7	1.5	0.6	100.0	6.9	8.6	1 474
College, university	70.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	7.0	4.0	14.0	4.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	8.2	5.6	2 795
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	83.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.1	3.9	6.1	3.9	0.7	1.3	100.0	2.9	6.0	2 736
Second	71.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	4.6	6.3	13.0	6.3	0.8	0.6	100.0	5.8	8.2	2 773
Middle	71.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	5.1	5.5	12.5	5.5	1.2	1.1	100.0	6.3	7.8	2 491
Fourth	76.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	6.2	3.6	9.9	3.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	7.4	5.4	2 435
Richest	70.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	7.2	3.9	13.8	3.9	2.0	0.3	100.0	8.3	5.3	2 221
Ethnicity of household head**														
Khaikh	73.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	4.9	4.8	11.7	4.8	1.3	0.8	100.0	6.1	6.7	9 977
Khazakh	85.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	4.1	6.3	1.8	6.3	0.4	1.2	100.0	5.0	8.4	550
Other	77.8	0.1	0.5	0.6	5.0	3.9	9.6	3.9	0.8	0.6	100.0	6.2	5.6	2 113
Religion of household head***														
No religion	77.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.1	3.3	11.1	3.3	1.2	0.8	100.0	5.0	4.9	5 448
Buddhist	73.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	5.4	6.9	11.1	6.9	1.2	1.4	100.0	6.7	7.6	6 261
Muslim	84.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.7	6.9	1.9	6.9	0.5	0.8	100.0	4.9	9.5	421
Other	64.9	0.6	1.2	0.5	6.9	7.4	15.9	7.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	9.3	10.0	482
Total	75.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	4.9	4.7	11.0	4.7	1.2	0.8	100.0	6.0	6.6	12 657

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.17

² MICS indicator 9.18

Table CP.13: School attendance of orphans and non-orphans
School attendance of children aged 10-14 years by orphanhood, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of children whose mother and father have died (orphans)	Percentage of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent (non-orphans)	Number of children aged 10-14 years	Percentage of children who are orphans and are attending school ¹	Number of orphan children aged 10-14 years	Percentage of children who are non-orphans and are attending school ²	Number of non-orphan children aged 10-14 years	Orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio
Sex								
Male	0.5	82.7	1 827	(*)	10	97.6	1 511	(*)
Female	0.9	84.2	1 704	(*)	15	98.9	1 436	(*)
Region								
Western	0.7	87.6	653	(*)	5	98.1	572	(*)
Khangai	0.4	84.1	820	(*)	3	97.3	690	(*)
Central	0.2	82.3	696	(*)	1	98.0	572	(*)
Eastern	0.4	79.5	295	(*)	1	97.9	234	(*)
Ulaanbaatar	1.3	82.3	1 068	(*)	14	99.3	879	(*)
Area								
Urban	1.1	81.9	1 913	(*)	21	99.2	1 567	(*)
Rural	0.3	85.2	1 618	(*)	5	97.1	1 379	(*)
Location								
Capital city	1.3	82.3	1 068	(*)	14	99.3	879	(*)
Aimag center	0.8	81.6	844	(*)	6	99.1	689	(*)
Soum center	0.3	83.0	825	(*)	3	98.6	685	(*)
Rural	0.2	87.5	793	(*)	2	95.7	694	(*)
Education of household head³								
None	2.0	74.0	200	(*)	4	95.1	148	(*)
Primary	0.7	73.4	365	(*)	3	97.6	268	(*)
Basic (lower secondary)	0.1	91.1	966	(*)	1	97.4	880	(*)
Upper secondary	1.0	83.8	791	(*)	8	99.0	663	(*)
Vocational	1.2	82.6	466	(*)	6	98.7	385	(*)
College, university	0.5	81.0	735	(*)	4	99.5	595	(*)
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	0.3	86.9	724	(*)	2	95.1	629	(*)
Second	0.5	82.6	842	(*)	4	97.8	696	(*)
Middle	0.8	81.1	724	(*)	5	99.3	588	(*)
Fourth	0.7	84.9	666	(*)	5	99.6	565	(*)
Richest	1.6	81.6	575	(*)	9	99.9	469	(*)
Ethnicity of household head⁴								
Khalkh	0.7	83.2	2 768	(*)	19	98.5	2 304	(*)
Khazakh	0.9	84.3	161	(*)	1	99.5	136	(*)
Other	0.8	84.3	597	(*)	5	96.8	503	(*)
Religion of household head⁵								
No religion	0.7	86.4	1 471	(*)	10	98.0	1 271	(*)
Buddhist	0.7	81.6	1 821	(*)	14	98.4	1 486	(*)
Muslim	1.1	84.8	125	(*)	1	98.6	106	(*)
Other	0.0	71.4	104	.	.	98.8	74	.
Total	0.7	83.4	3 531	(100.0)	25	98.2	2 947	(1.02)

* Unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education", ten for children aged 10-14 years, no for orphan children aged 10-14 years and ten for non-orphan children aged 10-14 years, not shown.

** Unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head", five for children aged 10-14 years, no for orphan children aged 10-14 years and three for non-orphan children aged 10-14 years, not shown.

*** Unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head", eleven for children aged 10-14 years, no for orphan children aged 10-14 years and ten for non-orphan children aged 10-14 years, not shown.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.19; MDG indicator 6.4

² MICS indicator 9.20; MDG indicator 6.4

CHAPTER XII

HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR



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XII

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV, AIDS

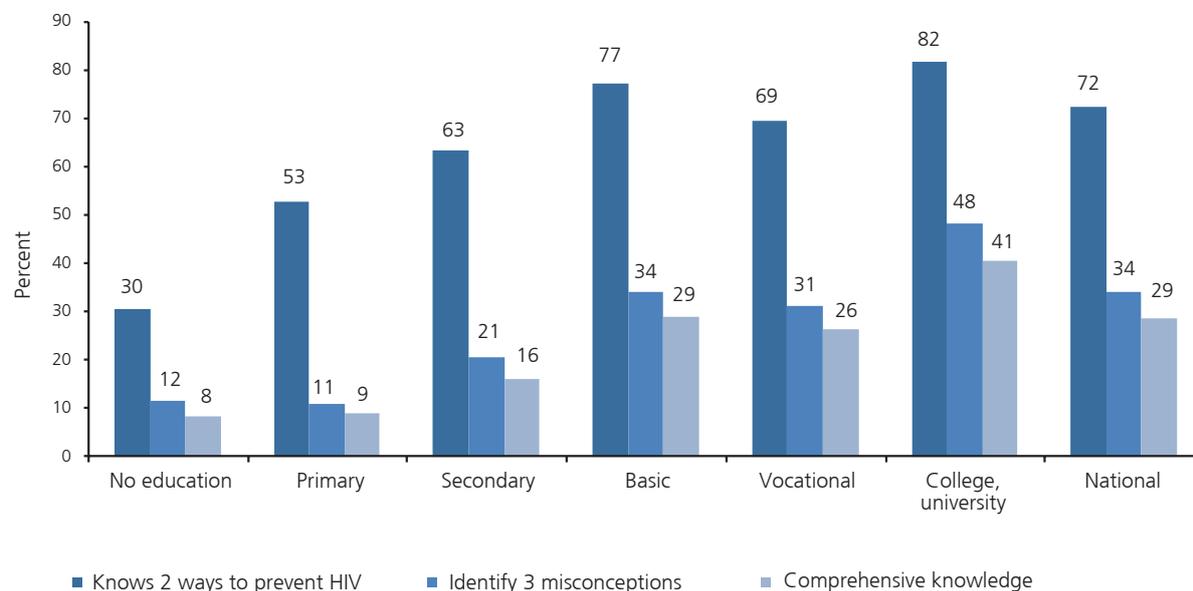
One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV, AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percent of young women and men who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In Mongolia MICS 2010, all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of the two main ways of HIV prevention – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time. The results for women and men are presented respectively in Table HA.1 and HA.1M. 93 percent of women and 88 percent of men have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women and men who know both ways of preventing HIV transmission drops respectively to 72 percent and 71 percent. 78 percent of women know of having only one faithful uninfected sex partner, 81 percent know of using a condom every time. These indicators are 79 percent for women and 73 percent for men, respectively. While 78 percent of women and men in urban areas know both ways of HIV prevention, this knowledge is at 63 percent among women and 61 percent among men in rural areas. Also, knowing both ways of HIV prevention is lowest among women and men in Western region (63 percent for women and 60 percent for men). By education and household wealth, as a woman and man is more educated or more wealthy, their knowledge about HIV prevention increases.

Tables HA.1 and HA.1M also shows the percentage of women and men who know a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in the country, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing foods with person with AIDS. Similar to the level of knowledge on ways of HIV transmission, women have better knowledge (34 percent) than men in terms of rejecting the two most common misconceptions and knowing a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus (30 percent). 46 (40) percent of women (men) reject that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 65 (60) percent of women (men) reject that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing foods with person with AIDS, while 79 (73) percent of women (men) know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus. The women and men in Western and Eastern regions, in rural areas and who are older, less educated (Figure HA.1) or less wealthy have lowest level of

knowledge in terms of rejecting the two most common misconceptions and knowing a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus.

Figure HA.1: Percentage of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Mongolia, 2010



Women and men who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include women and men who know of the both ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), reject the two most common misconceptions, and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus. Tables HA.1 and HA.1M also present the percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge. In Mongolia, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low; only 29 percent of women aged 15-49 and 26 percent of men aged 15-54 were found to have comprehensive knowledge. Particularly, the indicator is very low among women and men in rural areas (18 percent and 14 percent, respectively), in Western and Eastern regions (17-19 percent and 15-17 percent, respectively), with no, primary, or lower secondary education (8-16 percent and 5-16 percent, respectively, Figure HA.1), or from poorest households (13 percent and 10 percent, respectively).

The results for women and men aged 15-24 on knowing the both ways of HIV prevention, rejecting the two most common misconceptions, and knowing a healthy looking person can have the AIDS, and having comprehensive knowledge are separately in Tables HA.2 and HA.2M. Although the level of knowledge among young women and men (for instance, comprehensive knowledge – 32 percent and 29 percent) is higher than the level of knowledge among women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54, more or less similar pattern as described above is observed for young women and men in terms of differences by background characteristics.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women and her partner to seek HIV testing when women are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54 concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented respectively in Tables HA.3 and HA.3M. 79

percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child while 68 percent of men have this knowledge, which is lower than women. The percentage of women (men) who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 40 (25), while 13 (21) percent of women (men) did not know any specific way. The most common way of mother-to-child transmission known by women and men is that during pregnancy (respectively, 72 percent and 59 percent), the next is that during delivery (respectively, 62 percent and 50 percent), and the least common is that through breastfeeding (respectively, 51 percent and 35 percent).

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV, AIDS

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret.

Tables HA.4 and HA.4M presents the attitudes of women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54 toward people living with HIV, AIDS. In Mongolia, 97 percent of women and men who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one discriminatory statement. The most common discriminative attitude is not buying fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive (only 19 percent of women and 25 percent of men reported to buy fresh vegetables). The tables suggest that stigma and discrimination toward people living with HIV is quite prevalent in Mongolia; only 4 percent of women aged 15-49 and 5 percent of men aged 15-54 express accepting attitudes on all four questions. No very strong differentials of accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV, AIDS by urban-rural, regions, ages, education, and household wealth is observed.

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counseling and Testing during Antenatal Care

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

Questions related to knowledge among women and men of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Tables HA.5 and HA.5M. The percentage of women aged 15-49 who know of a facility for HIV testing is 70 percent while it is 62 percent for men aged 15-54. In the 12 months preceding the survey, one out of every 5 women and one out of every 8 men have been tested. The percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and told the results is 19 percent among women and 12 percent among men. As addition to the standard questions, a question on counselling is added for this survey. As a result, only 3 percent of women aged 15-49 and 4 percent of men aged 15-54 have been tested in the last 12 months and told the results and received counselling. As shown in the tables, the women and men in rural areas, Western and Khangai regions, and who are older, less educated or from less wealthy households are more disadvantaged in terms of knowing a place to get tested for HIV, being tested, told results, and being counselled.

Tables HA.6 and HA.6M present the same results for sexually active young women and men. The proportion of young women and men who have been tested, have been told the result and been counselled provides a measure of the effectiveness of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing among young people. This is important to know, because young people may feel that there are barriers to accessing services related to sensitive issues, such as sexual health. In the 12 months preceding the survey, 46 percent of women and 57 percent of men aged 15-24 had sex, which is defined as sexually active. Of these women (men), 81 (72) percent know a place to get tested, 33 (22) percent have been tested in the last 12 months, 31 (21) percent have been tested and told the results in the last 12 months, and 3 (9) percent have been tested and told results and received counselling in the last 12 months.

Among women who had given a birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percent who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7. Of women who had given a birth within the last 2 years, 40 percent received HIV counselling and 61 percent have been tested and told the results during antenatal care. In rural areas, the percentage of women who have been tested and told results during antenatal care is 45 percent while it is 71 in urban areas. Although there is no significant difference in the percentage of women who received HIV counselling by regions and household wealth, regional and socio-economical differences are present for the percentage of women who have been tested and told the results. For instance, the percentage of being tested and told the results is lowest among women in Western region (40 percent) and highest among women in Ulaanbaatar (76 percent). 39 percent of women from poorest households have been tested and told the results while this indicator is 61-70 percent among women from other households. As woman is more educated, the percentage of being tested and told the results increases.

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries over half of new HIV infections are among young people 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections. A module of questions was administered to women and men aged 15-24 to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, and sex with a non-marital or non-cohabitating partner, and failure to use a condom.

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among young women and men is presented in Tables HA.8 and HA.8M. Of women and men aged 15-24 covered by the survey, 3 percent of men and less than 1 percent of women had sex before age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey 2 percent of women of this age group had sex with 10 or more years older men (very few men aged 15-24 had sex with 10 or more years older women). Sex before age 15 among men does not differ much by areas, age groups, education, and household wealth, but by regions (Sex before age 15 women is very small, so that no comparison is made). The men in Central region are more likely to have sex before age 15 (5 percent) compared to other men. The percentage of women who had sex with 10 or more years older men is highest among women in Central region (5 percent), in rural areas (3 percent), with no or vocational education (7 percent), or from poorest households (4 percent).

Sexual behaviour and condom use during sex with more than one partner was assessed in all women aged 15-49 (all men aged 15-54) and separately for women aged 15-24 (men aged 15-24) who had sex with such a partner in the previous year and the results are shown respectively in Tables HA.9 (HA.9M) and HA.10 (HA.10M). Of women aged 15-49 (men aged 15-54), 1 percent of women and 8 percent of men reported having sex with more than one partner. Of those women (men), 44 percent (47 percent) reported using a condom was used at last sex. As for women and men aged 15-24, 1 percent of women and 13 percent of men had sex with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. The condom use among men who had sex with more than one partner is at 69 percent (due to very small number of women who had sex with more than one partner, condom use among them is not significant). Figure HA.2 shows that the young men in urban areas are more likely to have sex and more exposed to high risky sex (61 percent and 14 percent, respectively) compared to young men in rural areas (49 percent and 10 percent). However, the condom use during higher risk sex is at similar level among urban and rural young men.

Figure HA.2: Sexual behaviour that increases risk of HIV infection, Mongolia, 2010

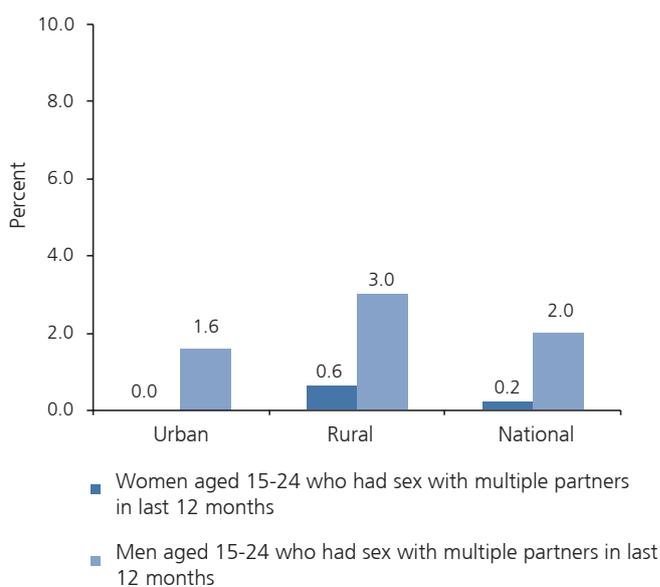


Table HA.11 (HA.11M) presents the percentage of women (men) aged 15-24 who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner,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

Among women and men aged 15-24 who are sexually active, 43 percent of women and 74 percent of men had sex with non-marital or non-cohabiting partner. Of these women (men), 54 (75) percent of women (men) reported using a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner. While having non-marital or non-cohabiting sex is about 51 (76) percent among young women (men) in urban areas, it is 24 (67) percent among young women (men) in rural areas. As a household gets wealthier, exposure to non-marital or non-cohabiting sex increases among young women but not among young men.

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

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Having only one faithful/uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Mosquito bites			Sharing food with someone with AIDS				
Area										
Urban	97.0	85.9	77.5	62.8	64.8	51.7	76.0	40.9	34.4	5 587
Rural	84.7	72.1	63.5	67.3	69.7	37.4	46.1	22.4	18.0	3 175
Location										
Capital city	98.4	88.0	80.0	67.3	87.2	53.9	80.9	43.8	37.1	3 699
Almag center	94.2	81.7	72.6	70.1	80.6	47.3	66.4	29.3	23.7	1 888
Soum center	90.6	77.3	67.5	65.8	76.2	42.8	54.4	27.4	21.8	1 484
Rural	79.6	67.6	60.0	80.0	64.0	32.7	38.9	18.0	14.7	1 691
Age										
15-24	92.1	79.6	69.4	62.8	78.1	50.4	71.6	38.2	31.6	2 571
25-29	81.1	81.6	74.9	67.3	79.3	47.0	68.4	35.2	29.8	1 336
30-39	93.8	82.8	74.8	70.1	80.6	46.2	64.4	33.3	27.5	2 624
40-49	91.9	77.8	71.7	65.8	79.6	42.0	56.8	30.1	25.3	2 231
Marital/Union status										
Ever married/in union	93.2	81.8	74.2	67.4	80.2	44.9	63.4	32.7	27.3	6 492
Never married/in union	90.9	72.5	67.4	62.8	77.4	51.1	70.4	38.5	32.0	2 270
Education										
None	52.0	33.0	30.5	30.5	37.2	23.1	22.4	11.6	8.3	293
Primary	74.2	57.3	52.6	52.6	56.5	26.2	29.6	10.9	9.0	437
Basic (lower secondary)	85.6	68.7	63.2	68.4	68.4	35.6	44.9	20.6	16.1	1 655
Upper secondary	95.7	82.9	77.2	77.2	81.4	47.3	68.2	34.0	28.8	2 514
Vocational	95.6	76.4	69.3	69.3	80.2	46.2	62.8	31.3	26.4	878
College, university	99.6	88.0	81.5	81.5	91.3	57.2	84.0	48.3	40.6	2 986
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	77.8	62.2	57.5	57.5	62.0	30.7	35.1	15.9	12.7	1 554
Second	89.4	74.8	69.2	69.2	75.6	40.6	54.3	27.5	23.8	1 681
Middle	96.2	80.4	73.8	73.8	81.2	47.5	68.7	32.9	27.2	1 790
Fourth	97.9	84.5	78.6	78.6	85.1	52.4	77.7	41.2	33.9	1 831
Richest	98.9	86.9	87.7	80.3	90.0	57.9	83.9	49.4	41.6	1 906
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh	94.5	80.4	74.5	74.5	81.6	47.9	67.9	35.7	29.8	7 118
Khazakh	64.6	48.9	40.3	40.3	45.5	29.5	28.8	13.4	9.2	288
Other	88.8	74.1	68.8	68.8	75.3	42.9	58.6	30.7	25.7	1 342
Religion of household head**										
No religion	92.3	78.3	72.6	72.6	79.0	43.6	64.0	32.3	26.9	3 656
Buddhist	93.9	79.6	73.8	73.8	81.2	49.2	67.4	36.2	30.2	4 470
Muslim	66.0	46.8	36.3	36.3	45.3	29.6	29.9	14.3	8.8	218
Other	96.1	84.7	76.1	76.1	83.4	53.4	72.2	40.9	35.8	387
Total	92.6	78.4	72.4	72.4	79.4	46.5	65.2	34.2	28.5	8 762

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

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

MICS Indicator 9.1

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

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men aged 15-54 years
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Mosquito bites			Sharing food with someone with AIDS				
Western	81.1	64.5	71.6	59.8	61.3	28.0	40.4	16.7	14.7	542	
Khangai	78.9	68.5	69.7	63.7	62.3	33.3	46.8	21.1	19.2	839	
Central	93.9	76.9	80.1	69.8	79.3	36.9	58.0	24.3	19.8	710	
Eastern	82.9	72.2	74.5	66.3	63.4	30.9	49.9	18.8	16.9	307	
Ulaanbaatar	94.1	84.2	87.0	80.3	81.4	50.1	76.1	42.7	38.5	1 628	
Area	92.9	82.4	85.0	78.0	80.1	46.7	71.8	38.1	34.0	2 443	
Urban	81.2	66.3	70.1	60.7	61.9	29.2	41.8	16.5	14.5	1 582	
Location											
Capital city	94.1	84.2	87.0	80.3	81.4	50.1	76.1	42.7	38.5	1 628	
Aimag center	90.5	78.9	81.1	73.3	77.5	40.1	63.2	29.1	25.1	815	
Soum center	86.9	70.6	76.0	66.0	68.6	32.5	49.9	20.8	18.2	660	
Rural	77.1	63.2	65.8	56.9	57.2	26.8	35.9	13.4	11.8	922	
Age											
15-24	85.8	72.4	78.1	69.3	70.5	44.3	67.1	34.0	29.3	1 205	
25-29	89.7	76.3	80.8	72.6	74.2	45.2	62.6	33.5	30.6	507	
30-39	89.8	79.1	80.2	73.1	74.6	38.9	61.0	30.0	27.6	1 087	
40-49	89.8	77.9	79.4	71.3	74.1	33.3	50.9	22.5	19.3	911	
50-54	86.0	74.4	75.9	69.2	71.1	36.4	51.2	26.0	23.8	314	
Marital/Union status											
Ever married/in union	89.9	78.9	80.8	73.4	75.1	38.3	58.0	28.6	26.0	2 802	
Never married/in union	84.6	69.7	75.3	66.0	67.9	43.3	64.6	32.0	27.0	1 223	
Education											
None	61.5	42.1	48.9	36.2	39.6	16.5	22.1	5.5	4.8	234	
Primary	74.5	59.7	62.3	53.7	53.1	20.7	33.0	9.8	8.2	380	
Basic (lower secondary)	82.6	69.3	73.5	64.5	65.0	29.6	48.4	19.0	16.4	1 055	
Upper secondary	94.4	82.2	86.4	78.3	79.7	45.2	69.8	34.9	31.3	1 034	
Vocational	92.3	79.4	82.7	74.8	78.3	41.7	59.3	29.3	26.0	417	
College, university	98.8	91.2	90.7	85.6	89.0	58.8	83.8	50.7	45.5	906	
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	75.3	60.8	62.4	53.6	54.6	25.9	30.6	11.0	9.6	827	
Second	83.6	68.6	73.4	63.9	64.7	29.7	50.4	22.0	19.2	742	
Middle	90.6	80.0	82.1	75.4	75.6	40.1	63.6	29.5	26.8	785	
Fourth	93.9	82.4	86.8	79.4	79.8	45.5	69.8	34.9	31.7	846	
Richest	97.6	88.0	90.5	82.8	89.3	56.8	84.7	49.9	43.4	825	
Ethnicity of household head*											
Khalkh	89.9	77.8	80.5	72.6	75.2	40.9	62.7	31.3	27.7	3 238	
Khazakh	67.0	52.4	53.9	46.9	46.0	28.7	25.0	13.2	11.1	154	
Other	85.8	74.0	78.8	70.7	68.5	36.9	54.8	25.5	23.0	626	
Religion of household head**											
No religion	88.0	74.1	79.2	69.9	72.5	36.8	59.2	26.7	24.1	1 773	
Buddhist	89.5	78.8	80.5	73.6	74.5	42.2	61.6	32.4	28.7	1 961	
Muslim	64.9	51.8	51.5	44.4	44.9	29.8	22.3	13.1	11.1	119	
Other	95.0	83.4	81.9	75.3	79.9	52.9	76.4	41.3	33.4	154	
Total	88.3	76.1	79.1	71.2	72.9	39.8	60.0	29.6	26.3	4 025	

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

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

MICS indicator 9.1

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

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus				Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with AIDS
Area							
Urban	96.7	84.8	74.3	83.2	80.4	43.6	1 796
Rural	81.3	67.7	57.9	66.4	51.1	25.7	775
Location							
Capital city	98.1	87.2	77.5	86.4	84.6	46.1	1 297
Aimag center	93.0	72.3	66.2	74.9	69.8	36.9	499
Soum center	86.4	65.6	61.7	71.5	57.2	29.1	378
Rural	76.5	59.6	54.3	61.6	45.2	22.5	397
Age							
15-19	89.4	69.4	63.2	73.4	66.6	34.6	1 186
20-24	94.3	80.1	74.7	82.2	75.9	41.2	1 385
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	93.5	81.2	73.6	78.8	72.2	37.6	736
Never married/in union	91.5	72.7	67.7	77.9	71.3	38.4	1 834
Education							
None	42.8	25.9	24.2	28.4	19.6	7.9	72
Primary	75.3	49.8	43.8	57.8	34.9	16.1	105
Basic (lower secondary)	85.0	62.9	56.6	66.0	55.4	26.2	529
Upper secondary	95.4	80.2	75.3	82.1	78.2	42.3	915
Vocational	93.4	74.2	69.6	75.8	67.6	34.5	160
College, university	99.4	85.5	78.6	89.3	85.2	47.9	789
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	74.2	56.2	50.9	59.9	41.7	22.2	363
Second	89.6	71.7	65.8	75.7	61.8	31.1	504
Middle	95.7	75.6	69.9	81.0	76.8	39.1	581
Fourth	96.2	80.0	73.6	81.5	80.3	42.3	548
Richest	97.9	85.0	79.6	85.7	85.5	49.7	574
Ethnicity of household head[*]							
Khalkh	94.5	78.2	72.6	81.0	74.5	39.6	2 079
Khazakh	52.5	36.5	29.0	35.6	22.8	6.6	96
Other	88.9	68.8	62.7	73.6	67.8	38.2	393
Religion of household head^{**}							
No religion	92.2	76.3	70.3	77.8	70.9	35.5	1 065
Buddhist	93.8	75.9	70.7	80.1	73.7	40.6	1 295
Muslim	56.6	35.9	26.5	37.3	30.0	9.0	69
Other	94.3	80.4	72.8	83.2	81.6	51.6	128
Total	92.1	75.1	69.4	78.1	71.6	38.2	2 571

^{*} Five unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

^{**} Fifteen unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

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

Percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men aged 15-24 years
	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			Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Region											
Western	72.9	50.9	62.2	49.1	50.1	29.9	39.6	16.0	13.3	146	
Khangaigai	67.5	56.0	58.4	51.9	55.1	34.3	21.3	22.8	20.3	213	
Central	94.3	77.7	84.1	72.8	81.1	45.1	68.1	30.0	25.1	181	
Eastern	77.3	65.6	69.9	62.0	55.0	36.6	50.1	21.5	19.3	76	
Ulaanbaatar	94.2	83.0	88.5	80.4	79.9	52.3	82.6	45.3	39.2	588	
Area											
Urban	92.2	80.4	85.5	77.4	78.4	49.6	78.6	41.2	35.3	816	
Rural	72.5	55.7	62.7	52.3	54.0	33.3	42.9	18.8	16.8	389	
Location											
Capital city	94.2	83.0	88.5	80.4	79.9	52.3	82.6	45.3	39.2	588	
Almag center	87.0	73.8	77.7	69.4	74.4	42.6	68.3	30.6	25.2	228	
Soum center	84.2	62.6	74.1	61.0	64.6	39.5	50.7	22.0	20.0	163	
Rural	64.1	50.7	54.5	46.1	46.5	28.8	37.4	16.5	14.5	226	
Age											
15-19	81.0	62.6	71.4	59.9	62.7	42.1	62.5	30.2	24.2	620	
20-24	90.9	82.8	85.3	79.2	78.8	46.7	72.0	38.0	34.7	585	
Marital/Union status											
Ever married/in union	93.0	87.6	89.5	85.6	81.5	46.9	71.3	36.8	35.1	207	
Never married/in union	84.4	69.3	75.8	65.9	68.2	43.8	66.2	33.4	28.1	998	
Education											
None	48.9	38.2	41.2	34.8	29.7	17.9	14.0	4.5	4.5	53	
Primary	57.1	39.7	43.1	36.3	38.5	17.2	28.3	9.5	7.1	81	
Basic (lower secondary)	78.4	61.7	70.1	59.1	63.2	37.4	56.6	25.1	20.2	331	
Upper secondary	92.6	78.3	86.5	75.7	75.2	48.0	75.5	36.8	30.9	385	
Vocational	91.7	76.3	77.5	72.0	71.0	46.2	69.3	33.7	28.8	91	
College, university	99.6	93.1	94.5	88.9	90.8	60.7	90.0	54.7	50.5	263	
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	64.3	50.2	53.7	45.8	46.4	27.1	32.5	12.7	11.8	198	
Second	81.6	62.9	69.2	58.4	59.0	34.4	56.7	24.7	19.0	228	
Middle	88.4	78.1	81.3	75.1	72.6	43.7	68.0	30.8	27.8	259	
Fourth	91.9	79.3	84.8	77.2	77.0	47.1	79.1	37.4	33.1	243	
Richest	97.2	84.8	94.0	82.6	89.6	63.0	89.0	56.7	48.4	277	
Ethnicity of household head*											
Khalkh	87.8	75.0	80.4	71.5	74.2	47.2	71.6	37.9	32.7	950	
Khazakh	61.6	43.9	45.6	41.5	35.9	23.5	27.9	11.0	10.0	55	
Other	84.1	68.8	77.0	67.0	63.3	36.8	57.3	22.0	18.5	198	
Religion of household head**											
No religion	87.2	71.1	80.1	69.1	70.2	41.7	65.9	30.3	26.6	521	
Buddhist	85.4	74.6	77.4	70.3	72.4	47.4	69.2	38.6	33.2	578	
Muslim	56.8	40.1	41.3	37.0	33.0	22.1	9.5	8.2	8.2	42	
Other	(99.2)	(85.1)	(93.0)	(83.2)	(81.1)	(54.2)	(90.4)	(42.0)	(32.5)	55	
Total	85.8	72.4	78.1	69.3	70.5	44.3	67.1	34.0	29.3	1 205	

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women aged 15-49 years
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Region							
Western	70.9	66.9	55.9	49.8	40.8	8.9	1 158
Khangai	70.0	62.6	54.7	45.7	35.5	17.5	1 766
Central	82.7	75.1	60.0	45.7	33.7	13.5	1 510
Eastern	74.4	66.2	54.2	45.3	33.1	12.8	629
Ulaanbaatar	86.1	77.2	68.4	57.1	45.2	12.4	3 699
Area							
Urban	84.7	76.3	65.8	55.0	43.0	12.3	5 587
Rural	70.1	63.8	53.9	44.0	34.3	14.7	3 175
Location							
Capital city	86.1	77.2	68.4	57.1	45.2	12.4	3 699
Aimag center	82.1	74.5	60.8	51.0	38.6	12.1	1 888
Soum center	75.7	69.3	59.2	46.1	36.6	14.9	1 484
Rural	65.1	58.9	49.3	42.2	32.3	14.5	1 691
Age							
15-24	74.1	65.6	53.7	49.8	36.2	18.0	2 571
15-19	66.5	57.7	46.3	48.1	34.1	22.9	1 186
20-24	80.6	72.3	60.1	51.3	38.1	13.8	1 385
25-29	80.0	72.3	62.3	50.7	39.2	12.2	1 336
30-39	82.9	75.2	65.3	52.3	41.4	10.9	2 624
40-49	81.1	74.5	65.6	51.1	42.5	10.8	2 231
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	82.0	74.5	64.6	51.9	41.3	11.1	6 492
Never married/in union	71.9	63.8	52.8	48.5	35.7	19.0	2 270
Education							
None	37.8	33.3	26.5	25.9	19.5	14.2	293
Primary	54.8	49.5	42.9	37.0	29.0	19.5	437
Basic (lower secondary)	67.4	61.1	51.5	44.1	34.2	18.1	1 655
Upper secondary	81.6	73.5	62.5	55.1	42.7	14.2	2 514
Vocational	81.4	73.8	62.8	48.0	38.9	14.2	878
College, university	91.3	82.6	72.1	56.8	44.4	8.2	2 986
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	63.0	57.5	48.3	43.2	33.9	14.8	1 554
Second	75.7	68.8	57.8	50.0	39.7	13.7	1 681
Middle	81.0	73.5	64.8	52.5	42.6	15.2	1 790
Fourth	86.0	78.1	66.3	51.8	40.5	11.9	1 831
Richest	88.3	78.2	67.9	56.2	41.5	10.6	1 906
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	81.1	73.1	62.9	51.8	40.5	13.4	7 118
Khazakh	56.6	51.2	42.2	39.0	28.1	8.1	288
Other	75.5	69.2	58.4	49.3	38.6	13.3	1 342
Religion of household head**							
No religion	78.9	71.1	59.4	49.6	37.8	13.4	3 656
Buddhist	80.7	72.8	64.0	52.5	41.4	13.2	4 470
Muslim	56.1	50.6	41.2	39.5	28.1	9.9	218
Other	82.8	77.1	65.1	54.7	48.0	13.3	387
Total	79.4	71.7	61.5	51.0	39.8	13.2	8 762

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

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

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of men aged 15-54 years
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Region							
Western	62.8	50.8	42.6	36.0	21.4	18.4	542
Khangai	55.1	48.6	43.2	30.2	23.0	23.8	839
Central	75.3	65.9	54.7	38.6	26.1	18.6	710
Eastern	70.9	62.0	50.8	43.2	31.1	12.0	307
Ulaanbaatar	71.8	62.6	53.2	35.1	25.0	22.3	1 628
Area							
Urban	71.9	62.8	53.9	35.2	25.2	20.9	2 443
Rural	61.0	52.1	43.4	35.8	24.1	20.2	1 582
Location							
Capital city	71.8	62.6	53.2	35.1	25.0	22.3	1 628
Aimag center	72.3	63.4	55.3	35.4	25.7	18.2	815
Soum center	67.0	57.0	47.7	33.8	22.6	19.9	660
Rural	56.7	48.6	40.3	37.3	25.1	20.4	922
Age							
15-24	61.6	52.1	43.5	34.4	21.6	24.2	1 205
15-19	52.2	42.9	36.2	29.9	17.4	28.8	620
20-24	71.6	61.9	51.2	39.2	26.1	19.4	585
25-29	68.8	59.1	50.8	36.8	25.4	20.9	507
30-39	70.9	62.1	53.8	34.6	26.1	18.8	1 087
40-49	71.6	62.1	52.9	36.8	26.7	18.2	911
50-54	66.0	60.6	49.1	35.9	25.5	20.0	314
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	71.9	62.7	53.4	36.8	26.5	18.0	2 802
Never married/in union	57.9	49.3	41.5	32.2	20.8	26.7	1 223
Education							
None	41.4	33.6	33.1	27.1	19.2	20.1	234
Primary	48.6	40.8	32.4	28.1	16.7	25.9	380
Basic (lower secondary)	59.7	50.9	42.6	34.6	24.0	22.9	1 055
Upper secondary	72.7	63.2	53.0	37.4	25.1	21.7	1 034
Vocational	72.3	63.1	51.7	37.8	27.4	20.0	417
College, university	83.7	74.2	65.2	38.3	28.9	15.1	906
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	53.1	44.7	37.9	34.9	23.6	22.2	827
Second	62.0	53.4	45.8	35.5	24.1	21.6	742
Middle	67.7	60.7	48.0	33.4	22.9	22.9	785
Fourth	73.4	62.4	55.5	32.8	23.5	20.5	846
Richest	81.3	71.3	61.1	40.5	29.6	16.3	825
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	69.2	60.5	51.2	35.4	25.4	20.6	3 238
Khazakh	52.1	41.0	37.2	32.3	17.1	14.9	154
Other	63.6	54.1	45.6	36.6	23.7	22.2	626
Religion of household head**							
No religion	67.6	58.6	48.3	35.2	24.1	20.4	1 773
Buddhist	68.6	59.4	51.8	36.2	25.9	20.9	1 961
Muslim	45.9	39.1	31.7	29.7	18.3	18.9	119
Other	74.6	64.2	56.0	35.2	24.4	20.4	154
Total	67.6	58.6	49.8	35.4	24.8	20.7	4 025

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

Table HA.4: Women's accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS
 Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables or meat from a vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Region							
Western	84.6	14.3	34.8	40.7	94.8	3.4	924
Khangai	87.2	16.1	44.6	40.1	96.9	3.2	1 546
Central	90.1	19.5	49.6	34.7	96.6	4.3	1 452
Eastern	90.5	14.6	39.4	49.9	97.6	3.7	549
Ulaanbaatar	89.4	21.0	63.2	30.0	96.6	3.6	3 642
Area							
Urban	89.9	20.8	60.2	31.0	96.8	3.8	5 421
Rural	86.1	14.1	36.7	44.1	96.1	3.3	2 690
Location							
Capital city	89.4	21.0	63.2	30.0	96.6	3.6	3 642
Aimag center	91.0	20.5	53.9	33.0	97.0	4.2	1 780
Soum center	87.9	16.3	41.7	40.1	96.3	3.3	1 345
Rural	84.2	12.0	31.7	48.1	95.8	3.3	1 346
Age							
15-24	88.3	23.2	57.3	28.8	96.4	3.6	2 367
15-19	87.2	25.3	53.7	29.8	97.1	2.7	1 060
20-24	89.2	21.5	60.2	28.0	95.9	4.3	1 306
25-29	88.5	20.6	57.1	32.1	96.9	3.9	1 233
30-39	87.5	16.1	52.2	37.1	96.2	3.1	2 461
40-49	90.5	15.1	44.2	42.5	96.8	4.2	2 051
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	89.0	17.0	50.7	37.6	96.5	3.9	6 048
Never married/in union	87.6	23.4	57.2	28.6	96.6	2.8	2 063
Education							
None	84.0	8.4	22.0	40.6	92.8	2.1	153
Primary	83.6	7.8	24.0	46.6	96.8	2.3	324
Basic (lower secondary)	84.9	13.0	32.1	43.9	95.6	2.3	1 416
Upper secondary	88.9	20.0	52.3	35.3	96.6	3.8	2 406
Vocational	90.3	15.4	42.3	40.1	96.1	4.3	839
College, university	90.6	22.7	69.6	28.4	97.1	4.2	2 973
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	84.0	10.2	27.2	47.9	95.7	2.5	1 209
Second	86.8	15.3	41.9	40.1	95.9	3.8	1 503
Middle	91.1	20.5	50.9	35.2	96.5	3.9	1 723
Fourth	88.6	21.3	60.6	30.8	96.7	4.3	1 792
Richest	90.9	22.3	70.4	27.8	97.4	3.3	1 885
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	89.2	19.2	54.3	35.4	96.8	3.7	6 723
Khazakh	77.6	9.1	25.8	26.9	88.9	1.7	186
Other	87.1	16.5	46.1	36.3	96.0	3.4	1 192
Religion of household head**							
No religion	89.2	19.0	51.2	34.6	96.4	4.0	3 374
Buddhist	88.4	18.3	53.6	36.5	96.9	3.5	4 198
Muslim	77.5	9.0	26.7	26.1	89.0	1.9	144
Other	90.7	23.3	59.6	31.7	96.6	3.1	372
Total	88.6	18.6	52.4	35.3	96.5	3.6	8 112

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.4

Table HA.4M: Men's accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS
 Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men aged 15-54 years who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables or meat from a vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹		
Region								
Western	85.7	18.8	38.4	38.1	93.9	4.6	439	
Khargai	91.7	21.9	48.4	44.4	96.9	4.4	662	
Central	93.1	23.5	51.9	33.7	98.5	4.6	667	
Eastern	91.3	22.1	45.4	48.4	97.7	6.9	254	
Ulaanbaatar	92.6	30.1	68.1	30.0	97.6	5.7	1 531	
Area								
Urban	92.3	28.5	64.8	29.9	97.6	5.0	2 269	
Rural	90.3	19.9	40.7	45.9	96.5	5.5	1 284	
Location								
Capital city	92.6	30.1	68.1	30.0	97.6	5.7	1 531	
Almag center	91.7	25.0	58.0	29.7	97.6	3.6	738	
Soum center	89.5	23.9	46.9	37.0	95.4	6.4	574	
Rural	90.9	16.7	35.8	53.2	97.3	4.8	710	
Age								
15-24	90.4	28.4	60.6	27.2	96.8	4.3	1 034	
15-19	90.2	27.2	57.4	27.4	95.4	2.7	502	
20-24	90.7	29.6	63.6	27.0	98.1	5.7	532	
25-29	91.1	29.0	58.3	34.1	97.1	4.8	455	
30-39	91.5	23.6	57.4	38.9	97.7	4.7	976	
40-49	93.1	22.6	49.8	42.4	97.4	6.7	818	
50-54	92.7	22.5	49.7	39.2	96.3	6.3	270	
Marital/Union status								
Ever married/in union	92.2	24.5	54.8	38.6	97.6	5.6	2 518	
Never married/in union	90.0	27.4	59.2	28.6	96.1	4.2	1 035	
Education								
None	88.6	11.8	26.7	52.8	95.4	2.9	144	
Primary	89.1	13.4	32.2	51.9	96.3	2.1	283	
Basic (lower secondary)	89.3	20.9	45.4	43.0	96.2	4.8	871	
Upper secondary	93.0	28.3	61.2	33.4	97.8	5.4	976	
Vocational	90.8	27.2	58.3	29.9	97.3	6.7	384	
College, university	93.8	31.8	72.2	25.8	98.1	6.0	896	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	89.3	15.0	34.0	53.4	96.7	3.9	622	
Second	89.0	22.3	47.7	41.6	96.7	6.0	620	
Middle	92.6	28.1	57.1	34.9	97.6	6.8	712	
Fourth	91.8	28.1	62.1	30.7	97.0	4.1	794	
Richest	94.2	30.7	72.9	23.2	97.8	5.2	805	
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	92.3	26.0	58.3	36.7	97.8	5.5	2 910	
Khazakh	83.4	13.0	19.8	23.6	91.2	1.4	103	
Other	89.2	24.4	51.1	32.6	94.8	3.9	537	
Religion of household head**								
No religion	91.3	23.9	56.6	36.5	97.2	5.1	1 580	
Buddhist	92.1	25.8	56.8	36.1	97.6	5.2	1 754	
Muslim	84.4	10.8	18.8	21.9	92.4	1.1	77	
Other	90.9	44.5	63.1	32.7	95.3	8.6	146	
Total	91.6	25.4	56.1	35.7	97.2	5.2	3 554	

¹MICS indicator 9.4

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

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

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

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last twelve months, percentage of women who have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result, percentage of women who have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result and received counseling, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last twelve months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ²	Have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counseling	
Region						
Western	46.1	27.9	13.4	12.1	2.3	1 158
Khangai	56.0	38.3	16.7	15.3	1.3	1 766
Central	71.7	53.1	23.7	22.0	2.8	1 510
Eastern	65.6	48.0	20.1	19.1	4.0	629
Ulaanbaatar	83.2	59.5	22.0	21.5	2.9	3 699
Area						
Urban	80.4	57.5	22.9	22.1	2.9	5 587
Rural	50.6	34.3	14.8	13.3	1.9	3 175
Location						
Capital city	83.2	59.5	22.0	21.5	2.9	3 699
Aimag center	74.8	53.8	24.6	23.3	3.0	1 888
Soum center	58.0	40.3	17.6	16.2	2.8	1 484
Rural	44.2	28.9	12.3	10.8	1.1	1 691
Age						
15-24	61.7	33.0	17.6	16.6	1.5	2 571
15-19	43.9	8.9	6.0	5.6	0.6	1 186
20-24	76.9	53.6	27.6	26.0	2.3	1 385
25-29	77.7	65.7	25.1	23.8	1.8	1 336
30-39	75.2	60.4	23.7	22.6	3.7	2 624
40-49	67.4	44.5	15.1	14.5	2.7	2 231
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	74.4	58.7	23.5	22.4	3.0	6 492
Never married/in union	56.0	21.7	9.7	9.1	1.4	2 270
Education						
None	20.1	15.0	5.7	5.7	0.3	293
Primary	39.4	30.2	13.0	12.0	1.6	437
Basic (lower secondary)	51.4	33.0	13.2	12.2	1.9	1 655
Upper secondary	70.1	46.2	18.7	17.7	2.1	2 514
Vocational	68.9	47.5	17.0	15.3	2.9	878
College, university	88.7	67.1	28.0	27.1	3.5	2 986
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	41.4	27.4	11.1	10.0	1.1	1 554
Second	62.3	45.9	20.4	19.2	2.5	1 681
Middle	73.0	53.1	21.5	20.3	2.3	1 790
Fourth	79.4	55.1	21.9	20.6	3.3	1 831
Richest	86.5	60.2	23.4	23.1	3.2	1 906
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	72.3	51.9	20.8	19.8	2.5	7 118
Khazakh	32.4	16.6	8.3	8.0	2.6	288
Other	63.4	41.3	17.7	16.7	2.4	1 342
Religion of household head**						
No religion	70.8	50.6	20.6	19.4	2.4	3 656
Buddhist	70.1	49.1	19.8	18.8	2.4	4 470
Muslim	32.0	16.7	9.2	8.5	2.9	218
Other	76.0	54.1	21.8	21.6	4.6	387
Total	69.6	49.1	19.9	18.9	2.5	8 762

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

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

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last twelve months, percentage of men who have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result, percentage of men who have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result and received counseling, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men aged 15-54 years
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last twelve months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ²	Have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counseling	
Region						
Western	47.3	19.6	8.6	7.1	2.1	542
Khangai	45.4	19.6	6.3	5.8	2.1	839
Central	65.0	36.0	16.2	13.7	6.6	710
Eastern	54.5	29.4	14.8	13.0	4.1	307
Ulaanbaatar	75.6	40.9	16.3	15.5	5.5	1 628
Area						
Urban	72.3	38.7	15.9	14.9	5.3	2 443
Rural	46.1	21.3	8.7	7.1	3.0	1 582
Location						
Capital city	75.6	40.9	16.3	15.5	5.5	1 628
Aimag center	65.7	34.4	15.0	13.7	5.1	815
Soum center	55.7	28.2	11.7	9.7	3.7	660
Rural	39.2	16.3	6.6	5.3	2.4	922
Age						
15-24	55.2	22.7	13.6	12.6	5.4	1 205
15-19	39.4	5.9	4.4	3.9	1.4	620
20-24	72.0	40.4	23.2	21.7	9.7	585
25-29	69.6	42.2	15.4	13.9	5.6	507
30-39	67.8	41.0	15.5	13.5	4.6	1 087
40-49	62.2	30.4	10.6	10.0	3.2	911
50-54	55.5	22.9	6.1	5.2	1.3	314
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	66.3	37.4	13.9	12.6	4.3	2 802
Never married/in union	52.3	19.3	11.2	10.0	4.7	1 223
Education						
None	24.9	12.8	3.9	3.2	0.8	234
Primary	37.1	16.2	6.8	5.1	2.7	380
Basic (lower secondary)	46.1	19.1	8.0	6.4	2.3	1 055
Upper secondary	71.3	34.7	13.6	13.2	5.4	1 034
Vocational	63.3	33.5	13.9	12.2	3.5	417
College, university	89.4	54.2	22.9	21.5	7.9	906
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	35.2	14.4	5.3	3.9	1.9	827
Second	50.3	24.1	9.8	9.5	4.0	742
Middle	66.8	32.4	14.5	12.5	3.7	785
Fourth	72.9	36.4	14.4	13.0	5.4	846
Richest	83.7	51.0	21.0	20.1	6.9	825
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	64.8	34.1	14.3	13.0	4.8	3 238
Khazakh	39.0	13.8	4.8	4.4	2.5	154
Other	53.6	24.7	8.9	7.6	2.8	626
Religion of household head**						
No religion	60.4	30.8	12.6	11.4	4.0	1 773
Buddhist	63.4	32.0	13.4	12.2	4.5	1 961
Muslim	39.8	13.0	4.9	4.9	2.4	119
Other	80.3	55.7	19.7	17.7	8.4	154
Total	62.0	31.9	13.1	11.8	4.4	4 025

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

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

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months, and among women who have had sex in the last twelve months the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, the percentage of women who have ever been tested, the percentage of women who have been tested in the last twelve months, the percentage of women who have been tested and have been told result, and the percentage of women who have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counseling, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage who have had sex in the last twelve months	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women who:					Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last twelve months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ¹	Have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counseling	
Region								
Western	28.1	309	61.7	44.7	27.8	24.7	4.0	87
Khargal	51.4	442	69.2	54.1	27.0	24.0	1.4	227
Central	49.1	377	79.9	69.4	41.0	39.1	3.9	185
Eastern	48.7	145	79.1	65.9	35.3	34.7	4.0	70
Ulaanbaatar	47.4	1 297	89.5	60.8	33.0	31.1	2.2	615
Area								
Urban	46.1	1 796	88.1	63.4	34.9	33.0	2.6	828
Rural	46.0	775	66.0	52.0	28.1	25.5	2.5	357
Location								
Capital city	47.4	1 297	89.5	60.8	33.0	31.1	2.2	615
Aimags center	42.7	499	84.1	71.0	40.3	38.4	3.7	213
Soum center	37.2	378	76.6	61.7	29.3	27.6	3.3	141
Rural	54.4	397	59.1	45.7	27.4	24.1	1.9	216
Age								
15-19	12.9	1 186	69.0	32.8	24.4	23.0	0.9	153
20-24	74.5	1 385	83.3	64.0	34.1	31.9	2.8	1 032
Marital/Union status								
Ever married/in union	96.0	736	84.1	75.9	41.5	39.3	2.9	707
Never married/in union	26.1	1 834	77.6	36.4	20.1	18.1	2.0	478
Education								
None	60.7	72	11.7	9.1	6.6	6.6	0.0	44
Primary	39.2	105	(58.4)	(50.2)	(26.9)	(25.9)	(7.5)	41
Basic (lower secondary)	19.6	529	73.9	61.0	28.5	25.6	0.8	104
Upper secondary	41.6	915	79.8	58.6	31.7	29.2	1.7	381
Vocational	42.3	160	79.5	68.7	27.4	25.9	3.0	68
College, university	69.4	789	91.6	64.4	37.7	35.7	3.2	548
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	54.3	363	54.4	43.4	25.5	22.6	2.2	197
Second	43.9	504	80.5	64.4	35.8	33.0	1.4	222
Middle	46.4	581	88.3	67.4	34.5	33.2	0.8	269
Fourth	41.2	548	88.3	61.7	31.6	29.1	5.2	226
Richest	47.2	574	89.5	59.6	35.1	33.7	3.3	271
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	49.1	2 079	82.8	61.3	32.1	29.8	2.4	1 020
Other	33.1	488	72.7	51.4	37.8	37.0	3.9	162
Religion of household head**								
No religion	50.5	1 065	83.1	63.0	33.3	31.9	1.8	537
Buddhist	43.0	1 295	80.3	59.9	33.5	30.4	2.4	557
Other	41.5	197	80.5	42.9	25.9	25.9	6.6	82
Total	46.1	2 571	81.5	60.0	32.8	30.7	2.6	1 185

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

** Fifteen and ten unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

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

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months, and among men who have had sex in the last twelve months the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, the percentage of men who have ever been tested, the percentage of men who have been tested in the last twelve months, the percentage of men who have been tested and have been told result, and the percentage of men who have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counseling, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percentage who have had sex in the last twelve months	Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men who:					Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last twelve months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ¹	Have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counseling	
Area								
Western	35.5	146	56.7	32.9	15.7	11.8	3.6	52
Khangai	54.0	213	48.6	24.6	12.0	11.2	4.6	115
Central	60.0	181	72.7	43.6	19.4	18.4	9.5	109
Eastern	48.3	76	61.8	32.0	21.7	19.4	6.8	37
Ulaanbaatar	63.7	588	82.0	41.3	27.1	25.6	11.6	375
Urban								
Urban	61.1	816	80.7	42.1	26.9	25.1	11.4	499
Rural								
Rural	48.5	389	48.7	26.4	9.8	9.0	3.6	189
Location								
Capital city	63.7	588	82.0	41.3	27.1	25.6	11.6	375
Almag center	54.5	228	76.9	44.2	26.2	23.5	10.6	124
Soum center	51.0	163	55.4	34.9	8.4	7.9	1.4	83
Rural	46.7	226	43.4	19.7	11.0	9.9	5.4	106
Age								
15-19	27.5	620	60.3	18.4	13.2	11.4	5.1	170
20-24	88.3	585	75.8	44.1	25.1	23.8	10.6	517
Marital/Union status								
Ever married/in union	98.8	207	77.3	54.7	25.0	24.2	9.4	205
Never married/in union	48.4	998	69.6	30.6	21.0	19.2	9.2	482
Education								
None	54.0	53	(30.6)	(14.5)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	29
Primary	52.6	81	34.8	17.1	8.8	8.8	4.1	43
Basic (lower secondary)	28.4	331	52.3	21.1	13.0	9.0	3.5	94
Upper secondary	59.7	385	77.8	37.4	22.8	22.6	11.4	230
Vocational	65.9	91	61.5	32.5	18.5	17.8	4.1	60
College, university	88.0	263	88.8	52.9	31.1	28.7	12.8	232
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	46.5	198	36.3	12.4	7.1	5.8	3.3	92
Second	51.0	228	60.7	31.2	17.2	17.2	9.0	116
Middle	63.0	259	73.8	39.8	25.4	22.4	7.1	163
Fourth	60.2	243	81.8	43.5	20.9	19.1	9.2	146
Richest	61.2	277	88.6	49.0	31.8	30.8	14.6	169
Ethnicity of household *								
Khalkh	61.2	950	73.9	39.5	23.6	21.9	10.0	582
Other	41.0	252	61.9	28.3	14.8	14.2	5.2	103
Religion of household head**								
No religion	59.2	521	68.6	36.5	21.7	20.0	8.5	309
Buddhist	57.4	578	72.8	35.8	20.6	19.6	9.0	332
Other	41.2	96	(90.9)	(63.8)	(40.6)	(35.6)	(16.0)	40
Total	57.0	1 205	71.9	37.7	22.2	20.7	9.2	687

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

** Ten and seven unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

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

Among women aged 15-49 who have had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, the percentage of women who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, the percentage of women who received HIV counseling, and the percentage of women who were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women who have had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the last pregnancy	Received HIV counseling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results ²	Received HIV counseling, were offered an HIV test, were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results	
Region						
Western	99.4	32.8	42.7	39.9	23.3	241
Khangai	98.9	34.9	53.0	49.0	26.6	374
Central	98.5	37.9	61.4	58.5	31.2	308
Eastern	100.0	41.2	64.5	64.1	35.8	107
Ulaanbaatar	99.1	46.4	77.3	76.2	44.8	624
Area						
Urban	99.1	41.5	72.9	71.4	39.0	992
Rural	99.0	37.5	48.2	44.7	27.6	662
Location						
Capital city	99.1	46.4	77.3	76.2	44.8	624
Aimag center	99.1	33.2	65.3	63.2	29.1	368
Soum center	99.5	42.3	50.9	48.7	32.0	281
Rural	98.5	33.9	46.2	41.8	24.4	381
Age						
15-24	99.4	39.1	65.7	63.0	33.3	497
15-19	(100.0)	(35.5)	(66.2)	(66.2)	(31.3)	51
20-24	99.3	39.5	65.7	62.7	33.5	445
25-29	98.8	35.4	56.7	54.9	31.0	497
30-34	99.5	44.7	65.9	63.7	38.8	591
35-39	94.0	36.8	63.9	60.7	30.4	69
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	99.1	40.8	63.3	61.0	35.1	1 549
Never married/in union	98.1	26.8	57.8	56.9	24.4	105
Education						
None	98.8	19.5	24.8	23.0	14.0	61
Primary	99.4	32.8	38.9	36.0	23.3	116
Basic (lower secondary)	99.3	42.9	59.1	55.4	35.4	282
Upper secondary	98.6	43.9	69.6	67.1	37.9	477
Vocational	99.3	33.3	64.2	62.2	29.7	103
College, university	99.2	39.9	67.8	66.4	36.2	615
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	98.7	33.8	43.5	38.7	24.8	368
Second	99.5	41.8	63.6	61.5	36.4	343
Middle	99.1	40.6	69.3	68.1	35.3	340
Fourth	99.6	44.0	72.0	69.3	38.4	288
Richest	98.3	40.4	70.0	69.7	38.9	305
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	99.2	41.5	66.4	64.0	36.3	1 334
Khazakh	98.8	20.3	14.6	14.6	9.4	60
Other	98.4	37.0	57.3	55.2	31.1	257
Religion of household head**						
No religion	99.2	38.9	64.4	62.5	34.3	742
Buddhist	99.3	42.5	65.4	62.5	36.6	782
Muslim	98.5	19.4	12.5	10.9	7.2	48
Other	94.6	35.2	57.3	57.3	31.7	71
Total	99.0	39.9	63.0	60.7	34.4	1 654

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.8

² MICS indicator 9.9

Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection among young women

Percentage of never married/in union young women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the twelve months preceding the survey, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of never married/in union women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never married/in union women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15 ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months with a man 10 or more years older ³	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the preceding twelve months
Region						
Western	89.8	239	0.0	309	1.9	87
Khargai	69.5	277	0.7	442	2.8	227
Central	72.6	226	0.2	377	4.9	185
Eastern	72.1	95	0.5	145	1.1	70
Ulaanbaatar	61.0	997	0.0	1 297	1.0	615
Area						
Urban	64.6	1 350	0.0	1 796	1.6	828
Rural	77.6	484	0.6	775	3.0	357
Location						
Capital city	61.0	997	0.0	1 297	1.0	615
AIMAG center	74.8	353	0.1	499	3.4	213
Soum center	80.8	262	0.9	378	4.2	141
Rural	73.9	223	0.3	397	2.2	216
Age						
15-19	89.4	1 122	0.3	1 186	5.2	153
20-24	34.4	712	0.1	1 385	1.6	1 032
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	...	...	0.2	736	2.6	707
Never married/in union	68.0	1 834	0.2	1 834	1.2	478
Education						
None	61.5	42	2.0	72	6.9	44
Primary	92.3	63	0.0	105	(4.9)	41
Basic (lower secondary)	93.3	439	0.4	529	2.3	104
Upper secondary	73.1	669	0.1	915	2.9	381
Vocational	68.8	114	0.0	160	7.0	68
College, university	36.9	508	0.0	789	0.2	548
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	74.7	201	0.4	363	3.9	197
Second	71.5	339	0.3	504	2.3	222
Middle	65.0	417	0.2	581	1.6	269
Fourth	69.3	423	0.0	548	1.4	226
Richest	64.0	454	0.1	574	1.5	271
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	65.1	1 456	0.2	2 079	1.9	1 020
Other	79.6	377	0.0	488	2.6	162
Religion of household head**						
No religion	68.4	694	0.1	1 065	1.2	537
Buddhist	67.5	973	0.3	1 295	2.3	557
Other	70.8	158	0.0	197	5.9	82
Total	68.0	1 834	0.2	2 571	2.0	1 185

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

** Nine, fifteen and ten unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.10

² MICS indicator 9.11

³ MICS indicator 9.12

Table HA.8M: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection among young men

Percentage of never married/in union young men aged 15-24 years who have never had sex, and percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of never married/in union men aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never married/in union men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15 ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Region				
Western	71.5	126	2.3	146
Khangai	50.9	174	3.5	213
Central	42.9	131	4.5	181
Eastern	55.1	64	1.0	76
Ulaanbaatar	39.2	502	2.1	588
Area				
Urban	42.7	681	2.4	816
Rural	55.8	317	3.2	389
Location				
Capital city	39.2	502	2.1	588
Aimag center	52.5	178	3.2	228
Soum center	56.3	122	3.6	163
Rural	55.4	196	2.9	226
Age				
15-19	69.1	614	2.3	620
20-24	11.2	384	3.0	585
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	...	...	4.0	207
Never married/in union	46.8	998	2.4	998
Education				
None	55.0	38	3.0	53
Primary	51.7	67	2.9	81
Basic (lower secondary)	74.2	307	1.7	331
Upper secondary	41.3	337	3.2	385
Vocational	35.9	70	2.7	91
College, university	11.0	178	2.9	263
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	54.2	171	2.8	198
Second	54.1	192	3.2	228
Middle	41.4	207	2.3	259
Fourth	45.4	194	3.1	243
Richest	41.4	234	2.1	277
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	42.8	773	2.8	950
Other	61.0	222	2.0	252
Religion of household head**				
No religion	46.7	403	3.1	521
Buddhist	45.3	502	2.4	578
Other	58.1	86	2.5	96
Total	46.8	998	2.7	1 205

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.10² MICS indicator 9.11

Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners among all women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage of women who have had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey, percentage of women who have had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months, and among those who have had sex with multiple partners, the percentage of women who used a condom at last sex, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the preceding twelve months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months ¹			
Region						
Western	80.3	73.8	0.6	1 158	(*)	7
Khangai	88.3	79.3	0.5	1 766	(*)	8
Central	88.9	79.0	1.2	1 510	(*)	18
Eastern	88.3	79.4	0.9	629	(*)	5
Ulaanbaatar	82.9	72.2	1.4	3 699	(49.5)	51
Area						
Urban	83.7	73.7	1.3	5 587	45.8	73
Rural	87.4	78.7	0.5	3 175	(34.0)	17
Location						
Capital city	82.9	72.2	1.4	3 699	(49.5)	51
Aimag center	85.3	76.7	1.2	1 888	(37.1)	22
Soum center	85.3	75.5	0.9	1 484	(*)	14
Rural	89.3	81.5	0.2	1 691	(*)	3
Age						
15-24	51.5	46.1	1.1	2 571	(*)	29
15-19	15.4	12.9	0.4	1 186	(*)	4
20-24	82.3	74.5	1.8	1 385	(*)	25
25-29	97.9	89.7	1.7	1 336	(*)	22
30-39	99.0	90.2	0.9	2 624	(40.2)	23
40-49	99.7	83.6	0.7	2 231	(*)	16
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	91.3	0.7	6 492	(21.3)	48
Never married/in union	42.4	30.3	1.8	2 270	(69.1)	42
Education						
None	85.9	70.0	0.9	293	(*)	3
Primary	85.3	75.2	1.0	437	(*)	4
Basic (lower secondary)	74.4	65.4	0.4	1 655	(*)	7
Upper secondary	80.4	72.6	0.7	2 514	(*)	18
Vocational	91.1	78.0	0.4	878	(*)	3
College, university	93.0	83.5	1.8	2 986	(52.5)	55
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	89.1	80.1	0.4	1 554	(*)	7
Second	85.0	72.8	0.6	1 681	(*)	9
Middle	84.1	73.9	1.6	1 790	(*)	29
Fourth	83.6	75.3	0.6	1 831	(*)	12
Richest	84.2	75.9	1.7	1 906	(34.3)	33
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	86.1	76.6	1.1	7 118	43.7	77
Other	80.4	70.8	0.8	1 631	(*)	12
Religion of household head**						
No religion	86.6	78.3	0.8	3 656	(26.9)	29
Buddhist	84.5	74.0	1.2	4 470	(48.2)	52
Other	80.0	69.6	1.6	605	(*)	9
Total	85.1	75.5	1.0	8 762	43.5	90

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

** Unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head", thirty three for women aged 15-49 years, no for women aged 15-49 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the preceding twelve months, not shown.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

² MICS indicator 9.14

Table HA.9M: Sex with multiple partners among all men

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who ever had sex, percentage of men who have had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey, percentage of men who have had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months, and among those who have had sex with multiple partners, the percentage of men who used a condom at last sex, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-54 years	Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men aged 15-54 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the preceding twelve months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months ¹			
Region						
Western	82.4	78.4	3.9	542	(43.0)	21
Khangai	89.2	85.2	5.8	839	(40.4)	49
Central	91.6	85.0	6.5	710	(48.5)	46
Eastern	87.4	80.5	7.3	307	44.6	22
Ulaanbaatar	87.8	84.1	11.2	1 628	49.6	183
Area						
Urban	88.0	84.2	10.0	2 443	47.1	244
Rural	87.9	82.4	4.9	1 582	47.9	77
Location						
Capital city	87.8	84.1	11.2	1 628	49.6	183
Aimag center	88.4	84.2	7.5	815	39.5	61
Soum center	89.1	84.1	5.7	660	49.9	38
Rural	87.1	81.1	4.3	922	46.0	40
Age						
15-24	61.2	57.0	13.1	1 205	68.9	158
15-19	31.5	27.5	5.2	620	(68.4)	33
20-24	92.7	88.3	21.4	585	69.1	125
25-29	98.4	97.3	8.9	507	38.4	45
30-39	99.4	97.8	7.4	1 087	27.6	81
40-49	99.8	94.3	3.3	911	(*)	30
50-54	100.0	81.4	2.4	314	(*)	8
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	96.2	5.1	2 802	24.8	142
Never married/in union	60.5	54.1	14.7	1 223	65.0	180
Education						
None	88.1	79.5	3.2	234	(*)	8
Primary	89.8	82.6	3.5	380	(*)	13
Basic (lower secondary)	78.0	73.1	4.3	1 055	(32.9)	45
Upper secondary	86.5	83.5	10.0	1 034	52.3	104
Vocational	93.9	89.2	6.9	417	(58.0)	29
College, university	97.8	94.2	13.6	906	47.0	123
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	87.5	80.8	4.2	827	38.9	34
Second	85.6	79.1	6.5	742	(52.4)	48
Middle	89.1	85.2	7.6	785	49.0	59
Fourth	89.3	85.8	8.0	846	52.8	67
Richest	88.2	85.9	13.6	825	43.3	112
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	89.5	85.1	8.3	3 238	46.7	270
Other	81.7	76.5	6.6	780	50.1	52
Religion of household head**						
No religion	89.1	84.2	7.7	1 773	39.1	137
Buddhist	87.9	83.7	8.3	1 961	52.3	163
Other	80.8	76.2	5.7	273	(71.4)	15
Total	88.0	83.4	8.0	4 025	47.3	322

* Unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head", eight for men aged 15-54 years, no for men aged 15-54 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the preceding twelve months, not shown.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

² MICS indicator 9.14

Table HA.10: Sex with multiple partners among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage of women who have had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey, and percentage of women who have had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months	
Region				
Western	30.7	28.1	0.5	309
Khangai	56.4	51.4	0.9	442
Central	56.5	49.1	1.8	377
Eastern	52.6	48.7	0.8	145
Ulaanbaatar	53.1	47.4	1.2	1 297
Area				
Urban	51.4	46.1	1.4	1 796
Rural	51.5	46.0	0.4	775
Location				
Capital city	53.1	47.4	1.2	1 297
Aimag center	47.1	42.7	2.0	499
Soum center	44.1	37.2	0.6	378
Rural	58.6	54.4	0.2	397
Age				
15-19	15.4	12.9	0.4	1 186
20-24	82.3	74.5	1.8	1 385
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	96.0	0.7	736
Never married/in union	32.0	26.1	1.3	1 834
Education				
None	63.9	60.7	1.4	72
Primary	44.5	39.2	0.0	105
Basic (lower secondary)	22.7	19.6	0.6	529
Upper secondary	46.6	41.6	0.7	915
Vocational	51.0	42.3	0.8	160
College, university	76.3	69.4	2.2	789
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	58.5	54.3	0.6	363
Second	51.9	43.9	0.6	504
Middle	53.4	46.4	2.1	581
Fourth	46.5	41.2	0.8	548
Richest	49.4	47.2	1.3	574
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	54.4	49.1	1.3	2 079
Other	38.6	33.1	0.5	488
Religion of household head**				
No religion	55.5	50.5	0.8	1 065
Buddhist	49.3	43.0	1.5	1 295
Other	43.3	41.5	0.5	197
Total	51.5	46.1	1.1	2 571

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

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

Table HA.10M: Sex with multiple partners among young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage of men who have had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey, percentage of men who have had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months, and among those who have had sex with multiple partners, the percentage of men who used a condom at last sex, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the preceding twelve months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months			
Region						
Western	38.4	35.5	8.4	146	(*)	12
Khangai	58.4	54.0	9.4	213	(*)	20
Central	68.9	60.0	10.7	181	(*)	19
Eastern	53.7	48.3	12.5	76	(*)	10
Ulaanbaatar	66.5	63.7	16.5	588	72.8	97
Area						
Urban	64.4	61.1	14.4	816	69.1	118
Rural	54.5	48.5	10.3	389	68.3	40
Location						
Capital city	66.5	63.7	16.5	588	72.8	97
Aimag center	58.9	54.5	9.2	228	(52.2)	21
Soum center	57.9	51.0	10.7	163	(*)	17
Rural	52.1	46.7	10.1	226	(62.1)	23
Age						
15-19	31.5	27.5	5.2	620	(68.4)	33
20-24	92.7	88.3	21.4	585	69.1	125
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.8	7.0	207	(*)	15
Never married/in union	53.2	48.4	14.4	998	70.6	143
Education						
None	61.4	54.0	2.1	53	(*)	1
Primary	57.5	52.6	12.0	81	(*)	10
Basic (lower secondary)	31.2	28.4	5.0	331	(*)	17
Upper secondary	63.8	59.7	14.3	385	(81.4)	55
Vocational	72.1	65.9	13.1	91	(*)	12
College, university	92.6	88.0	24.2	263	(65.2)	64
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	53.1	46.5	9.5	198	(49.7)	19
Second	54.6	51.0	12.5	228	(*)	29
Middle	66.9	63.0	12.3	259	(58.5)	32
Fourth	63.7	60.2	14.9	243	(77.8)	36
Richest	65.0	61.2	15.4	277	(70.4)	43
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	65.1	61.2	13.3	950	72.9	127
Other	46.3	41.0	12.4	252	(53.1)	31
Religion of household head**						
No religion	63.9	59.2	10.5	521	(60.3)	55
Buddhist	60.7	57.4	15.4	578	73.6	89
Other	48.1	41.2	11.3	96	(*)	11
Total	61.2	57.0	13.1	1 205	68.9	158

* Unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head", two for men aged 15-24 years, no for men aged 15-24 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the preceding twelve months, not shown.

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

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

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

Table HA.11: Sex with non-regular partners among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage of women who have had sex in the last twelve months, percentage of women who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, and among those who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage of women who used a condom at last sex with such a partner, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women who:		Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months ¹	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the preceding twelve months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months					
Region							
Western	30.7	28.1	309	24.9	87	(34.8)	22
Khangaig	56.4	51.4	442	30.2	227	43.4	69
Central	56.5	49.1	377	27.6	185	43.8	51
Eastern	52.6	48.7	145	33.6	70	37.2	24
Ulaanbaatar	53.1	47.4	1 297	55.4	615	59.7	341
Area							
Urban	51.4	46.1	1 796	50.8	828	57.5	421
Rural	51.5	46.0	775	23.8	357	35.1	85
Location							
Capital city	53.1	47.4	1 297	55.4	615	59.7	341
Aimag center	47.1	42.7	499	37.6	213	48.3	80
Soum center	44.1	37.2	378	26.0	141	(37.5)	37
Rural	58.6	54.4	397	22.4	216	33.3	48
Age							
15-19	15.4	12.9	1 186	60.1	153	55.6	92
20-24	82.3	74.5	1 385	40.1	1 032	53.3	414
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	96.0	736	4.3	707	(33.9)	30
Never married/in union	32.0	26.1	1 834	99.4	478	55.0	476
Education							
None	63.9	60.7	72	34.1	44	(¹)	15
Primary	44.5	39.2	105	(6.1)	41	(¹)	3
Basic (lower secondary)	22.7	19.6	529	22.7	104	(33.6)	24
Upper secondary	46.6	41.6	915	40.0	381	57.9	152
Vocational	51.0	42.3	160	41.0	68	(¹)	28
College, university	76.3	69.4	789	52.0	548	55.8	285
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	58.5	54.3	363	21.9	197	31.6	43
Second	51.9	43.9	504	37.2	222	40.9	82
Middle	53.4	46.4	581	43.9	269	67.5	118
Fourth	46.5	41.2	548	47.6	226	55.6	108
Richest	49.4	47.2	574	57.0	271	55.0	154
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	54.4	49.1	2 079	43.7	1 020	54.5	446
Other	38.6	33.1	488	36.2	162	46.9	59
Religion of household head**							
No religion	55.5	50.5	1 065	36.2	537	47.5	195
Buddhist	49.3	43.0	1 295	47.2	557	55.3	263
Other	43.3	41.5	197	52.9	82	(73.6)	43
Total	51.5	46.1	2 571	42.7	1 185	53.8	508

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

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

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(²) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.15

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

Table HA.11M: Sex with non-regular partners among young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage of men who have had sex in the last twelve months, percentage of men who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, and among those who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage of men who used a condom at last sex with such a partner, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months ¹	Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the preceding twelve months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Ever had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months					
Western	38.4	35.5	67.2	146	67.2	52	81.1	35
Khangai	58.4	54.0	67.9	213	67.9	115	63.5	78
Central	68.9	60.0	63.7	181	63.7	109	84.8	69
Eastern	53.7	48.3	70.1	76	70.1	37	78.3	26
Ulaanbaatar	66.5	63.7	79.2	588	79.2	375	75.5	297
Area								
Urban	64.4	61.1	75.9	816	75.9	499	75.8	378
Rural	54.5	48.5	67.1	389	67.1	189	74.4	126
Location								
Capital city	66.5	63.7	79.2	588	79.2	375	75.5	297
Aimag center	58.9	54.5	65.8	228	65.8	124	76.8	82
Soum center	57.9	51.0	59.6	163	59.6	83	76.4	50
Rural	52.1	46.7	72.9	226	72.9	106	73.2	77
Age								
15-19	31.5	27.5	97.2	620	97.2	170	76.5	166
20-24	92.7	88.3	65.6	585	65.6	517	74.9	339
Marital/Union status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.8	11.7	207	11.7	205	(*)	24
Never married/in union	53.2	48.4	99.6	998	99.6	482	75.3	481
Education								
None	61.4	54.0	(48.4)	53	(48.4)	29	(*)	14
Primary	57.5	52.6	70.3	81	70.3	43	(73.5)	30
Basic (lower secondary)	31.2	28.4	75.3	331	75.3	94	65.7	71
Upper secondary	63.8	59.7	82.4	385	82.4	230	79.9	190
Vocational	72.1	65.9	73.3	91	73.3	60	(70.0)	44
College, university	92.6	88.0	67.6	263	67.6	232	78.8	157
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	53.1	46.5	73.2	198	73.2	92	70.8	67
Second	54.6	51.0	69.1	228	69.1	116	83.6	80
Middle	66.9	63.0	73.4	259	73.4	163	78.3	120
Fourth	63.7	60.2	71.3	243	71.3	146	74.8	104
Richest	65.0	61.2	78.5	277	78.5	169	70.7	133
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	65.1	61.2	73.4	950	73.4	582	75.9	427
Other	46.3	41.0	73.5	252	73.5	103	74.6	76
Religion of household head**								
No religion	63.9	59.2	65.1	521	65.1	309	76.0	201
Buddhist	60.7	57.4	80.4	578	80.4	332	76.0	267
Other	48.1	41.2	(77.3)	96	(77.3)	40	(73.7)	31
Total	61.2	57.0	73.5	1 205	73.5	687	75.4	505

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

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.15

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

Table HA.12: Sex with non-regular partners among all women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage of women who have had sex in the last twelve months, percentage of women who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, and among those who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage of women who used a condom at last sex with such a partner, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women who:		Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner in the preceding twelve months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months					
Region							
Western	80.3	73.8	1 158	6.2	854	34.5	53
Khangai	88.3	79.3	1 766	10.7	1 401	39.2	150
Central	88.9	79.0	1 510	12.9	1 192	44.5	154
Eastern	88.3	79.4	629	12.5	500	30.7	62
Ulaanbaatar	82.9	72.2	3 699	24.9	2 670	50.6	664
Area							
Urban	83.7	73.7	5 587	21.4	4 119	48.7	882
Rural	87.4	78.7	3 175	8.1	2 499	35.3	201
Location							
Capital city	82.9	72.2	3 699	24.9	2 670	50.6	664
Almag center	85.3	76.7	1 888	15.1	1 448	42.9	218
Soum center	85.3	75.5	1 484	9.6	1 121	40.0	108
Rural	89.3	81.5	1 691	6.8	1 378	30.0	94
Age							
15-24	51.5	46.1	2 571	42.7	1 185	53.8	506
15-19	15.4	12.9	1 186	60.1	153	55.6	92
20-24	82.3	74.5	1 385	40.1	1 032	53.3	414
25-29	97.9	89.7	1 336	14.7	1 198	51.8	176
30-39	99.0	90.2	2 624	10.3	2 368	41.7	244
40-49	99.7	83.6	2 231	8.4	1 866	22.7	157
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	91.3	6 492	6.8	5 929	32.0	401
Never married/in union	42.4	30.3	2 270	99.0	689	54.6	682
Education							
None	85.9	70.0	293	15.3	205	(24.2)	31
Primary	85.3	75.2	437	9.2	329	(26.5)	30
Basic (lower secondary)	74.4	65.4	1 655	9.2	1 082	30.6	100
Upper secondary	80.4	72.6	2 514	15.2	1 824	50.7	278
Vocational	91.1	78.0	878	10.4	685	23.3	71
College, university	93.0	83.5	2 986	23.0	2 492	51.9	572
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	89.1	80.1	1 554	7.1	1 245	24.2	89
Second	85.0	72.8	1 681	15.6	1 224	35.2	191
Middle	84.1	73.9	1 790	18.7	1 323	57.9	247
Fourth	83.6	75.3	1 831	15.4	1 378	49.5	212
Richest	84.2	75.9	1 906	23.8	1 447	47.6	344
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	86.1	76.6	7 118	17.4	5 452	46.6	949
Khazakh	71.3	65.5	288	3.4	189	(*)	6
Other	82.4	71.9	1 342	13.0	966	40.6	126
Religion of household head**							
No religion	86.6	78.3	3 656	14.2	2 863	40.6	408
Buddhist	84.5	74.0	4 470	17.5	3 310	49.6	578
Muslim	72.7	65.5	218	3.8	143	(*)	5
Other	84.2	71.8	387	30.8	278	48.2	86
Total	85.1	75.5	8 762	16.4	6 618	46.2	1 083

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

** Thirty three, twenty six and five unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

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

Table HA.12M: Sex with non-regular partners among all men

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who ever had sex, percentage of women who have had sex in the last twelve months, percentage of women who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage of women who used a condom at last sex with such a partner, Mongolia, 2010

Region	Percentage of men who:				Number of men aged 15-54 years	Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months	Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner	Number of men aged 15-54 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months	Number of men aged 15-54 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months	Used a condom at last sex with such a partner					
Western	82.4	78.4	13.9	542	424	72.8	59		
Khangai	89.2	85.2	21.8	839	715	57.9	156		
Central	91.6	85.0	22.4	710	603	74.1	135		
Eastern	87.4	80.5	21.9	307	247	68.2	54		
Ulaanbaatar	87.8	84.1	37.7	1 628	1 370	65.6	516		
Urban	88.0	84.2	33.0	2 443	2 056	66.5	679		
Rural	87.9	82.4	18.5	1 582	1 303	65.1	241		
Location									
Capital city	87.8	84.1	37.7	1 628	1 370	65.6	516		
Aimag center	88.4	84.2	23.7	815	686	69.4	163		
Soum center	89.1	84.1	18.2	660	555	69.1	101		
Rural	87.1	81.1	18.8	922	748	62.2	140		
Age									
15-24	61.2	57.0	73.5	1 205	687	75.4	505		
15-19	31.5	27.5	97.2	620	170	76.5	166		
20-24	92.7	88.3	65.6	585	517	74.9	339		
25-29	96.4	97.3	29.0	507	494	62.1	143		
30-39	99.4	97.8	15.6	1 087	1 063	60.4	166		
40-49	99.8	94.3	10.2	911	859	35.3	87		
50-54	100.0	81.4	7.6	314	256	(*)	19		
Marital/Union status									
Ever married/in union	100.0	96.2	9.7	2 802	2 696	58.5	262		
Never married/in union	60.5	54.1	99.5	1 223	662	69.1	659		
Education									
None	88.1	79.5	20.6	234	186	(44.4)	38		
Primary	89.8	82.6	18.1	380	314	60.9	57		
Basic (lower secondary)	78.0	73.1	20.1	1 055	771	63.4	155		
Upper secondary	86.5	83.5	34.3	1 034	863	68.7	296		
Vocational	93.9	89.2	24.6	417	372	59.5	91		
College, university	97.8	94.2	33.2	906	854	71.1	283		
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	87.5	80.8	19.0	827	669	61.3	127		
Second	85.6	79.1	25.2	742	587	64.9	148		
Middle	89.1	85.2	30.7	785	669	70.4	206		
Fourth	89.3	84.6	27.6	846	726	65.7	200		
Richest	86.2	85.9	33.9	825	708	66.1	240		
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	89.5	85.1	28.4	3 238	2 755	66.3	782		
Khazakh	75.2	69.4	15.8	154	107	(*)	17		
Other	83.3	78.2	24.4	626	490	66.4	120		
Religion of household head									
No religion	89.1	84.2	25.9	1 773	1 493	65.9	387		
Buddhist	87.9	83.7	28.9	1 961	1 641	66.1	474		
Muslim	74.6	69.2	11.9	119	82	(*)	13		
Other	85.7	81.5	28.9	154	125	(77.4)	36		
Total	88.0	83.4	27.4	4 025	3 359	66.1	921		

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

** Twenty, seventeen and nine unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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

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

CHAPTER XIII

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY



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XIII

The Mongolia MICS 2010 collected information on the exposure of women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54 to mass media and the use of computers and the internet.

This information will help to understand:

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

Access to Mass Media

The percentage of women and men who read a newspaper, listens to the radio and watch television at least once a week is respectively shown in Tables MT.1 and MT.1M.

At least once a week, 48 (42) percent of women aged 15-49 (men aged 15-54) in Mongolia read a newspaper, 40 (46) percent listen to the radio and 94 (96) percent watch television. Overall, 3 (2) percent of women (men) do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 23 (24) percent are exposed to all the three types of media at least on a weekly basis.

Women under age 25 were more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of mass media. Strong differentials by areas, education and socio-economic status are observed for exposure to all types of media, primarily due to differentials in exposure to print media and radio. Exposure to all three types of mass media is as high as 24 (15) times more among women (men) with college, university education than women (men) with no education. While 34 (36) percent of women (men) from richest households exposed to all three types of mass media, this indicator is only 7 (9) percent among women (men) from poorest households. Urban women (men) are more likely to have access to mass media than rural women. Access to mass media is highest in Ulaanbaatar and lowest in Khangai and Eastern regions.

Use of Information/ Communication Technology

The questions on computer and internet use were asked to women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54 but the indicators on the use of computers and the internet are calculated for young women and men aged 15-24 (the results are shown in Tables MT.2 and MT.2M). 84 (79) percent of women (men) aged 15-24 ever used a computer, 72 (72) percent used a computer during the last year and 55 (59) percent used at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 68 (66) percent of women (men) aged 15-24 ever used the internet, while 59 (60) percent surfed the internet during the last year. The proportion of young women (men) who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month was smaller, at 43 (47) percent.

Both the computer and internet use during the last 12 months is more widespread among women and men aged 15-19, which proves the common sense that youth learn new technology easier and use it more frequently than other age groups. Use of a computer and the internet is also strongly associated with areas, education and wealth.

Only 1 (1) percent of women (men) with no education and 23 (16) percent of women (men) with primary education reported using a computer during the last year, while 92 (95) percent of women (men) with college, university education had access to a computer. Similarly higher utilisation of the internet is observed among young women in urban areas (74 percent) compared to those in rural areas (24 percent). The use of the internet among women and men aged 15-24 during the last year is highest in Ulaanbaatar (82 percent and 87 percent, respectively) and lowest in Western region (29 percent and 23 percent, respectively), while the proportion was 92 (96) percent among young women (men) from richest households, as opposed to those living in poorest households (14 percent and 8 percent, respectively).

Table MT.1: Women's exposure to mass media

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	No media at least once a week	Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age						
15-19	50.2	60.8	95.2	34.7	2.1	1 186
20-24	47.2	47.3	95.5	26.6	1.7	1 385
25-29	41.6	38.3	93.8	21.3	2.8	1 336
30-34	46.0	34.9	93.8	20.9	2.8	1 333
35-39	49.0	34.0	94.7	20.5	2.1	1 291
40-44	51.3	30.8	93.3	19.1	3.6	1 192
45-49	49.0	35.0	93.4	21.0	3.1	1 039
Region						
Western	40.0	36.9	90.7	18.4	5.0	1 158
Khangai	32.6	27.8	90.6	12.6	5.1	1 766
Central	48.6	41.9	92.6	21.5	2.2	1 510
Eastern	29.9	33.6	91.9	11.6	2.5	629
Ulaanbaatar	59.8	47.6	98.2	33.0	0.8	3 699
Area						
Urban	56.6	45.9	98.1	30.4	0.8	5 587
Rural	31.8	30.2	87.5	11.2	5.7	3 175
Location						
Capital city	59.8	47.6	98.2	33.0	0.8	3 699
Aimag center	50.3	42.5	97.9	25.3	0.8	1 888
Soum center	45.6	26.3	95.6	14.3	2.0	1 484
Rural	19.7	33.6	80.4	8.4	9.0	1 691
Education						
None	3.7	20.1	67.8	1.3	7.8	293
Primary	14.4	31.9	84.2	8.1	7.8	437
Basic (lower secondary)	31.2	39.1	90.9	16.5	4.9	1 655
Upper secondary	46.5	42.4	95.6	24.1	2.2	2 514
Vocational	46.0	37.1	96.1	20.4	1.3	878
College, university	67.3	43.1	98.6	32.0	0.7	2 986
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	16.7	33.2	77.6	7.0	9.9	1 554
Second	37.5	33.0	95.5	17.1	2.1	1 681
Middle	47.8	40.4	98.4	24.0	0.6	1 790
Fourth	60.6	45.7	99.1	31.5	0.6	1 831
Richest	69.0	46.9	98.2	34.1	0.8	1 906
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	49.3	40.1	94.9	24.3	2.3	7 118
Khazakh	37.9	62.3	90.7	27.7	3.1	288
Other	40.8	36.2	91.9	17.9	4.0	1 342
Religion of household head**						
No religion	45.1	38.0	93.8	20.7	2.6	3 656
Buddhist	50.0	40.7	95.0	25.0	2.4	4 470
Muslim	37.0	62.4	89.2	26.6	4.5	218
Other	52.1	42.6	94.7	29.2	2.5	387
Total	47.6	40.2	94.3	23.4	2.6	8 762

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

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

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

Table MT.1M: Men's exposure to mass media

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of men aged 15-54 who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	No media at least once a week	Number of men aged 15-54 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age						
15-19	37.0	55.6	97.3	25.1	1.3	620
20-24	41.8	54.6	97.1	27.8	1.2	585
25-29	36.1	46.5	95.6	19.4	1.4	507
30-34	40.8	41.0	94.6	22.0	2.4	585
35-39	45.0	43.4	95.9	23.0	1.1	502
40-44	44.3	41.4	95.5	22.6	1.9	460
45-49	50.6	41.5	95.4	26.1	2.1	451
50-54	46.4	41.4	93.6	21.5	1.4	314
Region						
Western	33.9	39.1	93.0	17.8	3.5	542
Khangai	28.1	30.1	93.7	13.0	3.3	839
Central	44.3	50.7	93.2	21.5	1.1	710
Eastern	31.8	40.0	93.8	14.0	1.4	307
Ulaanbaatar	53.3	56.4	99.3	33.8	0.3	1 628
Area						
Urban	51.0	53.2	99.0	30.8	0.4	2 443
Rural	28.7	35.8	90.7	12.5	3.4	1 582
Location						
Capital city	53.3	56.4	99.3	33.8	0.3	1 628
Aimag center	46.3	46.7	98.6	25.0	0.6	815
Soum center	40.6	29.3	97.9	14.5	0.9	660
Rural	20.1	40.4	85.6	11.0	5.2	922
Education						
None	6.5	33.6	80.9	2.6	6.7	234
Primary	17.5	38.7	89.7	9.3	3.9	380
Basic (lower secondary)	28.3	45.4	95.0	15.7	2.1	1 055
Upper secondary	47.4	49.0	98.4	28.2	0.4	1 034
Vocational	46.8	48.7	98.0	25.5	0.3	417
College, university	69.8	49.9	99.1	38.2	0.6	906
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	17.1	40.4	84.6	9.3	5.6	827
Second	33.0	40.3	96.5	17.6	1.4	742
Middle	44.0	44.8	98.8	22.3	0.3	785
Fourth	54.1	51.2	99.6	31.5	0.3	846
Richest	61.7	54.4	99.5	36.4	0.2	825
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	41.9	46.0	96.2	23.8	1.6	3 238
Khazakh	43.8	66.2	91.7	32.6	2.5	154
Other	43.8	43.0	94.5	20.7	1.5	626
Religion of household head**						
No religion	40.8	45.0	95.6	21.4	1.6	1 773
Buddhist	42.4	45.4	96.2	24.2	1.6	1 961
Muslim	47.1	64.5	89.6	34.0	3.8	119
Other	53.9	58.4	97.1	35.3	0.7	154
Total	42.2	46.4	95.8	23.6	1.6	4 025

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

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

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

Table MT.2: Use of computers and the internet among young women

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage of women who have used a computer and the internet during the last twelve months, and frequency of use during the last one month, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 who have:			Percentage of women aged 15-24 who have:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last twelve months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last twelve months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age							
15-19	86.9	77.8	60.8	67.6	59.7	44.3	1 186
20-24	81.2	66.9	49.7	69.1	58.7	41.6	1 385
Region							
Western	69.8	56.5	42.0	38.4	29.3	15.4	309
Khangai	63.8	49.9	31.9	42.9	34.9	19.4	442
Central	80.7	64.0	34.7	57.4	42.9	22.6	377
Eastern	70.1	53.6	36.6	42.7	33.4	16.2	145
Ulaanbaatar	96.4	87.5	73.6	90.3	82.2	66.3	1 297
Area							
Urban	93.2	83.2	67.2	83.5	74.4	57.5	1 796
Rural	62.2	46.0	26.2	33.4	24.1	9.1	775
Location							
Capital city	96.4	87.5	73.6	90.3	82.2	66.3	1 297
Aimag center	84.6	71.8	50.5	65.8	53.9	34.5	499
Soum center	74.7	59.0	35.6	41.6	30.9	10.6	378
Rural	50.3	33.6	17.2	25.6	17.6	7.6	397
Education							
None	6.6	1.4	1.4	6.6	4.5	4.5	72
Primary	32.4	22.5	17.8	11.0	6.1	5.2	105
Basic (lower secondary)	74.4	63.2	47.6	49.7	43.2	28.5	529
Upper secondary	88.8	73.4	55.7	70.8	60.3	44.6	915
Vocational	80.6	57.0	33.3	53.5	40.3	24.0	160
College, university	98.9	92.1	72.8	94.4	84.5	62.8	789
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	42.3	28.2	14.9	19.1	13.5	5.7	363
Second	75.1	56.9	35.3	49.6	35.9	20.5	504
Middle	90.1	73.4	52.4	68.6	56.9	37.9	581
Fourth	96.9	89.2	70.6	88.4	78.6	54.8	548
Richest	99.0	94.8	84.6	96.7	92.3	79.6	574
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	85.0	73.4	55.7	71.6	61.9	45.0	2 079
Khazakh	70.7	56.2	43.9	29.8	22.3	15.0	96
Other	81.2	68.9	53.1	61.4	54.4	39.0	393
Religion of household head**							
No religion	83.1	69.1	50.5	66.0	55.3	37.9	1 065
Buddhist	84.4	74.7	58.0	70.7	63.1	46.8	1 295
Muslim	67.8	53.5	41.3	33.3	27.5	18.6	69
Other	94.3	79.4	67.9	85.4	70.4	60.8	128
Total	83.8	72.0	54.8	68.4	59.2	42.9	2 571

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

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

¹ MICS indicator MT.2

² MICS indicator MT.3

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and the internet among young men

Percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage of men who have used a computer and the internet during the last twelve months, and frequency of use during the last one month, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 who have:			Percentage of men aged 15-24 who have:			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last twelve months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last twelve months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age							
15-19	81.4	76.1	64.5	63.8	59.1	47.5	620
20-24	76.3	67.9	52.4	67.5	60.2	45.8	585
Region							
Western	54.8	48.0	35.3	28.2	22.8	12.5	146
Khangai	49.2	43.1	31.9	34.4	30.3	20.4	213
Central	81.7	68.3	43.1	53.0	46.4	29.8	181
Eastern	61.1	52.3	36.2	38.1	32.6	19.3	76
Ulaanbaatar	97.2	92.4	81.8	93.6	87.0	73.5	588
Area							
Urban	93.6	88.4	75.9	85.5	79.2	65.0	816
Rural	48.1	38.0	22.4	23.7	18.6	8.2	389
Location							
Capital city	97.2	92.4	81.8	93.6	87.0	73.5	588
Aimag center	84.3	78.0	60.7	64.8	59.1	43.3	228
Soum center	68.4	52.8	34.8	32.9	25.9	11.4	163
Rural	33.6	27.4	13.5	17.0	13.3	5.8	226
Education							
None	6.1	1.1	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	53
Primary	19.4	16.4	11.7	7.3	5.7	3.8	81
Basic (lower secondary)	77.0	68.6	49.7	51.8	44.9	33.7	331
Upper secondary	88.6	81.0	68.8	78.8	72.0	56.2	385
Vocational	81.4	72.5	48.6	57.0	53.0	33.7	91
College, university	99.5	95.1	85.0	97.0	90.4	76.3	263
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	28.9	22.4	10.5	9.6	7.6	2.5	198
Second	69.3	59.6	39.7	49.5	39.4	28.2	228
Middle	87.0	75.6	56.8	68.8	59.4	38.7	259
Fourth	96.6	89.3	76.7	88.3	80.3	61.6	243
Richest	99.6	99.6	94.6	95.7	95.6	87.8	277
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	81.6	75.0	60.7	69.3	62.9	49.6	950
Khazakh	59.1	53.0	33.3	35.7	29.2	14.9	55
Other	72.5	64.6	56.5	56.5	52.9	42.0	198
Religion of household head**							
No religion	79.7	71.5	56.7	64.8	58.6	44.7	521
Buddhist	77.8	72.5	59.9	66.8	61.1	47.9	578
Muslim	59.1	48.6	35.9	32.6	26.7	16.4	42
Other	98.4	94.9	85.3	(90.1)	(83.3)	(77.4)	55
Total	78.9	72.1	58.7	65.6	59.6	46.7	1 205

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator MT.2

² MICS indicator MT.3

CHAPTER XIV

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

XIV

Tobacco use is a known risk factor for many deadly diseases. Smoking cigarettes, pipes, or cigars increase the risk of cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness and cause lung and other forms of cancer.

Excessive alcohol use also increases the risk of many harmful health conditions. In the long-term, excessive drinking can lead to cardiovascular problems, neurological impairments, liver disease and social problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with injuries and violence, including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment¹⁹.

Information was collected on tobacco and alcohol use among women aged 15-49 men aged 15-54. This information will help to understand:

- ever and current use of cigarettes and the age at which cigarette smoking first started
- ever and current use of smoked and smokeless tobacco products
- the intensity of use, of cigarettes, and smoked and smokeless tobacco product
- ever and current use of alcohol, and intensity of use

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women aged 15-49, and Table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men aged 15-54.

In Mongolia, use of tobacco products is more common among men than among women. 26 percent of women aged 15-49 and 81 percent of men aged 15-54 reported to have ever used a tobacco product. 6 percent of women aged 15-49 and 54 percent of men aged 15-54 smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the one month preceding the survey. The current tobacco use among women is 2.4 times greater in urban areas (8 percent) than in rural areas (3 percent) there is no urban-rural differential in the use of tobacco among men (54-56 percent). The highest proportion of current tobacco use by women is found in Ulaanbaatar city (10 percent) while the highest proportion of tobacco use by men is in Central Region (60 percent). Among current male and female users of tobacco, the tobacco product that is the most common is cigarettes (6 percent of women and 37 percent of men smoked only cigarettes in the last one month).

The results of the Mongolia MICS 2010 show that 1 percent of women aged 15-49 and 16 percent of men aged 15-54 and smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15 (Table TA.2 and TA.2M). While 1 percent of women aged 15-29 smoked a cigarette before age 15, only 0.2 percent of women aged 40-49 smoked a cigarette before age 15. As for men, while 13 percent of men aged 15-19, 12 percent of men aged 20-24 smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15, 21 percent of men aged 25-29 and 20 percent of men aged 50-54 smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15. This pattern suggests that in recent years early start of smoking is increasing among women than men.

¹⁹ US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/>

As displayed in Table TA.2M, among men that currently smoke cigarettes, 24 percent smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Women do not smoke as much: only 5 percent of women that currently smoke cigarettes smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. 18 percent of women and 58 percent of men smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

Alcohol Use

The use of alcohol is shown respectively for women aged 15-49 in Table TA.3 and for men aged 15-54 in Table TA.3M. In Mongolia, use of alcohol products is more common among men than among women. 22 percent of women aged 15-49 and 49 percent of men aged 15-54 had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the one month preceding the survey. Among women, 1 percent first drank alcohol before age 15 while 21 percent never had one drink of alcohol. These figures are 3 percent and 15 percent, respectively, among men. As shown in Table TA.3M, among the younger age groups, the proportion of men who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than among the older age groups; 3-5 percent of men aged 15-29 and 1-2 percent of men in older age groups had use of alcohol before age 15.

The use of alcohol by women and men varies somewhat by regions, areas, household wealth, and education. For instance, the women and men in urban areas, from richest households, and with college or university education are more likely to use alcohol. Also, the highest use of alcohol is among women and men in Central region (24 percent of women and 50 percent of men) and Ulaanbaatar (28 percent of women and 56 percent of men). Except for women and men aged 15-19, no very significant age differential in the women's and men's use of alcohol is observed.

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco among women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Mongolia, 2010

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Used tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month				Number of women aged 15-49 years
		Cigarettes and other tobacco products		Only other tobacco products		Cigarettes and other tobacco products		Only other tobacco products		
		Only cigarettes	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Any tobacco product	
Age										
15-19	82.0	1.9	17.9	9.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1 186
20-24	69.0	4.6	31.0	10.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	1 385
25-29	72.9	13.1	27.1	6.0	9.8	0.2	0.7	0.7	6.9	1 336
30-34	70.8	4.5	29.1	9.6	7.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	8.2	1 333
35-39	74.2	12.2	25.8	9.7	7.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	8.4	1 291
40-44	76.5	9.8	23.5	10.5	4.9	0.6	1.2	0.6	6.6	1 192
45-49	77.8	3.1	22.2	9.4	5.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.9	1 039
Region										
Western	90.7	1.3	9.3	3.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	1 158
Khangaig	79.8	7.4	20.2	9.9	2.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	3.7	1 766
Central	67.4	10.1	32.6	18.2	5.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	7.0	1 510
Eastern	82.9	2.5	17.1	8.4	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.5	629
Ulaanbaatar	68.3	18.2	31.7	8.6	9.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	3 699	
Area										
Urban	70.5	15.5	29.5	9.6	7.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	8.2	5 587
Rural	81.5	5.8	18.5	10.3	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	3.4	3 175
Location										
Capital city	68.3	18.2	31.7	8.6	9.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	9.7	3 699
Almag center	74.7	10.2	25.2	11.5	4.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	5.1	1 888
Soum center	80.0	2.6	20.0	6.3	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.2	1 484
Rural	82.7	5.4	17.2	9.5	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.2	3.5	1 691
Education										
None	88.2	5.9	11.8	3.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.2	3.6	293
Primary	84.4	7.2	15.6	5.9	2.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	3.8	437
Basic (lower secondary)	80.7	6.6	19.2	9.9	3.9	0.4	0.8	0.8	5.0	1 655
Upper secondary	75.5	12.1	24.5	9.4	5.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	6.3	2 514
Vocational	76.4	9.1	23.6	10.4	5.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.3	878
College, university	66.7	17.0	33.3	11.2	7.3	0.0	0.9	0.9	8.3	2 986
Maternity status										
Pregnant	70.4	13.3	29.6	12.8	1.7	0.2	0.8	0.8	2.7	428
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Neither	74.7	11.9	25.3	9.7	5.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	6.6	8 326
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	84.0	4.7	16.0	9.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.3	3.4	1 554
Second	79.5	9.0	20.4	8.4	4.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.8	1 681
Middle	76.0	11.7	24.0	9.5	6.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	6.7	1 790
Fourth	73.0	13.7	27.0	9.5	6.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	6.9	1 831
Richest	62.1	19.2	37.9	12.3	8.6	0.1	0.9	0.9	9.6	1 906
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh	72.7	13.0	27.3	10.4	5.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	6.9	7 118
Khazakh	97.0	1.8	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	288
Other	79.0	8.7	20.9	8.8	4.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	5.0	1 342
Religion of household head**										
No religion	74.5	12.0	25.5	9.6	5.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	6.3	3 656
Buddhist	74.1	11.8	25.9	10.5	5.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	6.6	4 470
Muslim	97.5	1.5	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	218
Other	65.2	18.9	34.8	9.5	6.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	7.7	387
Total	74.4	12.0	25.5	9.8	5.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	6.4	8 762

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

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

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

1 MICS Indicator TA.1

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco among men
Percentage of men aged 15-54 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products			Ever users			Used tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month					Number of men aged 15-54 years
	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	Only other tobacco products		
											Only cigarettes		Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products
15-19	48.1	17.9	15.3	51.9	14.2	2.4	2.2	18.8	0			0
20-24	15.3	51.0	6.0	84.7	42.1	10.8	1.8	54.8	585			585
25-29	12.5	52.0	5.8	87.5	38.1	15.0	3.3	56.5	507			507
30-34	14.4	49.3	5.7	85.6	40.5	17.1	2.7	60.3	586			586
35-39	13.4	52.4	5.3	86.6	45.9	16.6	3.3	65.9	502			502
40-44	12.8	54.3	6.0	87.2	42.1	20.5	1.0	63.5	460			460
45-49	12.7	58.5	5.9	87.3	40.2	19.1	4.2	63.5	451			451
50-54	10.2	54.3	5.8	89.8	37.0	24.1	4.9	66.0	314			314
Region												
Western	28.4	43.3	3.1	71.6	26.5	20.0	2.8	49.2	542			542
Khangai	20.9	41.9	4.9	79.1	30.4	21.2	3.1	54.7	839			839
Central	11.0	54.5	9.2	89.0	36.0	19.1	4.6	59.7	710			710
Eastern	11.5	61.2	10.4	88.5	30.0	25.3	2.9	58.2	307			307
Ulaanbaatar	18.9	46.0	8.4	81.1	45.5	5.9	1.8	53.2	1 628			1 628
Area												
Urban	18.7	44.9	8.4	81.3	44.7	6.7	2.3	53.8	2 443			2 443
Rural	18.5	51.3	5.4	81.5	24.9	27.1	3.5	55.6	1 582			1 582
Location												
Capital city	18.9	46.0	8.4	81.1	45.5	5.9	1.8	53.2	1 628			1 628
Aimag center	18.4	42.7	8.5	81.6	43.2	8.5	3.2	54.9	815			815
Soum center	17.3	51.7	6.5	82.7	31.9	19.1	3.1	54.1	660			660
Rural	19.4	51.1	4.7	80.6	20.0	32.9	3.9	56.7	922			922
Education												
None	19.3	21.3	4.0	80.6	26.0	33.6	4.1	63.7	234			234
Primary	19.4	24.6	4.5	80.6	22.1	31.6	3.9	57.6	380			380
Basic (lower secondary)	23.5	23.9	8.2	76.5	30.9	18.3	1.9	51.1	1 055			1 055
Upper secondary	20.0	43.6	7.4	80.0	42.5	8.6	1.9	53.0	1 034			1 034
Vocational	12.4	25.0	5.8	87.6	46.0	14.4	3.4	63.9	417			417
College, university	13.8	47.3	8.7	86.2	42.6	5.9	3.7	52.1	906			906
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	19.7	22.9	3.8	80.3	16.8	36.6	3.3	56.7	827			827
Second	20.3	25.6	6.0	79.7	38.2	16.6	3.4	58.2	742			742
Middle	19.3	29.0	7.1	80.7	41.5	10.7	2.4	54.5	785			785
Fourth	19.9	30.9	6.5	80.1	46.9	5.5	1.7	54.1	846			846
Richest	14.2	24.8	12.8	85.8	41.6	4.6	3.2	49.4	825			825
Ethnicity of household head*												
Khalkh	16.9	26.8	7.5	83.1	38.8	14.6	2.8	56.2	3 238			3 238
Khazakh	47.2	23.7	1.9	52.8	20.5	12.0	1.3	33.9	154			154
Other	20.6	45.9	7.3	79.4	31.6	16.2	3.1	50.8	626			626
Religion of household head**												
No religion	16.0	27.3	7.1	84.0	38.5	15.8	2.4	56.7	1 773			1 773
Buddhist	19.4	26.1	7.6	80.6	35.7	14.7	3.3	53.7	1 961			1 961
Muslim	21.3	32.1	1.2	54.6	22.5	10.5	1.5	34.4	119			119
Other	20.3	23.5	8.8	79.7	44.6	8.4	1.9	54.9	154			154
Total	18.6	47.4	7.3	81.4	36.9	14.8	2.8	54.5	4 025			4 025

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

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

¹ MICS Indicator TA.1

Table TA.2: Women's age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹		Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of women aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers				
	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK	Total	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK	Total
15-19	0.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1 186	19.3	11.7	0.0	(*)	16
20-24	1.0	68.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 385	21.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	74
25-29	1.1	65.8	17.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	1 336	17.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	83
30-34	0.3	71.9	32.3	5.5	1.9	100.0	1 333	21.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	102
35-39	0.5	38.9	21.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	1 291	24.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	103
40-44	0.2	48.0	24.2	8.4	0.0	100.0	1 192	24.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	70
45-49	0.3	55.3	24.2	8.4	0.0	100.0	1 039	24.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	66
Region												
Western	0.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1 158	(20.1)	(16.7)	(2.3)	(*)	12
Khangai	0.4	(60.9)	19.9	8.9	0.0	100.0	1 766	19.9	16.5	0.0	0.0	52
Central	0.9	54.7	12.9	8.9	0.0	100.0	1 510	19.9	16.5	0.0	0.0	91
Eastern	0.2	(59.4)	(12.9)	(8.6)	(19.1)	100.0	629	23.6	12.2	0.0	0.0	14
Ulaanbaatar	0.8	60.0	23.6	3.7	0.6	100.0	3 699	23.6	12.2	0.0	0.6	345
Area												
Urban	0.6	60.6	22.3	4.2	0.4	100.0	5 587	22.3	12.5	0.0	0.4	432
Rural	0.6	52.8	22.5	6.2	0.0	100.0	3 175	22.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	82
Location												
Capital city	0.8	60.0	23.6	3.7	0.6	100.0	3 699	23.6	12.2	0.0	0.6	345
Almagan center	0.4	63.0	17.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	1 888	17.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	88
Southern center	0.4	1.484	18.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	1 484	18.2	16.6	0.0	0.0	42
Rural	0.7	46.8	27.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	1 691	27.1	20.6	0.0	0.0	39
Education												
None	1.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	293	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	1.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	437	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Basic (lower secondary)	0.9	50.8	11.2	13.8	2.6	100.0	1 655	11.2	21.6	13.8	2.6	73
Upper secondary	0.7	63.0	24.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	2 514	24.6	9.0	0.0	0.0	147
Vocational	0.2	(35.3)	(32.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	100.0	878	(32.2)	(20.6)	(11.8)	(0.0)	44
College, university	0.4	65.6	23.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	2 986	23.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	226
Maternity status												
Pregnant	0.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	428	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Neither	0.6	59.4	22.3	4.6	0.4	100.0	8 326	22.3	13.3	4.6	0.4	504
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	0.7	(49.2)	(17.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	1 554	(17.4)	(29.1)	(4.2)	(0.0)	33
Second	0.7	54.1	18.5	11.1	0.0	100.0	1 681	18.5	16.3	11.1	0.0	75
Middle	0.4	61.7	18.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	1 790	18.1	13.3	6.9	0.0	114
Fourth	0.6	59.9	22.3	2.8	1.6	100.0	1 831	22.3	13.4	2.8	1.6	119
Richest	0.8	61.7	27.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	1 906	27.6	9.3	1.4	0.0	173
Ethnicity of household head*												
Khalkh	0.6	59.7	22.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	7 118	22.3	13.2	4.8	0.0	449
Other	0.5	57.3	21.9	2.6	3.0	100.0	1 631	21.9	15.2	2.6	3.0	65
Religion of household head**												
No religion	0.5	62.4	20.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	3 656	20.5	13.2	3.9	0.0	217
Buddhist	0.6	58.3	23.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	4 470	23.7	13.5	4.4	0.0	261
Other	1.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	605	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Total	0.6	59.4	22.3	4.5	0.4	100.0	8 762	22.3	13.4	4.5	0.4	514

* Unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head", eighteen for women aged 15-49 years, no for women aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers, not shown.

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator TA.2

Table TA.2M: Men's age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-54 years		Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Total	Number of men aged 15-54 years who are current cigarette smokers
		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK				
Age										
15-19	12.7	620	27.7	15.4	8.8	0.0	100.0	104		
20-24	12.2	585	33.8	24.8	12.3	0.0	100.0	310		
25-29	21.4	507	30.5	32.7	14.6	0.0	100.0	270		
30-34	17.4	585	21.1	36.9	25.9	0.9	100.0	337		
35-39	16.3	502	16.6	41.5	25.6	0.3	100.0	316		
40-44	17.3	460	17.4	33.4	28.3	0.0	100.0	288		
45-49	13.0	451	14.2	37.6	32.5	0.7	100.0	269		
50-54	19.5	314	10.5	31.6	43.3	0.6	100.0	195		
Region										
Western	12.1	542	21.6	29.8	32.6	0.2	100.0	254		
Khongai	16.3	839	18.9	38.7	23.1	1.0	100.0	435		
Central	18.9	710	18.7	34.5	26.7	0.7	100.0	394		
Eastern	15.6	307	12.9	34.5	33.6	0.0	100.0	170		
Ulaanbaatar	15.8	1 628	24.8	30.7	19.5	0.0	100.0	836		
Area										
Urban	15.6	2 443	23.6	32.2	21.5	0.0	100.0	1 259		
Rural	16.5	1 582	18.4	35.0	28.6	0.8	100.0	829		
Location										
Capital city	15.8	1 628	24.8	30.7	19.5	0.0	100.0	836		
Aimag center	15.1	815	21.3	35.1	25.7	0.1	100.0	423		
Soum center	15.8	860	16.4	36.3	31.3	0.5	100.0	338		
Rural	17.0	922	19.8	34.1	26.7	1.1	100.0	491		
Education										
None	21.3	234	20.7	24.5	33.2	2.4	100.0	139		
Primary	17.7	380	16.2	34.1	32.3	0.9	100.0	206		
Basic (lower secondary)	15.9	1 055	20.4	34.1	30.7	0.2	100.0	522		
Upper secondary	14.5	1 034	21.0	35.5	19.5	0.1	100.0	530		
Vocational	17.9	417	21.1	36.5	22.2	0.2	100.0	252		
College, university	14.6	906	23.0	30.1	17.3	0.0	100.0	439		
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	16.5	827	20.9	32.1	27.9	0.9	100.0	446		
Second	16.2	742	23.7	30.1	28.7	0.6	100.0	408		
Middle	13.6	785	17.6	34.6	27.0	0.1	100.0	411		
Fourth	15.5	846	22.9	34.5	21.8	0.0	100.0	443		
Richest	17.9	825	22.7	35.2	15.6	0.0	100.0	381		
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh	17.1	3 238	21.9	34.1	23.8	0.4	100.0	1 734		
Other	11.2	780	19.8	29.5	27.3	0.1	100.0	350		
Religion of household head**										
No religion	17.6	1 773	23.2	31.0	25.8	0.5	100.0	965		
Buddhist	14.6	1 961	20.6	36.4	22.4	0.3	100.0	992		
Other	14.4	273	17.3	23.2	28.1	0.0	100.0	121		
Total	15.9	4 025	21.6	33.3	24.3	0.3	100.0	2 088		

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

** Twenty and eleven unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

¹ MICS indicator TA.2

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol among women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage of women who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ¹	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ²	
Age				
15-19	66.4	0.8	8.0	1 186
20-24	15.3	0.2	23.4	1 385
25-29	13.4	0.3	23.3	1 336
30-34	13.4	0.0	22.8	1 333
35-39	13.4	0.0	25.6	1 291
40-44	13.2	0.1	27.1	1 192
45-49	12.1	0.1	25.3	1 039
Region				
Western	34.0	0.4	14.3	1 158
Khangai	23.5	0.2	15.5	1 766
Central	21.0	0.2	24.4	1 510
Eastern	26.3	0.1	16.2	629
Ulaanbaatar	14.1	0.2	28.1	3 699
Area				
Urban	17.0	0.2	26.6	5 587
Rural	27.3	0.2	14.6	3 175
Location				
Capital city	14.1	0.2	28.1	3 699
Aimag center	22.6	0.2	23.6	1 888
Soum center	26.4	0.2	17.8	1 484
Rural	28.0	0.2	11.8	1 691
Education				
None	43.4	0.7	7.6	293
Primary	36.7	0.1	8.8	437
Basic (lower secondary)	39.3	0.3	11.5	1 655
Upper secondary	21.3	0.2	20.0	2 514
Vocational	15.8	0.0	23.5	878
College, university	6.7	0.2	33.1	2 986
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	30.4	0.3	10.5	1 554
Second	26.9	0.1	14.4	1 681
Middle	21.4	0.1	18.7	1 790
Fourth	17.1	0.5	27.4	1 831
Richest	10.1	0.1	37.0	1 906
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	18.3	0.2	23.5	7 118
Khazakh	58.6	0.2	8.1	288
Other	25.1	0.3	18.7	1 342
Religion of household head**				
No religion	21.4	0.1	22.8	3 656
Buddhist	18.7	0.2	22.6	4 470
Muslim	56.5	0.3	8.0	218
Other	17.5	0.4	22.0	387
Total	20.7	0.2	22.2	8 762

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

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

¹ MICS indicator TA.3

² MICS indicator TA.4

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol among men

Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage of men who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-54 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ¹	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ²	
Age				
15-19	62.1	3.4	8.8	620
20-24	9.2	4.0	47.7	585
25-29	6.9	5.1	57.1	507
30-34	5.4	2.4	58.8	585
35-39	4.8	1.4	62.0	502
40-44	5.5	1.2	61.0	460
45-49	5.3	1.1	53.8	451
50-54	3.5	2.1	59.3	314
Region				
Western	23.6	0.7	42.7	542
Khangai	16.5	2.6	44.1	839
Central	10.1	2.9	50.3	710
Eastern	14.5	2.0	38.8	307
Ulaanbaatar	12.7	3.5	56.0	1 628
Area				
Urban	13.6	3.1	53.5	2 443
Rural	16.3	2.1	43.0	1 582
Location				
Capital city	12.7	3.5	56.0	1 628
Aimag center	15.2	2.3	48.6	815
Soum center	16.1	2.3	47.1	660
Rural	16.5	1.9	40.1	922
Education				
None	16.1	3.9	36.2	234
Primary	17.2	1.2	43.5	380
Basic (lower secondary)	24.7	2.4	40.6	1 055
Upper secondary	14.3	3.0	47.2	1 034
Vocational	12.0	1.4	59.0	417
College, university	3.2	3.6	63.7	906
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	16.2	1.8	39.8	827
Second	18.9	2.7	44.1	742
Middle	15.3	1.5	51.0	785
Fourth	13.8	2.1	53.8	846
Richest	9.5	5.3	57.7	825
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	13.1	2.9	51.0	3 238
Khazakh	40.3	0.0	29.3	154
Other	16.2	2.3	45.6	626
Religion of household head**				
No religion	12.0	2.7	50.4	1 773
Buddhist	15.4	2.7	49.6	1 961
Muslim	41.3	0.0	28.8	119
Other	15.5	4.6	49.7	154
Total	14.6	2.7	49.4	4 025

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

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

¹ MICS indicator TA.3

² MICS indicator TA.4

CHAPTER XV

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING



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XV

It is well-known that the subjective perceptions of individuals of their marriage, incomes, friendship, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical and emotional status.

In Mongolia MICS 2010, a set of questions were asked to women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-54 to understand how satisfied this group of people is in different areas of their lives, such as their marriage, friendships, school, job, income, and living environment (but the indicators on subjective well-being are calculated for young women and men aged 15-24). Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations.

A distinction can be made between life satisfaction and happiness. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the respondents covered by the survey were also asked a few simple questions about happiness and their perceptions of a better life. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with her job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of her life, but still be unhappy.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F).

The indicators related to subjective well-being are as follows:

- **Life satisfaction** – the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with their marriage, friendships, school, current job, where they live, income, and how they look
- **Happiness** – the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 who are very or somewhat happy
- **Perception of a better life** – the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their lives will be better after one year

Respectively, Tables SW.1 and SW.1M show the proportion of young women and young men aged 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Of the different domains, young women are the most satisfied with their marriage (93 percent), with their friendships (90 percent), with their school (91 percent) and with how they look (89 percent). The results for young men are similar; they are the most satisfied with their marriage (96 percent), with their friendships (93 percent), with their school (90 percent), and how they look (91 percent). Among the domains, both young women and young men are the least satisfied with their current income, with 73 percent of young women and 61 percent of young men not having an income at all.

In Table SW.2, the proportion of women aged 15-24 with life satisfaction is shown and in Table SW.2M the same indicator for men is presented. Life satisfaction is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their marriage, friendships, school, current job and income, where they live, and how they look.

64 percent of women aged 15-24 are with life satisfaction. 72 percent of women living in the richest households are satisfied with life as opposed to only 66 percent in the poorest households. The proportion of women that is satisfied with life is somewhat higher in urban areas (67 percent) than in rural areas (63 percent).

The average life satisfaction score is the arithmetic mean of responses to questions included in the calculation of life satisfaction. Lower scores indicate higher satisfaction levels. As Table SW.2 indicates, there is a relationship between the average life satisfaction score and women's education and household wealth.

According to the same table (SW.2), 86 percent of women aged 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. For this indicator differences by wealth quintiles can also be observed. Comparing 15-19 year old women to 20-24 year old women, the proportion of women who are very or somewhat happy is roughly the same, 86 and 85 percent, respectively.

As shown in Table SW.2M, 65 percent of men aged 15-24 are satisfied with their life. For young men, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed for young women. Among men in the richest households 71 percent are satisfied with life, while only 66 percent and 59 percent of men respectively in households from the poorest and middle quintile. Also, the proportion of young men who are satisfied with life is higher in rural areas (71 percent) than that in urban areas (63 percent). Regional differential is also significant. Interestingly, the life satisfaction among men aged 15-24 is highest in Khangai region (76 percent) while it is lowest in Ulaanbaatar (61 percent).

The proportion of men aged 15-24 who are very or somewhat happy is similar to that of young women (84 percent).

In Table SW.3, women's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportion of women aged 15-24 who think that their lives improved during the last one year and think it will get better after one year is 53 percent. The corresponding indicator for men aged 15-24, found in Table SW.3M, is a bit lower than that of young women (51 percent). Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles: young women and men who live in households in the poorest quintile are less likely to think that their lives improved during the last one year and that it will get better after one year, than young women and men who live in households in the richest quintile.

When the indicator on perceptions of a better life is analyzed separately, the percentage of women and men who think that their lives improved during the last one year is 54 percent, which is not a very promising figure. However, 92 percent of young women and 86 percent of young men think that their life will get better after one year, which suggest that Mongolian young people see their future brightly with positive believe.

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:										Percentage of women aged 15-24 who:				Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Marriage	Friendships	School	Current job	Living environment	The way they look	Current income	Not married	Do not have friends	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income			
Age															
15-19	87.3	89.9	90.9	79.5	83.4	87.7	57.7	95.0	1.2	15.9	92.4	89.6	1 186		
20-24	94.0	89.6	89.8	79.0	78.4	89.5	59.7	55.2	1.2	70.7	64.4	58.8	1 385		
Region															
Western	93.5	90.2	93.8	82.6	83.9	85.3	60.8	79.5	2.0	44.4	79.6	78.6	309		
Khargal	90.5	89.9	89.2	75.2	84.9	84.8	62.0	63.7	2.0	58.3	73.1	68.3	442		
Central	95.4	85.8	90.7	83.3	83.0	85.4	59.0	65.1	1.6	54.6	78.0	68.6	377		
Eastern	92.2	84.4	87.7	80.8	81.4	89.7	54.1	68.0	0.5	55.0	74.0	70.7	145		
Ulaanbaatar	94.4	91.2	90.4	78.4	77.8	91.6	58.7	78.7	0.7	37.6	78.4	74.8	1 297		
Area															
Urban	94.0	90.2	90.3	78.0	79.1	90.4	58.1	77.4	0.8	38.8	79.9	75.6	1 796		
Rural	92.7	88.5	91.6	80.8	84.6	84.6	61.4	64.8	2.1	61.0	71.5	66.9	775		
Location															
Capital city	94.4	91.2	90.4	78.4	77.8	91.6	58.7	78.7	0.7	37.6	78.4	74.8	1 297		
Aimag center	93.0	87.6	89.9	76.6	82.3	87.4	56.4	74.2	1.1	41.8	83.6	77.8	499		
Soum center	93.0	88.5	92.2	78.6	84.3	87.6	57.5	71.6	1.8	52.4	77.2	70.5	378		
Rural	92.5	88.4	90.9	82.2	84.9	81.7	64.4	58.2	2.4	69.1	66.1	63.4	397		
Marital/Union status															
Ever married/in union	93.8	87.7	84.3	83.9	82.7	88.8	56.7	10.5	0.5	84.7	64.8	56.3	736		
Never married/ in union	83.1	90.5	91.1	75.2	80.0	88.6	61.6	98.9	1.5	29.7	82.4	79.7	1 834		
Education															
None	81.0	76.7	54.5	91.7	70.4	67.6	50.7	59.9	11.9	94.4	64.6	63.6	72		
Primary	88.4	83.7	85.7	78.7	80.4	79.7	58.7	63.5	1.7	61.2	70.1	68.2	105		
Basic (lower secondary)	94.3	88.1	92.3	80.5	84.5	85.5	49.5	85.0	1.6	27.6	91.0	87.6	529		
Upper secondary	93.1	90.5	90.5	76.3	80.8	89.1	56.2	75.4	0.5	40.7	80.8	76.1	915		
Vocational	93.8	84.0	95.6	60.2	76.4	89.7	57.0	73.7	1.5	59.6	72.2	65.7	160		
College, university	95.6	92.8	88.8	82.7	80.0	93.3	65.0	66.4	0.5	53.5	67.3	62.5	789		
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	90.7	86.5	96.2	84.1	81.7	82.1	64.0	57.1	1.9	71.7	67.9	63.7	363		
Second	91.7	87.2	88.6	72.0	75.1	84.9	56.8	72.6	2.3	53.8	78.0	72.7	504		
Middle	94.7	91.2	90.5	69.0	80.3	89.0	50.1	73.6	0.4	45.2	78.4	73.6	581		
Fourth	96.1	90.6	91.2	86.9	77.8	92.2	61.1	78.6	0.5	33.6	81.4	78.9	548		
Richest	95.1	91.5	89.7	84.2	88.3	92.4	65.3	80.0	1.1	33.1	77.9	72.8	574		
Ethnicity of household head*															
Khalkh	93.6	90.1	90.6	80.1	81.0	89.2	58.6	72.4	0.8	45.8	76.7	71.8	2 079		
Khazakh	87.8	88.5	93.0	87.3	91.0	82.5	74.8	82.7	2.7	41.6	83.5	81.4	96		
Other	94.8	87.6	89.9	72.3	77.0	87.8	59.6	78.0	2.6	43.9	79.7	77.3	393		
Religion of household head**															
No religion	92.7	87.9	90.2	79.3	83.1	89.1	55.8	67.8	1.3	49.3	75.0	70.6	1 065		
Buddhist	93.4	90.9	90.5	78.9	79.5	88.5	62.6	77.3	0.9	43.3	79.0	74.2	1 295		
Muslim	100.0	87.5	93.3	91.3	89.4	85.4	77.2	84.2	2.8	38.2	86.7	85.8	69		
Other	100.0	94.2	91.5	74.2	72.3	90.2	57.3	77.8	2.5	38.6	73.5	72.1	128		
Total	93.5	89.7	90.6	79.1	80.7	88.7	59.3	73.6	1.2	45.5	77.3	73.0	2 571		

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

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

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction among young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:										Percentage of men aged 15-24 who:					Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Marriage	Friendships	School	Current job	Living environment	The way they look	Current income	Not married	Do not have friends	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income				
Age																
15-19	100.0	93.4	90.1	75.3	84.4	90.8	69.5	97.7	0.6	22.7	87.9	82.4	620			
20-24	95.7	92.0	90.2	82.8	76.9	90.7	59.0	66.7	0.1	74.0	45.1	37.4	585			
Region																
Western	94.5	85.4	93.1	81.5	87.0	87.2	68.0	85.4	0.8	48.4	65.9	62.1	146			
Khangai	89.6	95.0	94.7	88.8	86.5	90.6	56.5	80.1	1.1	60.1	64.0	57.5	213			
Central	100.0	94.9	86.6	76.5	83.0	91.5	49.5	72.3	0.6	53.8	56.8	47.6	181			
Eastern	93.5	92.5	91.3	84.6	82.5	93.6	65.0	82.9	0.0	61.3	61.8	57.0	76			
Ulaanbaatar	97.6	93.1	89.2	79.6	76.1	91.2	66.8	86.0	0.0	39.3	72.4	65.7	588			
Area																
Urban	96.4	92.8	89.9	79.2	78.2	91.6	63.0	84.0	0.1	39.4	72.3	65.5	816			
Rural	95.3	92.7	90.9	84.3	86.0	89.1	59.2	79.8	1.0	64.9	56.2	50.2	389			
Location																
Capital city	97.6	93.1	89.2	79.6	76.1	91.2	66.8	86.0	0.0	39.3	72.4	65.7	588			
Aimag center	94.3	91.9	92.0	78.1	83.5	92.6	53.2	78.7	0.2	39.7	72.1	64.8	228			
Soum center	99.0	93.5	90.1	94.0	84.0	91.1	58.0	73.4	0.0	54.9	65.2	54.8	163			
Rural	90.8	92.1	91.8	79.4	87.5	87.8	59.9	84.4	1.8	72.1	49.7	46.9	226			
Marital/Union status																
Ever married/in union	96.0	93.0	80.0	88.5	77.9	92.5	66.6	5.6	0.3	81.8	29.2	22.4	207			
Never married/ in union	95.4	92.7	90.8	77.2	81.3	90.4	58.8	98.6	0.4	40.5	75.0	68.5	998			
Education																
None	93.6	86.0	100.0	85.0	84.6	75.7	65.9	69.4	3.4	97.4	38.4	34.5	53			
Primary	85.5	91.1	91.8	75.7	82.4	88.1	53.4	81.5	1.4	81.9	46.9	42.4	81			
Basic (lower secondary)	95.0	93.7	91.8	79.5	83.0	90.8	59.3	90.6	0.3	36.4	81.4	78.0	331			
Upper secondary	98.9	91.7	93.3	80.9	81.2	92.5	63.0	87.0	0.1	43.4	69.4	64.1	385			
Vocational	100.0	92.9	83.3	80.3	83.7	91.5	62.0	77.3	0.0	49.5	66.9	46.4	91			
College, university	96.0	94.9	84.8	84.3	74.9	92.0	62.3	71.1	0.0	46.6	58.0	49.2	263			
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	89.7	91.6	86.1	78.5	86.4	87.5	60.3	84.1	2.0	73.4	47.5	45.3	198			
Second	90.6	92.0	97.0	87.9	80.3	91.5	55.8	83.1	0.2	51.5	74.4	63.0	228			
Middle	97.4	93.3	91.3	71.2	73.2	89.0	62.7	77.9	0.0	51.9	64.9	60.3	259			
Fourth	100.0	91.8	88.1	86.9	76.0	93.2	55.1	81.7	0.0	41.2	69.7	61.7	243			
Richest	100.0	94.5	88.2	87.5	88.2	92.1	73.4	86.4	0.0	27.7	74.9	68.6	277			
Ethnicity of household head*																
Khalkh	97.2	93.8	90.4	81.7	80.1	91.6	60.3	81.5	0.4	48.5	66.8	59.0	950			
Khazakh	79.2	84.0	89.4	80.5	81.8	77.1	79.2	89.7	1.0	54.2	60.8	58.7	55			
Other	90.9	90.1	89.3	80.1	83.1	90.8	62.1	86.9	0.0	41.3	70.2	67.9	198			
Religion of household head**																
No religion	97.7	92.5	88.2	84.3	81.3	92.7	63.4	76.6	0.3	50.5	64.1	58.0	521			
Buddhist	94.0	94.0	92.2	80.0	79.8	91.1	58.5	87.3	0.4	46.9	68.7	61.9	578			
Muslim	56.7	82.7	91.6	69.6	81.9	73.4	75.2	93.5	1.3	54.7	61.5	58.5	42			
Other	100.0	94.8	95.6	72.7	83.9	87.5	60.1	(84.8)	(0.0)	(26.5)	(81.4)	(72.7)	55			
Total	96.0	92.7	90.1	81.4	80.7	90.8	61.4	82.6	0.4	47.6	67.1	60.6	1 205			

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

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

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

Table SW.2: Life satisfaction and happiness among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their marriage, friendships, school, current job, living environment, and the way they look, the average life satisfaction score, percentage of women with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Missing/ Cannot be calculated	Women with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income/ Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Age							
15-19	67.4	1.8	9.1	49.5	89.8	86.4	1 186
20-24	61.5	1.8	15.0	42.0	60.4	85.5	1 385
Region							
Western	67.7	1.7	17.0	46.8	78.9	85.3	309
Khangai	67.1	1.8	15.5	47.5	70.2	84.5	442
Central	64.2	1.8	13.9	45.1	69.5	81.2	377
Eastern	61.4	1.7	15.7	42.2	72.0	84.1	145
Ulaanbaatar	63.1	1.8	9.2	40.5	75.6	88.1	1 297
Area							
Urban	63.4	1.8	10.1	40.3	76.4	86.7	1 796
Rural	66.8	1.8	17.3	48.8	68.3	84.2	775
Location							
Capital city	63.1	1.8	9.2	40.5	75.6	88.1	1 297
Aimag center	64.2	1.8	12.5	39.6	78.6	83.0	499
Soum center	66.6	1.8	15.8	45.3	71.3	84.6	378
Rural	66.9	1.8	18.7	51.5	65.5	83.8	397
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	62.6	1.8	5.4	40.6	56.6	88.2	736
Never married/ in union	65.1	1.8	15.0	45.9	80.9	85.0	1 834
Education							
None	55.4	2.1	38.8	41.5	66.4	69.5	72
Primary	61.2	2.0	17.4	37.8	68.2	80.7	105
Basic (lower secondary)	66.5	1.8	9.1	40.4	88.5	86.4	529
Upper secondary	65.8	1.8	10.8	43.1	76.5	85.4	915
Vocational	53.0	1.9	17.3	37.4	65.7	83.1	160
College, university	64.3	1.8	11.9	46.2	64.4	88.9	789
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	65.8	1.9	20.3	52.0	65.3	82.9	363
Second	57.6	1.9	18.0	42.0	79.4	79.4	504
Middle	63.0	1.8	11.3	29.8	74.7	86.3	581
Fourth	62.1	1.8	7.4	43.5	79.0	88.6	548
Richest	72.2	1.7	7.7	50.6	73.9	90.6	574
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	65.0	1.8	11.4	43.5	72.9	86.1	2 079
Khazakh	67.2	1.7	21.4	46.3	81.4	85.6	96
Other	60.4	1.8	14.6	41.9	77.9	85.4	393
Religion of household head**							
No religion	64.4	1.8	12.3	40.2	71.1	85.2	1 065
Buddhist	64.6	1.8	12.0	46.9	75.6	86.7	1 295
Muslim	69.9	1.7	21.1	46.2	85.8	86.4	69
Other	59.3	1.8	8.2	40.9	73.8	85.0	128
Total	64.3	1.8	12.3	43.4	74.0	85.9	2 571

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

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

¹ MICS indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

Table SW.2M: Life satisfaction and happiness among young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their marriage, friendships, school, current job, living environment, and the way they look, the average life satisfaction score, percentage of men with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Missing/ Cannot be calculated	Men with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income/ Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Age							
15-19	69.6	1.7	13.3	59.5	83.9	88.4	620
20-24	60.4	1.8	17.6	45.4	40.5	78.9	585
Region							
Western	65.2	1.7	13.3	57.6	66.1	86.3	146
Khangaï	75.9	1.7	21.4	49.6	60.4	88.0	213
Central	67.2	1.7	10.3	40.4	49.3	79.9	181
Eastern	65.6	1.7	19.5	46.2	60.1	84.3	76
Ulaanbaatar	61.0	1.8	14.7	50.0	67.5	82.8	588
Area							
Urban	62.7	1.8	13.1	47.7	66.9	83.3	816
Rural	71.0	1.7	20.2	49.8	54.3	84.8	389
Location							
Capital city	61.0	1.8	14.7	50.0	67.5	82.8	588
Aimag center	66.9	1.7	8.8	42.2	65.5	84.7	228
Soum center	73.3	1.7	16.2	48.7	58.0	85.1	163
Rural	69.2	1.7	23.0	50.4	51.7	84.5	226
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	62.5	1.7	0.0	52.1	22.4	84.4	207
Never married/ in union	66.0	1.8	18.5	46.5	71.3	83.7	998
Education							
None	60.4	1.9	29.6	45.8	43.2	81.2	53
Primary	59.4	1.9	27.9	47.1	46.4	80.2	81
Basic (lower secondary)	71.7	1.7	16.4	47.1	80.2	84.7	331
Upper secondary	67.8	1.7	14.5	52.5	65.6	85.7	385
Vocational	61.1	1.7	15.2	46.0	49.6	84.9	91
College, university	57.9	1.8	8.5	47.2	50.7	81.1	263
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	65.6	1.8	23.0	50.9	50.1	83.6	198
Second	70.2	1.7	20.1	46.7	66.2	78.0	228
Middle	58.5	1.8	15.8	41.0	60.6	79.4	259
Fourth	61.3	1.7	10.4	41.6	64.2	86.7	243
Richest	70.8	1.7	9.9	64.0	70.1	90.3	277
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	65.9	1.8	15.7	47.4	61.4	84.2	950
Khazakh	58.0	1.9	15.1	60.1	63.0	78.5	55
Other	63.8	1.8	13.9	51.5	69.2	82.9	198
Religion of household head**							
No religion	65.7	1.7	14.6	46.2	60.4	84.8	521
Buddhist	65.2	1.8	16.4	49.6	64.1	83.5	578
Muslim	56.5	1.9	17.9	57.8	65.7	78.9	42
Other	(71.7)	(1.7)	(11.6)	(53.0)	(72.7)	(85.2)	55
Total	65.3	1.8	15.4	48.5	62.9	83.8	1 205

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

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

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

¹ MICS Indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of women who think that their life:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age				
15-19	53.0	90.6	51.2	1 186
20-24	55.2	93.3	54.1	1 385
Region				
Western	50.9	84.6	47.5	309
Khangai	49.1	91.3	48.4	442
Central	53.2	88.5	49.9	377
Eastern	50.4	91.7	49.2	145
Ulaanbaatar	57.5	95.1	56.7	1 297
Area				
Urban	57.5	94.6	56.6	1 796
Rural	46.6	86.1	43.9	775
Location				
Capital city	57.5	95.1	56.7	1 297
Aimag center	57.6	93.2	56.3	499
Soum center	50.9	87.1	48.0	378
Rural	42.4	85.0	39.9	397
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	58.3	93.0	57.3	736
Never married/ in union	52.6	91.6	50.9	1 834
Education				
None	27.9	70.6	27.9	72
Primary	43.3	80.4	38.2	105
Basic (lower secondary)	53.8	89.1	51.8	529
Upper secondary	54.2	94.6	53.3	915
Vocational	47.7	92.4	45.9	160
College, university	59.6	94.4	58.4	789
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	38.6	82.1	36.2	363
Second	51.2	92.0	49.7	504
Middle	56.0	93.7	54.6	581
Fourth	60.7	93.3	59.9	548
Richest	58.7	95.3	57.2	574
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	54.2	92.7	52.9	2 079
Khazakh	58.1	86.2	54.0	96
Other	53.9	90.1	52.3	393
Religion of household head**				
No religion	55.2	90.8	53.6	1 065
Buddhist	53.5	93.1	52.0	1 295
Muslim	55.2	88.6	54.2	69
Other	54.5	94.4	54.5	128
Total	54.2	92.0	52.8	2 571

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

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

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life among young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Mongolia, 2010

	Percentage of men who think that their life:			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age				
15-19	54.4	84.4	51.3	620
20-24	54.2	88.5	51.7	585
Region				
Western	52.4	82.4	48.3	146
Khangai	38.5	80.6	38.5	213
Central	57.6	93.0	56.4	181
Eastern	50.4	86.8	46.6	76
Ulaanbaatar	60.1	87.5	56.1	588
Area				
Urban	59.0	88.1	55.8	816
Rural	44.7	82.8	42.4	389
Location				
Capital city	60.1	87.5	56.1	588
Aimag center	56.0	89.9	55.0	228
Soum center	56.3	90.2	53.7	163
Rural	36.3	77.6	34.3	226
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	67.7	91.0	64.9	207
Never married/ in union	51.6	85.5	48.7	998
Education				
None	28.4	70.4	25.7	53
Primary	29.1	73.3	27.9	81
Basic (lower secondary)	53.2	85.4	50.0	331
Upper secondary	59.6	87.6	55.1	385
Vocational	49.3	89.2	45.5	91
College, university	62.9	92.2	62.6	263
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	33.5	76.3	31.5	198
Second	46.7	82.5	44.5	228
Middle	54.6	88.2	50.4	259
Fourth	62.4	92.8	58.8	243
Richest	68.2	89.6	66.2	277
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	54.6	87.7	52.1	950
Khazakh	63.1	81.4	53.2	55
Other	51.2	81.6	48.9	198
Religion of household head				
No religion	54.2	85.4	50.7	521
Buddhist	51.1	86.7	48.9	578
Muslim	65.0	85.9	55.6	42
Other	(81.2)	(91.0)	(81.2)	55
Total	54.3	86.4	51.5	1 205

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include sampling stages and stratification, target sample size and its allocation, sampling frame and selection of clusters, household listing and selection, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Mongolia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the regions (Western, Khangai, Central, Eastern, and Ulaanbaatar) of the country. Urban and rural areas in each of the five regions were defined as the sampling strata.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for the Mongolia MICS 2010 was calculated as 10500 households at the national level, 2100 households at the regional level. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the pre-school attendance among children aged 3-4. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$N = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)(1.1)]}{[(0.20)^2(p)(n)]}$$

where

N – is the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 – is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r – is the predicted or anticipated value of the key indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

1.1 – is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 percent for the expected non-response

deff – is the shortened symbol for design effect

0.20r – is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 20 percent of r (relative margin of error of r) at the regional level

p – is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based

n – is the average household size (number of persons per household).

From the results of Mongolia MICS 2005, the pre-school attendance among children aged 3-4 was 37 percent at the national level while it is 32 percent in Western region, 32 percent in Khangai region, 33 percent in Central region, 40 percent in Eastern region, and 48 percent in Ulaanbaatar. The value of deff was calculated as 1.7 at the national level, 1.2 in Western region, 2.0 in Khangai region, 2.5 in Central region, 2.0 in Eastern region, and 1.3 in Ulaanbaatar. Also, from the 2009 annual statistics on population, the percentage of children aged 3-4 in the total population was 4.4 and average household size was 4.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was, at the beginning, 1572 households for Western region, 2472 region for Khangai region, 3156 households for Central region, 1839 households for Eastern region and 873 households for Ulaanbaatar, – thus yielding 10183 households in total. The number households for each region vary greatly between regions, from 873 to 3156. Therefore, equal allocation of the total sample size to the regions is used in order to keep sampling errors at similar level for regions. As a result, the number of households needs to be selected from each region rounded up to 2100 households and then the total sample size is determined as 10500 households.

The average number of households selected per cluster for the survey was determined as 25 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the number of households to be selected from each region by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 84 sample clusters would need to be selected in each region – thus yielding 420 clusters in total.

As mentioned above, equal allocation of the total sample size to the five regions was used. Therefore, 84 clusters were allocated to each region, with the final sample size calculated at 10500 households (84 clusters *5 regions * 25 sample households per cluster). In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to urban and rural domains, proportional to the size of urban and rural populations in that region. The table below shows the allocation of clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.1: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) and Households to Sampling Strata

	Urban (capital city, aimag center)		Rural (soum center, rural)		TOTAL	
	Number of Clusters	Number of households	Number of Clusters	Number of households	Number of Clusters	Number of households
Western	24	600	60	1500	84	2100
Khangai	30	750	54	1350	84	2100
Central	32	800	52	1300	84	2100
Eastern	30	750	54	1350	84	2100
Ulaanbaatar	84	2100			84	2100
TOTAL	200	5000	220	5500	420	10500

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The 2009 annual statistics on population and households frame was used and the kheseqs of khoros of Ulaanbaatar and baghs of soums of provinces are defined as clusters. As first stage of the sampling, the clusters were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the estimated sizes of the enumeration areas from the 2009 annual statistics on population and households.

Household Listing and Selection

The Statistics Divisions in provinces and districts were responsible for asking the governors of selected baghs and khesegs (PSUs) to update their household listings and for sending the updated listings to the National Statistics Office (NSO). The governors of the selected baghs and khesegs were instructed to include all households locating in the territory of the bagh or kheseg regardless of their registration.

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

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Mongolia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the size of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hij} = \frac{1}{P_{1hi} P_{2ij}}$$

where

P_{1hi} – at the sampling stage 1, the probability of selection of the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum or region

P_{2ij} – at the sampling stage 2, the probability of selection of the j -th sample household in the i -th sample PSU

h – sampling strata or regions: Western, Khangai, Central, Eastern and Ulaanbaatar

$i = 1, \dots$, the total number of clusters or PSUs (for each region)

$j = 1, \dots$, the total number of households (for each cluster)

A second component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_{hk} = \frac{N_{hk}}{M_{hk}}$$

where

k – target groups for the survey (households, women aged 15-49, children under-5, men aged 15-54, and children aged 2-14)

h – sampling strata or regions: Western, Khangai, Central, Eastern and Ulaanbaatar

N_{hk} – interviewed numbers (for each target group and region)

M_{hk} – eligible numbers (for each target group and region)

Finally, the design weights were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each for target group and cluster. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. As a result, the range of the normalized weights calculated for each target group is shown below and these sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman aged 15-49, under-5, men aged 15-54, and child aged 2-14 with these sample weights.

- Households – 0.145-3.876
- Women aged 15-49 – 0.138-3.794
- Children under-5 – 0.142-4.042
- Men aged 15-54 – 0.139-3.712
- Children aged 2-14 – 0.149-4.238

The below figure shows the locations of the clusters or PSUs covered by the survey.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Steering Committee

B.Erdenesuren	Deputy Vice-chairman of National Statistical Office (NSO) Mongolia and Head of Steering Committee
D.Oyunchimeg	Director of Population and social statistics department (PSSD) of NSO and Deputy Head of Steering Committee
O.Baigalmaa/ B.Davaakhuu	Statistician/ Senior specialist of PSSD of NSO and Secretariat of Steering Committee

Members:

Rana Flowers	UNICEF Representative Mongolia
A.Demberel	Director of Research Department, NSO
E.Javzankhuu	Advisor of Deputy Minister of Mongolia
D.Jargalsaikhan/ S.Enkhbold	Director of Information, monitoring and evaluation department, Ministry of Health (MoH)
N.Ayush	Director of Strategy planning department, Ministry of Social welfare and Labor (MSWL)
A.Tsolmon/ R.Bat-Erdene	Director of Information, monitoring and evaluation department, Ministry of Education, culture and science (MECS)
E.Enkhtaivan	Director of Research, monitoring and evaluation department, National Development and Innovation Committee (NDIC)
D.Altai/ M.Togtokhnyam	Chairman of National Authority for Children (NAC)
J.Batjargal	Director of Nutrition Research Center of Public Health Institute, MoH
B.Darinchuluun	Director of Monitoring and evaluation department, Cabinet Office of Government of Mongolia
D.Enkhtuya	Coordinator of National Network of ECPAT International in Mongolia

National consultant

Z.Munkhzul	Consultant of UNICEF
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Project Officer

D.Khurelmaa	Monitoring and evaluation officer of UNICEF Mongolia
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Technical consultant

Rhianon James	MICS specialist, UNICEF, Asia-Pacific Shared Service centre
Peter Wingfield-Digby	Statistical consultant, UNICEF
Emma Holmberg	Program Officer, UNICEF
Kenneth Hill	Professor of Harvard University, the Chair of the Technical Advisory Group of the Inter-Agency Group on Child Mortality Estimations
Danzhen You	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist, Division of Policy and Practice, UNICEF New York Headquarters

Working group

D.Oyunchimeg	Director of PSSD of NSO and Head of Working group
S.Todgerel	Specialist of PSSD of NSO and Secretariat of Working group

Members:

Z.Munkhzul	National consultant of MICS, UNICEF Mongolia
B.Davaakhuu	Senior specialist of PSSD, NSO
O.Baigalmaa	Statistician of PSSD of NSO
N.Amarbayasgalan	Specialist of PSSD, NSO
Ts.Erdenemunkh	Specialist of Data processing and technology department, NSO
Z.Uyanga	Officer of Information, monitoring and evaluation department, MoH
G.Soyolgerel	Senior officer of Policy implementation and coordination department, MoH
D.Malchinkhuu	Ph.D, Professor of Faculty of Child Treatment, Health Sciences University of Mongolia
Sh.Enkhtur	Director of Child Clinic, Center for Maternal and Child Health
N.Enkhnasan	Senior officer of Strategy planning department, MSWL
Yu.Altantuya	Officer of Information, monitoring and evaluation department, MECS
S.Tuvshinjargal	Officer of Research, monitoring and evaluation department, NDIC
J.Uuganbat	Officer of Foreign cooperation department, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs
Ch.Ganbold	Director of Public relationship division, General Police Department
A.Sainbayar	Deputy Director of Administrative department, Ministry of Environment and Tourism
U.Tsedendambaa	Director of Housing and public utilities division, Administration of Land affairs, construction, geodesy and cartography, Ministry of Road, transportation, construction and urban development
G.Undrakh/ J.Oyuntsetseg	Director of Administrative division, NAC
S.Ariuntuya/ D.Nyamkhorol	Director of Health statistical division, State implementing Agency of Health
B.Gereljargal	Curator of Maternal and child nutrition research sector, Nutrition Research Center of Public Health Institute, MoH
N.Oyundelger	Officer of National Network of ECPAT International in Mongolia

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J.Bolortsetseg	Kh.Khongor	Ch.Temuulen
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T.Dejidmaa	Ch.Lkhagvasuren	Kh.Tsogmandakh
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APPENDIX C

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Mongolia 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 of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (se): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. Three of the selected indicators are based on households, 24 are based on household members, 53 are based on women, 34 are based on men, 40 are based on children under 5 and 2 are based on children aged 2-14 years. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.9 show the calculated sampling errors by urban, rural areas and regions.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Mongolia, 2010

MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLDS		
2.16	Iodized salt consumption	All households
-	Place for handwashing available	All households
4.5	Place for handwashing with water and soap available	All households
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
3.11	Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household members
7.2	School readiness	Children attending the first grade of general educational school
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	Children of school entry age
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary education age
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary education age
-	Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of basic education age
8.2	Child labour among children aged 5-14 years	Children aged 5-14 years
-	Child labour among children aged 5-17 years	Children aged 5-17 years
CS.7	Child labour among children aged 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	Children aged 5-14 years
-	Child labour among children aged 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	Children aged 5-17 years
8.3	School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years	Children aged 5-14 years
-	School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years	Children aged 5-17 years
CS.8	School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	Children aged 5-14 years
-	School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	Children aged 5-17 years
8.4	Child labour among students aged 5-14 years	Children aged 5-14 years
-	Child labour among students aged 5-17 years	Children aged 5-17 years
CS.9	Child labour among students aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	Children aged 5-14 years
-	Child labour among students aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	Children aged 5-17 years
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Children aged 0-17 years
9.19	School attendance of orphans	Children aged 10-14 years who have lost both parents
9.20	School attendance of non-orphans	Children aged 10-14 years, whose parents are alive, and who are living with at least one parent
8.5	Violent discipline	Children aged 2-14 years
WOMEN		
-	Pregnant women	Women aged 15-49 years
5.2	Childbearing before age 18 among young women	Women aged 20-24 years
CS.5	Knowledge of contraception	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need for contraception	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
-	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
CS.6	First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	Blood pressure measured	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	Urine specimen taken	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	Blood test taken	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	STI screening done	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	Weight measured	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	All five tests	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

5.9	Caesarean section	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	Women aged 15-24 years
8.7	Early marriage (before age 18)	Women aged 20-49 years
8.14	Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	Women aged 15-49 years
CS.10	Ever heard of AIDS	Women aged 15-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	Women aged 15-24 years
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	Women aged 15-49 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.5	Know where to be tested for HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
9.6	Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	Women aged 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women	Women aged 15-24 years
-	Young women who had sex in last 12 months	Women aged 15-24 years
9.13	Had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Women aged 15-49 years
9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Women aged 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.15	Young women who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.16	Condom use during sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months among young women	Women aged 15-24 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
-	Had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Women aged 15-49 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
-	Condom use during sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Women aged 15-49 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MT.1	Exposure to mass media	Women aged 15-49 years
-	Ever use of computer among young women	Women aged 15-24 years
MT.2	Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	Women aged 15-24 years
-	Ever use of the internet among young women	Women aged 15-24 years
MT.3	Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	Women aged 15-24 years
-	Ever use of tobacco	Women aged 15-49 years
TA.1	Use of tobacco during last one month	Women aged 15-49 years
TA.2	Smoking before age 15	Women aged 15-49 years
TA.3	Use of alcohol before age 15	Women aged 15-49 years
TA.4	Use of alcohol during last one month	Women aged 15-49 years
-	Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	Women aged 15-24 years
-	Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	Women aged 15-24 years
2.4	Ever breastfeeding	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
2.5	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate among young men	Men aged 15-24 years
CS.5	Knowledge of contraception	Men aged 15-54 years who are currently married or in union
8.7	Early marriage (before age 18)	Men aged 20-54 years
8.14	Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	Men aged 15-54 years
CS.10	Ever heard of AIDS	Men aged 15-54 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	Men aged 15-24 years
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	Men aged 15-54 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Men aged 15-54 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men aged 15-54 years who have heard of HIV
9.5	Know where to be tested for HIV	Men aged 15-54 years
9.6	Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	Men aged 15-54 years
9.7	Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young men	Men aged 15-24 years
-	Young men who had sex in last 12 months	Men aged 15-24 years
-	Young men had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Men aged 15-24 years
-	Condom use during sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months among young men	Men aged 15-24 years who reported having had more than one sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.13	Had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Men aged 15-54 years
9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Men aged 15-54 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.15	Young men who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.16	Condom use during sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months among young men	Men aged 15-24 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
-	Had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Men aged 15-54 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey

-	Condom use during sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Men aged 15-54 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MT.1	Exposure to mass media	Men aged 15-54 years
-	Ever use of computer among young men	Men aged 15-24 years
MT.2	Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	Men aged 15-24 years
-	Ever use of the internet among young men	Men aged 15-24 years
MT.3	Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	Men aged 15-24 years
-	Ever use of tobacco	Men aged 15-54 years
TA.1	Use of tobacco during last one month	Men aged 15-54 years
TA.2	Smoking before age 15	Men aged 15-54 years
TA.3	Use of alcohol before age 15	Men aged 15-54 years
TA.4	Use of alcohol during last one month	Men aged 15-54 years
-	Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	Men aged 15-24 years
-	Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	Men aged 15-24 years
UNDER-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.9	Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	Children aged 0-5 months
2.7	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Children aged 12-15 months
2.8	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Children aged 20-23 months
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children aged 0-23 months
-	Complementary feeding	
2.13	Minimum meal frequency	Children aged 6-23 months
2.17	Vitamin A supplementation	Children aged 6-59 months
3.1	Immunization coverage Tuberculosis	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for Polio at birth	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for Polio 1	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for Polio 2	Children aged 12-23 months
3.2	Immunization coverage for Polio 3	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for DPT or Penta 1	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for DPT or Penta 2	Children aged 12-23 months
3.3	Immunization coverage for DPT or Penta 3	Children aged 12-23 months
3.5	Immunization coverage for Hepatitis B	Children aged 12-23 months
3.4	Immunization coverage for Measles, Mumps and Rubella 1	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Received all immunization	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Had vaccination card	Children under age 5
3.9	Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
-	Diarrhoea prevalence	Children under age 5
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea during the 14 days preceding the survey
6.1	Support for learning	Children aged 36-59 months
6.2	Father's support for learning	Children aged 36-59 months
6.3	Learning materials - Three or more children's books	Children under age 5
6.4	Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	Children under age 5
6.5	Inadequate care	Children under age 5
-	Literacy - numeracy skills	Children under age 5
-	Physical skills	Children under age 5
-	Social - emotional skills	Children under age 5
-	Learning skills	Children under age 5
6.6	Early child development index	Children under age 5
6.7	Pre-school attendance	Children aged 36-59 months
8.1	Birth registration	Children under age 5
CHILDREN aged 2-14 years		
3.21	Children at increased risk of disability	Children aged 2-14 years
CS.1	Children had injury in the last 12 months	Children aged 2-14 years

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Mongolia, 2010

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits $r - 2se$ $r + 2se$
HOUSEHOLDS									
iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.6993	0.0078	0.011	2.766	1.663	9 673	9 615	0.684 0.715
Place for handwashing available	-	0.6669	0.0093	0.014	3.941	1.985	10 092	10 092	0.648 0.686
Place for handwashing with water and soap available	4.5	0.9207	0.0051	0.006	2.203	1.484	6 731	6 177	0.910 0.931
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS									
Use of improved sources of drinking water	4.1	0.6517	0.0182	0.028	14.740	3.839	35 981	10 092	0.615 0.688
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.5435	0.0117	0.022	5.578	2.362	35 981	10 092	0.520 0.567
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.11	0.6815	0.0142	0.021	9.340	3.056	35 981	10 092	0.653 0.710
School readiness	7.2	0.9055	0.0093	0.010	0.635	0.797	600	632	0.887 0.924
General educational school entry	7.3	0.8099	0.0163	0.020	1.164	1.079	643	678	0.777 0.842
Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9850	0.0023	0.002	1.507	1.228	4 016	4 246	0.980 0.990
Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9344	0.0058	0.006	1.562	1.250	2 759	2 878	0.923 0.946
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9687	0.0027	0.003	1.685	1.298	6 775	7 124	0.963 0.974
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years	8.2	0.2918	0.0079	0.027	2.147	1.465	6 765	7 166	0.276 0.308
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years	-	0.2839	0.0072	0.025	2.281	1.510	8 587	8 988	0.270 0.298
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.7	0.1044	0.0056	0.054	2.436	1.561	6 765	7 166	0.093 0.116
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1291	0.0054	0.042	2.327	1.525	8 587	8 988	0.118 0.140
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years	8.3	0.9574	0.0060	0.006	1.993	1.412	1 974	2 294	0.945 0.969
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years	-	0.9191	0.0077	0.008	2.243	1.498	2 438	2 792	0.904 0.935
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	CS.8	0.9484	0.0093	0.010	1.423	1.193	706	802	0.930 0.967
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	-	0.8788	0.0128	0.015	1.930	1.389	1 109	1 248	0.853 0.904
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years	8.4	0.2953	0.0082	0.028	2.209	1.486	6 399	6 784	0.279 0.312
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years	-	0.2793	0.0076	0.027	2.420	1.555	8 022	8 383	0.264 0.295
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.9	0.1046	0.0059	0.056	2.492	1.579	6 399	6 784	0.093 0.116
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1215	0.0057	0.047	2.515	1.586	8 022	8 383	0.110 0.133
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0663	0.0033	0.050	2.368	1.539	12 657	13 102	0.060 0.073
School attendance of orphans	9.19	*	*	*	*	*	25	23	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9.2	0.9824	0.0026	0.003	1.260	1.123	2 947	3 142	0.977 0.988
Violent discipline	8.5	0.4561	0.0092	0.020	1.955	1.398	8 962	5 686	0.438 0.475

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
WOMEN									
Pregnant women	0.0488	0.0028	0.057	1.443	1.201	8 762	8 762	0.043	0.054
Early childbearing (before age 18)	0.0238	0.0043	0.180	0.965	0.983	1 385	1 225	0.015	0.032
Knowledge of contraception	0.9736	0.0024	0.002	1.308	1.144	5 603	5 872	0.969	0.978
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5491	0.0082	0.015	1.586	1.259	5 603	5 872	0.533	0.565
Unmet need for contraception	0.2232	0.0070	0.031	1.639	1.280	5 603	5 872	0.209	0.237
Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	0.7109	0.0086	0.012	1.640	1.281	4 327	4 558	0.694	0.728
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	0.9903	0.0027	0.003	1.303	1.142	1 654	1 690	0.985	0.996
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	0.8143	0.0113	0.014	1.438	1.199	1 654	1 690	0.792	0.837
First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	0.7651	0.0125	0.016	1.461	1.209	1 654	1 690	0.740	0.790
Blood pressure measured	0.9745	0.0042	0.004	1.214	1.102	1 654	1 690	0.966	0.983
Urine specimen taken	0.9680	0.0047	0.005	1.210	1.100	1 654	1 690	0.959	0.977
Blood test taken	0.9700	0.0041	0.004	0.979	0.989	1 654	1 690	0.962	0.978
STI screening done	0.9364	0.0063	0.007	1.108	1.053	1 654	1 690	0.924	0.949
Weight measured	0.9720	0.0041	0.004	1.021	1.011	1 654	1 690	0.964	0.980
All five tests	0.9141	0.0074	0.008	1.185	1.088	1 654	1 690	0.899	0.929
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.9882	0.0029	0.003	1.197	1.094	1 654	1 690	0.983	0.994
Institutional deliveries	0.9851	0.0032	0.003	1.181	1.087	1 654	1 690	0.979	0.992
Caesarean section	0.2088	0.0115	0.055	1.344	1.159	1 654	1 690	0.186	0.232
Literacy rate among young women	0.9792	0.0035	0.004	1.435	1.198	2 571	2 376	0.972	0.986
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0678	0.0035	0.051	1.456	1.207	7 576	7 611	0.061	0.075
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.1009	0.0046	0.046	2.042	1.429	8 762	8 762	0.092	0.110
Ever heard of AIDS	0.9258	0.0040	0.004	1.996	1.413	8 762	8 762	0.918	0.934
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	0.3165	0.0142	0.045	2.205	1.485	2 571	2 376	0.288	0.345
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.2850	0.0077	0.027	2.530	1.591	8 762	8 762	0.270	0.300
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.3984	0.0077	0.019	2.175	1.475	8 762	8 762	0.383	0.414
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.0364	0.0024	0.066	1.304	1.142	8 112	7 875	0.032	0.041
Know a place to get tested	0.6961	0.0075	0.011	2.321	1.524	8 762	8 762	0.681	0.711
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.1893	0.0059	0.031	1.973	1.405	8 762	8 762	0.178	0.201
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.3074	0.0150	0.049	1.125	1.061	1 185	1 059	0.277	0.337
Sex before age 15 among young women	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2 571	2 376	0.000	0.000
Young women who had sex in last 12 months	0.4609	0.0122	0.026	1.422	1.193	2 571	2 376	0.437	0.485
Sex with multiple partners	0.0102	0.0013	0.130	1.525	1.235	8 762	8 762	0.008	0.013
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	0.4352	0.0237	0.054	0.178	0.422	90	79	0.388	0.483
Sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.4269	0.0172	0.040	1.277	1.130	1 185	1 059	0.392	0.461
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.5376	0.0300	0.056	1.425	1.194	506	394	0.478	0.598

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits $r - 2se$ $r + 2se$
Sex with non-regular partners	- 0.1637	0.0062	0.038	1.883	1.372	6 618	6 711	0.151 0.176
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	- 0.4621	0.0206	0.045	1.568	1.248	1 083	910	0.421 0.503
Exposure to mass media	MT.1 0.2343	0.0078	0.033	2.946	1.716	8 762	8 762	0.219 0.250
Ever use of computer among young women	- 0.8382	0.0098	0.012	1.683	1.297	2 571	2 376	0.819 0.858
Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	MT.2 0.7195	0.0130	0.018	1.979	1.407	2 571	2 376	0.694 0.745
Ever use of the internet among young women	- 0.6838	0.0127	0.019	1.770	1.330	2 571	2 376	0.668 0.709
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	MT.3 0.5920	0.0139	0.024	1.906	1.381	2 571	2 376	0.564 0.620
Ever use of tobacco	- 0.2554	0.0074	0.029	2.515	1.586	8 762	8 762	0.241 0.270
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1 0.0642	0.0037	0.058	2.045	1.430	8 762	8 762	0.057 0.072
Smoking before age 15	TA.2 0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8 762	8 762	0.000 0.000
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3 0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8 762	8 762	0.000 0.000
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4 0.2224	0.0061	0.027	1.870	1.367	8 762	8 762	0.210 0.235
Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	- 0.5422	0.0138	0.026	1.835	1.355	2 571	2 376	0.514 0.570
Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	- 0.9202	0.0062	0.007	1.249	1.118	2 571	2 376	0.908 0.933
MEN								
Literacy rate among young men	7.1 0.9582	0.0054	0.006	0.799	0.894	1 205	1 110	0.948 0.969
Knowledge of contraception	CS.5 0.8867	0.0064	0.007	1.107	1.052	2 616	2 718	0.874 0.900
Early marriage (before age 18)	8.7 0.0204	0.0030	0.148	1.570	1.253	3 405	3 439	0.014 0.026
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14 0.0881	0.0053	0.060	1.388	1.178	4 025	4 025	0.078 0.099
Ever heard of AIDS	CS.10 0.8829	0.0071	0.008	1.948	1.396	4 025	4 025	0.869 0.897
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2 0.2932	0.0195	0.066	2.027	1.424	1 205	1 110	0.254 0.332
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	9.1 0.2632	0.0100	0.038	2.076	1.441	4 025	4 025	0.243 0.283
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3 0.2476	0.0085	0.034	1.544	1.243	4 025	4 025	0.231 0.265
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4 0.0518	0.0046	0.088	1.464	1.210	3 554	3 470	0.043 0.061
Know a place to get tested	9.5 0.6203	0.0098	0.016	1.646	1.283	4 025	4 025	0.601 0.640
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.6 0.1185	0.0060	0.050	1.370	1.170	4 025	4 025	0.107 0.130
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.7 0.2070	0.0174	0.084	1.077	1.038	687	588	0.172 0.242
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11 0.0266	0.0054	0.204	1.265	1.125	1 205	1 110	0.016 0.037
Young men who had sex in last 12 months	- 0.5703	0.0179	0.031	1.456	1.207	1 205	1 110	0.534 0.606
Sex with multiple partners among young men	- 0.1311	0.0100	0.076	0.968	0.984	1 205	1 110	0.111 0.151
Condom use during sex with multiple partners among young men	- 0.6893	0.0336	0.049	0.691	0.831	158	132	0.622 0.757
Sex with multiple partners	9.13 0.0799	0.0056	0.071	1.738	1.318	4 025	4 025	0.069 0.091
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	9.14 0.4727	0.0233	0.049	0.603	0.777	322	277	0.426 0.519
Sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.15 0.7345	0.0160	0.022	0.766	0.875	687	588	0.703 0.766
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.16 0.7543	0.0195	0.026	0.849	0.922	505	416	0.715 0.793

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.2741	0.0118	0.043	2.317	1.522	3 359	3 328	0.251	0.298
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.6613	0.0191	0.029	1.272	1.128	921	785	0.623	0.699
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.2361	0.0089	0.038	1.771	1.331	4 025	4 025	0.218	0.254
Ever use of computer among young men	-	0.7894	0.0135	0.017	1.207	1.099	1 205	1 110	0.763	0.816
Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	MT.2	0.7214	0.0154	0.021	1.307	1.143	1 205	1 110	0.691	0.752
Ever use of the internet among young men	-	0.6556	0.0183	0.028	1.647	1.284	1 205	1 110	0.619	0.692
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	MT.3	0.5964	0.0180	0.030	1.488	1.220	1 205	1 110	0.560	0.632
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.8136	0.0088	0.011	2.037	1.427	4 025	4 025	0.796	0.831
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.5449	0.0111	0.020	2.006	1.416	4 025	4 025	0.523	0.567
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.1594	0.0067	0.042	1.349	1.161	4 025	4 025	0.146	0.173
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0270	0.0028	0.104	1.210	1.100	4 025	4 025	0.021	0.033
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.4941	0.0104	0.021	1.737	1.318	4 025	4 025	0.473	0.515
Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.5434	0.0165	0.030	1.220	1.105	1 205	1 110	0.510	0.576
Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.8643	0.0126	0.015	1.493	1.222	1 205	1 110	0.839	0.889
UNDER-5s										
Ever breastfeeding	2.4	0.9747	0.0041	0.004	1.168	1.081	1 654	1 690	0.966	0.983
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.5	0.7141	0.0132	0.018	1.440	1.200	1 654	1 690	0.688	0.740
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0333	0.0037	0.112	1.593	1.262	3 708	3 713	0.026	0.041
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1529	0.0072	0.047	1.482	1.218	3 684	3 690	0.139	0.167
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0161	0.0026	0.163	1.596	1.263	3 672	3 675	0.011	0.021
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.6	0.6568	0.0213	0.032	0.820	0.906	400	410	0.614	0.699
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.9	0.7094	0.0210	0.030	0.873	0.934	400	410	0.667	0.751
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.7	0.8242	0.0139	0.017	0.420	0.648	333	314	0.796	0.852
Continued breastfeeding at 2 year	2.8	0.6472	0.0148	0.023	0.233	0.483	256	245	0.618	0.677
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.6932	0.0117	0.017	1.123	1.060	1 784	1 733	0.670	0.717
Complementary feeding	-	0.6578	0.0259	0.039	0.636	0.798	225	215	0.606	0.710
Minimum meal frequency	2.13	0.2987	0.0144	0.048	1.303	1.142	1 383	1 323	0.270	0.327
Vitamin A supplementation	2.17	0.6101	0.0125	0.021	2.340	1.530	3 556	3 546	0.585	0.635
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9799	0.0049	0.005	1.097	1.047	955	912	0.970	0.990
Received Polio at birth immunization	-	0.9788	0.0053	0.005	1.235	1.111	954	911	0.988	0.989
Received Polio 1 immunization	-	0.9756	0.0053	0.005	1.065	1.032	954	911	0.965	0.986
Received Polio 2 immunization	-	0.9655	0.0058	0.006	0.928	0.964	954	911	0.954	0.977
Received Polio 3 immunization	3.2	0.9356	0.0094	0.010	1.334	1.155	954	911	0.917	0.954
Received DPT 1 immunization	-	0.9594	0.0074	0.008	1.269	1.126	951	906	0.945	0.974
Received DPT 2 immunization	-	0.9492	0.0081	0.009	1.232	1.110	951	906	0.933	0.965
Received DPT 3 immunization	3.3	0.9290	0.0100	0.011	1.358	1.165	951	906	0.909	0.949

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits $r - 2se$ $r + 2se$
Received Hepatitis B at birth immunization	3.5	0.9675	0.0061	0.006	1.066	1.032	943	901	0.955 0.980
Received Measles immunization	3.4	0.8730	0.0144	0.017	1.698	1.303	947	903	0.844 0.902
Received All immunization	-	0.7701	0.0194	0.025	1.910	1.382	942	899	0.731 0.809
Has vaccination card	-	0.8429	0.0131	0.016	1.181	1.087	958	914	0.817 0.869
Suspected pneumonia prevalence	-	0.0207	0.0029	0.142	1.692	1.301	3956	3956	0.015 0.027
Careseeking for suspected pneumonia	3.9	0.8685	0.0010	0.001	0.001	0.024	82	65	0.866 0.871
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7247	0.0513	0.071	0.844	0.918	82	65	0.622 0.827
Diarrhoea prevalence	-	0.1042	0.0055	0.053	1.293	1.137	3956	3956	0.093 0.115
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5602	0.0215	0.038	0.837	0.915	412	448	0.517 0.603
Support for learning	6.1	0.5713	0.0164	0.029	1.505	1.227	1341	1364	0.538 0.604
Father's support for learning	6.2	0.3884	0.0155	0.040	1.382	1.176	1341	1364	0.357 0.419
Learning materials - Three or more children's books	6.3	0.2277	0.0083	0.037	1.566	1.247	3956	3956	0.211 0.244
Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	6.4	0.6836	0.0094	0.014	1.620	1.273	3956	3956	0.665 0.702
Left with inadequate care during last 7 days	6.5	0.0846	0.0058	0.069	1.722	1.312	3956	3956	0.073 0.096
Literacy - numeracy skills	-	0.1449	0.0099	0.068	1.067	1.033	1341	1364	0.125 0.165
Physical skills	-	0.9657	0.0048	0.005	0.955	0.977	1341	1364	0.956 0.975
Social - emotional skills	-	0.8404	0.0107	0.013	1.157	1.076	1341	1364	0.819 0.862
Learning skills	-	0.9598	0.0057	0.006	1.134	1.065	1341	1364	0.948 0.971
Early child development index	6.6	0.8514	0.0105	0.012	1.187	1.089	1341	1364	0.830 0.872
Pre-school attendance	6.7	0.5790	0.0174	0.030	1.697	1.303	1341	1364	0.544 0.614
Birth registration	8.1	0.9897	0.0019	0.002	1.423	1.193	3956	3956	0.986 0.994
CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS									
Children at increased risk of disability	3.21	0.1353	0.0048	0.035	1.775	1.332	9131	9131	0.126 0.145
Had injury in the last 12 months	CS.1	0.0425	0.0023	0.055	1.205	1.098	9131	9131	0.038 0.047

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Mongolia, 2010

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.7672	0.0091	0.012	2.121	1.456	5 882	4 578	0.749	0.785
Place for handwashing available	-	0.8205	0.0104	0.013	3.512	1.874	6 086	4 760	0.800	0.841
Place for handwashing with water and soap available	4.5	0.9386	0.0061	0.007	2.492	1.579	4 993	3 803	0.926	0.951
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved sources of drinking water	4.1	0.6916	0.0278	0.040	17.191	4.146	21 842	4 760	0.636	0.747
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.6626	0.0167	0.025	5.961	2.441	21 842	4 760	0.629	0.696
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.11	0.5395	0.0230	0.043	10.123	3.182	21 842	4 760	0.494	0.585
School readiness	7.2	0.9102	0.0112	0.012	0.437	0.661	351	286	0.888	0.933
General educational school entry	7.3	0.8084	0.0215	0.027	0.829	0.911	337	280	0.766	0.851
Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9892	0.0028	0.003	1.327	1.152	2 196	1 796	0.984	0.995
Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9671	0.0060	0.006	1.478	1.216	1 580	1 302	0.955	0.979
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9835	0.0026	0.003	1.284	1.133	3 777	3 098	0.978	0.989
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years	8.2	0.2191	0.0103	0.047	1.889	1.375	3 711	3 045	0.199	0.240
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years	-	0.2097	0.0091	0.043	1.973	1.405	4 829	3 936	0.191	0.228
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.7	0.0619	0.0069	0.111	2.466	1.570	3 711	3 045	0.048	0.076
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.0811	0.0062	0.076	2.017	1.420	4 829	3 936	0.069	0.093
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years	8.3	0.9864	0.0048	0.005	1.267	1.125	813	743	0.977	0.996
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years	-	0.9607	0.0078	0.008	1.456	1.207	1 013	909	0.945	0.976
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	CS.8	0.9874	0.0069	0.007	0.755	0.869	229	199	0.974	1.000
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	-	0.9491	0.0124	0.013	1.068	1.033	392	338	0.924	0.974
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years	8.4	0.2245	0.0107	0.048	1.930	1.389	3 572	2 942	0.203	0.246
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years	-	0.2102	0.0095	0.045	2.049	1.431	4 628	3 787	0.191	0.229
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.9	0.0634	0.0071	0.112	2.490	1.578	3 572	2 942	0.049	0.078
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.0803	0.0066	0.082	2.200	1.483	4 628	3 787	0.067	0.093
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0676	0.0048	0.071	2.084	1.444	7 198	5 775	0.058	0.077
School attendance of orphans	9.19	*	*	*	*	*	21	15	*	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9.2	0.9920	0.0026	0.003	1.154	1.074	1 567	1 298	0.987	0.997
Violent discipline	8.5	0.4672	0.0138	0.029	1.981	1.408	4 954	2 602	0.440	0.495

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
WOMEN									
Pregnant women	0.0476	0.0038	0.080	1.407	1.186	5 587	4 379	0.040	0.055
Early childbearing (before age 18)	0.0143	0.0046	0.321	1.035	1.017	992	691	0.005	0.024
Knowledge of contraception	0.9871	0.0023	0.002	1.057	1.028	3 262	2 629	0.983	0.992
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5225	0.0120	0.023	1.524	1.235	3 262	2 629	0.498	0.547
Unmet need for contraception	0.2413	0.0106	0.044	1.603	1.266	3 262	2 629	0.220	0.262
Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	0.6841	0.0131	0.019	1.607	1.268	2 492	2 027	0.658	0.710
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	0.9909	0.0038	0.004	1.231	1.110	992	779	0.983	0.998
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	0.8236	0.0163	0.020	1.420	1.192	992	779	0.791	0.856
First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	0.7955	0.0171	0.021	1.396	1.182	992	779	0.761	0.830
Blood pressure measured	0.9818	0.0052	0.005	1.159	1.076	992	779	0.972	0.992
Urine specimen taken	0.9912	0.0036	0.004	1.153	1.074	992	779	0.984	0.998
Blood test taken	0.9877	0.0041	0.004	1.067	1.033	992	779	0.979	0.996
STI screening done	0.9813	0.0051	0.005	1.089	1.043	992	779	0.971	0.991
Weight measured	0.9871	0.0046	0.005	1.293	1.137	992	779	0.978	0.996
All five tests	0.9646	0.0066	0.007	0.994	0.997	992	779	0.951	0.978
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.9936	0.0036	0.004	1.631	1.277	992	779	0.986	1.000
Institutional deliveries	0.9901	0.0043	0.004	1.469	1.212	992	779	0.982	0.999
Caesarean section	0.2342	0.0160	0.068	1.107	1.052	992	779	0.202	0.266
Literacy rate among young women	0.9952	0.0021	0.002	1.180	1.086	1 796	1 324	0.991	0.999
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0520	0.0043	0.083	1.431	1.196	4 783	3 746	0.043	0.061
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.0631	0.0056	0.089	2.341	1.530	5 587	4 379	0.052	0.074
Ever heard of AIDS	0.9703	0.0031	0.003	1.438	1.199	5 587	4 379	0.964	0.976
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	0.3623	0.0184	0.051	1.944	1.394	1 796	1 324	0.325	0.399
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.3445	0.0107	0.031	2.208	1.486	5 587	4 379	0.323	0.366
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.4300	0.0111	0.026	2.185	1.478	5 587	4 379	0.408	0.452
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.0380	0.0033	0.086	1.212	1.101	5 421	4 186	0.031	0.045
Know a place to get tested	0.8038	0.0089	0.011	2.216	1.489	5 587	4 379	0.786	0.822
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.2211	0.0082	0.037	1.701	1.304	5 587	4 379	0.205	0.237
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.3299	0.0193	0.059	0.992	0.996	828	589	0.291	0.369
Sex before age 15 among young women	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 796	1 324	0.000	0.000
Young women who had sex in last 12 months	0.4611	0.0159	0.035	1.354	1.164	1 796	1 324	0.429	0.493
Sex with multiple partners	0.0130	0.0020	0.154	1.368	1.170	5 587	4 379	0.009	0.017
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	0.4577	0.0246	0.054	0.129	0.359	73	54	0.409	0.507
Sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.5082	0.0221	0.044	1.154	1.074	828	589	0.464	0.552

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young women	9.16	0.5752	0.0352	0.061	1.437	1.199	421	284	0.505	0.646
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.2141	0.0092	0.043	1.620	1.273	4 119	3 255	0.196	0.232
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.4869	0.0243	0.050	1.506	1.227	882	636	0.438	0.536
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.3040	0.0110	0.036	2.506	1.583	5 587	4 379	0.282	0.326
Ever use of computer among young women	-	0.9316	0.0079	0.008	1.289	1.135	1 796	1 324	0.916	0.947
Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	MT.2	0.8316	0.0154	0.019	2.245	1.498	1 796	1 324	0.801	0.862
Ever use of the internet among young women	-	0.8347	0.0129	0.015	1.595	1.263	1 796	1 324	0.809	0.861
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	MT.3	0.7435	0.0168	0.023	1.953	1.397	1 796	1 324	0.710	0.777
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.2953	0.0105	0.036	2.325	1.525	5 587	4 379	0.274	0.316
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.0816	0.0055	0.068	1.798	1.341	5 587	4 379	0.070	0.093
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5 587	4 379	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5 587	4 379	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.2658	0.0090	0.034	1.828	1.352	5 587	4 379	0.248	0.284
Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.5752	0.0179	0.031	1.738	1.318	1 796	1 324	0.539	0.611
Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.9459	0.0065	0.007	1.082	1.040	1 796	1 324	0.933	0.959
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9911	0.0053	0.005	1.879	1.371	816	587	0.980	1.000
Knowledge of contraception	CS.5	0.9212	0.0070	0.008	0.805	0.897	1 493	1 203	0.907	0.935
Early marriage (before age 18)	8.7	0.0216	0.0044	0.202	1.413	1.189	2 026	1 570	0.013	0.030
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14	0.0630	0.0071	0.112	1.589	1.261	2 443	1 879	0.049	0.077
Ever heard of AIDS	CS.10	0.9288	0.0086	0.009	2.099	1.449	2 443	1 879	0.912	0.946
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.3529	0.0269	0.076	1.856	1.362	816	587	0.299	0.407
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	9.1	0.3400	0.0152	0.045	1.930	1.389	2 443	1 879	0.310	0.370
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.2523	0.0122	0.048	1.480	1.217	2 443	1 879	0.228	0.277
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0500	0.0063	0.126	1.452	1.205	2 269	1 730	0.037	0.063
Know a place to get tested	9.5	0.7234	0.0132	0.018	1.643	1.282	2 443	1 879	0.697	0.750
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.6	0.1491	0.0088	0.059	1.158	1.076	2 443	1 879	0.131	0.167
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.7	0.2512	0.0222	0.088	0.903	0.950	499	345	0.207	0.296
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0240	0.0071	0.297	1.274	1.129	816	587	0.010	0.038
Young men who had sex in last 12 months	-	0.6110	0.0235	0.039	1.366	1.169	816	587	0.564	0.658
Sex with multiple partners among young men	-	0.1444	0.0136	0.095	0.883	0.940	816	587	0.117	0.172
Condom use during sex with multiple partners among young men	-	0.6914	0.0437	0.063	0.698	0.836	118	79	0.604	0.779
Sex with multiple partners	9.13	0.1000	0.0086	0.086	1.552	1.246	2 443	1 879	0.083	0.117
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	9.14	0.4707	0.0291	0.062	0.576	0.759	244	171	0.413	0.529
Sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.15	0.7587	0.0193	0.025	0.697	0.835	499	345	0.720	0.797

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.16	0.7576	0.0239	0.032	0.785	0.886	378	254	0.710	0.805
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.3304	0.0171	0.052	2.084	1.444	2 056	1 576	0.296	0.365
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.6649	0.0237	0.036	1.176	1.084	679	466	0.617	0.712
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.3083	0.0127	0.041	1.418	1.191	2 443	1 879	0.283	0.334
Ever use of computer among young men	-	0.9362	0.0121	0.013	1.441	1.201	816	587	0.912	0.960
Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	MT.2	0.8839	0.0159	0.018	1.446	1.203	816	587	0.852	0.916
Ever use of the internet among young men	-	0.8553	0.0186	0.022	1.644	1.282	816	587	0.818	0.893
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	MT.3	0.7922	0.0201	0.025	1.434	1.198	816	587	0.752	0.832
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.8128	0.0127	0.016	1.983	1.408	2 443	1 879	0.787	0.838
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.5376	0.0165	0.031	2.061	1.436	2 443	1 879	0.505	0.571
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.1557	0.0089	0.057	1.124	1.060	2 443	1 879	0.138	0.173
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0309	0.0041	0.133	1.065	1.032	2 443	1 879	0.023	0.039
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.5353	0.0142	0.027	1.525	1.235	2 443	1 879	0.507	0.564
Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.5896	0.0208	0.035	1.046	1.023	816	587	0.548	0.631
Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.8814	0.0156	0.018	1.366	1.169	816	587	0.850	0.913
UNDER-5s										
Ever breastfeeding	2.4	0.9808	0.0053	0.005	1.142	1.069	992	779	0.970	0.991
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.5	0.7177	0.0187	0.026	1.343	1.159	992	779	0.680	0.755
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0280	0.0047	0.168	1.316	1.147	2 139	1 626	0.019	0.037
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1193	0.0091	0.076	1.274	1.129	2 130	1 619	0.101	0.137
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0186	0.0041	0.220	1.472	1.213	2 121	1 611	0.010	0.027
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.6	0.6245	0.0333	0.053	0.811	0.901	228	173	0.558	0.691
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.9	0.7036	0.0326	0.046	0.878	0.937	228	173	0.638	0.769
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.7	0.8160	0.0197	0.024	0.381	0.617	207	149	0.777	0.855
Continued breastfeeding at 2 year	2.8	0.6696	0.0154	0.023	0.110	0.331	149	104	0.639	0.700
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.7021	0.0162	0.023	0.993	0.997	1 074	793	0.670	0.734
Complementary feeding	-	0.7093	0.0351	0.049	0.573	0.757	135	97	0.639	0.779
Minimum meal frequency	2.13	0.3196	0.0206	0.065	1.211	1.101	846	620	0.278	0.361
Vitamin A supplementation	2.17	0.6156	0.0178	0.029	2.098	1.448	2 071	1 574	0.580	0.651
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9895	0.0056	0.006	1.279	1.131	578	422	0.978	1.000
Received Polio at birth immunization	-	0.9842	0.0070	0.007	1.340	1.158	578	422	0.970	0.998
Received Polio 1 immunization	-	0.9743	0.0075	0.008	0.935	0.967	578	422	0.959	0.989
Received Polio 2 immunization	-	0.9751	0.0072	0.007	0.887	0.942	578	422	0.961	0.989
Received Polio 3 immunization	3.2	0.9403	0.0130	0.014	1.270	1.127	578	422	0.914	0.966
Received DPT 1 immunization	-	0.9671	0.0101	0.010	1.327	1.152	575	418	0.947	0.987
Received DPT 2 immunization	-	0.9642	0.0098	0.010	1.164	1.079	575	418	0.945	0.984

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Received DPT 3immunization	3.3	0.9398	0.0139	0.015	1.429	1.196	575	418	0.912	0.968
Received Hepatitis B at birth immunization	3.5	0.9860	0.0063	0.006	1.194	1.093	572	416	0.973	0.999
Received Measles immunization	3.4	0.8888	0.0206	0.023	1.793	1.339	576	419	0.848	0.930
Received All immunization	-	0.7898	0.0288	0.036	2.085	1.444	573	418	0.732	0.847
Has vaccination card	-	0.8280	0.0185	0.022	1.015	1.007	580	423	0.791	0.865
Careseeking for suspected pneumonia	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	65	41	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	65	41	*	*
Diarrhoea prevalence	-	0.0917	0.0068	0.075	0.983	0.991	2,298	1,747	0.078	0.105
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5667	0.0314	0.055	0.745	0.863	211	187	0.504	0.629
Support for learning	6.1	0.6428	0.0229	0.036	1.363	1.167	771	600	0.597	0.688
Father's support for learning	6.2	0.4080	0.0234	0.057	1.359	1.166	771	600	0.361	0.455
Learning materials - Three or more children's books	6.3	0.3001	0.0127	0.042	1.351	1.162	2,298	1,747	0.275	0.326
Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	6.4	0.6558	0.0140	0.021	1.519	1.232	2,298	1,747	0.628	0.684
Left with inadequate care during last 7 days	6.5	0.0630	0.0077	0.123	1.763	1.328	2,298	1,747	0.048	0.078
Literacy - numeracy skills	-	0.1603	0.0144	0.090	0.925	0.962	771	600	0.131	0.189
Physical skills	-	0.9785	0.0060	0.006	1.034	1.017	771	600	0.966	0.991
Social - emotional skills	-	0.8420	0.0156	0.018	1.089	1.044	771	600	0.811	0.873
Learning skills	-	0.9733	0.0073	0.007	1.225	1.107	771	600	0.959	0.988
Early child development index	6.6	0.8614	0.0149	0.017	1.119	1.058	771	600	0.831	0.891
Pre-school attendance	6.7	0.6778	0.0247	0.037	1.680	1.296	771	600	0.628	0.727
Birth registration	8.1	0.9887	0.0030	0.003	1.440	1.200	2,298	1,747	0.983	0.995
CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS										
Children at increased risk of disability	3.21	0.1216	0.0070	0.057	1.749	1.323	5,041	3,854	0.108	0.136
Had injury in the last 12 months	CS.1	0.0381	0.0033	0.087	1.163	1.078	5,041	3,854	0.031	0.045

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Mongolia, 2010

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.5939	0.0133	0.022	3.681	1.919	3 791	5 037	0.567	0.620
Place for handwashing available	-	0.4337	0.0154	0.036	5.157	2.271	4 006	5 332	0.403	0.465
Place for handwashing with water and soap available	4.5	0.8692	0.0089	0.010	1.647	1.284	1 737	2 374	0.851	0.887
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved sources of drinking water	4.1	0.5901	0.0184	0.031	7.468	2.733	14 139	5 332	0.553	0.627
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.3595	0.0148	0.041	5.076	2.253	14 139	5 332	0.330	0.389
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.11	0.9009	0.0085	0.009	4.300	2.074	14 139	5 332	0.884	0.918
School readiness	7.2	0.8988	0.0158	0.018	0.948	0.974	249	346	0.867	0.930
General educational school entry	7.3	0.8114	0.0247	0.030	1.586	1.259	306	398	0.762	0.861
Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9800	0.0037	0.004	1.706	1.306	1 820	2 450	0.973	0.987
Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8905	0.0103	0.012	1.711	1.308	1 178	1 576	0.870	0.911
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9499	0.0049	0.005	2.002	1.415	2 998	4 026	0.940	0.960
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years	8.2	0.3802	0.0115	0.030	2.327	1.525	3 054	4 121	0.357	0.403
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years	-	0.3792	0.0107	0.028	2.461	1.569	3 758	5 052	0.358	0.401
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.7	0.1560	0.0092	0.059	2.663	1.632	3 054	4 121	0.138	0.174
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1909	0.0091	0.048	2.715	1.648	3 758	5 052	0.173	0.209
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years	8.3	0.9370	0.0094	0.010	2.341	1.530	1 161	1 551	0.918	0.956
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years	-	0.8895	0.0119	0.013	2.722	1.650	1 425	1 883	0.866	0.913
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	CS.8	0.9297	0.0135	0.015	1.690	1.300	476	603	0.903	0.957
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	-	0.8404	0.0183	0.022	2.262	1.504	717	910	0.804	0.877
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years	8.4	0.3848	0.0122	0.032	2.433	1.560	2 828	3 842	0.360	0.409
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years	-	0.3735	0.0117	0.031	2.705	1.645	3 393	4 596	0.350	0.397
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.9	0.1566	0.0097	0.062	2.761	1.661	2 828	3 842	0.137	0.176
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1777	0.0098	0.055	3.006	1.734	3 393	4 596	0.158	0.197
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0646	0.0046	0.070	2.513	1.585	5 459	7 327	0.055	0.074
School attendance of orphans	9.19	*	*	*	*	*	5	8	*	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9.2	0.9713	0.0047	0.005	1.478	1.216	1 379	1 844	0.962	0.981
Violent discipline	8.5	0.4424	0.0118	0.027	1.735	1.317	4 009	3 084	0.419	0.466

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
WOMEN									
Pregnant women	0.0510	0.0037	0.072	1.206	1.098	3 175	4 383	0.044	0.058
Early childbearing (before age 18)	0.0478	0.0091	0.191	0.978	0.989	393	534	0.030	0.066
Knowledge of contraception	0.9548	0.0046	0.005	1.609	1.268	2 341	3 243	0.946	0.964
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5861	0.0097	0.017	1.256	1.121	2 341	3 243	0.567	0.605
Unmet need for contraception	0.1981	0.0077	0.039	1.220	1.105	2 341	3 243	0.183	0.214
Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	0.7474	0.0095	0.013	1.211	1.101	1 836	2 531	0.728	0.766
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	0.9895	0.0037	0.004	1.231	1.110	662	911	0.982	0.997
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	0.8002	0.0146	0.018	1.210	1.100	662	911	0.771	0.829
First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	0.7196	0.0169	0.023	1.288	1.135	662	911	0.686	0.753
Blood pressure measured	0.9635	0.0072	0.007	1.331	1.154	662	911	0.949	0.978
Urine specimen taken	0.9331	0.0102	0.011	1.511	1.229	662	911	0.913	0.953
Blood test taken	0.9436	0.0081	0.009	1.112	1.055	662	911	0.927	0.960
STI screening done	0.8691	0.0129	0.015	1.336	1.156	662	911	0.843	0.895
Weight measured	0.9494	0.0074	0.008	1.033	1.016	662	911	0.935	0.964
All five tests	0.8383	0.0146	0.017	1.439	1.199	662	911	0.809	0.868
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.9802	0.0047	0.005	1.022	1.011	662	911	0.971	0.990
Institutional deliveries	0.9776	0.0047	0.005	0.932	0.965	662	911	0.968	0.987
Caesarean section	0.1708	0.0154	0.090	1.532	1.238	662	911	0.140	0.202
Literacy rate among young women	0.9422	0.0097	0.010	1.817	1.348	775	1 052	0.923	0.962
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0947	0.0058	0.061	1.497	1.223	2 793	3 865	0.083	0.106
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.1674	0.0074	0.044	1.715	1.310	3 175	4 383	0.153	0.182
Ever heard of AIDS	0.8475	0.0086	0.010	2.508	1.584	3 175	4 383	0.830	0.865
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	0.2103	0.0125	0.059	0.986	0.993	775	1 052	0.185	0.235
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.1804	0.0070	0.039	1.446	1.202	3 175	4 383	0.166	0.194
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.3427	0.0083	0.024	1.363	1.163	3 175	4 383	0.326	0.359
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.0331	0.0032	0.096	1.167	1.080	2 690	3 689	0.027	0.040
Know a place to get tested	0.5065	0.0104	0.020	1.884	1.373	3 175	4 383	0.486	0.527
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.1333	0.0066	0.049	1.644	1.282	3 175	4 383	0.120	0.147
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.2550	0.0227	0.089	1.275	1.129	357	470	0.210	0.300
Sex before age 15 among young women	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	775	1 052	0.000	0.000
Young women who had sex in last 12 months	0.4604	0.0165	0.036	1.149	1.072	775	1 052	0.427	0.493
Sex with multiple partners	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3 175	4 383	0.000	0.000
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	*	*	*	*	*	17	25	*	*
Sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.2381	0.0210	0.088	1.136	1.066	357	470	0.196	0.280

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young women	9.16	0.3512	0.0270	0.077	0.349	0.591	85	110	0.297	0.405
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.0806	0.0047	0.058	1.028	1.014	2 499	3 456	0.071	0.090
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.3535	0.0283	0.080	0.958	0.979	201	274	0.297	0.410
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.1116	0.0056	0.051	1.411	1.188	3 175	4 383	0.100	0.123
Ever use of computer among young women	-	0.6218	0.0213	0.034	2.026	1.423	775	1 052	0.579	0.664
Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	MT.2	0.4598	0.0201	0.044	1.710	1.308	775	1 052	0.420	0.500
Ever use of the internet among young women	-	0.3341	0.0206	0.062	1.996	1.413	775	1 052	0.293	0.375
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	MT.3	0.2410	0.0151	0.062	1.302	1.141	775	1 052	0.211	0.271
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.1852	0.0082	0.045	1.976	1.406	3 175	4 383	0.169	0.202
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.0337	0.0033	0.098	1.483	1.218	3 175	4 383	0.027	0.040
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3 175	4 383	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3 175	4 383	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.1462	0.0064	0.044	1.421	1.192	3 175	4 383	0.133	0.159
Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.4656	0.0166	0.036	1.157	1.076	775	1 052	0.432	0.499
Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.5606	0.0123	0.014	1.319	1.149	775	1 052	0.836	0.885
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.8893	0.0115	0.013	0.699	0.836	389	523	0.866	0.912
Knowledge of contraception	CS.5	0.8409	0.0114	0.014	1.471	1.213	1 123	1 515	0.818	0.864
Early marriage (before age 18)	8.7	0.0187	0.0038	0.204	1.484	1.218	1 379	1 869	0.011	0.026
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14	0.1270	0.0075	0.059	1.089	1.044	1 582	2 146	0.112	0.142
Ever heard of AIDS	CS.10	0.8119	0.0119	0.015	2.004	1.416	1 582	2 146	0.788	0.836
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.1679	0.0161	0.096	0.970	0.985	389	523	0.136	0.200
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	9.1	0.1446	0.0091	0.063	1.440	1.200	1 582	2 146	0.126	0.163
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.2405	0.0105	0.044	1.297	1.139	1 582	2 146	0.220	0.262
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0549	0.0058	0.106	1.138	1.067	1 284	1 740	0.043	0.067
Know a place to get tested	9.5	0.4610	0.0130	0.028	1.456	1.207	1 582	2 146	0.435	0.487
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.6	0.0712	0.0060	0.084	1.173	1.083	1 582	2 146	0.059	0.083
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.7	0.0902	0.0172	0.191	0.875	0.935	189	243	0.056	0.125
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0319	0.0077	0.242	1.006	1.003	389	523	0.016	0.047
Young men who had sex in last 12 months	-	0.4848	0.0195	0.040	0.792	0.890	389	523	0.446	0.524
Sex with multiple partners among young men	-	0.1034	0.0118	0.114	0.781	0.884	389	523	0.080	0.127
Condom use during sex with multiple partners among young men	-	0.6833	0.0316	0.046	0.240	0.490	40	53	0.620	0.746
Sex with multiple partners	9.13	0.0488	0.0046	0.095	0.990	0.995	1 582	2 146	0.040	0.058
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	9.14	0.4787	0.0317	0.066	0.422	0.650	77	106	0.415	0.542
Sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.15	0.6706	0.0270	0.040	0.799	0.894	189	243	0.617	0.725
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.16	0.7444	0.0304	0.041	0.784	0.885	126	162	0.684	0.805

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.1852	0.0105	0.057	1.273	1.128	1 303	1 752	0.164	0.206
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.6511	0.0287	0.044	1.150	1.072	241	319	0.594	0.708
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.1246	0.0086	0.069	1.450	1.204	1 582	2 146	0.107	0.142
Ever use of computer among young men	-	0.4815	0.0241	0.050	1.214	1.102	389	523	0.433	0.530
Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	MT.2	0.3805	0.0229	0.060	1.156	1.075	389	523	0.335	0.426
Ever use of the internet among young men	-	0.2368	0.0200	0.084	1.155	1.075	389	523	0.197	0.277
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	MT.3	0.1857	0.0172	0.093	1.026	1.013	389	523	0.151	0.220
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.8149	0.0107	0.013	1.627	1.275	1 582	2 146	0.793	0.836
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.5562	0.0120	0.022	1.259	1.122	1 582	2 146	0.532	0.580
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.1652	0.0102	0.062	1.619	1.273	1 582	2 146	0.145	0.186
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0210	0.0032	0.153	1.075	1.037	1 582	2 146	0.015	0.027
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.4303	0.0140	0.033	1.717	1.310	1 582	2 146	0.402	0.458
Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.4466	0.0241	0.054	1.224	1.107	389	523	0.398	0.495
Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.8285	0.0201	0.024	1.490	1.221	389	523	0.788	0.869
UNDER-5s										
Ever breastfeeding	2.4	0.9656	0.0066	0.007	1.204	1.097	662	911	0.952	0.979
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.5	0.7087	0.0173	0.024	1.319	1.148	662	911	0.674	0.743
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0404	0.0060	0.148	1.936	1.391	1 570	2 087	0.028	0.052
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1991	0.0109	0.055	1.540	1.241	1 555	2 071	0.177	0.221
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0126	0.0027	0.211	1.173	1.083	1 552	2 064	0.007	0.018
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.6	0.6994	0.0219	0.031	0.538	0.734	172	237	0.656	0.743
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.9	0.7170	0.0227	0.032	0.598	0.773	172	237	0.672	0.762
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.7	0.8376	0.0179	0.021	0.385	0.620	126	165	0.802	0.873
Continued breastfeeding at 2 year	2.8	0.6161	0.0277	0.045	0.454	0.674	107	141	0.561	0.671
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.6797	0.0165	0.024	1.168	1.081	709	940	0.647	0.713
Complementary feeding	-	0.5800	0.0371	0.064	0.661	0.813	90	118	0.506	0.654
Minimum meal frequency	2.13	0.2658	0.0175	0.066	1.098	1.048	537	703	0.231	0.301
Vitamin A supplementation	2.17	0.6024	0.0168	0.028	2.333	1.527	1 485	1 972	0.569	0.636
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9652	0.0087	0.009	1.110	1.054	377	490	0.948	0.983
Received Polio at birth immunization	-	0.9703	0.0081	0.008	1.099	1.048	376	489	0.954	0.986
Received Polio 1 immunization	-	0.9776	0.0069	0.007	1.070	1.034	376	489	0.964	0.991
Received Polio 2 immunization	-	0.9508	0.0099	0.010	1.015	1.008	376	489	0.931	0.971
Received Polio 3 immunization	3.2	0.9283	0.0130	0.014	1.242	1.114	376	489	0.902	0.954
Received DPT 1 immunization	-	0.9478	0.0107	0.011	1.120	1.058	376	488	0.926	0.969
Received DPT 2 immunization	-	0.9263	0.0139	0.015	1.385	1.177	376	488	0.898	0.954
Received DPT 3 immunization	3.3	0.9124	0.0136	0.015	1.126	1.061	376	488	0.885	0.940

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Received Hepatitis B at birth immunization	3.5	0.9392	0.0118	0.013	1.176	1.084	371	485	0.916	0.963
Received Measles immunization	3.4	0.8484	0.0186	0.022	1.293	1.137	371	484	0.811	0.886
Received All immunization	-	0.7395	0.0213	0.029	1.127	1.062	368	481	0.697	0.782
Has vaccination card	-	0.8659	0.0176	0.020	1.314	1.146	378	491	0.831	0.901
Careseeking for suspected pneumonia	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	17	24	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	17	24	*	*
Diarrhoea prevalence	-	0.1215	0.0091	0.075	1.723	1.313	1 658	2 209	0.103	0.140
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5534	0.0293	0.053	0.904	0.951	201	261	0.495	0.612
Support for learning	6.1	0.4747	0.0207	0.044	1.315	1.147	570	764	0.433	0.516
Father's support for learning	6.2	0.3619	0.0182	0.050	1.090	1.044	570	764	0.326	0.398
Learning materials - Three or more children's books	6.3	0.1274	0.0088	0.069	1.530	1.237	1 658	2 209	0.110	0.145
Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	6.4	0.7221	0.0112	0.016	1.384	1.176	1 658	2 209	0.700	0.745
Left with inadequate care during last 7 days	6.5	0.1146	0.0086	0.075	1.603	1.266	1 658	2 209	0.097	0.132
Literacy - numeracy skills	-	0.1241	0.0127	0.102	1.131	1.064	570	764	0.099	0.149
Physical skills	-	0.9483	0.0076	0.008	0.892	0.945	570	764	0.933	0.963
Social - emotional skills	-	0.8382	0.0137	0.016	1.051	1.025	570	764	0.811	0.866
Learning skills	-	0.9415	0.0086	0.009	1.018	1.009	570	764	0.924	0.959
Early child development index	6.6	0.8379	0.0140	0.017	1.103	1.050	570	764	0.810	0.866
Pre-school attendance	6.7	0.4454	0.0217	0.049	1.461	1.209	570	764	0.402	0.489
Birth registration	8.1	0.9910	0.0018	0.002	0.764	0.874	1 658	2 209	0.987	0.995
CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS										
Children at increased risk of disability	3.21	0.1522	0.0062	0.041	1.585	1.259	4 090	5 277	0.140	0.165
Had injury in the last 12 months	CS.1	0.0480	0.0032	0.066	1.165	1.079	4 090	5 277	0.042	0.054

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Western region
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Mongolia, 2010

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.4814	0.0183	0.038	2.675	1.636	1 304	1 987	0.445	0.518
Place for handwashing available	-	0.5341	0.0224	0.042	4.124	2.031	1 338	2 038	0.489	0.579
Place for handwashing with water and soap available	4.5	0.8694	0.0152	0.017	2.196	1.482	715	1 085	0.839	0.900
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved sources of drinking water	4.1	0.5842	0.0343	0.059	9.856	3.139	5 151	2 038	0.516	0.653
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.3996	0.0197	0.049	3.303	1.817	5 151	2 038	0.360	0.439
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.11	0.8327	0.0167	0.020	4.101	2.025	5 151	2 038	0.799	0.866
School readiness	7.2	0.8294	0.0333	0.040	1.193	1.092	101	153	0.763	0.896
General educational school entry	7.3	0.7785	0.0385	0.049	1.467	1.211	113	172	0.702	0.855
Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9838	0.0038	0.004	1.009	1.005	718	1 102	0.976	0.991
Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9171	0.0138	0.015	1.393	1.368	514	780	0.890	0.945
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9627	0.0060	0.006	1.873	1.368	1 232	1 882	0.951	0.975
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years	8.2	0.4036	0.0170	0.042	2.226	1.492	1 215	1 863	0.370	0.438
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years	-	0.3859	0.0171	0.044	2.888	1.699	1 536	2 347	0.352	0.420
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.7	0.1376	0.0105	0.076	1.716	1.310	1 215	1 863	0.117	0.159
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1699	0.0117	0.069	2.268	1.506	1 536	2 347	0.147	0.193
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years	8.3	0.9287	0.0160	0.017	2.950	1.717	490	764	0.897	0.961
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years	-	0.9009	0.0194	0.021	3.850	1.962	593	918	0.862	0.940
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	CS.8	0.9066	0.0315	0.035	2.961	1.721	167	253	0.843	0.970
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	-	0.8548	0.0355	0.042	3.998	2.000	261	394	0.784	0.926
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years	8.4	0.4000	0.0185	0.046	2.500	1.581	1 138	1 749	0.363	0.437
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years	-	0.3747	0.0191	0.051	3.393	1.842	1 425	2 183	0.337	0.413
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.9	0.1331	0.0118	0.088	2.096	1.448	1 138	1 749	0.110	0.157
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1565	0.0134	0.085	2.950	1.717	1 425	2 183	0.130	0.183
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0670	0.0059	0.088	1.842	1.357	2 167	3 315	0.055	0.079
School attendance of orphans	9.19	*	*	*	*	*	5	8	*	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9.2	0.9807	0.0055	0.006	1.405	1.186	572	874	0.970	0.992
Violent discipline	8.5	0.3981	0.0189	0.047	1.874	1.369	1 581	1 261	0.360	0.436

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
WOMEN									
Pregnant women	0.0588	0.0065	0.110	1.401	1.184	1 158	1 858	0.046	0.072
Early childbearing (before age 18)	0.0262	0.0119	0.453	1.148	1.072	129	209	0.002	0.050
Knowledge of contraception	0.9470	0.0086	0.009	1.934	1.391	813	1 304	0.930	0.964
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5401	0.0170	0.032	1.520	1.233	813	1 304	0.506	0.574
Unmet need for contraception	0.2014	0.0106	0.053	0.918	0.958	813	1 304	0.180	0.223
Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	0.7284	0.0148	0.020	1.077	1.038	603	968	0.699	0.758
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	0.9941	0.0041	0.004	1.142	1.069	241	393	0.986	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	0.7908	0.0217	0.027	1.113	1.055	241	393	0.747	0.834
First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	0.7130	0.0220	0.031	0.931	0.965	241	393	0.669	0.757
Blood pressure measured	0.9634	0.0108	0.011	1.308	1.144	241	393	0.942	0.985
Urine specimen taken	0.8890	0.0208	0.023	1.716	1.310	241	393	0.847	0.931
Blood test taken	0.9154	0.0147	0.016	1.101	1.049	241	393	0.886	0.945
STI screening done	0.7861	0.0259	0.033	1.560	1.249	241	393	0.734	0.838
Weight measured	0.9127	0.0130	0.014	0.826	0.909	241	393	0.887	0.939
All five tests	0.7485	0.0261	0.035	1.415	1.190	241	393	0.696	0.801
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.9783	0.0066	0.007	0.798	0.893	241	393	0.965	0.991
Institutional deliveries	0.9811	0.0070	0.007	1.048	1.024	241	393	0.967	0.995
Caesarean section	0.1617	0.0224	0.138	1.448	1.203	241	393	0.117	0.206
Literacy rate among young women	0.9651	0.0082	0.009	0.998	0.999	309	497	0.949	0.982
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0360	0.0058	0.161	1.518	1.232	977	1 570	0.024	0.048
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.1843	0.0116	0.063	1.671	1.293	1 158	1 858	0.161	0.208
Ever heard of AIDS	0.7983	0.0179	0.022	3.690	1.921	1 158	1 858	0.763	0.834
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	0.1574	0.0177	0.112	1.170	1.082	309	497	0.122	0.193
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.1699	0.0099	0.059	1.302	1.141	1 158	1 858	0.150	0.190
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.4079	0.0176	0.043	2.384	1.544	1 158	1 858	0.373	0.443
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.0337	0.0047	0.141	1.024	1.012	924	1 482	0.024	0.043
Know a place to get tested	0.4614	0.0140	0.030	1.469	1.212	1 158	1 858	0.433	0.489
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.1212	0.0093	0.077	1.505	1.227	1 158	1 858	0.103	0.140
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.2469	0.0381	0.154	1.062	1.031	87	137	0.171	0.323
Sex before age 15 among young women	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	309	497	0.000	0.000
Young women who had sex in last 12 months	0.2812	0.0200	0.071	0.983	0.992	309	497	0.241	0.321
Sex with multiple partners	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1 158	1 858	0.000	0.000
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	*	*	*	*	*	7	12	*	*
Sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.2491	0.0383	0.154	1.069	1.034	87	137	0.172	0.326
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young women	*	*	*	*	*	22	35	*	*

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
Sex with non-regular partners	0.0623	0.0061	0.098	0.878	0.937	854	1 371	0.050	0.074
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	0.3455	0.0544	0.157	1.087	1.042	53	84	0.237	0.454
Exposure to mass media	0.1837	0.0109	0.059	1.466	1.211	1 158	1 858	0.162	0.205
Ever use of computer among young women	0.6978	0.0293	0.042	2.022	1.422	309	497	0.639	0.756
Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	0.5648	0.0293	0.052	1.737	1.318	309	497	0.506	0.623
Ever use of the internet among young women	0.3845	0.0301	0.078	1.899	1.378	309	497	0.324	0.445
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	0.2932	0.0234	0.080	1.309	1.144	309	497	0.246	0.340
Ever use of tobacco	0.0933	0.0084	0.090	1.553	1.246	1 158	1 858	0.076	0.110
Use of tobacco during last one month	0.0145	0.0034	0.234	1.496	1.223	1 158	1 858	0.008	0.021
Smoking before age 15	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 158	1 858	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol before age 15	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 158	1 858	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol during last one month	0.1431	0.0113	0.079	1.942	1.393	1 158	1 858	0.120	0.166
Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	0.5089	0.0230	0.045	1.051	1.025	309	497	0.463	0.555
Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	0.8457	0.0171	0.020	1.112	1.054	309	497	0.811	0.880
MEN									
Literacy rate among young men	0.9231	0.0190	0.021	1.149	1.072	146	228	0.885	0.961
Knowledge of contraception	0.8427	0.0146	0.017	0.986	0.993	385	615	0.814	0.872
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0060	0.0030	0.497	1.078	1.038	453	725	0.000	0.012
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.1867	0.0111	0.059	0.694	0.833	542	863	0.165	0.209
Ever heard of AIDS	0.8110	0.0165	0.020	1.532	1.238	542	863	0.778	0.844
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	0.1326	0.0255	0.192	1.285	1.133	146	228	0.082	0.184
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.1467	0.0109	0.074	0.815	0.903	542	863	0.125	0.168
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.2143	0.0154	0.072	1.210	1.100	542	863	0.184	0.245
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.0460	0.0070	0.152	0.772	0.879	439	696	0.032	0.060
Know a place to get tested	0.4725	0.0182	0.039	1.147	1.071	542	863	0.436	0.509
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.0712	0.0103	0.144	1.375	1.172	542	863	0.051	0.092
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.1176	0.0335	0.285	0.868	0.932	52	81	0.050	0.185
Sex before age 15 among young men	0.0226	0.0099	0.437	1.003	1.002	146	228	0.003	0.042
Young men who had sex in last 12 months	0.3552	0.0318	0.089	1.001	1.001	146	228	0.292	0.419
Sex with multiple partners among young men	0.0837	0.0136	0.162	0.546	0.739	146	228	0.057	0.111
Condom use during sex with multiple partners among young men	*	*	*	*	*	12	19	*	*
Sex with multiple partners	0.0394	0.0058	0.146	0.754	0.869	542	863	0.028	0.051
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	*	*	*	*	*	21	34	*	*
Sex with non-regular partners among young men	0.6723	0.0471	0.070	0.807	0.898	52	81	0.578	0.767
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young men	0.8105	0.0405	0.050	0.576	0.759	35	55	0.730	0.892
Sex with non-regular partners	0.1391	0.0121	0.087	0.826	0.909	424	678	0.115	0.163

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.7277	0.0404	0.056	0.775	0.880	59	95	0.647	0.809
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.1776	0.0141	0.079	1.174	1.084	542	863	0.149	0.206
Ever use of computer among young men	-	0.5479	0.0333	0.061	1.015	1.007	146	228	0.481	0.614
Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	MT.2	0.4798	0.0334	0.070	1.016	1.008	146	228	0.413	0.547
Ever use of the internet among young men	-	0.2822	0.0260	0.092	0.758	0.871	146	228	0.230	0.334
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	MT.3	0.2280	0.0270	0.119	0.943	0.971	146	228	0.174	0.282
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.7156	0.0193	0.027	1.583	1.258	542	863	0.677	0.754
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.4920	0.0199	0.041	1.371	1.171	542	863	0.452	0.532
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.1207	0.0122	0.101	1.213	1.101	542	863	0.096	0.145
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	542	863	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.4265	0.0235	0.055	1.946	1.395	542	863	0.380	0.474
Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.5241	0.0339	0.065	1.049	1.024	146	228	0.456	0.592
Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.8244	0.0262	0.032	1.080	1.039	146	228	0.772	0.877
UNDER-5s										
Ever breastfeeding	2.4	0.9758	0.0081	0.008	1.081	1.040	241	393	0.960	0.992
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.5	0.6378	0.0301	0.047	1.542	1.242	241	393	0.578	0.698
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0408	0.0095	0.232	2.053	1.433	575	895	0.022	0.060
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.2446	0.0188	0.077	1.713	1.309	574	894	0.207	0.282
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0138	0.0042	0.300	1.123	1.060	571	889	0.006	0.022
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.6	0.7435	0.0428	0.058	1.017	1.008	69	107	0.658	0.829
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.9	0.7494	0.0427	0.057	1.029	1.014	69	107	0.664	0.835
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.7	0.8682	0.0194	0.022	0.194	0.441	37	60	0.829	0.907
Continued breastfeeding at 2 year	2.8	0.7618	0.0317	0.042	0.354	0.595	41	65	0.698	0.825
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.7019	0.0210	0.030	0.838	0.915	251	397	0.660	0.744
Complementary feeding	-	*	*	*	*	*	29	47	*	*
Minimum meal frequency	2.13	0.1513	0.0179	0.118	0.719	0.848	183	290	0.116	0.187
Vitamin A supplementation	2.17	0.4904	0.0229	0.047	1.785	1.336	544	849	0.445	0.536
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9686	0.0144	0.015	1.384	1.177	130	205	0.940	0.997
Received Polio at birth immunization	-	0.9755	0.0122	0.013	1.281	1.132	130	206	0.951	1.000
Received Polio 1 immunization	-	0.9762	0.0121	0.012	1.290	1.136	130	206	0.952	1.000
Received Polio 2 immunization	-	0.9477	0.0191	0.020	1.512	1.230	130	206	0.909	0.986
Received Polio 3 immunization	3.2	0.9138	0.0210	0.023	1.153	1.074	130	206	0.872	0.956
Received DPT 1 immunization	-	0.9329	0.0174	0.019	0.973	0.986	127	201	0.898	0.968
Received DPT 2 immunization	-	0.9154	0.0198	0.022	1.017	1.009	127	201	0.876	0.955
Received DPT 3 immunization	3.3	0.8885	0.0211	0.024	0.897	0.947	127	201	0.846	0.931
Received Hepatitis B at birth immunization	3.5	0.9396	0.0200	0.021	1.407	1.186	126	201	0.900	0.980
Received Measles immunization	3.4	0.7857	0.0426	0.054	2.165	1.471	127	202	0.701	0.871

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Received All immunization	-	0.6762	0.0502	0.074	2.306	1.519	127	201	0.576	0.777
Has vaccination card	-	0.7918	0.0290	0.037	1.044	1.022	130	206	0.734	0.850
Careseeking for suspected pneumonia	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	8	12	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	8	12	*	*
Diarrhoea prevalence	-	0.1304	0.0117	0.090	1.154	1.074	613	956	0.107	0.154
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.4804	0.0426	0.089	0.894	0.946	80	124	0.395	0.566
Support for learning	6.1	0.4672	0.0306	0.066	1.309	1.144	224	349	0.406	0.528
Father's support for learning	6.2	0.3451	0.0286	0.083	1.257	1.121	224	349	0.288	0.402
Learning materials - Three or more children's books	6.3	0.1203	0.0132	0.109	1.561	1.250	613	956	0.094	0.147
Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	6.4	0.6985	0.0170	0.024	1.311	1.145	613	956	0.665	0.733
Left with inadequate care during last 7 days	6.5	0.1074	0.0124	0.116	1.537	1.240	613	956	0.083	0.132
Literacy - numeracy skills	-	0.0959	0.0170	0.177	1.159	1.077	224	349	0.062	0.130
Physical skills	-	0.9599	0.0098	0.010	0.875	0.936	224	349	0.940	0.980
Social - emotional skills	-	0.8518	0.0227	0.027	1.422	1.193	224	349	0.806	0.897
Learning skills	-	0.9508	0.0116	0.012	0.996	0.998	224	349	0.928	0.974
Early child development index	6.6	0.8454	0.0215	0.025	1.225	1.107	224	349	0.802	0.888
Pre-school attendance	6.7	0.5024	0.0357	0.071	1.772	1.331	224	349	0.431	0.574
Birth registration	8.1	0.9854	0.0034	0.003	0.776	0.881	613	956	0.979	0.992
CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS										
Children at increased risk of disability	3.21	0.1282	0.0101	0.078	2.159	1.469	1 608	2 385	0.108	0.148
Had injury in the last 12 months	CS.1	0.0359	0.0044	0.124	1.359	1.166	1 608	2 385	0.027	0.045

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Khangai region
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Mongolia, 2010

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.6377	0.0202	0.032	3.481	1.866	2 187	1 981	0.597	0.678
Place for handwashing available	-	0.4793	0.0213	0.044	3.744	1.935	2 279	2 064	0.437	0.522
Place for handwashing with water and soap available	4.5	0.8932	0.0122	0.014	1.535	1.239	1 093	983	0.869	0.918
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved sources of drinking water	4.1	0.4806	0.0297	0.062	7.302	2.702	7 613	2 064	0.421	0.540
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.4106	0.0234	0.057	4.681	2.164	7 613	2 064	0.364	0.457
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.11	0.8729	0.0201	0.023	7.502	2.739	7 613	2 064	0.833	0.913
School readiness	7.2	0.9159	0.0216	0.024	0.650	0.806	120	108	0.873	0.959
General educational school entry	7.3	0.7687	0.0328	0.043	0.798	0.893	147	133	0.703	0.834
Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9796	0.0064	0.007	1.709	1.307	925	835	0.967	0.992
Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8891	0.0154	0.017	1.293	1.137	601	541	0.858	0.920
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9492	0.0080	0.008	1.820	1.349	1 526	1 376	0.933	0.965
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years	8.2	0.3499	0.0184	0.053	2.059	1.435	1 529	1 380	0.313	0.387
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years	-	0.3474	0.0163	0.047	2.006	1.416	1 904	1 717	0.315	0.380
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.7	0.1269	0.0133	0.105	2.217	1.489	1 529	1 380	0.100	0.154
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1591	0.0129	0.081	2.138	1.462	1 904	1 717	0.133	0.185
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years	8.3	0.9378	0.0135	0.014	1.516	1.231	535	483	0.911	0.965
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years	-	0.8858	0.0181	0.020	1.935	1.391	661	596	0.849	0.922
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	CS.8	0.9305	0.0149	0.016	0.603	0.776	194	176	0.901	0.960
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	-	0.8294	0.0267	0.032	1.369	1.170	303	273	0.776	0.883
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years	8.4	0.3581	0.0188	0.053	1.950	1.396	1 402	1 264	0.320	0.396
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years	-	0.3428	0.0172	0.050	2.015	1.419	1 709	1 539	0.308	0.377
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.9	0.1288	0.0134	0.104	2.033	1.426	1 402	1 264	0.102	0.156
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1470	0.0134	0.091	2.202	1.484	1 709	1 539	0.120	0.174
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0786	0.0082	0.104	2.349	1.533	2 807	2 537	0.062	0.095
School attendance of orphans	9.19	*	*	*	*	*	3	3	*	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9.2	0.9728	0.0073	0.008	1.255	1.120	690	621	0.958	0.987
Violent discipline	8.5	0.4390	0.0173	0.040	1.357	1.165	2 000	1 112	0.404	0.474

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
WOMEN									
Pregnant women	0.0544	0.0055	0.102	0.996	0.998	1 766	1 670	0.043	0.065
Early childbearing (before age 18)	0.0404	0.0109	0.271	0.686	0.828	234	223	0.018	0.062
Knowledge of contraception	0.9629	0.0056	0.006	1.057	1.028	1 257	1 188	0.952	0.974
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5706	0.0143	0.025	0.993	0.997	1 257	1 188	0.542	0.599
Unmet need for contraception	0.2202	0.0124	0.056	1.061	1.030	1 257	1 188	0.195	0.245
Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	0.7215	0.0150	0.021	1.057	1.028	994	940	0.691	0.752
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	0.9890	0.0056	0.006	1.032	1.016	374	354	0.978	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	0.8115	0.0203	0.025	0.955	0.977	374	354	0.771	0.852
First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	0.7824	0.0232	0.030	1.115	1.056	374	354	0.736	0.829
Blood pressure measured	0.9701	0.0105	0.011	1.339	1.157	374	354	0.949	0.991
Urine specimen taken	0.9784	0.0086	0.009	1.245	1.116	374	354	0.961	0.996
Blood test taken	0.9729	0.0093	0.010	1.165	1.079	374	354	0.954	0.992
STI screening done	0.9273	0.0140	0.015	1.026	1.013	374	354	0.899	0.955
Weight measured	0.9870	0.0058	0.006	0.925	0.962	374	354	0.975	0.999
All five tests	0.8958	0.0172	0.019	1.124	1.060	374	354	0.861	0.930
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.9921	0.0045	0.005	0.923	0.961	374	354	0.983	1.000
Institutional deliveries	0.9806	0.0059	0.006	0.642	0.801	374	354	0.969	0.992
Caesarean section	0.1708	0.0194	0.114	0.940	0.970	374	354	0.132	0.210
Literacy rate among young women	0.9408	0.0154	0.016	1.786	1.336	442	418	0.910	0.972
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0927	0.0095	0.102	1.572	1.254	1 558	1 475	0.074	0.112
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.1439	0.0117	0.081	1.853	1.361	1 766	1 670	0.121	0.167
Ever heard of AIDS	0.8750	0.0107	0.012	1.749	1.322	1 766	1 670	0.854	0.896
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	0.2948	0.0236	0.080	1.121	1.059	442	418	0.248	0.342
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.2562	0.0110	0.043	1.051	1.025	1 766	1 670	0.234	0.278
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.3553	0.0114	0.032	0.952	0.976	1 766	1 670	0.332	0.378
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.0322	0.0044	0.137	0.911	0.954	1 546	1 460	0.023	0.041
Know a place to get tested	0.5603	0.0138	0.025	1.284	1.133	1 766	1 670	0.533	0.588
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.1534	0.0098	0.064	1.234	1.111	1 766	1 670	0.134	0.173
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.2399	0.0293	0.122	1.010	1.005	227	215	0.181	0.299
Sex before age 15 among young women	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	442	418	0.000	0.000
Young women who had sex in last 12 months	0.5139	0.0235	0.046	0.921	0.960	442	418	0.467	0.561
Sex with multiple partners	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 766	1 670	0.000	0.000
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	*	*	*	*	*	8	8	*	*
Sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.3016	0.0299	0.099	0.910	0.954	227	215	0.242	0.361
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.4340	0.0357	0.082	0.332	0.576	69	65	0.363	0.505

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (delt)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.1071	0.0080	0.075	0.888	0.943	1 401	1 324	0.091	0.123
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.3919	0.0304	0.078	0.550	0.742	150	143	0.331	0.453
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.1261	0.0086	0.068	1.109	1.053	1 766	1 670	0.109	0.143
Ever use of computer among young women	-	0.6382	0.0288	0.045	1.500	1.225	442	418	0.581	0.696
Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	MT.2	0.4986	0.0266	0.053	1.181	1.087	442	418	0.445	0.552
Ever use of the internet among young women	-	0.4289	0.0224	0.052	0.858	0.926	442	418	0.384	0.474
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	MT.3	0.3493	0.0233	0.067	0.999	1.000	442	418	0.303	0.396
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.2017	0.0126	0.063	1.656	1.287	1 766	1 670	0.176	0.227
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.0368	0.0043	0.115	0.851	0.922	1 766	1 670	0.028	0.045
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 766	1 670	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 766	1 670	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.1551	0.0115	0.074	1.693	1.301	1 766	1 670	0.132	0.178
Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.4913	0.0288	0.059	1.387	1.178	442	418	0.434	0.549
Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.9129	0.0144	0.016	1.092	1.045	442	418	0.884	0.942
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.8931	0.0139	0.016	0.400	0.633	213	198	0.865	0.921
Knowledge of contraception	CS.5	0.8193	0.0184	0.022	1.243	1.115	591	547	0.783	0.856
Early marriage (before age 18)	8.7	0.0121	0.0042	0.350	1.011	1.005	728	675	0.004	0.021
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14	0.0837	0.0094	0.112	0.887	0.942	839	777	0.065	0.102
Ever heard of AIDS	CS.10	0.7895	0.0200	0.025	1.872	1.368	839	777	0.749	0.830
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.2027	0.0227	0.112	0.630	0.794	213	198	0.157	0.248
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	9.1	0.1922	0.0158	0.082	1.248	1.117	839	777	0.161	0.224
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.2302	0.0152	0.066	1.011	1.006	839	777	0.200	0.261
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0435	0.0072	0.165	0.759	0.871	662	613	0.029	0.058
Know a place to get tested	9.5	0.4540	0.0194	0.043	1.184	1.088	839	777	0.415	0.493
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.6	0.0577	0.0096	0.166	1.317	1.148	839	777	0.039	0.077
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.7	0.1124	0.0268	0.238	0.762	0.873	115	107	0.059	0.166
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0350	0.0111	0.317	0.718	0.847	213	198	0.013	0.057
Young men who had sex in last 12 months	-	0.5398	0.0353	0.065	0.987	0.993	213	198	0.469	0.610
Sex with multiple partners among young men	-	0.0939	0.0162	0.173	0.612	0.782	213	198	0.061	0.126
Condom use during sex with multiple partners among young men	-	*	*	*	*	*	20	18	*	*
Sex with multiple partners	9.13	0.0582	0.0082	0.140	0.942	0.971	839	777	0.042	0.074
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	9.14	*	*	*	*	*	49	44	*	*
Sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.15	0.6790	0.0392	0.058	0.749	0.865	115	107	0.601	0.757
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.16	0.6347	0.0423	0.067	0.556	0.746	78	73	0.550	0.719
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.2178	0.0161	0.074	1.011	1.005	715	662	0.186	0.250

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (dft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.5788	0.0404	0.070	0.960	0.980	156	144	0.498	0.660
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.1299	0.0140	0.108	1.344	1.159	839	777	0.102	0.158
Ever use of computer among young men	-	0.4917	0.0321	0.065	0.810	0.900	213	198	0.428	0.556
Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	MT.2	0.4309	0.0367	0.085	1.082	1.040	213	198	0.358	0.504
Ever use of the internet among young men	-	0.3436	0.0359	0.104	1.126	1.061	213	198	0.272	0.415
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	MT.3	0.3031	0.0343	0.113	1.097	1.047	213	198	0.235	0.372
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.7912	0.0161	0.020	1.224	1.106	839	777	0.759	0.824
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.5470	0.0169	0.031	0.899	0.948	839	777	0.513	0.581
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.1631	0.0134	0.082	1.027	1.013	839	777	0.136	0.190
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0258	0.0054	0.208	0.888	0.943	839	777	0.015	0.036
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.4414	0.0186	0.042	1.087	1.043	839	777	0.404	0.479
Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.3845	0.0315	0.082	0.829	0.910	213	198	0.321	0.448
Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.8060	0.0367	0.045	1.694	1.301	213	198	0.733	0.879
UNDER-5s										
Ever breastfeeding	2.4	0.9653	0.0100	0.010	1.056	1.028	374	354	0.945	0.985
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.5	0.7970	0.0215	0.027	1.008	1.004	374	354	0.754	0.840
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0420	0.0086	0.204	1.384	1.176	843	757	0.025	0.059
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1800	0.0155	0.086	1.208	1.099	830	745	0.149	0.211
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0168	0.0049	0.293	1.099	1.048	832	747	0.007	0.027
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.6	0.6142	0.0410	0.067	0.525	0.724	84	75	0.532	0.696
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.9	0.6405	0.0420	0.066	0.567	0.753	84	75	0.556	0.725
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.7	0.9515	0.0287	0.030	1.071	1.035	68	61	0.894	1.000
Continued breastfeeding at 2 year	2.8	0.5976	0.0434	0.073	0.416	0.645	61	54	0.511	0.684
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.7198	0.0223	0.031	0.896	0.947	408	365	0.675	0.764
Complementary feeding	-	*	*	*	*	*	53	47	*	*
Minimum meal frequency	2.13	0.2900	0.0250	0.086	0.876	0.936	324	290	0.240	0.340
Vitamin A supplementation	2.17	0.6709	0.0224	0.033	1.616	1.271	793	712	0.626	0.716
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9888	0.0079	0.008	1.155	1.075	229	205	0.973	1.000
Received Polio at birth immunization	-	0.9885	0.0082	0.008	1.202	1.096	228	204	0.972	1.000
Received Polio 1 immunization	-	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	.	.	228	204	1.000	1.000
Received Polio 2 immunization	-	0.9865	0.0080	0.008	0.986	0.993	228	204	0.970	1.000
Received Polio 3 immunization	3.2	0.9815	0.0080	0.008	0.709	0.842	228	204	0.966	0.997
Received DPT 1 immunization	-	0.9520	0.0138	0.014	0.851	0.922	229	205	0.924	0.980
Received DPT 2 immunization	-	0.9467	0.0149	0.016	0.895	0.946	229	205	0.917	0.976
Received DPT 3 immunization	3.3	0.9366	0.0156	0.017	0.833	0.912	229	205	0.905	0.968
Received Hepatitis B at birth immunization	3.5	0.9734	0.0107	0.011	0.886	0.941	226	203	0.952	0.995

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Received Measles immunization	3.4	0.9312	0.0155	0.017	0.757	0.870	228	204	0.900	0.962
Received All immunization	-	0.8458	0.0228	0.027	0.806	0.898	226	203	0.800	0.891
Has vaccination card	-	0.8800	0.0168	0.019	0.546	0.739	229	205	0.846	0.914
Careseeking for suspected pneumonia	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	8	7	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	8	7	*	*
Diarrhoea prevalence	-	0.1219	0.0130	0.106	1.234	1.111	877	787	0.096	0.148
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.6321	0.0364	0.058	0.531	0.729	107	94	0.559	0.705
Support for learning	6.1	0.5014	0.0309	0.062	0.991	0.995	290	261	0.440	0.563
Father's support for learning	6.2	0.4225	0.0280	0.066	0.833	0.913	290	261	0.367	0.478
Learning materials - Three or more children's books	6.3	0.1423	0.0154	0.108	1.526	1.235	877	787	0.111	0.173
Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	6.4	0.7229	0.0178	0.025	1.236	1.112	877	787	0.687	0.758
Left with inadequate care during last 7 days	6.5	0.1014	0.0128	0.127	1.424	1.193	877	787	0.076	0.127
Literacy - numeracy skills	-	0.1511	0.0196	0.130	0.780	0.883	290	261	0.112	0.190
Physical skills	-	0.9513	0.0114	0.012	0.731	0.855	290	261	0.928	0.974
Social - emotional skills	-	0.8481	0.0203	0.024	0.830	0.911	290	261	0.808	0.889
Learning skills	-	0.9435	0.0133	0.014	0.861	0.928	290	261	0.917	0.970
Early child development index	6.6	0.8593	0.0193	0.022	0.803	0.896	290	261	0.821	0.898
Pre-school attendance	6.7	0.4954	0.0329	0.066	1.124	1.060	290	261	0.430	0.561
Birth registration	8.1	0.9940	0.0027	0.003	0.944	0.971	877	787	0.989	0.999
CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS										
Children at increased risk of disability	3.21	0.1335	0.0080	0.060	0.986	0.993	2 034	1 773	0.117	0.150
Had injury in the last 12 months	CS.1	0.0542	0.0050	0.093	0.870	0.933	2 034	1 773	0.044	0.064

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Central region
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Mongolia, 2010

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS									
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.6830	0.0119	0.017	1.203	1 665	1 841	0.659	0.707
Place for handwashing available	-	0.6527	0.0201	0.031	3.541	1 793	1 979	0.612	0.693
Place for handwashing with water and soap available	4.5	0.8801	0.0131	0.015	2.078	1 171	1 285	0.854	0.906
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS									
Use of improved sources of drinking water	4.1	0.7919	0.0173	0.022	3.586	6 444	1 979	0.757	0.826
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.6017	0.0230	0.038	4.381	6 444	1 979	0.556	0.648
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.11	0.6381	0.0248	0.039	5.267	6 444	1 979	0.589	0.688
School readiness	7.2	0.9285	0.0137	0.015	0.352	114	126	0.901	0.956
General educational school entry	7.3	0.8851	0.0389	0.044	2.004	125	136	0.807	0.963
Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9864	0.0042	0.004	1.117	756	834	0.978	0.995
Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9478	0.0090	0.009	0.928	518	570	0.930	0.966
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9735	0.0038	0.004	0.800	1 274	1 404	0.966	0.981
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years	8.2	0.3394	0.0165	0.049	1.729	1 298	1 431	0.306	0.372
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years	-	0.3399	0.0151	0.044	1.802	1 606	1 769	0.310	0.370
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.7	0.1550	0.0146	0.094	2.340	1 298	1 431	0.126	0.184
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1846	0.0145	0.078	2.464	1 606	1 769	0.156	0.214
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years	8.3	0.9811	0.0072	0.007	1.345	440	488	0.967	0.995
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years	-	0.9489	0.0098	0.010	1.191	546	606	0.929	0.968
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	CS.8	0.9734	0.0130	0.013	1.452	201	223	0.947	0.999
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	-	0.9190	0.0173	0.019	1.320	296	330	0.884	0.954
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years	8.4	0.3463	0.0175	0.050	1.850	1 248	1 375	0.311	0.381
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years	-	0.3405	0.0159	0.047	1.888	1 521	1 675	0.309	0.372
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.9	0.1569	0.0153	0.098	2.435	1 248	1 375	0.126	0.187
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1791	0.0148	0.083	2.497	1 521	1 675	0.149	0.209
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0593	0.0048	0.080	1.054	2 367	2 607	0.050	0.069
School attendance of orphans	9.19	*	*	*	*	1	2	*	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9.2	0.9801	0.0056	0.006	1.012	572	631	0.969	0.991
Violent discipline	8.5	0.5371	0.0184	0.034	1.586	1 719	1 167	0.500	0.574

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
WOMEN									
Pregnant women	0.0417	0.0051	0.123	1.134	1.065	1 510	1 716	0.031	0.052
Early childbearing (before age 18)	0.0510	0.0147	0.289	0.993	0.996	194	222	0.022	0.080
Knowledge of contraception	0.9760	0.0050	0.005	1.270	1.127	1 058	1 207	0.966	0.986
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5558	0.0149	0.027	1.083	1.041	1 058	1 207	0.526	0.586
Unmet need for contraception	0.2256	0.0126	0.056	1.104	1.051	1 058	1 207	0.200	0.251
Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	0.7113	0.0154	0.022	1.079	1.039	827	941	0.681	0.742
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	0.9846	0.0065	0.007	0.960	0.980	308	350	0.972	0.998
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	0.8111	0.0252	0.031	1.446	1.203	308	350	0.761	0.861
First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	0.7082	0.0316	0.045	1.685	1.298	308	350	0.645	0.771
Blood pressure measured	0.9637	0.0111	0.012	1.236	1.112	308	350	0.941	0.986
Urine specimen taken	0.9635	0.0102	0.011	1.025	1.013	308	350	0.943	0.984
Blood test taken	0.9606	0.0097	0.010	0.872	0.934	308	350	0.941	0.980
STI screening done	0.9455	0.0139	0.015	1.315	1.147	308	350	0.918	0.973
Weight measured	0.9695	0.0104	0.011	1.286	1.134	308	350	0.949	0.990
All five tests	0.9237	0.0182	0.020	1.640	1.281	308	350	0.887	0.960
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.9873	0.0064	0.006	1.133	1.064	308	350	0.975	1.000
Institutional deliveries	0.9902	0.0057	0.006	1.156	1.075	308	350	0.979	1.000
Caesarean section	0.2119	0.0231	0.109	1.112	1.054	308	350	0.166	0.258
Literacy rate among young women	0.9822	0.0069	0.007	1.156	1.075	377	428	0.968	0.996
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0913	0.0076	0.083	1.048	1.024	1 327	1 510	0.076	0.106
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.1313	0.0097	0.074	1.404	1.185	1 510	1 716	0.112	0.151
Ever heard of AIDS	0.9616	0.0048	0.005	1.078	1.038	1 510	1 716	0.952	0.971
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	0.2533	0.0165	0.065	0.612	0.782	377	428	0.220	0.286
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.2375	0.0122	0.052	1.419	1.191	1 510	1 716	0.213	0.262
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.3374	0.0119	0.035	1.086	1.042	1 510	1 716	0.314	0.361
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.0434	0.0055	0.128	1.221	1.105	1 452	1 649	0.032	0.054
Know a place to get tested	0.7174	0.0143	0.020	1.733	1.316	1 510	1 716	0.689	0.746
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.2203	0.0108	0.049	1.167	1.080	1 510	1 716	0.199	0.242
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.3908	0.0342	0.087	1.029	1.014	185	211	0.322	0.459
Sex before age 15 among young women	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	377	428	0.000	0.000
Young women who had sex in last 12 months	0.4906	0.0258	0.053	1.142	1.068	377	428	0.439	0.542
Sex with multiple partners	0.0121	0.0025	0.208	0.903	0.950	1 510	1 716	0.007	0.017
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	*	*	*	*	*	18	20	*	*
Sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.2760	0.0238	0.086	0.594	0.771	185	211	0.228	0.323

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young women	9.16	0.4380	0.0384	0.088	0.342	0.585	51	58	0.361	0.515
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.1294	0.0083	0.064	0.830	0.911	1 192	1 358	0.113	0.146
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.4450	0.0379	0.085	1.010	1.005	154	175	0.369	0.521
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.2145	0.0114	0.053	1.314	1.146	1 510	1 716	0.192	0.237
Ever use of computer among young women	-	0.8067	0.0239	0.030	1.570	1.253	377	428	0.759	0.855
Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	MT.2	0.6400	0.0290	0.045	1.564	1.251	377	428	0.582	0.698
Ever use of the internet among young women	-	0.5744	0.0307	0.053	1.646	1.283	377	428	0.513	0.636
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	MT.3	0.4290	0.0241	0.056	1.015	1.008	377	428	0.381	0.477
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.3257	0.0138	0.042	1.479	1.216	1 510	1 716	0.298	0.353
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.0700	0.0064	0.092	1.085	1.042	1 510	1 716	0.057	0.083
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 510	1 716	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 510	1 716	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.2441	0.0120	0.049	1.349	1.161	1 510	1 716	0.220	0.268
Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.5315	0.0227	0.043	0.885	0.941	377	428	0.486	0.577
Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.8847	0.0168	0.019	1.188	1.090	377	428	0.851	0.918
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9840	0.0056	0.006	0.373	0.611	181	189	0.973	0.995
Knowledge of contraception	CS.5	0.9318	0.0116	0.012	1.162	1.078	507	547	0.909	0.955
Early marriage (before age 18)	8.7	0.0304	0.0087	0.285	1.695	1.302	619	665	0.013	0.048
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14	0.0894	0.0111	0.124	1.154	1.074	710	760	0.067	0.112
Ever heard of AIDS	CS.10	0.9392	0.0092	0.010	1.130	1.063	710	760	0.921	0.958
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.2507	0.0311	0.124	0.968	0.984	181	189	0.188	0.313
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	9.1	0.1981	0.0198	0.100	1.865	1.366	710	760	0.159	0.238
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.2610	0.0180	0.069	1.268	1.126	710	760	0.225	0.297
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0455	0.0096	0.211	1.515	1.231	667	714	0.026	0.065
Know a place to get tested	9.5	0.6496	0.0171	0.026	0.969	0.985	710	760	0.615	0.684
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.6	0.1370	0.0125	0.091	0.999	0.999	710	760	0.112	0.162
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.7	0.1839	0.0316	0.172	0.745	0.863	109	113	0.121	0.247
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0453	0.0155	0.342	1.045	1.022	181	189	0.014	0.076
Young men who had sex in last 12 months	-	0.6003	0.0287	0.048	0.646	0.804	181	189	0.543	0.658
Sex with multiple partners among young men	-	0.1073	0.0213	0.198	0.889	0.943	181	189	0.065	0.150
Condom use during sex with multiple partners among young men	-	*	*	*	*	*	19	20	*	*
Sex with multiple partners	9.13	0.0650	0.0084	0.129	0.880	0.938	710	760	0.048	0.082
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	9.14	*	*	*	*	*	46	49	*	*
Sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.15	0.6369	0.0419	0.066	0.852	0.923	109	113	0.553	0.721

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.16	0.8483	0.0314	0.037	0.528	0.726	69	70	0.786	0.911
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.2243	0.0157	0.070	0.921	0.960	603	648	0.193	0.256
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.7406	0.0389	0.053	1.105	1.051	135	141	0.663	0.818
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.2148	0.0168	0.078	1.277	1.130	710	760	0.181	0.248
Ever use of computer among young men	-	0.8166	0.0316	0.039	1.250	1.118	181	189	0.753	0.880
Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	MT.2	0.6830	0.0281	0.041	0.684	0.827	181	189	0.627	0.739
Ever use of the internet among young men	-	0.5300	0.0355	0.067	0.953	0.976	181	189	0.459	0.601
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	MT.3	0.4637	0.0313	0.068	0.741	0.861	181	189	0.401	0.526
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.8896	0.0134	0.015	1.384	1.176	710	760	0.863	0.916
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.5967	0.0209	0.035	1.375	1.173	710	760	0.555	0.638
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.1887	0.0158	0.084	1.245	1.116	710	760	0.157	0.220
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0291	0.0058	0.200	0.913	0.956	710	760	0.017	0.041
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.5027	0.0209	0.042	1.323	1.150	710	760	0.461	0.544
Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.5759	0.0417	0.072	1.341	1.158	181	189	0.492	0.659
Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.9302	0.0201	0.022	1.168	1.081	181	189	0.890	0.970
UNDER-5s										
Ever breastfeeding	2.4	0.9624	0.0100	0.010	0.961	0.980	308	350	0.942	0.982
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.5	0.6400	0.0285	0.045	1.232	1.110	308	350	0.583	0.697
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0254	0.0075	0.296	1.717	1.310	684	749	0.010	0.041
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1289	0.0142	0.110	1.336	1.156	682	746	0.101	0.157
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	680	743	0.000	0.000
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.6	0.6909	0.0420	0.061	0.727	0.852	80	89	0.607	0.775
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.9	0.7312	0.0411	0.056	0.756	0.869	80	89	0.649	0.813
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.7	0.8111	0.0337	0.042	0.526	0.725	67	72	0.744	0.879
Continued breastfeeding at 2 year	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	40	45	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.6887	0.0255	0.037	1.071	1.035	322	353	0.638	0.740
Complementary feeding	-	*	*	*	*	*	36	39	*	*
Minimum meal frequency	2.13	0.3019	0.0313	0.104	1.226	1.107	242	264	0.239	0.365
Vitamin A supplementation	2.17	0.5806	0.0269	0.046	2.133	1.460	660	721	0.527	0.634
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9568	0.0134	0.014	0.780	0.883	166	182	0.930	0.983
Received Polio at birth immunization	-	0.9584	0.0142	0.015	0.914	0.956	166	182	0.930	0.987
Received Polio 1 immunization	-	0.9424	0.0164	0.017	0.896	0.947	166	182	0.910	0.975
Received Polio 2 immunization	-	0.9037	0.0222	0.025	1.025	1.012	166	182	0.859	0.948
Received Polio 3 immunization	3.2	0.8789	0.0261	0.030	1.157	1.076	166	182	0.827	0.931
Received DPT 1 immunization	-	0.9656	0.0142	0.015	1.081	1.040	164	180	0.937	0.994

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Received DPT 2 immunization	-	0.9074	0.0270	0.030	1.552	1.246	164	180	0.853	0.961
Received DPT 3 immunization	3.3	0.8925	0.0288	0.032	1.553	1.246	164	180	0.835	0.950
Received Hepatitis B at birth immunization	3.5	0.9311	0.0200	0.021	1.100	1.049	162	178	0.891	0.971
Received Measles immunization	3.4	0.8334	0.0310	0.037	1.221	1.105	161	177	0.771	0.895
Received All immunization	-	0.6653	0.0412	0.062	1.332	1.154	160	176	0.583	0.748
Has vaccination card	-	0.8136	0.0350	0.043	1.458	1.207	166	182	0.744	0.883
Careseeking for suspected pneumonia	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	9	10	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	9	10	*	*
Diarrhoea prevalence	-	0.1480	0.0139	0.094	1.246	1.116	739	810	0.120	0.176
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5710	0.0400	0.070	0.776	0.881	109	120	0.491	0.651
Support for learning	6.1	0.6267	0.0328	0.052	1.265	1.125	253	276	0.561	0.692
Father's support for learning	6.2	0.3629	0.0264	0.073	0.829	0.910	253	276	0.310	0.416
Learning materials - Three or more children's books	6.3	0.2401	0.0192	0.080	1.638	1.280	739	810	0.202	0.279
Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	6.4	0.7044	0.0158	0.022	0.975	0.987	739	810	0.673	0.736
Left with inadequate care during last 7 days	6.5	0.1140	0.0150	0.132	1.803	1.343	739	810	0.084	0.144
Literacy - numeracy skills	-	0.1408	0.0211	0.150	1.015	1.007	253	276	0.099	0.183
Physical skills	-	0.9600	0.0116	0.012	0.961	0.980	253	276	0.937	0.983
Social - emotional skills	-	0.8181	0.0208	0.025	0.798	0.893	253	276	0.777	0.860
Learning skills	-	0.9578	0.0118	0.012	0.950	0.975	253	276	0.934	0.981
Early child development index	6.6	0.8322	0.0204	0.025	0.819	0.905	253	276	0.791	0.873
Pre-school attendance	6.7	0.6530	0.0369	0.056	1.649	1.284	253	276	0.579	0.727
Birth registration	8.1	0.9933	0.0022	0.002	0.600	0.775	739	810	0.989	0.998
CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS										
Children at increased risk of disability	3.21	0.1934	0.0108	0.056	1.366	1.169	1 749	1 826	0.172	0.215
Had injury in the last 12 months	CS.1	0.0514	0.0056	0.108	1.156	1.075	1 749	1 826	0.040	0.062

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Eastern region
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Mongolia, 2010

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.7649	0.0125	0.016	1.658	1.288	769	1 894	0.740	0.790
Place for handwashing available	-	0.5717	0.0194	0.034	3.129	1.769	831	2 047	0.533	0.610
Place for handwashing with water and soap available	4.5	0.9531	0.0052	0.005	0.692	0.832	475	1 156	0.943	0.963
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved sources of drinking water	4.1	0.7619	0.0228	0.030	5.853	2.419	2 747	2 047	0.716	0.807
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.4509	0.0202	0.045	3.361	1.833	2 747	2 047	0.411	0.491
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.11	0.7806	0.0182	0.023	3.942	1.985	2 747	2 047	0.744	0.817
School readiness	7.2	0.9724	0.0163	0.017	1.406	1.186	58	143	0.940	1.000
General educational school entry	7.3	0.8238	0.0346	0.042	1.081	1.040	54	132	0.755	0.893
Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9879	0.0039	0.004	1.052	1.025	335	828	0.980	0.996
Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9287	0.0131	0.014	1.358	1.165	214	525	0.903	0.955
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9680	0.0060	0.006	1.548	1.244	549	1 353	0.956	0.980
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years	8.2	0.2719	0.0137	0.050	1.329	1.153	569	1 404	0.245	0.299
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years	-	0.2588	0.0137	0.053	1.680	1.296	698	1 718	0.231	0.286
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.7	0.0697	0.0092	0.132	1.831	1.353	569	1 404	0.051	0.088
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.0925	0.0106	0.114	2.282	1.511	698	1 718	0.071	0.114
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years	8.3	0.9789	0.0092	0.009	1.548	1.244	155	382	0.961	0.997
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years	-	0.9334	0.0167	0.018	2.000	1.414	181	445	0.900	0.967
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	CS.8	0.9505	0.0185	0.019	0.719	0.848	40	100	0.914	0.987
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	-	0.8391	0.0384	0.046	1.744	1.321	65	161	0.762	0.916
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years	8.4	0.2760	0.0136	0.049	1.256	1.121	549	1 354	0.249	0.303
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years	-	0.2564	0.0137	0.053	1.591	1.261	657	1 618	0.229	0.284
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.9	0.0686	0.0096	0.140	1.953	1.398	549	1 354	0.049	0.088
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.0824	0.0108	0.132	2.512	1.585	657	1 618	0.061	0.104
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0754	0.0091	0.121	2.939	1.714	998	2 461	0.057	0.094
School attendance of orphans	9.19	*	*	*	*	*	1	3	*	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9.2	0.9792	0.0075	0.008	1.606	1.267	234	580	0.964	0.994
Violent discipline	8.5	0.4199	0.0168	0.040	1.323	1.150	745	1 140	0.386	0.454

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
WOMEN									
Pregnant women	0.0432	0.0048	0.110	0.881	0.938	629	1 603	0.034	0.053
Early childbearing (before age 18)	0.0467	0.0198	0.423	1.630	1.277	74	187	0.007	0.086
Knowledge of contraception	0.9687	0.0060	0.006	1.332	1.154	442	1 132	0.957	0.981
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.6409	0.0138	0.022	0.933	0.966	442	1 132	0.613	0.668
Unmet need for contraception	0.1640	0.0093	0.057	0.721	0.849	442	1 132	0.145	0.183
Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	0.7963	0.0116	0.015	0.759	0.871	356	909	0.773	0.820
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	.	.	107	275	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	0.9182	0.0138	0.015	0.694	0.833	107	275	0.891	0.946
First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	0.7572	0.0261	0.034	1.015	1.007	107	275	0.705	0.809
Blood pressure measured	0.9677	0.0104	0.011	0.957	0.978	107	275	0.947	0.989
Urine specimen taken	0.9884	0.0067	0.007	1.059	1.029	107	275	0.975	1.000
Blood test taken	0.9884	0.0067	0.007	1.059	1.029	107	275	0.975	1.000
STI screening done	0.9809	0.0067	0.007	0.650	0.806	107	275	0.968	0.994
Weight measured	0.9882	0.0067	0.007	1.066	1.032	107	275	0.975	1.000
All five tests	0.9495	0.0127	0.013	0.927	0.963	107	275	0.924	0.975
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.9905	0.0057	0.006	0.940	0.970	107	275	0.979	1.000
Institutional deliveries	0.9867	0.0068	0.007	0.963	0.981	107	275	0.973	1.000
Caesarean section	0.2019	0.0231	0.115	0.910	0.954	107	275	0.156	0.248
Literacy rate among young women	0.9585	0.0105	0.011	1.002	1.001	145	365	0.938	0.979
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0849	0.0085	0.100	1.315	1.147	559	1 425	0.068	0.102
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.1078	0.0095	0.088	1.502	1.226	629	1 603	0.089	0.127
Ever heard of AIDS	0.8718	0.0096	0.011	1.309	1.144	629	1 603	0.853	0.891
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	0.2283	0.0208	0.091	0.897	0.947	145	365	0.187	0.270
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.1879	0.0109	0.058	1.252	1.119	629	1 603	0.166	0.210
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.3312	0.0125	0.038	1.122	1.059	629	1 603	0.306	0.356
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.0368	0.0047	0.128	0.880	0.938	549	1 398	0.027	0.046
Know a place to get tested	0.6562	0.0149	0.023	1.577	1.256	629	1 603	0.626	0.686
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.1909	0.0106	0.055	1.156	1.075	629	1 603	0.170	0.212
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.3471	0.0338	0.097	0.891	0.944	70	178	0.280	0.415
Sex before age 15 among young women	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	145	365	0.000	0.000
Young women who had sex in last 12 months	0.4870	0.0253	0.052	0.934	0.967	145	365	0.436	0.538
Sex with multiple partners	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	629	1 603	0.000	0.000
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	*	*	*	*	*	5	14	*	*
Sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.3361	0.0428	0.127	1.453	1.205	70	178	0.251	0.422
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.3724	0.0532	0.143	0.703	0.838	24	59	0.266	0.479
Sex with non-regular partners	0.1247	0.0097	0.078	1.098	1.048	500	1 278	0.105	0.144

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	0.3066	0.0331	0.108	0.802	0.896	62	157	0.241	0.373
Exposure to mass media	0.1159	0.0093	0.081	1.361	1.167	629	1 603	0.097	0.135
Ever use of computer among young women	0.7013	0.0309	0.044	1.659	1.288	145	365	0.640	0.763
Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	0.5364	0.0300	0.056	1.314	1.146	145	365	0.476	0.596
Ever use of the internet among young women	0.4274	0.0324	0.076	1.564	1.250	145	365	0.363	0.492
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	0.3335	0.0287	0.086	1.352	1.163	145	365	0.276	0.391
Ever use of tobacco	0.1712	0.0116	0.068	1.517	1.231	629	1 603	0.148	0.194
Use of tobacco during last one month	0.0252	0.0048	0.190	1.488	1.220	629	1 603	0.016	0.035
Smoking before age 15	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	629	1 603	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol before age 15	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	629	1 603	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol during last one month	0.1620	0.0115	0.071	1.564	1.251	629	1 603	0.139	0.185
Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	0.5039	0.0257	0.051	0.959	0.979	145	365	0.453	0.555
Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	0.9167	0.0170	0.019	1.375	1.173	145	365	0.883	0.951
MEN									
Literacy rate among young men	0.9005	0.0247	0.027	1.256	1.121	76	185	0.8511	0.9500
Knowledge of contraception	0.8158	0.0198	0.024	1.344	1.160	208	516	0.7762	0.8554
Literacy rate among young men	0.9005	0.0247	0.027	1.256	1.121	76	185	0.851	0.950
Knowledge of contraception	0.8158	0.0198	0.024	1.344	1.160	208	516	0.776	0.855
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0232	0.0059	0.256	1.017	1.009	265	656	0.011	0.035
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.1217	0.0149	0.123	1.577	1.256	307	758	0.092	0.152
Ever heard of AIDS	0.8286	0.0224	0.027	2.669	1.634	307	758	0.784	0.873
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	0.1934	0.0306	0.158	1.104	1.051	76	185	0.132	0.255
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.1691	0.0154	0.091	1.274	1.129	307	758	0.138	0.200
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.3111	0.0179	0.057	1.130	1.063	307	758	0.275	0.347
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.0695	0.0087	0.126	0.742	0.861	254	629	0.052	0.087
Know a place to get tested	0.5449	0.0213	0.039	1.391	1.180	307	758	0.502	0.588
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.1305	0.0156	0.120	1.629	1.276	307	758	0.099	0.162
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.1938	0.0309	0.159	0.537	0.733	37	89	0.132	0.256
Sex before age 15 among young men	0.0101	0.0052	0.514	0.498	0.706	76	185	0.000	0.021
Young men who had sex in last 12 months	0.4833	0.0338	0.070	0.841	0.917	76	185	0.416	0.551
Sex with multiple partners among young men	0.1250	0.0211	0.169	0.751	0.867	76	185	0.083	0.167
Condom use during sex with multiple partners among young men	*	*	*	*	*	10	23	*	*
Sex with multiple partners	0.0725	0.0089	0.123	0.894	0.945	307	758	0.055	0.090
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	0.4456	0.0376	0.084	0.303	0.550	22	54	0.370	0.521
Sex with non-regular partners among young men	0.7006	0.0457	0.065	0.877	0.937	37	89	0.609	0.792
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young men	0.7826	0.0252	0.032	0.228	0.478	26	62	0.732	0.833

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.2194	0.0205	0.094	1.502	1.226	247	611	0.178	0.260
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.6818	0.0371	0.054	0.829	0.911	54	132	0.608	0.756
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.1397	0.0108	0.078	0.739	0.860	307	758	0.118	0.161
Ever use of computer among young men	-	0.6111	0.0375	0.061	1.087	1.043	76	185	0.536	0.686
Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	MT.2	0.5230	0.0372	0.071	1.020	1.010	76	185	0.449	0.597
Ever use of the internet among young men	-	0.3812	0.0323	0.085	0.815	0.903	76	185	0.317	0.446
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	MT.3	0.3265	0.0323	0.099	0.875	0.935	76	185	0.262	0.391
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.8845	0.0126	0.014	1.181	1.087	307	758	0.859	0.910
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.5816	0.0156	0.027	0.753	0.868	307	758	0.550	0.613
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.1560	0.0152	0.097	1.321	1.149	307	758	0.126	0.186
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0201	0.0063	0.314	1.533	1.238	307	758	0.007	0.033
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.3884	0.0235	0.061	1.764	1.328	307	758	0.341	0.435
Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.5042	0.0357	0.071	0.939	0.969	76	185	0.433	0.576
Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.8682	0.0199	0.023	0.636	0.798	76	185	0.828	0.908
UNDER-5s										
Ever breastfeeding	2.4	0.9858	0.0086	0.009	1.441	1.201	107	275	0.969	1.000
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.5	0.7860	0.0267	0.034	1.158	1.076	107	275	0.733	0.839
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0261	0.0065	0.247	1.096	1.047	276	670	0.013	0.039
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1550	0.0131	0.084	0.869	0.932	274	667	0.129	0.181
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0102	0.0038	0.374	0.958	0.979	273	662	0.003	0.018
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.6	0.6664	0.0316	0.047	0.332	0.576	31	75	0.603	0.730
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.9	0.6664	0.0316	0.047	0.332	0.576	31	75	0.603	0.730
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.7	0.7066	0.0495	0.070	0.626	0.791	23	54	0.608	0.806
Continued breastfeeding at 2 year	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	15	35	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.6456	0.0284	0.044	1.021	1.010	119	290	0.589	0.702
Complementary feeding	-	*	*	*	*	*	15	36	*	*
Minimum meal frequency	2.13	0.2833	0.0383	0.135	1.545	1.243	88	215	0.207	0.360
Vitamin A supplementation	2.17	0.7413	0.0199	0.027	1.304	1.142	261	634	0.702	0.781
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9816	0.0111	0.011	0.946	0.973	57	140	0.959	1.000
Received Polio at birth immunization	-	0.9817	0.0109	0.011	0.908	0.953	57	139	0.960	1.000
Received Polio 1 immunization	-	0.9889	0.0082	0.008	0.840	0.916	57	139	0.973	1.000
Received Polio 2 immunization	-	0.9815	0.0106	0.011	0.856	0.925	57	139	0.960	1.000
Received Polio 3 immunization	3.2	0.9338	0.0162	0.017	0.587	0.766	57	139	0.901	0.966
Received DPT 1 immunization	-	0.9815	0.0039	0.004	0.116	0.341	57	140	0.974	0.989
Received DPT 2 immunization	-	0.9687	0.0094	0.010	0.410	0.640	57	140	0.950	0.988
Received DPT 3 immunization	3.3	0.9550	0.0116	0.012	0.435	0.659	57	140	0.932	0.978

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
Received Hepatitis B at birth immunization	0.9742	0.0132	0.014	0.955	0.977	57	140	0.948	1.000
Received Measles immunization	0.8917	0.0210	0.024	0.634	0.796	57	140	0.850	0.934
Received All immunization	0.8188	0.0263	0.032	0.650	0.806	57	140	0.766	0.871
Has vaccination card	0.8871	0.0352	0.040	1.716	1.310	57	140	0.817	0.957
Careseeking for suspected pneumonia	*	*	*	*	*	4	11	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	*	*	*	*	*	4	11	*	*
Diarrhoea prevalence	0.0997	0.0122	0.123	1.181	1.087	292	709	0.075	0.124
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	0.6571	0.0478	0.073	0.710	0.843	29	71	0.562	0.753
Support for learning	0.5431	0.0288	0.053	0.821	0.906	102	247	0.486	0.601
Father's support for learning	0.3165	0.0304	0.096	1.047	1.023	102	247	0.256	0.377
Learning materials - Three or more children's books	0.1774	0.0174	0.098	1.477	1.215	292	709	0.142	0.212
Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	0.6975	0.0185	0.027	1.150	1.072	292	709	0.660	0.734
Left with inadequate care during last 7 days	0.1096	0.0117	0.107	0.999	1.000	292	709	0.086	0.133
Literacy - numeracy skills	0.1901	0.0218	0.115	0.758	0.870	102	247	0.147	0.234
Physical skills	0.9624	0.0132	0.014	1.190	1.091	102	247	0.936	0.989
Social - emotional skills	0.8466	0.0188	0.022	0.669	0.818	102	247	0.809	0.884
Learning skills	0.9714	0.0110	0.011	1.063	1.031	102	247	0.949	0.993
Early child development index	0.8338	0.0193	0.023	0.658	0.811	102	247	0.795	0.872
Pre-school attendance	0.6099	0.0297	0.049	0.913	0.956	102	247	0.550	0.669
Birth registration	0.9955	0.0025	0.003	1.022	1.011	292	709	0.990	1.000
CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS									
Children at increased risk of disability	0.1374	0.0096	0.070	1.389	1.178	758	1 772	0.118	0.157
Had injury in the last 12 months	0.0573	0.0053	0.092	0.910	0.954	758	1 772	0.047	0.068

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Ulaanbaatar
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Mongolia, 2010

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.8048	0.0126	0.016	1.942	1.394	3 748	1 912	0.780	0.830
Place for handwashing available	-	0.8514	0.0141	0.017	3.091	1.758	3 850	1 964	0.823	0.880
Place for handwashing with water and soap available	4.5	0.9508	0.0078	0.008	2.161	1.470	3 278	1 668	0.935	0.966
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved sources of drinking water	4.1	0.6834	0.0411	0.060	15.315	3.913	14 026	1 964	0.601	0.766
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.6598	0.0237	0.036	4.931	2.221	14 026	1 964	0.612	0.707
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.11	0.5226	0.0324	0.062	8.237	2.870	14 026	1 964	0.458	0.587
School readiness	7.2	0.9051	0.0146	0.016	0.250	0.500	207	102	0.876	0.934
General educational school entry	7.3	0.8069	0.0305	0.038	0.619	0.787	204	105	0.746	0.868
Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9880	0.0042	0.004	0.976	0.988	1 281	647	0.980	0.996
Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9677	0.0091	0.009	1.213	1.101	912	462	0.950	0.986
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9829	0.0039	0.004	1.003	1.001	2 194	1 109	0.975	0.991
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years	8.2	0.1641	0.0143	0.087	1.628	1.276	2 154	1 088	0.135	0.193
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years	-	0.1608	0.0124	0.077	1.639	1.280	2 845	1 437	0.136	0.186
Child labour among children aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.7	0.0483	0.0105	0.217	2.607	1.615	2 154	1 088	0.027	0.069
Child labour among children aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.0648	0.0087	0.134	1.783	1.335	2 845	1 437	0.047	0.082
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years	8.3	0.9877	0.0087	0.009	1.090	1.044	354	177	0.970	1.000
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years	-	0.9496	0.0139	0.015	0.906	0.952	457	227	0.922	0.977
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	CS.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	.	.	104	50	1.000	1.000
School attendance among child labourers aged 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	-	0.9432	0.0193	0.020	0.619	0.787	184	90	0.905	0.982
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years	8.4	0.1693	0.0151	0.089	1.690	1.300	2 063	1 042	0.139	0.200
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years	-	0.1603	0.0131	0.082	1.745	1.321	2 710	1 368	0.134	0.186
Child labour among students aged 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.9	0.0504	0.0110	0.217	2.613	1.616	2 063	1 042	0.028	0.072
Child labour among students aged 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.0641	0.0093	0.145	1.969	1.403	2 710	1 368	0.046	0.083
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0595	0.0068	0.115	1.822	1.350	4 318	2 182	0.046	0.073
School attendance of orphans	9.19	*	*	*	*	*	14	7	*	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9.2	0.9932	0.0039	0.004	0.993	0.996	879	436	0.985	1.000
Violent discipline	8.5	0.4608	0.0207	0.045	1.726	1.314	2 917	1 006	0.419	0.502

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
WOMEN									
Pregnant women	0.0470	0.0052	0.111	1.153	1.074	3 699	1 915	0.037	0.057
Early childbearing (before age 18)	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	753	384	0.000	0.000
Knowledge of contraception	0.9907	0.0030	0.003	0.999	0.999	2 033	1 041	0.985	0.997
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5158	0.0173	0.034	1.247	1.117	2 033	1 041	0.481	0.550
Unmet need for contraception	0.2455	0.0156	0.063	1.358	1.165	2 033	1 041	0.214	0.277
Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	0.6776	0.0192	0.028	1.342	1.158	1 548	800	0.639	0.716
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	0.9909	0.0053	0.005	0.976	0.988	624	318	0.980	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	0.8086	0.0229	0.028	1.072	1.035	624	318	0.763	0.854
First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	0.8042	0.0230	0.029	1.063	1.031	624	318	0.758	0.850
Blood pressure measured	0.9879	0.0060	0.006	0.946	0.972	624	318	0.976	1.000
Urine specimen taken	0.9909	0.0053	0.005	0.976	0.988	624	318	0.980	1.000
Blood test taken	0.9909	0.0053	0.005	0.976	0.988	624	318	0.980	1.000
STI screening done	0.9876	0.0061	0.006	0.979	0.989	624	318	0.975	1.000
Weight measured	0.9843	0.0070	0.007	0.998	0.999	624	318	0.970	0.998
All five tests	0.9781	0.0081	0.008	0.971	0.985	624	318	0.962	0.994
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.9898	0.0058	0.006	1.049	1.024	624	318	0.978	1.000
Institutional deliveries	0.9866	0.0066	0.007	1.030	1.015	624	318	0.973	1.000
Caesarean section	0.2495	0.0233	0.093	0.916	0.957	624	318	0.203	0.296
Literacy rate among young women	0.9972	0.0021	0.002	1.024	1.012	1 297	668	0.993	1.000
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0523	0.0056	0.108	1.044	1.022	3 155	1 631	0.041	0.064
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.0406	0.0069	0.170	2.331	1.527	3 699	1 915	0.027	0.054
Ever heard of AIDS	0.9844	0.0032	0.003	1.255	1.120	3 699	1 915	0.978	0.991
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	0.3900	0.0238	0.061	1.590	1.261	1 297	668	0.342	0.438
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.3708	0.0150	0.040	1.845	1.358	3 699	1 915	0.341	0.401
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.4523	0.0156	0.035	1.883	1.372	3 699	1 915	0.421	0.484
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.0360	0.0043	0.119	1.002	1.001	3 642	1 886	0.027	0.045
Know a place to get tested	0.8325	0.0125	0.015	2.133	1.461	3 699	1 915	0.808	0.857
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.2149	0.0116	0.054	1.521	1.233	3 699	1 915	0.192	0.238
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.3112	0.0240	0.077	0.849	0.921	615	318	0.263	0.359
Sex before age 15 among young women	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1 297	668	0.000	0.000
Young women who had sex in last 12 months	0.4741	0.0203	0.043	1.103	1.050	1 297	668	0.434	0.515
Sex with multiple partners	0.0137	0.0028	0.201	1.078	1.038	3 699	1 915	0.008	0.019
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	*	*	*	*	*	51	25	*	*
Sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.5541	0.0279	0.050	1.002	1.001	615	318	0.498	0.610
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.5969	0.0425	0.071	1.318	1.148	341	177	0.512	0.682

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.2485	0.0132	0.053	1.292	1.137	2 670	1 380	0.222	0.275
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.5059	0.0309	0.061	1.334	1.155	664	351	0.444	0.568
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.3300	0.0154	0.047	2.058	1.435	3 699	1 915	0.299	0.361
Ever use of computer among young women	-	0.9644	0.0082	0.009	1.321	1.150	1 297	668	0.948	0.981
Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	MT.2	0.8753	0.0200	0.023	2.435	1.561	1 297	668	0.835	0.915
Ever use of the internet among young women	-	0.9026	0.0154	0.017	1.791	1.338	1 297	668	0.872	0.933
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	MT.3	0.8223	0.0218	0.027	2.177	1.475	1 297	668	0.779	0.866
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.3173	0.0148	0.047	1.931	1.390	3 699	1 915	0.288	0.347
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.0972	0.0081	0.084	1.440	1.200	3 699	1 915	0.081	0.113
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3 699	1 915	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3 699	1 915	0.000	0.000
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.2809	0.0121	0.043	1.392	1.180	3 699	1 915	0.257	0.305
Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.5748	0.0232	0.040	1.472	1.213	1 297	668	0.528	0.621
Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.9511	0.0082	0.009	0.955	0.977	1 297	668	0.935	0.967
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9901	0.0073	0.007	1.666	1.291	588	310	0.976	1.000
Knowledge of contraception	CS.5	0.9393	0.0090	0.010	0.707	0.841	925	493	0.921	0.957
Early marriage (before age 18)	8.7	0.0247	0.0059	0.240	1.046	1.023	1 340	718	0.013	0.037
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14	0.0508	0.0096	0.190	1.669	1.292	1 628	867	0.032	0.070
Ever heard of AIDS	CS.10	0.9405	0.0111	0.012	1.911	1.382	1 628	867	0.918	0.963
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.3919	0.0350	0.089	1.591	1.261	588	310	0.322	0.462
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	9.1	0.3847	0.0214	0.056	1.671	1.293	1 628	867	0.342	0.427
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.2499	0.0166	0.067	1.280	1.131	1 628	867	0.217	0.283
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0568	0.0089	0.156	1.198	1.095	1 531	818	0.039	0.075
Know a place to get tested	9.5	0.7564	0.0183	0.024	1.581	1.257	1 628	867	0.720	0.793
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.6	0.1551	0.0115	0.074	0.881	0.939	1 628	867	0.132	0.178
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.7	0.2565	0.0275	0.107	0.779	0.883	375	198	0.202	0.311
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0209	0.0089	0.426	1.198	1.095	588	310	0.003	0.039
Young men who had sex in last 12 months	-	0.6368	0.0286	0.045	1.092	1.045	588	310	0.580	0.694
Sex with multiple partners among young men	-	0.1646	0.0180	0.109	0.726	0.852	588	310	0.129	0.201
Condom use during sex with multiple partners among young men	-	0.7281	0.0486	0.067	0.609	0.780	97	52	0.631	0.825
Sex with multiple partners	9.13	0.1124	0.0121	0.108	1.280	1.131	1 628	867	0.088	0.137
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	9.14	0.4959	0.0364	0.073	0.504	0.710	183	96	0.423	0.569
Sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.15	0.7919	0.0216	0.027	0.557	0.746	375	198	0.749	0.835
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.16	0.7547	0.0296	0.039	0.731	0.855	297	156	0.696	0.814
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.3771	0.0238	0.063	1.749	1.323	1 370	729	0.330	0.425

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.6557	0.0294	0.045	1.040	1.020	516	273	0.597	0.714
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.3376	0.0168	0.050	1.094	1.046	1 628	867	0.304	0.371
Ever use of computer among young men	-	0.9721	0.0147	0.015	2.467	1.571	588	310	0.943	1.000
Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	MT.2	0.9243	0.0191	0.021	1.610	1.269	588	310	0.886	0.962
Ever use of the internet among young men	-	0.9357	0.0207	0.022	2.190	1.480	588	310	0.894	0.977
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	MT.3	0.8701	0.0233	0.027	1.481	1.217	588	310	0.824	0.917
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.8112	0.0177	0.022	1.770	1.330	1 628	867	0.776	0.847
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.5319	0.0231	0.043	1.861	1.364	1 628	867	0.486	0.578
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.1582	0.0123	0.078	0.991	0.995	1 628	867	0.134	0.183
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.3	0.0347	0.0056	0.161	0.811	0.901	1 628	867	0.023	0.046
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.4	0.5598	0.0193	0.034	1.309	1.144	1 628	867	0.521	0.598
Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.6009	0.0258	0.043	0.858	0.926	588	310	0.549	0.653
Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.8745	0.0195	0.022	1.068	1.033	588	310	0.836	0.913
UNDER-5s										
Ever breastfeeding	2.4	0.9841	0.0070	0.007	0.981	0.990	624	318	0.970	0.998
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.5	0.7180	0.0261	0.036	1.069	1.034	624	318	0.666	0.770
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0299	0.0066	0.221	0.962	0.981	1 330	642	0.017	0.043
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1081	0.0120	0.111	0.958	0.979	1 323	638	0.084	0.132
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0217	0.0059	0.273	1.046	1.023	1 317	634	0.010	0.034
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.6	0.6173	0.0460	0.074	0.563	0.751	137	64	0.525	0.709
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.9	0.7283	0.0447	0.061	0.636	0.797	137	64	0.639	0.818
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.7	0.7753	0.0234	0.030	0.207	0.455	138	67	0.729	0.822
Continued breastfeeding at 2 year	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	99	46	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.6844	0.0229	0.033	0.794	0.891	683	328	0.639	0.730
Complementary feeding	-	*	*	*	*	*	94	46	*	*
Minimum meal frequency	2.13	0.3543	0.0285	0.080	0.933	0.966	546	264	0.297	0.411
Vitamin A supplementation	2.17	0.6117	0.0259	0.042	1.781	1.335	1 298	630	0.560	0.664
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9884	0.0083	0.008	1.070	1.034	374	180	0.972	1.000
Received Polio 1 at birth immunization	-	0.9825	0.0100	0.010	1.047	1.023	374	180	0.962	1.000
Received Polio 1 immunization	-	0.9732	0.0105	0.011	0.757	0.870	374	180	0.952	0.994
Received Polio 2 immunization	-	0.9839	0.0072	0.007	0.592	0.769	374	180	0.969	0.998
Received Polio 3 immunization	3.2	0.9405	0.0188	0.020	1.137	1.066	374	180	0.903	0.978
Received DPT 1 immunization	-	0.9669	0.0144	0.015	1.159	1.077	374	180	0.938	0.996
Received DPT 2 immunization	-	0.9776	0.0123	0.013	1.237	1.112	374	180	0.953	1.000
Received DPT 3 immunization	3.3	0.9500	0.0186	0.020	1.297	1.139	374	180	0.913	0.987
Received Hepatitis B at birth immunization	3.5	0.9884	0.0083	0.008	1.072	1.035	371	179	0.972	1.000

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Received Measles immunization	3.4	0.8814	0.0290	0.033	1.436	1.198	374	180	0.823	0.939
Received All immunization	-	0.7938	0.0401	0.051	1.749	1.322	371	179	0.714	0.874
Has vaccination card	-	0.8443	0.0253	0.030	0.878	0.937	376	181	0.794	0.895
Careseeking for suspected pneumonia	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	53	25	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	53	25	*	*
Diarrhoea prevalence	-	0.0605	0.0091	0.151	1.015	1.008	1 435	694	0.042	0.079
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	87	39	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.6401	0.0337	0.053	1.132	1.064	472	231	0.573	0.707
Father's support for learning	6.2	0.4173	0.0344	0.083	1.122	1.059	472	231	0.348	0.486
Learning materials - Three or more children's books	6.3	0.3297	0.0166	0.050	0.862	0.928	1 435	694	0.297	0.363
Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	6.4	0.6397	0.0205	0.032	1.261	1.123	1 435	694	0.599	0.681
Left with inadequate care during last 7 days	6.5	0.0444	0.0095	0.215	1.483	1.218	1 435	694	0.025	0.063
Literacy - numeracy skills	-	0.1568	0.0207	0.132	0.744	0.862	472	231	0.115	0.198
Physical skills	-	0.9810	0.0080	0.008	0.785	0.886	472	231	0.965	0.997
Social - emotional skills	-	0.8408	0.0225	0.027	0.872	0.934	472	231	0.796	0.886
Learning skills	-	0.9726	0.0105	0.011	0.943	0.971	472	231	0.952	0.993
Early child development index	6.6	0.8635	0.0224	0.026	0.977	0.988	472	231	0.819	0.908
Pre-school attendance	6.7	0.6205	0.0359	0.058	1.261	1.123	472	231	0.549	0.692
Birth registration	8.1	0.9858	0.0045	0.005	1.022	1.011	1 435	694	0.977	0.995
CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS										
Children at increased risk of disability	3.21	0.1058	0.0105	0.100	1.613	1.270	2 982	1 375	0.085	0.127
Had injury in the last 12 months	CS-1	0.0291	0.0046	0.158	1.031	1.015	2 982	1 375	0.020	0.038

APPENDIX D

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	473	2.7	425	2.3	42	244	1.4	280	1.5
1	463	2.6	511	2.8	43	246	1.4	254	1.4
2	448	2.5	418	2.3	44	245	1.4	286	1.6
3	321	1.8	394	2.1	45	250	1.4	247	1.3
4	327	1.9	288	1.6	46	240	1.4	288	1.6
5	361	2.1	333	1.8	47	221	1.3	223	1.2
6	324	1.8	291	1.6	48	205	1.2	239	1.3
7	319	1.8	312	1.7	49	213	1.2	180	1.0
8	332	1.9	288	1.6	50	196	1.1	272	1.5
9	328	1.9	347	1.9	51	192	1.1	214	1.2
10	417	2.4	356	1.9	52	162	0.9	223	1.2
11	322	1.8	286	1.6	53	128	0.7	166	0.9
12	362	2.1	346	1.9	54	126	0.7	157	0.9
13	348	2.0	339	1.8	55	151	0.9	160	0.9
14	378	2.1	378	2.1	56	137	0.8	162	0.9
15	360	2.0	325	1.8	57	118	0.7	153	0.8
16	335	1.9	284	1.5	58	96	0.5	95	0.5
17	290	1.6	229	1.2	59	68	0.4	101	0.5
18	276	1.6	287	1.6	60	112	0.6	111	0.6
19	271	1.5	222	1.2	61	72	0.4	76	0.4
20	292	1.7	300	1.6	62	102	0.6	78	0.4
21	340	1.9	307	1.7	63	68	0.4	98	0.5
22	332	1.9	330	1.8	64	52	0.3	80	0.4
23	329	1.9	322	1.8	65	53	0.3	57	0.3
24	298	1.7	329	1.8	66	49	0.3	72	0.4
25	299	1.7	319	1.7	67	57	0.3	60	0.3
26	313	1.8	310	1.7	68	49	0.3	82	0.4
27	260	1.5	290	1.6	69	48	0.3	50	0.3
28	273	1.5	301	1.6	70	55	0.3	89	0.5
29	273	1.6	302	1.6	71	39	0.2	41	0.2
30	295	1.7	308	1.7	72	46	0.3	68	0.4
31	278	1.6	338	1.8	73	35	0.2	49	0.3
32	293	1.7	294	1.6	74	33	0.2	62	0.3
33	294	1.7	296	1.6	75	34	0.2	41	0.2
34	268	1.5	260	1.4	76	25	0.1	41	0.2
35	285	1.6	316	1.7	77	20	0.1	30	0.2
36	257	1.5	296	1.6	78	17	0.1	40	0.2
37	259	1.5	309	1.7	79	20	0.1	21	0.1
38	237	1.3	264	1.4	80+	100	0.6	177	1.0
39	243	1.4	280	1.5	Missing/DK	5	0.0	5	0.0
40	248	1.4	268	1.5					
41	243	1.4	266	1.4					
						17 590	100.0	18 391	100.0

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women aged 10-54 years, interviewed women aged 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Household population of women aged 10-54 years	Interviewed women aged 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	1 704	...	...	...
15-19	1 347	1 225	13.5	91.0
20-24	1 589	1 427	15.8	89.8
25-29	1 523	1 381	15.3	90.7
30-34	1 495	1 378	15.2	92.2
35-39	1 465	1 335	14.7	91.1
40-44	1 354	1 233	13.6	91.1
45-49	1 178	1 074	11.9	91.1
50-54	1 032	...	...	...
Total (15-49)	9 949	9 053	100.0	91.0
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.88			

Table DQ.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men aged 10-59 years, interviewed men aged 15-54 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Household population of men aged 10-59 years	Interviewed men aged 15-54 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	945	...	...	...
15-19	767	636	15.4	82.9
20-24	814	600	14.6	73.8
25-29	669	518	12.6	77.4
30-34	782	598	14.5	76.5
35-39	658	513	12.5	77.9
40-44	623	470	11.4	75.5
45-49	573	461	11.2	80.4
50-54	402	321	7.8	79.9
55-59	286	...	...	...
Total (15-54)	5 287	4 117	100.0	77.9
Ratio of 55-59 to 50-54	0.71			

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under-5 children

Household population of children aged 0-7 years, under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of eligible under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Household population of children aged 0-7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5 children interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	898	859	22.1	95.7
1	975	924	23.8	94.8
2	866	827	21.3	95.4
3	715	689	17.7	96.4
4	616	590	15.2	95.7
5	694	...	...	...
6	614	...	...	...
7	630	...	...	...
Total (0-4)	4 070	3 888	100.0	95.5
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.13			

Table DQ.3A: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed children aged 2-14 years

Household population of children aged 0-17 years, children aged 2-14 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of eligible children aged 2-14 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, Mongolia, 2010

Age	Household population of children aged 0-17 years	Interviewed children aged 2-14 years		Percentage of eligible children aged 2-14 years interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	898	...	...	...
1	975	...	...	...
2	866	820	9.5	94.7
3	715	693	8.0	96.9
4	616	592	6.9	96.2
5	694	666	7.7	96.0
6	614	593	6.9	96.6
7	630	604	7.0	95.9
8	620	592	6.9	95.4
9	674	659	7.6	97.7
10	772	751	8.7	97.2
11	608	584	6.8	95.9
12	708	679	7.9	95.9
13	687	662	7.7	96.5
14	756	723	8.4	95.7
15	685	...	...	...
16	618	...	...	...
17	519	...	...	...
Total (2-14)	8 962	8 619	100.0	96.2
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.91			

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women aged 15-49 years, interviewed women aged 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Mongolia, 2010

	Household population of women aged 15-49 years		Interviewed women aged 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
Western	1 316	13.2	1 217	13.4	92.5
Khangai	2 008	20.2	1 846	20.4	91.9
Central	1 714	17.2	1 558	17.2	90.9
Eastern	715	7.2	653	7.2	91.3
Ulaanbaatar	4 195	42.2	3 779	41.7	90.1
Area					
Urban	6 333	63.6	5 745	63.5	90.7
Rural	3 617	36.4	3 307	36.5	91.4
Location					
Capital city	4 195	42.2	3 779	41.7	90.1
Aimag center	2 137	21.5	1 966	21.7	92.0
Soum center	1 685	16.9	1 544	17.1	91.6
Rural	1 932	19.4	1 764	19.5	91.3
Household size					
1-3	7 729	77.7	2 969	32.8	91.9
4-6	2 038	20.5	5 345	59.0	91.2
7+	182	1.8	739	8.2	86.1
Education of household head					
None	576	5.8	525	5.8	91.1
Primary	1 128	11.3	1 004	11.1	89.0
Basic (lower secondary)	2 154	21.7	2 009	22.2	93.2
Upper secondary	2 238	22.5	2 034	22.5	90.9
Vocational	1 233	12.4	1 115	12.3	90.4
College, university	2 589	26.0	2 344	25.9	90.5
Missing/DK	31	0.3	23	0.3	73.2
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	1 779	17.9	1 621	17.9	91.1
Second	1 902	19.1	1 743	19.3	91.6
Middle	2 014	20.2	1 849	20.4	91.8
Fourth	2 057	20.7	1 884	20.8	91.6
Richest	2 197	22.1	1 957	21.6	89.1
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalh	8 073	81.1	7 343	81.1	91.0
Khazakh	320	3.2	303	3.3	94.6
Other	1 541	15.5	1 393	15.4	90.4
Missing/DK	15	0.2	14	0.2	90.9
Religion of household head					
No religion	4 162	41.8	3 779	41.7	90.8
Buddhist	5 057	50.8	4 615	51.0	91.3
Muslim	244	2.5	229	2.5	93.8
Other	453	4.6	398	4.4	87.8
Missing/DK	33	0.3	32	0.4	97.0
Total	9 949	100.0	9 053	100.0	91.0

Table DQ.4M: Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of men aged 15-54 years, interviewed men aged 15-54 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Mongolia, 2010

	Household population of men aged 15-54 years		Interviewed men aged 15-54 years		Percent of eligible men interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
Western	715	13.5	563	13.7	78.8
Khangai	1 094	20.7	859	20.9	78.5
Central	934	17.7	688	16.7	73.7
Eastern	403	7.6	306	7.4	76.1
Ulaanbaatar	2 142	40.5	1 700	41.3	79.4
Area					
Urban	3 206	60.6	2 521	61.2	78.6
Rural	2 081	39.4	1 596	38.8	76.7
Location					
Capital city	2 142	40.5	1 700	41.3	79.4
Aimag center	1 065	20.1	821	19.9	77.1
Soum center	870	16.5	663	16.1	76.2
Rural	1 210	22.9	932	22.6	77.0
Household size					
1-3	1 808	34.2	1 463	35.5	80.9
4-6	3 039	57.5	2 340	56.8	77.0
7+	440	8.3	314	7.6	71.4
Education of household head					
None	324	6.1	253	6.1	78.1
Primary	648	12.3	466	11.3	72.0
Basic (lower secondary)	1 234	23.3	965	23.4	78.2
Upper secondary	1 144	21.6	917	22.3	80.2
Vocational	676	12.8	524	12.7	77.5
College, university	1 250	23.6	985	23.9	78.8
Missing/DK	11	0.2	6	0.1	53.2
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	1 094	20.7	838	20.3	76.6
Second	991	18.7	758	18.4	76.5
Middle	1 040	19.7	803	19.5	77.2
Fourth	1 065	20.2	870	21.1	81.6
Richest	1 097	20.7	849	20.6	77.4
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalh	4 271	80.8	3 309	80.4	77.5
Khazakh	176	3.3	160	3.9	91.0
Other	831	15.7	641	15.6	77.2
Missing/DK	10	0.2	7	0.2	74.1
Religion of household head					
No religion	2 356	44.6	1 808	43.9	76.8
Buddhist	2 553	48.3	2 008	48.8	78.7
Muslim	135	2.5	123	3.0	91.3
Other	213	4.0	158	3.8	74.3
Missing/DK	30	0.6	19	0.5	63.3
Total	5 287	100.0	4 117	100.0	77.9

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, Mongolia, 2010

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5 children with completed under-5 questionnaires (completion rate)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
Western	631	15.5	623	16.0	98.7
Khangai	904	22.2	866	22.3	95.9
Central	761	18.7	736	18.9	96.7
Eastern	301	7.4	287	7.4	95.4
Ulaanbaatar	1 473	36.2	1 376	35.4	93.4
Area					
Urban	2 369	58.2	2 235	57.5	94.3
Rural	1 701	41.8	1 653	42.5	97.2
Location					
Capital city	1 473	36.2	1 376	35.4	93.4
Aimag center	896	22.0	859	22.1	95.9
Soum center	714	17.5	697	17.9	97.7
Rural	987	24.3	956	24.6	96.9
Household size					
1-3	815	20.0	771	19.8	94.6
4-6	2 792	68.6	2 687	69.1	96.2
7+	462	11.4	430	11.1	93.1
Education of household head					
None	338	8.3	331	8.5	97.9
Primary	579	14.2	561	14.4	96.9
Basic (lower secondary)	972	23.9	940	24.2	96.7
Upper secondary	869	21.4	824	21.2	94.8
Vocational	354	8.7	340	8.7	96.0
College, university	946	23.2	884	22.7	93.4
Missing/DK	12	0.3	9	0.2	73.9
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	956	23.5	927	23.8	97.0
Second	808	19.8	786	20.2	97.4
Middle	794	19.5	749	19.3	94.4
Fourth	759	18.6	720	18.5	94.9
Richest	754	18.5	706	18.2	93.6
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalh	3 263	80.2	3 101	79.8	95.0
Khazakh	151	3.7	150	3.9	99.0
Other	648	15.9	630	16.2	97.2
Missing/DK	8	0.2	8	0.2	100.0
Religion of household head					
No religion	1 894	46.5	1 799	46.3	95.0
Buddhist	1 886	46.3	1 809	46.5	95.9
Muslim	119	2.9	118	3.0	99.4
Other	158	3.9	150	3.9	95.0
Missing/DK	13	0.3	12	0.3	93.0
Total	4 070	100.0	3 888	100.0	95.5

Table DQ.5A: Completion rates for questionnaires for children aged 2-14 years by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of children aged 2-14 years, questionnaires for children aged 2-14 years completed, and percentage children aged 2-14 years for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, Mongolia, 2010

	Household population of children aged 2-14 years		Interviewed children aged 2-14 years		Percentage of eligible children aged 2-14 years with completed questionnaires for children aged 2-14 years (completion rate)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
Western	1 581	17.6	1 557	18.1	98.5
Khangai	2 000	22.3	1 960	22.7	98.0
Central	1 719	19.2	1 656	19.2	96.3
Eastern	745	8.3	719	8.3	96.5
Ulaanbaatar	2 917	32.5	2 727	31.6	93.5
Area					
Urban	4 954	55.3	4 699	54.5	94.8
Rural	4 009	44.7	3 920	45.5	97.8
Location					
Capital city	2 917	32.5	2 727	31.6	93.5
Aimag center	2 037	22.7	1 972	22.9	96.8
Soum center	1 901	21.2	1 858	21.6	97.7
Rural	2 107	23.5	2 062	23.9	97.9
Household size					
1-3	1 469	16.4	1 414	16.4	96.2
4-6	6 541	73.0	6 303	73.1	96.4
7+	953	10.6	902	10.5	94.7
Education of household head					
None	620	6.9	600	7.0	96.9
Primary	1 069	11.9	1 029	11.9	96.3
Basic (lower secondary)	2 353	26.3	2 287	26.5	97.2
Upper secondary	1 947	21.7	1 883	21.8	96.7
Vocational	1 003	11.2	975	11.3	97.2
College, university	1 945	21.7	1 824	21.2	93.7
Missing/DK	25	0.3	20	0.2	79.8
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	2 000	22.3	1 952	22.6	97.6
Second	2 016	22.5	1 967	22.8	97.6
Middle	1 730	19.3	1 661	19.3	96.0
Fourth	1 718	19.2	1 639	19.0	95.4
Richest	1 499	16.7	1 400	16.2	93.4
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalh	7 068	78.9	6 781	78.7	95.9
Khazakh	391	4.4	389	4.5	99.4
Other	1 492	16.6	1 438	16.7	96.4
Missing/DK	11	0.1	11	0.1	100.0
Religion of household head					
No religion	3 898	43.5	3 729	43.3	95.6
Buddhist	4 416	49.3	4 256	49.4	96.4
Muslim	303	3.4	300	3.5	99.1
Other	315	3.5	305	3.5	96.7
Missing/DK	29	0.3	29	0.3	100.0
Total	8 962	100.0	8 619	100.0	96.2

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Mongolia, 2010

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/ incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	0.0	35 981
Salt testing	All households interviewed that have salt	0.2	10 092
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	10 092
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	10 092
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women aged 15-49		
Only month		0.0	8 762
Both year and month		0.0	8 762
Date of first birth	All women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Only month		0.6	6 742
Both year and month		0.3	6 742
Completed years since first birth	All women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown	22.2	18
Date of last birth	All women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the last two years		
Only month		0.1	6 742
Both year and month		0.1	6 742
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		9.1	6 692
Both year and month		1.1	6 692
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women aged 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.4	6 692
Age at first intercourse	All women aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.3	1 174
Time since last intercourse	All women aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.2	1 174
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	8 762
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	8 762
Men			
Man's date of birth	All men aged 15-54		
Only month		0.0	4 025
Both year and month		0.0	4 025
Date of birth of first child	All men aged 15-54 with at least one child		
Only month		12.4	2 890
Both year and month		2.7	2 890
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men aged 15-54 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	2 890
Age at first intercourse	All men aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	638
Time since last intercourse	All men aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	638
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	4 025
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	4 025
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
Only month		0.0	3 956
Both year and month		0.0	3 956
Anthropometric measurements	All under-5 children		
Weight		6.0	3 956
Height		6.1	3 956
Both weight and height		5.9	3 956
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.1	3 956
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	3 956
Children aged 2-14			
Date of birth	All children aged 2-14		
Only month		0.1	9 131
Both year and month		0.0	9 131
Starting time of interview	All children aged 2-14	0.1	9 131
Ending time of interview	All children aged 2-14	0.1	9 131

* Includes "Don't know" responses.

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, Mongolia, 2010

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Valid height and date of birth	Num-ber of children excluded from analysis	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5				
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight measured	Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth				Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Weight and height measured				Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Weight by age																				
<6 months	95.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	4.9	410	4.9	410	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	6.1	410
6-11 months	96.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.7	409	3.7	409	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	4.2	409
12-23 months	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.9	914	5.9	914	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	6.3	914
24-35 months	93.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	859	6.3	859	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	6.8	859
36-47 months	93.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6.9	713	6.9	713	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	7.3	713
48-59 months	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.8	651	7.8	651	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	8.6	651
Total	93.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6.1	3 956	6.1	3 956	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	6.7	3 956
Өндөр, насаар																				
<6 сартай	93.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	4.9	410	4.9	410	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	6.1	410
6-11 сартай	95.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.7	409	3.7	409	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	4.2	409
12-23 сартай	93.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.9	914	5.9	914	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	6.3	914
24-35 сартай	93.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	859	6.3	859	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	6.8	859
36-47 сартай	92.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6.9	713	6.9	713	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	7.3	713
48-59 сартай	91.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.8	651	7.8	651	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	8.6	651
Бүгд	93.3	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6.1	3 956	6.1	3 956	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	6.7	3 956
Reason for exclusion from analysis																				
Height by age																				
<6 months	92.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	7.1	410
6-11 months	95.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	4.2	409
12-23 months	93.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	6.6	914	
24-35 months	92.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	7.1	859	
36-47 months	91.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	8.1	713	
48-59 months	91.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	7.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	8.6	651	
Total	92.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	7.1	3 956	

Table DQ.8: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height measurements by digits reported for decimals, Mongolia, 2010

Digits	Weight		Height	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	534	14.4	817	22.0
1	400	10.8	394	10.6
2	399	10.7	408	11.0
3	342	9.2	349	9.4
4	331	8.9	333	8.9
5	403	10.8	401	10.8
6	336	9.0	299	8.0
7	315	8.5	261	7.0
8	344	9.3	224	6.0
9	314	8.4	236	6.3
0 or 5	937	25.2	1 218	32.7
Total	3 718	100.0	3 722	100.0

Table DQ.9: Observation of places for hand washing

Percentage of places for hand washing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households, Mongolia, 2010

	Place for handwashing				Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed				
		Not in dwelling, plot/ or yard	No permission to see	Other reasons		
Region						
Western	53.2	44.6	0.0	2.2	100.0	2 038
Khangai	47.6	49.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	2 064
Central	64.9	29.9	0.2	5.0	100.0	1 979
Eastern	56.5	39.2	0.1	4.2	100.0	2 047
Ulaanbaatar	84.9	13.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	1 964
Area						
Urban	79.9	17.2	0.1	2.9	100.0	4 760
Rural	44.5	51.9	0.0	3.5	100.0	5 332
Location						
Capital city	84.9	13.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	1 964
Aimag center	76.4	20.0	0.1	3.5	100.0	2 796
Soum center	66.3	29.6	0.0	4.0	100.0	2 409
Rural	26.5	70.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	2 923
Education of household head						
None	31.7	66.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	947
Primary	41.3	55.9	0.1	2.7	100.0	1 822
Basic (lower secondary)	53.1	43.7	0.0	3.1	100.0	2 282
Upper secondary	72.8	24.2	0.0	3.0	100.0	1 773
Vocational	70.4	25.6	0.0	4.0	100.0	1 098
College, university	85.7	10.2	0.1	4.0	100.0	2 137
Missing/DK	54.5	39.4	0.0	6.1	100.0	33
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	13.9	83.2	0.0	2.7	100.0	2 734
Second	57.0	39.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	2 240
Middle	79.2	17.6	0.0	3.1	100.0	1 913
Fourth	91.1	5.2	0.2	3.4	100.0	1 601
Richest	96.3	0.2	0.1	3.4	100.0	1 604
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalh	62.6	34.0	0.1	3.3	100.0	7 715
Khazakh	66.6	32.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	437
Other	54.5	42.2	0.1	3.2	100.0	1 917
Missing/DK	34.8	47.8	0.0	17.4	100.0	23
Religion of household head						
No religion	60.1	35.9	0.1	3.8	100.0	4 446
Buddhist	61.5	35.5	0.1	2.9	100.0	4 976
Muslim	66.8	32.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	334
Other	66.0	31.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	306
Missing/DK	56.7	40.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	30
Total	61.2	35.5	0.1	3.2	100.0	10 092

Table DQ.11: Observation of birth certificates of children age under 5

Percent distribution of children age under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificate seen by the interviewers, Mongolia, 2010

	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age under 5
	Child does not have birth certificate	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Missing/DK			
Region							
Western	2.1	65.8	32.0	0.1	100.0	67.3	956
Khangai	0.6	76.0	23.4	0.0	100.0	76.5	787
Central	1.4	74.0	24.7	0.0	100.0	75.0	810
Eastern	0.7	66.3	33.0	0.0	100.0	66.8	709
Ulaanbaatar	1.4	90.8	7.8	0.0	100.0	92.1	694
Area							
Urban	1.3	81.3	17.3	0.1	100.0	82.4	1 747
Rural	1.3	68.1	30.6	0.0	100.0	69.0	2 209
Location							
Capital city	1.4	90.8	7.8	0.0	100.0	92.1	694
Aimag center	1.1	75.1	23.6	0.1	100.0	76.1	1 053
Soum center	1.8	72.6	25.6	0.0	100.0	73.9	961
Rural	1.0	64.7	34.4	0.0	100.0	65.3	1 248
Age							
0	5.4	72.8	21.6	0.1	100.0	77.1	864
1	0.2	78.1	21.7	0.0	100.0	78.2	898
2	0.2	72.4	27.4	0.0	100.0	72.5	872
3	0.0	74.1	25.9	0.0	100.0	74.1	703
4	0.0	71.7	28.3	0.0	100.0	71.7	619
Mother's education*							
None	0.0	71.9	28.1	0.0	100.0	71.9	235
Primary	0.8	71.0	28.1	0.0	100.0	71.6	366
Basic (lower secondary)	1.3	69.6	29.0	0.0	100.0	70.6	823
Upper secondary	1.3	76.2	22.4	0.1	100.0	77.3	1 034
Vocational	2.3	71.7	26.0	0.0	100.0	73.4	258
College, university	1.5	76.7	21.9	0.0	100.0	77.8	1 240
Missing/DK	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	1.2	64.6	34.3	0.0	100.0	65.3	1 213
Second	1.0	75.6	23.2	0.1	100.0	76.5	874
Middle	1.8	76.2	22.0	0.0	100.0	77.6	706
Fourth	0.8	82.2	16.9	0.0	100.0	82.9	608
Richest	1.8	80.0	18.2	0.0	100.0	81.5	555
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalh	1.0	76.3	22.7	0.0	100.0	77.1	2 908
Khazakh	3.2	72.3	24.5	0.0	100.0	74.7	249
Other	1.8	66.2	32.0	0.0	100.0	67.4	787
Missing/DK	0.0	58.3	41.7	0.0	100.0	58.3	12
Religion of household head							
No religion	1.2	71.6	27.1	0.1	100.0	72.5	1 905
Buddhist	1.2	76.5	22.3	0.0	100.0	77.5	1 712
Muslim	3.6	71.9	24.5	0.0	100.0	74.6	196
Other	0.0	77.5	22.5	0.0	100.0	77.5	129
Missing/DK	0.0	78.6	21.4	0.0	100.0	78.6	14
Total	1.3	74.0	24.7	0.0	100.0	74.9	3 956

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

Table DQ.12: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Mongolia, 2010

	Child does not have vaccination card			Child has vaccination card			Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1) (1+2)*100	Number of children age under 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Missing/DK				
Region									
Western	0.3	1.6	75.9	22.1	0.1	100.0	77.5	956	
KhangaI	2.5	1.8	86.0	9.7	0.1	100.0	89.9	787	
Central	1.4	0.9	79.9	17.9	0.0	100.0	81.7	810	
Eastern	1.0	0.3	86.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	87.1	709	
Ulaanbaatar	0.9	0.0	78.8	20.2	0.1	100.0	79.6	694	
Area									
Urban	1.1	0.6	77.7	20.5	0.1	100.0	79.1	1 747	
Rural	1.2	1.3	83.7	13.8	0.1	100.0	85.9	2 209	
Location									
Capital city	0.9	0.0	78.8	20.2	0.1	100.0	79.6	694	
Aimag center	1.3	0.9	77.0	20.7	0.0	100.0	78.8	1 053	
Soum center	0.8	1.6	84.7	12.9	0.0	100.0	86.8	961	
Rural	1.5	1.0	82.9	14.4	0.2	100.0	85.2	1 248	
Age									
0	0.5	1.4	83.9	14.1	0.1	100.0	85.6	864	
1	1.0	0.2	84.4	14.3	0.1	100.0	85.6	898	
2	0.9	1.1	83.3	14.7	0.1	100.0	85.0	872	
3	1.7	1.0	76.8	20.5	0.0	100.0	78.9	703	
4	2.3	1.1	74.0	22.6	0.0	100.0	76.6	619	
Mother's education*									
None	0.9	1.3	84.3	13.6	0.0	100.0	86.1	235	
Primary	1.1	1.1	83.9	13.7	0.3	100.0	86.0	366	
Basic (lower secondary)	1.5	1.1	81.9	15.6	0.1	100.0	84.0	823	
Upper secondary	1.5	1.0	80.8	16.6	0.1	100.0	82.9	1 034	
Vocational	0.8	0.0	85.3	14.0	0.0	100.0	85.9	258	
College, university	0.9	1.0	78.5	19.7	0.0	100.0	80.0	1 240	
Missing/DK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	1.6	1.2	83.0	14.0	0.2	100.0	85.6	1 213	
Second	0.5	1.9	80.2	17.4	0.0	100.0	82.2	874	
Middle	1.6	0.4	82.9	15.0	0.1	100.0	84.7	706	
Fourth	1.0	0.5	79.1	19.4	0.0	100.0	80.3	608	
Richest	1.1	0.0	78.0	20.9	0.0	100.0	78.9	555	
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	1.3	0.8	82.4	15.5	0.1	100.0	84.2	2 908	
Khazakh	0.4	4.4	62.7	32.5	0.0	100.0	65.8	249	
Other	1.0	0.6	81.7	16.5	0.1	100.0	83.2	787	
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	91.7	12	
Religion of household head									
No religion	1.3	0.4	82.0	16.2	0.1	100.0	83.5	1 905	
Buddhist	1.3	1.3	82.1	15.2	0.1	100.0	84.4	1 712	
Muslim	0.0	4.1	61.7	34.2	0.0	100.0	64.4	196	
Other	0.0	0.0	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0	82.2	129	
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	78.6	21.4	0.0	100.0	78.6	14	
Total	1.2	1.0	81.1	16.7	0.1	100.0	82.9	3 956	

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

Table DQ.13: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Percent distribution of children age under 5 by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Mongolia, 2010

	Mother in the household				Mother not in the household			Total	Number of children age under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
Age									
0	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	898
1	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	975
2	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.1	0.2	100.0	866
3	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.8	0.3	100.0	715
4	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.4	0.3	100.0	616
Total	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.6	0.1	100.0	4 070

Table DQ.14: Selection of children aged 2-14 years for the child discipline module

Percent of households with at least two children aged 2-14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed, Mongolia, 2010

	Percent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children aged 2-14 years
Region		
Western	98.2	742
Khangai	90.8	522
Central	90.8	555
Eastern	96.4	528
Ulaanbaatar	97.1	379
Area		
Urban	96.0	1 106
Rural	94.0	1 620
Location		
Capital city	97.1	379
Aimag center	95.5	727
Soum center	94.0	799
Rural	93.9	821
Number of households by number of children aged 2-14		
2	95.3	1 924
3	93.5	620
4	95.0	139
5+	88.4	43
Mother's education*		
None	94.4	213
Primary	93.1	363
Basic (lower secondary)	95.2	849
Upper secondary	94.4	554
Vocational	94.8	291
College, university	96.0	446
Missing/DK	100.0	10
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	94.3	796
Second	94.8	686
Middle	94.2	504
Fourth	95.1	431
Richest	96.4	309
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalh	94.2	1 975
Khazakh	97.8	185
Other	95.9	562
Missing/DK	100.0	4
Religion of household head		
No religion	92.9	1 257
Buddhist	96.4	1 243
Muslim	97.9	142
Other	94.7	75
Missing/DK	88.9	9
Total	94.8	2 726

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

APPENDIX E

MICS4 INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹⁹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²⁰
CHILD MORTALITY				
1.1	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years		MDG 4.1
1.2	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year		MDG 4.2
CHILD NUTRITION				
2.1a 2.1b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed the child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.5	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.6	BF	Number of infants aged 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed (received breast milk and not received any other fluids or foods with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines) during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of infants aged 0-5 months	
2.7	BF	Number of children aged 12-15 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12-15 months	
2.8	BF	Number of children aged 20-23 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 20-23 months	

^[M] Indicates that the indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Men's reproductive age is regarded as 15-54 years while women's reproductive age is regarded as 15-49 years. Male age group is 15-54 which is different from the age groups of standard indicators. Some indicators are calculated based on the country specific needs and these indicators are marked with CS.

¹⁹ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

²⁰ MDG indicators as of February 2010

INDICATOR ^(M)	MODULE ¹⁹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²⁰
2.9	BF	Number of infants aged 0-5 months who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment (includes infants who received breast milk and certain fluids other than non-human milk based fluids (other than infant formula, milk such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk and yogurt), but not received anything else) during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of infants aged 0-5 months	
2.10	BF	The age in months when 50 percent of children aged 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the day and night preceding the survey		
2.11	BF	Number of children aged 0-23 months who drank anything from a bottle with nipple during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of children aged 0-23 months	
2.12	BF	Number of infants aged 6-8 months who received solid or semi-solid foods (soup thickened with flour, food for adults, etc.) during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of infants aged 6-8 months	
2.13	BF	Number of children aged 6-23 months receiving solid or semi-solid foods the minimum number of times or more (breastfeeding children – solid or semi-solid foods at least 2 times for infants aged 6-8 months, 3 times for children aged 9-23 months, non breastfeeding children – solid or semi-solid foods or milk feeds (infant formula, milk such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk and yogurt) at least 4 times for children aged 6-23 months) during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of children aged 6-23 months	
2.14	BF	Number of children aged 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed and children aged 6-23 months who are breastfed and received solid or semi-solid foods during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of children aged 0-23 months	
2.15	BF	Number of non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months who received milk feeds at least 2 times (infant formula, milk such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk and yogurt) during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months	
2.16	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more	Total number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt	
2.17	IM	Number of children aged 6-59 months who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey	Total number of children aged 6-59 months	
2.18	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.19	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
CHILD HEALTH				
3.1	IM	Number of children aged 12-23 months who received tuberculosis vaccine	Total number of children aged 12-23 months	
3.2	IM	Number of children aged 12-23 months who received 3 rd dose of Polio vaccine	Total number of children aged 12-23 months	
3.3	IM	Number of children aged 12-23 months who received 3 rd dose of DPT or Penta vaccine	Total number of children aged 12-23 months	

INDICATOR ^(M)	MODULE ¹⁹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²⁰
3.4	IM	Number of children aged 12-23 months who received 1 st dose of Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine	Total number of children aged 12-23 months	MDG 4.3
3.5	IM	Number of children aged 12-23 months who received Hepatitis B vaccine	Total number of children aged 12-23 months	
3.8	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea during the 14 days preceding the survey who received ORT (ORS fluid from packet or recommended homemade ORS fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea during the 14 days preceding the survey	
3.9	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey who were taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey	
3.10	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey	
3.11	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels (coal (stone coal, lignite, wood coal), charcoal, wood, straw, shrubs, grass, dung, sawdust, tire, rubber) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.21	DA	Number of children aged 2-14 years whose mothers/ caretakers reported the children to have at least one of the specified impairments (delay in sitting, standing or walking, difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, appears to have difficulty hearing, no understanding of instructions, difficulty in walking, moving arms or have weakness or stiffness, have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness, not learning to do things like other children his/her age, no speaking, cannot be understood in words, appears mentally backward, dull or slow)	Total number of children aged 2-14 years	
CS.1	CI	Number of children aged 2-14 years who had injury in the 12 months preceding the survey (falling, burning, drowning, severely freezing, moderately freezing, wound by cutting, struck by an object, bitten by animals, road traffic injuries)	Total number of children aged 2-14 years	
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION				
4.1	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water (piped water into dwelling or public water kiosk, tube well, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain, snow water, bottled water (only when bottled water is used for drinking purpose and other improved sources of water is used for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing))	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
CS.2	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water (piped water into dwelling or public water kiosk, public water kiosk where water is transported by tanker-truck, tube well, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain, snow water, bottled water (only when bottled water is used for drinking purpose and other improved sources of water is used for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing))	Total number of household members	
4.2	WS	Number of household members using unimproved drinking water (in accordance with MICS 2010 definition) who use an appropriate treatment method (boil, add bleach/ chlorine, use water filter, solar disinfection)	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
CS.3	WS	Number of household members using unimproved drinking water (in accordance with country specific definition) who use an appropriate treatment method (boil, add bleach/ chlorine, use water filter, solar disinfection)	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources (country specific)	

INDICATOR ^(M)	MODULE ¹⁹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²⁰
4.3	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation (flush/ pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine or unknown place, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab) which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
CS.4	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation (flush/ pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine or unknown place, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab)	Total number of household members	
4.4	CA	Number of children aged 0-2 years whose (last) stools were disposed of safely (child used toilet/ latrine, disposed in toilet/ latrine)	Total number of children aged 0-2 years	
4.5	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap are present	Total number of households with a designated place for hand washing	
4.6	HW	Number of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling	Total number of households	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
5.1	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years for the one year period preceding the survey		MDG 5.4
5.2	CM	Number of women aged 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women aged 20-24 years	
CS.5	CP CN	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years currently married or in union who know a contraceptive method (female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injections, implants, pills, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method, periodic abstinence, rhythm, withdrawal)	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who are currently married or in union	
5.3	CP	Number of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injections, implants, pills, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method, periodic abstinence, rhythm, withdrawal)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	UN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey (a) at least once by skilled personnel (b) at least four times by skilled personnel	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.5
CS.6	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who had first antenatal visit during the first 3 months of pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.6	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who their blood pressure measured, urine specimen taken and blood test taken during the last pregnancy	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	

INDICATOR ^(M)	MODULE ¹⁹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²⁰
5.8	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.2
5.9	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered the newborn by caesarean	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
6.1	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities (read books or looked at picture books with, told stories to, sang songs with or lullabies to, took outside, played with, named, counted or drew things to or with) to promote learning and school readiness in the 3 days preceding the survey	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
6.2	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities (read books or looked at picture books with, told stories to, sang songs with or lullabies to, took outside, played with, named, counted or drew things to or with) to promote learning and school readiness in the 3 days preceding the survey	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
6.3	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.4	EC	Number of children under age 5 with two or more playthings (handmade toys, manufactured toys, household objects such as cups, pots, etc. objects found outside such as sticks, stones, etc)	Total number of children under age 5	
6.5	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the 7 days preceding the survey	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning domains	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
6.7	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
EDUCATION				
7.1	WB MB	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who has primary or higher education	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	ED	Number of children in first grade of general educational school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of general educational school	
7.3	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of general educational school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	ED	Number of children of primary education age currently attending primary (grades 1-5) or secondary (grades 6-9) education	Total number of children of primary education (grades 1-5) age	MDG 2.1
7.5	ED	Number of children of secondary education age currently attending secondary education (grades 6-9) or higher	Total number of children of secondary education (grades 6-9) age	
7.6	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary education who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2

INDICATOR ^(M)	MODULE ¹⁹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ³⁰
7.7	ED	Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary education (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary education completion age	
7.8	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary education (grade 5) during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary education (grade 6) during the current school year	Total number of children who are attending the first grade of secondary education (grade 6)	
7.9	ED	Primary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls	Primary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	ED	Secondary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls	Secondary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
CHILD PROTECTION				
8.1	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	CL	Number of children aged 5-14 [5-17] years who are involved in child labour (fetching water or collecting firewood or fuel for own household use regarded as economic activity)	Total number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years	
CS.7	CL	Number of children aged 5-14 [5-17] years who are involved in child labour (in accordance with country specific definition – fetching water or collecting firewood or fuel for own household use regarded as household chores)	Total number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years	
8.3	ED - CL	Number of children aged 5-14 [5-17] years who are involved in child labour (and are currently attending school)	Total number of children aged 5-14 [5-17] years involved in child labour	
CS.8	ED - CL	Number of children aged 5-14 [5-17] years who are involved in child labour (in accordance with country specific definition) and are currently attending school	Total number of children aged 5-14 [5-17] years involved in child labour (in accordance with country specific definition)	
8.4	ED - CL	Number of children aged 5-14 [5-17] years who are attending school and are involved in child labour	Total number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years attending school	
CS.9	ED - CL	Number of children aged 5-14 [5-17] years who are attending school and are involved in child labour (in accordance with country specific definition)	Total number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years attending school	
8.5	CD	Number of children aged 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression (shouted, screamed or yelled at, called dumb, lazy or another name like that) or physical punishment (shook, spanked, hit or slapped on the bottom with bare hand, hit on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, stick or other hard object, hit or slapped on the face, head or ears, hit or slapped on the hand, arm or leg, beat up, that is hit him/ her over and over as hard as one could) by adults in households during the one month preceding the survey	Total number of children aged 2-14 years	
8.6	MA MS	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
8.7	MA MS	Number of women aged 20-49 [men aged 20-54] years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	Total number of women aged 20-49 [men aged 20-54] years	
8.8	MA MS	Number of women [men] aged 15-19 years who are currently married or in union	Total number of women [men] age 15-19 years	

INDICATOR ^(M)	MODULE ¹⁹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²⁰
8.10a 8.10b	MA	Number of women currently married or in union whose spouse is 10 or more years older for women aged (a) 15-19 [(b) 20-24] years	Total number of women currently married or in union aged (a) 15-19 [(b) 20-24] years	
8.14	DV GE	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who state that a husband/ partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out to see friends or relatives without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses to have sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
9.17	HL	Number of children aged 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children aged 0-17 years	
9.18	HL	Number of children aged 0-17 years with at least one dead parent	Total number of children aged 0-17 years	
9.19	HL - ED	Number of children aged 10-14 years who have lost both parents and are attending school	Total number of children aged 10-14 years who have lost both parents	MDG 6.4
9.20	HL - ED	Number of children aged 10-14 years, whose parents are alive, who are living with at least one parent, and who are attending school	Total number of children aged 10-14 years, whose parents are alive, and who are living with at least one parent	MDG 6.4
HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR				
9.1	HA HI	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection (having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners, using a condom every time they have sex), know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (transmission by sharing food with a person who has HIV or from mosquito bites)	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
CS.10	HA HI	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who have heard of HIV	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
9.2	HA HI	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection (having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners, using a condom every time they have sex), know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (transmission by sharing food with a person who has HIV or from mosquito bites)	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.3	HA HI	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who correctly identify all three means (transmission during pregnancy, delivery and by breastfeeding) of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
9.4	HA HI	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV (think a female teacher with should be allowed to continue teaching in school, would buy fresh vegetables or meat from a vendor from a person with HIV, if a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with HIV, would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS)	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who have heard of HIV	
9.5	HA HI	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	

INDICATOR ^(M)	MODULE ¹⁹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²⁰
9.6	HA HI	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
9.7	HA HI	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.8	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, reporting that they received counseling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.9	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.10	SB SA	Number of never married women [men] aged 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women [men] aged 15-24 years	
9.11	SB SA	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who have had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	
9.12	SB SA	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a partner who was 10 or more years older than they were	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.13	SB SA	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
9.14	SB SA	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.15	SB SA	Number of sexually active women [men] aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.16	SB SA	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital, non-cohabitating sex partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	MDG 6.2
MASS MEDIA AND INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
MT.1	MT MI	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
MT.2	MT MI	Number of young women [men] aged 15-24 years who used a computer during the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	

INDICATOR ^(M)	MODULE ¹⁹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²⁰
MT.3 Use of internet in the last 12 months among young people ^(M)	MT MI	Number of young women [men] aged 15-24 years who used a internet during the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
SW.1 Life satisfaction among young people ^(M)	LS LH	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, where they live and how they look	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	
SW.2 Happiness among young people ^(M)	LS LH	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	
SW.3 Perception of a better life among young people ^(M)	LS LH	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who perceived that life improved during the last one year and life will get better after one year	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL				
TA.1 Use of tobacco in the last one month ^(M)	TA AT	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the one month preceding the survey	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
TA.2 Smoking before age 15 ^(M)	TA AT	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
TA.3 Use of alcohol in the last one month ^(M)	TA AT	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who had at least one alcoholic drink on one or more days during the one month preceding the survey	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	
TA.4 Use of alcohol before age 15 ^(M)	TA AT	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-54] years	

APPENDIX F

QUESTIONNAIRES

Approved by Resolution 01/87 of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Form MICS4-1



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
Mongolia

1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH6. Location Urban Capital city 1 Aimag center 2 Rural Soum center 3 Rural 4
HH2. Household number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HH3. Interviewer name and number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HH4. Supervisor name and number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH7A. Aimag/ city name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HH5. Date of interview (year/month/day)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH7B. Soum/ district name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		HH7C. Bag/ khoroo name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		HH7D. Kheseq name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LIVING SITUATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS NEARLY 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL” AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SHALL WE START THE INTERVIEW?

- Yes, permission is given → Go to HH18. Record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given → Fill in HH9. Discuss the result with the supervisor.

Fill in HH8-HH12, HH14, and HH15A once you have completed the Household Questionnaire. Fill in HH13, HH15, and HH15B once you have completed all individual interviews in the household.	
HH8. Name of household head	<input type="text"/>
HH9. Result of interview Completed 01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 02 Entire household absent for certain period of time 03 Refused 04 Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling 05 Dwelling destroyed 06 Dwelling not found 07 Household not found 08 Other (specify) 96	HH13. Number of women aged 15-49 years whose questionnaires are completed <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HH14. Number of children under age of 5 years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HH15. Number of children under age of 5 years whose questionnaires are completed <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HH15A. Number of men aged 15-54 years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HH15B. Number of men aged 15-54 years whose questionnaires are completed <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HH10. Respondent name and line number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HH11. Total number of household members	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HH12. Number of women aged 15-49 years	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	HH16. Field editor name and number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	HH17. Data entry clerk name and number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7	HL7A	HL8	HL9	HL11	HL12	HL13	HL14
Line number	PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, STARTING WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD. <i>Probe:</i> ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?	PLEASE TELL ME THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD?	IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE? Male = 1 Female = 2	PLEASE TELL ME (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH? Don't know = 9998 Don't know = 9898	HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record 95.	Circle line number if woman's age is 15-49 years.	Circle line number if man's age is 15-54 years.	WHO IS THE MOTHER/CARE-TAKER OF (name)? Record line number of mother/caretaker.	WHO IS THE MOTHER/CARE-TAKER OF (name)? Record line number of mother/caretaker.	IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? Yes = 1 No = 2 HL13 Don't know = 8 HL13	DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If yes, record line number of natural mother. No = 00	IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? Yes = 1 No = 2 Next line Don't know = 8 Next line	DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Year	Month	Day	Age	Mother	Mother	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father
12		---	1 2				12	---	---	1 2 8	---	1 2 8	---
13		---	1 2				13	---	---	1 2 8	---	1 2 8	---
14		---	1 2				14	---	---	1 2 8	---	1 2 8	---
15		---	1 2				15	---	---	1 2 8	---	1 2 8	---
Tick here if additional listing form used <input type="checkbox"/>													

Probe to see if there are any other members of the household, especially infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family such as friends, servants but who usually live in the household. If there is any, insert names of the members and complete the listing form accordingly.

If there are more than 15 members in the household, use additional listing form.

For each woman aged 15-49 years, copy her name, line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate "Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49".

For each child under age of 5 years, copy his/her name, line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate "Questionnaire for Child under 5".

For each man aged 15-54 years, copy his name, line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate "Questionnaire for Man aged 15-54".

* Codes for relationship to household head

Household head.....	01	Grandchild.....	05	Brother-in-law/ sister-in-law.....	09	Adopted/ step child.....	13
Wife/ husband.....	02	Parent.....	06	Uncle/ aunt.....	10	Not related.....	14
Son/ daughter.....	03	Parent-in-law.....	07	Nephew/ niece.....	11	Grandparent.....	15
Son-in-law/ daughter-in-law.....	04	Brother/ sister.....	08	Other relative.....	12	Don't know.....	98

3. EDUCATION		For household members aged 5 or above years										ED		
		ED2		ED3		ED4		ED5		ED6		ED7		ED8
Line num-ber	Name, age Copy the information recorded in HL2 and HL6.	HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL/ PRE-SCHOOL?		WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL OF SCHOOL?		DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 2010/2011, WHICH LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND GRADE IS (name) ATTENDING?		DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 2010/2011, WHICH LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND?		DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 2009/2010, WHICH LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND?				
		Y	N	Level of school	Grade	Y	N	Level of school	Grade	Y	N	DK	Level of school	Grade
01		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
02		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
03		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
04		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
05		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
06		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
07		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
08		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
09		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
10		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
11		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
12		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
13		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
14		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
15		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	

4. WATER AND SANITATION			WS
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
WS1	WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into public water kiosk 14 Tube well, borehole 21 Dug well Protected 31 Unprotected 32 Spring Protected 41 Unprotected 42 Rain, snow water 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank/ drum 71 Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 → WS6 14 → WS3 21 → WS3 31 → WS3 32 → WS3 41 → WS3 42 → WS3 51 → WS3 61 → WS3 71 → WS3 81 → WS3 96 → WS3
WS2	WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into public water kiosk 14 Tube well, borehole 21 Dug well Protected 31 Unprotected 32 Spring Protected 41 Unprotected 42 Rain, snow water 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank/ drum 71 Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond) 81 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 → WS6
WS3	WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling 1 In own yard/ plot 2 Elsewhere 3	1 → WS6 2 → WS6
WS4	ON AVERAGE, HOW MANY MINUTES DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET THE WATER, AND COME BACK?	Minutes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 998	
WS5	WHO USUALLY GOES TO COLLECT THE WATER FROM THIS SOURCE FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD IS THAT PERSON? IS THAT PERSON MALE OR FEMALE?	Adult woman (aged 15 or above years) 1 Adult man (aged 15 or above years) 2 Female child (under age of 15 years) 3 Male child (under age of 15 years) 4 Don't know 8	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
WS6	DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2 → WS7A 8 → WS7A
WS7	WHAT DO YOU DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	Boil..... A Add bleach/ chlorine B Strain through a cloth C Use water filter D Solar disinfection E Let stand and settle F Other (<i>specify</i>) X Don't know Z	
WS7A	ON AVERAGE, HOW MANY LITERS OF WATER DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD USE PER DAY FOR DRINKING AND OTHER PURPOSES?	Liters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 998	
WS8	WHAT TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?	Flush/ pour flush toilet Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit latrine 13 Flush to unknown place 15 Pit latrine Ventilated improved pit latrine 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab, open pit 23 Mobile latrine 61 Open defecation 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	95 → Module HC
WS9	DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD SHARE THIS TOILET FACILITY WITH OTHERS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 → Module HC
WS10	DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD SHARE THIS TOILET FACILITY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE TOILET FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public) 1 Public toilet facility 2	2 → Module HC
WS11	INCLUDING YOUR HOUSEHOLD, HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more households 10 Don't know 98	

5. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			HC
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HC1C	WHAT IS THE ETHNICITY OF THE HEAD OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Khalkh..... 11 Kazakh 12 Durvud 13 Buriad..... 14 Bayad 15 Dariganga 16 Uriankhai..... 17 Zakhchin 18 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96 Don't know 98	
HC1A	DOES THE HEAD OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HOLD ANY RELIGION? <i>If yes, probe:</i> WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF HIS/HER?	Does not hold any religion 1 Holds a religion Buddhist..... 2 Christian..... 3 Muslim..... 4 Shamanist..... 5 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 6 Don't know 8	
HC1D	Type of dwelling <i>Record observation.</i>	Apartment, condominium 1 Convenient single family house 2 Single family house..... 3 Public accommodation, dormitory 4 Ger 5 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 6	5→HC2A
HC1E	WHAT IS THE SIZE OF THE LIVING AREA OF YOUR DWELLING? <i>The size of kitchen, corridor/ hallway, and bathrooms are included.</i>	Sq. meter <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HC1F	HOW MANY ROOMS DOES YOUR DWELLING HAVE? <i>Kitchen, corridor/ hallway, and bathrooms are not included in the number of rooms.</i>	Number of rooms <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HC2	HOW MANY ROOMS IN YOUR DWELLING ARE USED FOR SLEEPING? <i>Those rooms, which are not called as bedrooms, but used for sleeping in a regular basis are included.</i>	Number of rooms used for sleeping <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ HC3
HC2A	HOW MANY WALLS DOES YOUR GER HAVE?	Number of ger walls..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HC3	Main material of dwelling floor <i>Record observation.</i>	Earth, sand, soil 11 Dung..... 12 Wood planks 21 Concrete, vinyl or asphalt strips..... 32 Cement 34 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HC4	Main material of dwelling roof <i>Record observation.</i>	Wood planks 23 Metal 31 Concrete, cement fibre 33 Ger roof Single 41 Double 42 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC5	Main material of dwelling walls <i>Record observation.</i>	Straw-bale with mud 21 Stone with mud 22 Raw bricks, blocks 23 Cement 31 Bricks 33 Blocks 34 Wood planks 36 Concrete 37 Ger walls Single 41 Double 42 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC5A	WHAT TYPE OF HEATING DOES YOUR DWELLING HAVE?	Central heating system 1 Electric heater 2 Boiler 3 Stove 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	1→HC6 2→HC6
HC5B	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR HEATING?	Coal (stone coal, lignite, wood coal) 06 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Straw, shrubs, grass 09 Dung 10 Sawdust 11 Tire, rubber 12 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC6	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity 01 Liquefied petroleum gas 02 Coal (stone coal, lignite, wood coal) 06 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Straw, shrubs, grass 09 Dung 10 Sawdust 11 Tire, rubber 12 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	1→HC8 2→HC8

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																																				
HC7	WHERE DO YOU USUALLY COOK? <i>If in own dwelling, probe:</i> DO YOU COOK IN A SEPARATE ROOM DESIGNATED AS KITCHEN?	In own dwelling In a separate room designated as kitchen 1 In an area used for living 2 In a separate dwelling 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6																																					
HC8	DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE THE FOLLOWING THINGS? [A] ELECTRICITY [F] A RENEWABLE-ENERGY GENERATOR [G] A COMPUTER [H] INTERNET CONNECTION [C] A TELEVISION [B] A RADIO [D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE [E] A REFRIGERATOR [J] A WASHING MACHINE [K] A VACUUM CLEANER [L] A LIBRARY	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Electricity</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Renewable-energy generator</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Computer</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] Internet connection</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Television</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Radio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Non-mobile telephone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Refrigerator</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[J] Washing machine</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[K] Vacuum cleaner</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[L] Library</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] Electricity	1	2	[F] Renewable-energy generator	1	2	[G] Computer	1	2	[H] Internet connection	1	2	[C] Television	1	2	[B] Radio	1	2	[D] Non-mobile telephone	1	2	[E] Refrigerator	1	2	[J] Washing machine	1	2	[K] Vacuum cleaner	1	2	[L] Library	1	2	
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HC9	DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN THE FOLLOWING THINGS? [A] A WATCH [B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE [G] A CAMERA [C] A BICYCLE [D] A MOTORCYCLE [E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART [F] A CAR OR TRUCK [H] A TRACTOR	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Watch</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Mobile telephone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Camera</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Bicycle</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Motorcycle</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Animal-drawn cart</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Car or truck</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] Tractor</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] Watch	1	2	[B] Mobile telephone	1	2	[G] Camera	1	2	[C] Bicycle	1	2	[D] Motorcycle	1	2	[E] Animal-drawn cart	1	2	[F] Car or truck	1	2	[H] Tractor	1	2										
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[H] Tractor	1	2																																					
HC10	DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? <i>If owned by others, probe:</i> DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING?	Own 1 Owned by others Rent 2 Not rented 6																																					

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HC11	DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY AGRICULTURAL LAND?	Yes 1 No 2	2→HC13
HC12	WHAT SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN?	Hectares..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Sq.m 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 99998	
HC13	DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK OR OTHER FARM ANIMALS?	Yes 1 No 2	2→HC15
HC14	HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE [B] HORSES [C] GOATS [D] SHEEP [H] CAMELS [E] POULTRY [F] PIGS [X] OTHERS <i>If none, record 0000. If unknown, record 9998.</i>	[A] Cattle <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> [B] Horses <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> [C] Goats <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> [D] Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> [H] Camels <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> [E] Poultry <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> [F] Pigs <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> [X] Others (<i>specify</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
HC15	DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ANY SAVINGS, CARD OR CURRENT ACCOUNTS IN A BANK?	Yes 1 No 2	

6. CHILD LABOR									
Questions of this module are to be administered for children in the household aged 5-17 years. For household members under age of 5 years or aged 18 or more years, leave rows blank.									
I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAY DO.									
CL1	CL2	CL3	CL4	CL7	CL8	CL8A	CL8B	CL8C	CL
Line number	Name, age Copy the information recorded in HL2 and HL6.	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, DID (name) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? If yes, probe: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? Yes, for pay = 1 Yes, unpaid = 2 No = 3 → CL7	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) WORK? If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, DID (name) DO ANY PAID OR UNPAID WORK ON FAMILY FARM, FAMILY BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN STREET? Yes = 1 No = 2 → CL8A	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (NAME) WORK ON FAMILY FARM, FAMILY BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN STREET? If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.	EVEN THOUGH (name) DID NOT DO ANY WORK DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, DOES HE/ SHE HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS TO WHICH HE/ SHE WILL RETURN TO WORK? Yes = 1 No = 2 → CL8C	PER A WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS DOES (name) WORK ON AVERAGE? If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.	If did any work during the last 7 days, ask: DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, WHAT PRIMARY OCCUPATION DID (name) WORK IN? If have a job to return, ask: WHAT PRIMARY OCCUPATION DO (name) WORK IN? If more than one job, ask the question for the main one.	Code
01		1 2 3	Hours	Yes No	Hours	Yes No	Hours	Occupation description	
02		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
03		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
04		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
05		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
06		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
07		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
08		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
09		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
10		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
11		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
12		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
13		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
14		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		
15		1 2 3	Hours	1 2	Hours	1 2	Hours		

CL1 Line number	CL2 Name, age Copy the information recorded in HL2 and HL6.		CL8D WHAT IS THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF (name)? 1 Paid employee 2 Employer 3 Own account worker 4 Member of cooperative 5 Employed in animal husbandry 6 Unpaid family worker						CL8E <i>If did any work during the last 7 days, ask:</i> DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, WHAT WAS THE NATURE OF WORK DONE OR MAIN PRODUCT OR SERVICE PROVIDED AT THE PLACE WHERE (name) WORKED? <i>If have a job to return, ask:</i> WHAT IS THE NATURE OF WORK DONE OR MAIN PRODUCT OR SERVICE PROVIDED AT THE PLACE WHERE (name) WORKS? <i>If more than one job, ask the question for the main one.</i>			CL5 DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, DID (name) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD OR FUEL FOR OWN HOUSEHOLD USE? Yes = 1 No = 2 → CL9		CL6 DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) SPEND FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD OF FUEL FOR OWN HOUSEHOLD USE? Hours		CL9 DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, DID (name) HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES SUCH AS SHOPPING, CLEANING, WASHING CLOTHES, COOKING OR CARING FOR CHILDREN OR OLD OR SICK PEOPLE? Yes = 1 No = 2 → Next line		CL10 DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) SPEND DOING THESE CHORES? Hours	
	Name	Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	Code	Yes	No	Hours	Yes	No	Hours	Yes	No	Hours	
01			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
02			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
03			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
04			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
05			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
06			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
07			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
08			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
09			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
10			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
11			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
12			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
13			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
14			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		
15			1	2	3	4	5	6								1	2		

7. CHILD DISCIPLINE

CD

Table 1. List of all children in the household aged 2-14 years

- List name of each of the children aged 2-14 years below in the order they appear in the household listing form. Children under age of 2 years or aged 15 or more years should not be listed in the below table.
- Record the line number, name, sex, and age of each child from appropriate columns in Module HL.
- Record the total number of children aged 2-14 years in CD6.

CD1. Rank number	CD2. Line number from HL1	CD3. Name from HL2	CD4. Sex from HL4		CD5. Age from HL6
Number	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	___		1	2	___
2	___		1	2	___
3	___		1	2	___
4	___		1	2	___
5	___		1	2	___
6	___		1	2	___
7	___		1	2	___
8	___		1	2	___
CD6.	Number of children aged 2-14 years				___

- If there is only **one** child in the household aged 2-14 years, then skip Table 2, go to CD8, write down 1, and continue with CD9.

Table 2. Selecting a child randomly to administer the questions of this module

- If there is more than one child in the household aged 2-14 years, use Table 2 to select one child.
- Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the household information panel and find the row with that digit in CD7 and circle that number in the first column of Table 2 by looking vertically down.
- Check the total number of children in the household aged 2-14 years (CD6) from Table 1 and find the column with that number and circle that number in the top row of Table 2.
- Find the cell where the row and column meet and circle the number that appears in the cell. Record the number you have found in CD8. This is the rank number of the child selected for the child discipline questions.

CD7. Last digit of the household number (HH2)	Total number of children in the household aged 2-14 years (CD6)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

CD8. Rank number of randomly selected child (CD1)

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CD9	<i>Write name and line number of randomly selected child for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD8.</i>	Name _____ Line number..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
CD11	ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIORS OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOR PROBLEM. I WILL READ SOME OF THESE WAYS. PLEASE TELL ME IF <u>YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD</u> HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH <i>(name)</i> IN THE PAST MONTH. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING <i>(name)</i> LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/ HER TO LEAVE HOUSE?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12	EXPLAINED WHY <i>(name)</i> 'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD13	SHOOK <i>(name)</i> ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD14	SHOUTED, SCREAMED OR YELLED AT <i>(name)</i> ?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD15	GAVE <i>(name)</i> SOMETHING ELSE TO DO?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD16	SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED <i>(name)</i> ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD17	HIT <i>(name)</i> ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD18	CALLED <i>(name)</i> DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD19	HIT OR SLAPPED <i>(name)</i> ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD20	HIT OR SLAPPED <i>(name)</i> ON THE HAND, ARM OR LEG?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD21	BEAT <i>(name)</i> UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/ HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD22	DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	

8. HAND WASHING			HW
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HW1	PLEASE SHOW WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY WASH THEIR HANDS TO ME.	Observed 1 Not observed Not in dwelling, yard/ plot..... 2 No permission is given 3 Other reason..... 6	2→HW4 3→HW4 6→HW4
HW2	Observe if water is available at the place for hand washing. <i>Verify by checking the tap, container, or bucket.</i>	Available 1 Not available 2	
HW3	Observe if soap is available at the place for hand washing. <i>Record observation.</i>	Bar soap A Liquid soap C Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X None..... Y	A→HH19 C→HH19 X→HH19
HW4	DO YOU HAVE ANY TYPE OF SOAPS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR WASHING HAND?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2→HH19
HW5	PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME. <i>Record observation.</i>	Bar soap A Liquid soap C Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X Not able, does not want to show Y	

HH19	Interview completed at	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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9. SALT IODIZATION			SI
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
SI1	I WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. PLEASE GIVE ME A SAMPLE OF SALT USED TO COOK MEALS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD. <i>Test the salt and record the result.</i>	Not iodized (0 PPM) 1 Iodized (less than 15 PPM) 2 Iodized (15 PPM or more) 3 No salt in the house 6 Salt not tested 7	6→HH20 7→HH20
SI1A	WHERE IS THE SALT FROM?	Imported 1 Domestic 2	1→HH20
SI1B	WHAT KIND OF SALT IS THIS?	Granulated salt 1 White salt 2 Natural salt 3	
SI1C	The factory the salt was produced by <i>Record observation.</i>	Not observed 00 Observed Mondavs 01 Tsagaan murun 02 Anugrand 03 Saruul och 04 Zavkhan bayalag 05 Davs trade 06 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	

HH20	<p>Check column HL7 in Module HL to see if there is at least one woman aged 15-49 years in the household, who is eligible for a “Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49”.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is → Start administering the “Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49” to the first eligible woman.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">For each woman aged 15-49 years, there should a separate “Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49” with WM1-WM6 filled in.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is not any → Continue with HH21.</p>
HH21	<p>Check column HL9 in Module HL to see if there is at least one child under age of 5 years in the household, who is eligible for a “Questionnaire for Child under 5”.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is → Start administering the “Questionnaire for Child under 5” to the mother/ caretaker of the first eligible child.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">For each child under age of 5 years, there should a separate “Questionnaire for Child under 5” with UF1-UF8 filled in.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is not any → Continue with HH21A.</p>
HH21A	<p>Check column HL7A in Module HL to see if there is at least one man aged 15-54 years in the household, who is eligible for a “Questionnaire for Man aged 15-54”.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is → Start administering the “Questionnaire for Man aged 15-54” to the first eligible man.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">For each man aged 15-54 years, there should a separate “Questionnaire for Man aged 15-54” with ME1-ME6 filled in.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is not any → End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Gather together all questionnaires for this household and complete the relevant information on the household information panel.</p>

Interviewer's notes

Field editor's notes

Supervisor's notes

Approved by Resolution 01/87 of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Form MICS4-2



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMAN AGED 15-49
Mongolia

1. WOMAN INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women aged 15-49 years in the household. A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i>		
WM1. Cluster number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WM4. Woman line number
WM2. Household number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WM5. Interviewer name and number
WM3. Woman name	_____	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		WM6. Date of interview (year/month/day)
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

If greeting has not already been read to this woman, then read the following:

If greeting has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LIVING SITUATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS NEARLY 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL” AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL” AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SHALL WE START THE INTERVIEW?

- Yes, permission is given → Go to WM10. Record the time and then begin the interview.*
- No, permission is not given → Fill in WM7. Discuss the result with the supervisor.*

WM7. Result of interview	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
WM8. Field editor name and number	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
WM9. Data entry clerk name and number	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

WM10	Interview started at	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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2. WOMAN'S BACKGROUND			WB
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
WB1	PLEASE TELL ME THE DATE OF YOUR BIRTH?	Birth Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 9998 Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98 Day..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
WB2	HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Always check if WB1 and WB2 are consistent.</i>	Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
WB3	HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL/ PRE-SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 → WB7
WB4	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Pre-school..... 0 Secondary school..... 1 Vocational training center 2 University, institute, college..... 3 Non-formal education 4	0 → WB7 4 → WB7
WB5	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL OF SCHOOL?	Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
WB6	Check WB4 and WB5 to see if the highest level of school attended is a secondary school and the highest grade completed is 1-4 for the woman. <input type="checkbox"/> No, completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education → Go to Module MT. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, completed 1-4 grades in a secondary school → Continue with WB7.		
WB7	PLEASE READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show the sentence on the card to the woman.</i> <i>If cannot read at all, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ SOME PARTS OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read whole sentence..... 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 (specify language) Blind, mute, visually/ speech impaired 5	1 → Module MT 5 → Module MT
WB7A	PLEASE WRITE THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Read the sentence on the card to the woman.</i> <i>If cannot write at all, probe:</i> CAN YOU WRITE SOME PARTS OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot write at all 1 Able to write only parts of sentence 2 Able to write whole sentence 3	

3. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY			MT
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MT1	<p>Check WB7 to see if the woman is able to read.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education) → Continue with MT2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (WB7 = 2, 3, 4) → Continue with MT2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind, mute, or visually/ speech impaired (WB7 = 1, 5) → Go to MT3.</p>		
MT2	HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 At least once a month 3 Not at all 4	
MT3	HOW OFTEN DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO OR FM? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 At least once a month 3 Not at all 4	
MT4	HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 At least once a month 3 Not at all 4	
MT6	HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes 1 No 2	2→MT9
MT7	HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2→MT9
MT8	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 At least once a month 3 Not at all 4	
MT9	HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2→Module CM
MT10	HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2→Module CM
MT11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 At least once a month 3 Not at all 4	

4. CHILD MORTALITY			CM
<i>All questions of this module refer only to LIVE births.</i>			
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CM1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→CM8
CM2	WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT NOW LIVING WITH YOU OR IS NO LONGER LIVING OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER. <i>Go to CM4 if year of first birth is known. Otherwise continue with CM3.</i>	Date of first birth Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 9998 Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98 Day..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	→CM4
CM3	HOW MANY YEARS AGO (<i>in completed years</i>) DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Number of years since the first birth.... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM4	DO YOU HAVE ANY CHILDREN TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→CM6
CM5	HOW MANY SONS ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Sons..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM6	DO YOU HAVE ANY CHILDREN WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→CM8
CM7	HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Sons..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM8	HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A CHILD WHO WAS BORN ALIVE, BUT LATER DIED? <i>If none, probe: I MEAN TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED, CRIED, OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE/SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS.</i>	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→CM10
CM9	HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Boys <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Girls <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM10	<i>Sum numbers provided in CM5, CM7, and CM9.</i>	Total number of births..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CM11	<p>THUS, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number of births</i>) LIVE BIRTHS/ NO LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, check. <input type="checkbox"/> No live births → Go to Module IS.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births → Continue with CM12.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections if necessary before proceeding with CM12.</p>		
CM12	<p>WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR LAST BIRTH?</p> <p>I MEAN THE VERY LAST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT NOW LIVING WITH YOU OR IS NO LONGER LIVING OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER.</p> <p><i>Birth year and month of the last birth must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of last birth</p> <p>Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Day..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know 98</p>	
CM13	<p>Check CM12 to see if the last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month and day of the interview) in 2008.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the last birth not occurred within the last 2 years → Go to Module IS.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the last birth occurred within the last 2 years → Ask for the name of the child.</p> <p>Name of the child _____.</p> <p><i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i></p> <p><i>Continue with Module DB.</i></p>		

5. DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH			DB
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of the interview. Check CM13 in Module CM and copy the name of the last-born child _____.</i></p> <p><i>Use this child's name in the following questions as required.</i></p>			
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
DB1	<p>WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	1 → Module MN
DB2	<p>DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A CHILD LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later 1</p> <p>No more..... 2</p>	2 → Module MN
DB3	<p>HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT TO HAVE A CHILD?</p>	<p>Months 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Years 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know..... 998</p>	

6. MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH			MN																		
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of the interview. Check CM13 in Module CM and copy the name of the last-born child _____. Use this child's name in the following questions as required.</i></p>																					
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																		
MN1	DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → MN17																		
MN2	WHOM DID YOU SEE FOR ANTENATAL CARE? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the types of persons seen.</i> <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Health professional Family doctor, soum doctor A Obstetrician D Midwife E Nurse I Feldsher J Other person Traditional birth attendant F Other (specify) X																			
MN2A	WHEN DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST ANTENATAL VISIT?	First 3 months of pregnancy 1 3-6 months of pregnancy 2 6 months or over 3 Don't know 8																			
MN3	HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE?	Number of times <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 98																			
MN4	AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE, WAS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE? [A] BLOOD PRESSURE [B] URINE SAMPLE [C] BLOOD SAMPLE [D] STI SCREENING [E] WEIGHT MEASURE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Blood pressure</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Urine sample</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Blood sample</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] STI screening</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Weight measure</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] Blood pressure	1	2	[B] Urine sample	1	2	[C] Blood sample	1	2	[D] STI screening	1	2	[E] Weight measure	1	2	
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MN17	WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the types of the persons assisted.</i> <i>Record all that apply.</i> <i>If the woman says she assisted herself, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i>	Health professional Family doctor, soum doctor A Obstetrician D Midwife E Nurse I Feldsher J Other person Traditional birth attendant F Relative, friend H Other (specify) X Woman herself Y																			

N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MN18	WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe to identify the types of the places where the birth delivered.</i>	Home Own home 11 Other's home 12 Public Government hospital..... 21 Government maternity home 24 Private Hospital 31 Private maternity home..... 33 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	11→MN20 12→MN20 96→MN20
MN19	WAS (<i>name</i>) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? <i>If the woman does not understand the meaning of caesarean section, explain it is to take the baby out by cut opening the belly.</i>	Yes 1 No 2	
MN19A	WERE YOU GIVEN VITAMIN A WITHIN 2 MONTHS AFTER YOU GAVE BIRTH TO (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
MN20	WHEN (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN, WAS HE/ SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE OR VERY SMALL?	Very large 1 Larger than average 2 Average 3 Smaller than average 4 Very small 5 Don't know 8	
MN21	WAS (<i>name</i>) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2→MN23 8→MN23
MN22	HOW MUCH WAS (<i>name</i>)'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH? <i>Record the weight from the child's health care, if available.</i>	From card (kg) 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> From recall (kg) 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 99998	
MN23	HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	
MN24	HAVE YOU EVER BREASTFED (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	2→Module IS
MN25	HOW LONG AFTER (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN DID YOU FIRST PUT HIM/ HER TO THE BREAST? <i>If less than 1 hour, enter 00 in hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise record days.</i>	Immediately 000 In hours 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> In days 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 998	

N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MN26	DURING THE FIRST 3 DAYS AFTER (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN, WAS HE/ SHE GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → Module IS
MN27	WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Milk (other than breast milk) A Plain water B Oral rehydration solution E Fruit juice F Infant formula G Tea H Other (<i>specify</i>) X	

7. ILLNESS SYMPTOMS			IS
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
IS1	<p>Check column HL9 in Module HL in the “Household Questionnaire” to see if the woman is the mother/ caretaker of any child under age of 5 years.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Continue with IS2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Go to Module CP.</p>		
IS2	<p>SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY.</p> <p>WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY IMMEDIATELY?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply. Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p>	<p>Child not able to drink or breastfeed A Child becomes sicker B Child develops a fever C Child has fast breathing D Child has difficulty breathing E Child passes stools with blood F Child vomits much H Child refuses to drink I Child has diarrhoea J Child has an illness with cough K Child has seizure, fits or faint L Child cries with an unknown reason M Other (<i>specify</i>) X Other (<i>specify</i>) Y Other (<i>specify</i>) Z</p>	

8. CONTRACEPTION			CP
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CP1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	1 → CP3A
CP2	COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 → CP3A
CP3	WHAT METHODS ARE YOU USING TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER METHODS? <i>Record all that apply.</i> <i>Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i>	Female sterilization A Male sterilization B IUD C Injections D Implants..... E Pills F Male condom..... G Female condom H Diaphragm I Foam, jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method K Periodic abstinence, rhythm L Withdrawal M Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
CP3A	HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY METHODS THAT HELPS TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 → Module UN
CP3B	WHAT METHODS THAT HELPS TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT HAVE YOU HEARD OF? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER METHODS? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Female sterilization A Male sterilization B IUD C Injections D Implants..... E Pills F Male condom..... G Female condom H Diaphragm I Foam, jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method K Periodic abstinence, rhythm L Withdrawal M Other (<i>specify</i>) X	

9. UNMET NEED			UN
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
UN1	<p>Check CP1 to see if the woman is currently pregnant.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant → Continue with UN2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, don't know → Go to UN5.</p>		
UN2	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY.</p> <p>WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	1→UN4
UN3	<p>DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A CHILD LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later 1</p> <p>No more..... 2</p>	
UN4	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE.</p> <p>AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>Don't know..... 8</p>	1→UN7 2→UN13 8→UN13
UN5	<p>Check CP3 to see if the woman is currently using female sterilization.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Go to UN13.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Continue with UN6.</p>		
UN6	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE.</p> <p>WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A/ ANOTHER CHILD?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>Not able to get pregnant 3</p> <p>Don't know..... 8</p>	2→UN9 3→UN11 8→UN9
UN7	<p>HOW MUCH LONGER WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT TO HAVE A/ ANOTHER CHILD?</p>	<p>Months..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Years..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Soon..... 993</p> <p>After marriage 995</p> <p>Other (specify) 996</p> <p>Don't know..... 998</p>	
UN8	<p>Check CP1 to see if the woman is currently pregnant.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant → Go to UN13.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, don't know → Continue with UN9.</p>		
UN9	<p>Check CP2 to see if the woman is currently using any methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Go to UN13.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Continue with UN10.</p>		

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
UN10	DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	1 → UN13 8 → UN13
UN11	WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex, no sex..... A Menopausal B Never menstruated..... C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without any success..... E Postpartum amenorrheic F Breastfeeding G Too old H Other (<i>specify</i>) X Don't know..... Z	
UN12	<i>Check UN11 to see if 'never menstruation' mentioned.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mentioned, the woman has never menstruated → Go to Module MA.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not mentioned, the woman has ever menstruated → Continue with UN13.</i>		
UN13	WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?	Days ago..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Weeks ago 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Months ago..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Years ago..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

10. MARRIAGE/ UNION			MA
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MA1	ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a partner 2 No, not in union 3	3 → MA5
MA2	HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/ PARTNER?	Age (in completed years)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	→ MA7 98 → MA7
MA5	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A PARTNER?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 No 3	3 → Module DV
MA6	ARE YOU CURRENTLY WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3	
MA7	HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A PARTNER?	Only once 1 More than once 2	
MA8	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A PARTNER?	Date of first marriage/union Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 9998 Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	→ Module DV
MA9	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/ PARTNER?	Age (in completed years)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

11. ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE			DV																																			
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																																			
DV1	<p>SOMETIMES A HUSBAND HITS OR BEATS HIS WIFE.</p> <p>IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS?</p> <p>[A] IF A WIFE GOES OUT TO SEE FRIENDS OR RELATIVES WITHOUT TELLING HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[B] IF A WIFE NEGLECTS HER CHILDREN</p> <p>[C] IF A WIFE ARGUES WITH HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[D] IF A WIFE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[E] IF A WIFE BURNS FOOD</p> <p>[F] IF A WIFE SPENDS BIG AMOUNT OF MONEY WITHOUT A PERMISSION FROM HER HUSBAND</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[A] Goes out to see friends or relatives without telling her husband</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Neglects her children</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Argues with her husband</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Refuses to have sex with her husband</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Burns food</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] Goes out to see friends or relatives without telling her husband	1	2	8	[B] Neglects her children	1	2	8	[C] Argues with her husband	1	2	8	[D] Refuses to have sex with her husband	1	2	8	[E] Burns food	1	2	8	[F] Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband	1	2	8								
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DV2	<p>Check MA1 to see if the woman is currently married or living with a partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently married or living with a partner (MA1 = 1, 2) → Continue with DV3.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not married or not living with a partner (MA1 = 3) → Go to DV4.</p>																																					
DV3	<p>WHO USUALLY DECIDES HOW YOUR HOUSEHOLD INCOME WILL BE USED – YOU OR YOUR HUSBAND/ PARTNER OR BOTH OF YOU?</p>	<p>Woman herself..... 1</p> <p>Husband/ partner 2</p> <p>Both 3</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>																																				
DV4	<p>IN A COUPLE, WHO DO YOU THINK SHOULD HAVE THE GREATER SAY IN THE FOLLOWING DECISIONS – WIFE OR HUSBAND OR BOTH OF THEM?</p> <p>[A] MAKING MAJOR HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES</p> <p>[B] MAKING PURCHASES FOR DAILY HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</p> <p>[C] DECIDING ABOUT VISITS TO THE WIFE'S FAMILY OR RELATIVES</p> <p>[D] DECIDING WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY THE WIFE EARNS FOR HER WORK</p> <p>[E] DECIDING HOW MANY CHILDREN TO HAVE</p> <p>[F] DECIDING IF THE WIFE SHOULD BE EMPLOYED</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Hus-band</td> <td>Wife</td> <td>Both</td> <td>Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[A] Making major household purchases</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Making purchases for daily household needs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Deciding what to do with the money the wife earns for her work</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Deciding how many children to have</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Deciding if the wife should be employed</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		Hus-band	Wife	Both	Don't know	[A] Making major household purchases	1	2	3	8	[B] Making purchases for daily household needs	1	2	3	8	[C] Deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives	1	2	3	8	[D] Deciding what to do with the money the wife earns for her work	1	2	3	8	[E] Deciding how many children to have	1	2	3	8	[F] Deciding if the wife should be employed	1	2	3	8	
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№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
DV5	<p>I WILL READ YOU SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT PREGNANCY. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THEM.</p> <p>[A] PREGNANT WOMAN NEEDS ATTENTION AND CARE FROM THE FATHER OF THE CHILD</p> <p>[B] IT IS CRUCIAL FOR THE MOTHER'S AND CHILD'S HEALTH THAT A WOMAN HAS ASSISTANCE FROM A DOCTOR OR NURSE AT DELIVERY</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Dis- Don't Agree agree know</p> <p>[A] Pregnant woman needs attention and care from the father of the child 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[B] It is crucial for the mother's and child's health that a woman has assistance from a doctor or nurse at delivery 1 2 8</p> <hr/>	
DV6	<p>DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING REACTIONS OF A HUSBAND IF HIS WIFE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?</p> <p>[A] GET ANGRY AND REPRIMAND THE WIFE</p> <p>[B] REFUSE TO GIVE THE WIFE MONEY OR OTHER MEANS OF SUPPORT</p> <p>[C] USE FORCE AND HAVE SEX WITH THE WIFE EVEN IF SHE DOES NOT WANT TO</p> <p>[D] GO AHEAD AND HAVE SEX WITH ANOTHER WOMAN</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Dis- Don't Agree agree know</p> <p>[A] Get angry and reprimand the wife 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[B] Refuse to give the wife money or other means of support 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[C] Use force and have sex with the wife even if she does not want to 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[D] Go ahead and have sex with another woman 1 2 8</p> <hr/>	

12. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR			SB
<p><i>Check for the presence of others around. Before beginning the interview, ensure privacy.</i></p>			
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
SB1A	<p>Check CM10 and MA5 to see if the woman never gave birth or never married.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Never gave birth (CM10 = 0) or never married (MA5 = 3) → Continue with SB1B.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Otherwise → Go to SB1.</p>		
SB1B	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES.</p> <p>THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p>	<p>Ever had intercourse 1</p> <p>Never had intercourse 2</p>	2 → Module HA
SB1	<p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>Age (in completed years)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>First time when started living with (first) husband/ partner..... 95</p>	
SB2	<p>THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	
SB3	<p>WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p>	<p>Days ago 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Weeks ago 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Months ago 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Years ago 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	4 → SB15
SB4	<p>THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
SB5	<p>WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>If boyfriend, probe: WERE YOU LIVING WITH HIM TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</i></p> <p><i>If yes, circle 2. If no, circle 3.</i></p>	<p>Husband 1</p> <p>Partner 2</p> <p>Boyfriend 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3 → SB7</p> <p>4 → SB7</p> <p>6 → SB7</p>
SB6	<p>Check MA1 to see if the woman is currently married or living with a partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently married or living with a partner (MA1 = 1, 2) → Go to SB8.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not married or not living with a partner (MA1 = 3) → Continue with SB7.</p>		

No	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
SB7	HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON? <i>If don't know, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON?	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
SB8	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → SB15
SB9	THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	
SB10	WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS OTHER PERSON? <i>If boyfriend, probe:</i> WERE YOU LIVING WITH HIM TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If yes, circle 2. If no, circle 3.</i>	Husband 1 Partner 2 Boyfriend 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	3 → SB12 4 → SB12 6 → SB12
SB11	<i>Check MA1 and MA7.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The woman is currently married or living with a partner (MA1A = 1, 2) and married only once or lived with a partner only once (MA7 = 1) → Go to SB13.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Otherwise → Continue with SB12.</i>		
SB12	HOW OLD WAS THIS OTHER PERSON? <i>If don't know, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON?	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
SB13	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → SB15
SB14	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PERSONS HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SB15	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PERSONS HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i> <i>If 95 or more, enter 95.</i>	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	

13. HIV/ AIDS			HA																
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																
HA1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → Module TA																
HA2	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA4	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA5	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA6	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA7	IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA7A	CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED BY SHARING A SYRINGE OR NEEDLE WITH ANOTHER PERSON?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA8	CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER CHILD IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS? [A] DURING PREGNANCY [B] DURING DELIVERY [C] BY BREASTFEEDING	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] During pregnancy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] During delivery</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] By breastfeeding</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] During pregnancy	1	2	8	[B] During delivery	1	2	8	[C] By breastfeeding	1	2	8	
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[B] During delivery	1	2	8																
[C] By breastfeeding	1	2	8																
HA9	IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA10	WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES OR MEAT FROM A VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	

Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																
HA11	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA12	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM/ HER IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA13	<p><i>Check CM12 to see if the last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month and day of the interview) in 2008.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the last birth not occurred within the last 2 years → Go to HA24.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the last birth occurred within the last 2 years → Continue with HA14.</p>																		
HA14	<p><i>Check MNI to see if the woman received any antenatal care during the pregnancy with her last birth.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, received antenatal care → Continue with HA15.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not received antenatal care → Go to HA24.</p>																		
HA15	<p>DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (<i>name</i>), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE FOLLOWING THINGS?</p> <p>[A] MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF THE AIDS VIRUS</p> <p>[B] WAYS OF PREVENTING FROM THE AIDS VIRUS</p> <p>[C] THE AIDS VIRUS TESTING</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Mother to child transmission of the AIDS virus</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Ways of preventing from the AIDS virus</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] The AIDS virus testing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] Mother to child transmission of the AIDS virus	1	2	8	[B] Ways of preventing from the AIDS virus	1	2	8	[C] The AIDS virus testing	1	2	8	
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HA15D	DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (<i>name</i>), WERE YOU OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA16	<p>YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS.</p> <p>WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?</p>	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	<p>2 → HA24</p> <p>8 → HA24</p>																
HA17	<p>YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS.</p> <p>DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</p>	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	<p>2 → HA22</p> <p>8 → HA22</p>																

Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HA18	AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
HA22	HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes..... 1 No 2	1→HA25
HA23	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago..... 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	1→ Module TA 2→ Module TA 3→ Module TA
HA24	YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2→HA27
HA25	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago..... 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	
HA26	YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS. DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2→ Module TA 8→ Module TA
HA26A	AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	1→ Module TA 2→ Module TA 8→ Module TA
HA27	DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	

14. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			TA
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
TA1	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→TA6
TA2	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never..... 00 Age..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
TA3	DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→TA6
TA4	DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
TA5	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days..... 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days..... 10 Almost every day..... 30	
TA6	HAVE YOU EVER SMOKED ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→TA10
TA7	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU SMOKE ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→TA10
TA8	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days..... 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days..... 10 Almost every day..... 30	
TA9	WHAT TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS DID YOU SMOKE? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Cigars..... A Pipe..... E Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X	
TA10	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→TA14
TA11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→TA14
TA12	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days..... 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days..... 10 Almost every day..... 30	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
TA13	WHAT TYPES OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DID YOU USE? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Chewing..... A Snuff B Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
TA14	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → Module LS
TA15	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL? <i>Probe:</i> I REFER TO AT LEAST ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF VODKA, COGNAC, OR WHISKY.	Never 00 Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	00 → Module LS
TA16	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU DRINK ALCOHOL? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Did not drink..... 00 Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	

15. LIFE SATISFACTION			LS
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
LS2	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LEVEL OF YOUR SATISFACTION WITH YOUR MARRIAGE, FRIENDSHIPS, SCHOOL, ETC.</p> <p>IN EACH CASE, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHERE YOU WOULD PLACE YOURSELF: WHETHER YOU ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, OR SOMEWHAT OR VERY UNSATISFIED.</p> <p>YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>Give the response card to respondent and prompt her to look at the card while and after you ask each question from LS2 to LS10.</i></p> <p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR MARRIAGE?</p>	Not married 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS3	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?</p>	Does not have friends 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS4	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?</p>	Does not go to school 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS5	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p>	Does not have a job 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS6	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOURSELF?</p>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS7	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE?</p> <p><i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i></p>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS8	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?</p>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	

Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
LS9	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?	Does not have any income..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS10	TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, OR SOMEWHAT OR VERY UNHAPPY?	Very happy 1 Somewhat happy 2 Neither happy nor unhappy 3 Somewhat unhappy 4 Very unhappy 5	
LS11	COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED OR WORSENERED, OVERALL?	Improved 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened..... 3	
LS12	DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER OR WORSE IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, OVERALL?	Better 1 More or less the same 2 Worse 3	

WM11	<i>Interview completed at</i>	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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WM12	<p><i>Check column HL9 in Module HL in the “Household Questionnaire” to see if the woman is the mother/ caretaker of any child under age of 5 years in this household.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes → Go to the “Questionnaire for Child under 5” to be administered to the same woman.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No → End the interview with the woman by thanking her for her cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Check if there are any other eligible women for the next “Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49” or eligible children under age of 5 years for the next “Questionnaire for Child under 5”, or eligible men for the next “Questionnaire for Man aged 15-54”.</i></p>
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Interviewer's notes

Empty box for interviewer's notes.

Field editor's notes

Empty box for field editor's notes.

Supervisor's notes

Empty box for supervisor's notes.

Approved by Resolution 01/87 of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Form MICS4-4



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MAN AGED 15-54
Mongolia

1. MAN INFORMATION PANEL		ME
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all men aged 15-54 years in every second household. A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.</i>		
ME1. Cluster number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	ME4. Man line number
ME2. Household number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	ME5. Interviewer name and number
ME3. Man name	_____	ME6. Date of interview (year/month/day)
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

If greeting has not already been read to this man, then read the following:

If greeting has already been read to this man, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LIVING SITUATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS NEARLY 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL” AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL” AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SHALL WE START THE INTERVIEW?

Yes, permission is given → Go to ME10. Record the time and then begin the interview.

No, permission is not given → Fill in ME7. Discuss the result with the supervisor.

ME7. Result of interview	Completed..... 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated..... 05 Other (specify) _____ 96
ME8. Field editor name and number	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
ME9. Data entry clerk name and number	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

ME10	Interview started at	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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2. MAN'S BACKGROUND			MB
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MB1	PLEASE TELL ME THE DATE OF YOUR BIRTH?	Birth Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know..... 9998 Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know..... 98 Day..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know..... 98	
MB2	HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Always check if MB1 and MB2 are consistent.</i>	Age (in completed years)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
MB3	HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL/ PRE-SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→MB7
MB4	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Pre-school..... 0 Secondary school..... 1 Vocational training center..... 2 University, institute, college..... 3 Non-formal education..... 4	0→MB7 4→ MB7
MB5	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL OF SCHOOL?	Grade..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
MB6	Check MB4 and MB5 to see if the highest level of school attended is a secondary school and the highest grade completed is 1-4 for the man. <input type="checkbox"/> No, completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education → Go to Module MI. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, completed 1-4 grades in a secondary school → Continue with MB7.		
MB7	PLEASE READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show the sentence on the card to the man.</i> <i>If cannot read at all, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ SOME PARTS OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence..... 2 Able to read whole sentence..... 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 (specify language) Blind, mute, visually/ speech impaired..... 5	1→Module MI 5→Module MI
MB7A	PLEASE WRITE THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Read the sentence on the card to the man.</i> <i>If cannot write at all, probe:</i> CAN YOU WRITE SOME PARTS OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot write at all..... 1 Able to write only parts of sentence..... 2 Able to write whole sentence..... 3	

3. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY			MI
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MI1	<p>Check MB7 to see if the man is able to read.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education) → Continue with MI2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (MB7 = 2, 3, 4) → Continue with MI2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind, mute, or visually/ speech impaired (MB7 = 1, 5) → Go to MI3.</p>		
MI2	<p>HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1</p> <p>At least once a week..... 2</p> <p>At least once a month..... 3</p> <p>Not at all..... 4</p>	
MI3	<p>HOW OFTEN DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO OR FM? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1</p> <p>At least once a week..... 2</p> <p>At least once a month..... 3</p> <p>Not at all..... 4</p>	
MI4	<p>HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1</p> <p>At least once a week..... 2</p> <p>At least once a month..... 3</p> <p>Not at all..... 4</p>	
MI6	<p>HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2→MI9
MI7	<p>HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2→MI9
MI8	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1</p> <p>At least once a week..... 2</p> <p>At least once a month..... 3</p> <p>Not at all..... 4</p>	
MI9	<p>HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2→Module RP
MI10	<p>HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2→Module RP
MI11	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1</p> <p>At least once a week..... 2</p> <p>At least once a month..... 3</p> <p>Not at all..... 4</p>	

4. REPRODUCTION			RP
<i>All questions of this module refer only to the man's BIOLOGICAL children.</i>			
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
RP1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ALL BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN? I MEAN ANY CHILDREN, TO WHOM YOU ARE A BIOLOGICAL FATHER, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT NOW LIVING WITH YOU OR IS NO LONGER LIVING OR WHOSE MOTHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT WIFE/PARTNER.	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→RP8 8→RP8
RP4	DO YOU HAVE ANY BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→RP6
RP5	HOW MANY SONS ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Sons..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RP6	DO YOU HAVE ANY BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN WHO ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→RP8
RP7	HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Sons..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RP8	HAVE YOU EVER HAD A BIOLOGICAL CHILD WHO WAS BORN ALIVE, BUT LATER DIED? <i>If none, probe:</i> I MEAN TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED, CRIED, OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE/SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS.	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→RP10 8→RP10
RP9	HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Boys..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Girls..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RP10	<i>Sum numbers provided in RP5, RP7, and RP9.</i>	Total number of biological children..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RP11	THUS, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number of biological children</i>) BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN/ NO BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, check <input type="checkbox"/> No biological children → Go to Module CN. <input type="checkbox"/> One or more biological children → Continue with RP12. <input type="checkbox"/> No → Check responses to RP1-RP10 and make corrections if necessary before proceeding with RP12.		

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
RP12	<p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD A BIOLOGICAL CHILD FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p> <p>I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU HAD A BIOLOGICAL CHILD, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT NOW LIVING WITH YOU OR IS NO LONGER LIVING OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER.</p>	<p>Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
RP13	<p>Check RP5 and RP7 to see if the man has at least one biological child who is now alive.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No any biological child who is now alive → Go to Module CN.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, one or more biological children who are alive → Continue with RP14.</p>		
RP14	<p>HOW OLD IS YOUR YOUNGEST BIOLOGICAL CHILD?</p> <p>I MEAN THE VERY LAST TIME YOU HAD A BIOLOGICAL CHILD, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT NOW LIVING WITH YOU OR IS NO LONGER LIVING OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER.</p>	<p>Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
RP15	<p>Check RP14 to see if the man's youngest biological child is under age of 5 years.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child is aged 5 or more years → Go to Module CN.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child is under age of 5 years → Ask for the name of the child.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of the child _____.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Continue with RP16, using the child's name.</p>		
RP16	<p>DID (<i>name</i>)'S MOTHER SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING HER PREGNANCY WITH HIM/ HER?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8</p>	<p>2→RP18 8→RP18</p>
RP17	<p>DID YOU ACCOMPANY (<i>name</i>)'S MOTHER WHEN SHE HAD ANTENATAL VISITS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	
RP18	<p>WAS (<i>name</i>) DELIVERED IN A HOSPITAL?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8</p>	<p>1→Module CN 8→Module CN</p>
RP19	<p>WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY WAS (<i>name</i>) NOT DELIVERED IN A HOSPITAL?</p>	<p>Costs too much 1 Too far, no transportation 2 Unable to call ambulance 3 No trust, poor service 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 Don't know..... 8</p>	

5. CONTRACEPTION			CN
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CN2	COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2→ CN3A
CN3	WHAT METHODS ARE YOU USING TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER METHODS? <i>Record all that apply.</i> <i>Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i>	Female sterilization..... A Male sterilization B IUD C Injections D Implants E Pills F Male condom G Female condom..... H Diaphragm I Foam, jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method..... K Periodic abstinence, rhythm..... L Withdrawal M Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
CN3A	HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY METHODS THAT HELPS TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2→ Бүлэг MS
CN3B	WHAT METHODS THAT HELPS TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT HAVE YOU HEARD OF? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER METHODS? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Female sterilization..... A Male sterilization B IUD C Injections D Implants E Pills F Male condom G Female condom..... H Diaphragm I Foam, jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method..... K Periodic abstinence, rhythm..... L Withdrawal M Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
CN4	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT A WOMAN'S RISK OF PREGNANCY. FROM ONE MENSTRUAL PERIOD TO THE NEXT, ARE THERE CERTAIN DAYS A WOMAN IS MORE LIKELY TO BECOME PREGNANT IF SHE HAS SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2→ CN6 8→ CN6
CN5	WHEN DO YOU THINK THESE CERTAIN DAYS HAPPEN?	Just before menstruation period begins 1 During menstruation period 2 Right after menstruation period has ended 3 Halfway between two periods..... 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 Don't know 8	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																									
CN6	DO YOU THINK THAT A WOMAN WHO IS BREASTFEEDING HER BABY CAN BECOME PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No 2 Depends 3 Don't know 8																										
CN7	I WILL READ YOU SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT CONTRACEPTION. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THEM. [A] USING OR NOT USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS WOMEN'S BUSINESS AND MEN SHOULD NOT BE INVOLVED [B] WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS IF THEY USE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">Agree</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">Dis-agree</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">Don't know</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[A] Using or not using contraceptive methods is women's business and men should not be involved</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Women may become promiscuous if they use contraceptive methods</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><hr/></td> </tr> </table>		Agree	Dis-agree	Don't know		[A] Using or not using contraceptive methods is women's business and men should not be involved	1	2	8		<hr/>					[B] Women may become promiscuous if they use contraceptive methods	1	2	8		<hr/>					
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<hr/>																												
[B] Women may become promiscuous if they use contraceptive methods	1	2	8																									
<hr/>																												
CN8	DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE A PERSON CAN GET CONDOMS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → Module MS																									
CN9	WHERE A PERSON CAN GET CONDOMS? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER PLACES? <i>Record all that apply.</i> <i>Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe for the types of places known.</i>	Public Government hospital A Government health center B Family clinic C Mobile clinic D Soum/ bag doctor, nurse E Private Hospital, clinic F Doctor G Pharmacy H Mobile clinic I Other Shop J Relative, friend K Other (<i>specify</i>) X																										
CN10	IF YOU WANTED TO, COULD YOU YOURSELF GET A CONDOM?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																										

6. MARRIAGE/UNION			MS
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MS1	ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER?	Yes, currently married..... 1 Yes, living with a partner 2 No, not in union..... 3	3 → MS5
MS2	HOW OLD IS YOUR WIFE/ PARTNER?	Age (in completed years) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 98	→ MS7 98 → MS7
MS5	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A PARTNER?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 No..... 3	3 → Module FP
MS6	ARE YOU CURRENTLY WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated..... 3	
MS7	HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A PARTNER?	Only once 1 More than once..... 2	
MS8	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A PARTNER?	Date of first marriage/union Year..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 9998 Month..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 98	→ Module FP
MS9	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST WIFE/ PARTNER?	Age (in completed years) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

7. FERTILITY PREFERENCE			FP
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
FP1A	<p>Check CN3 to see if the man is currently using male sterilization as a contraceptive method.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Go to Module GE.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Continue with FP1B.</p>		
FP1B	<p>Check MS1 to see if the man is married or living with a partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, married or living with a partner (MS1 = 1, 2) → Continue with FP1.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not married or not living with a partner (MS1 = 3) → Go to FP6.</p>		
FP1	IS YOUR WIFE/ PARTNER PREGNANT NOW?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2 → FP6 8 → FP6
FP2	DID YOU WANT THIS PREGNANCY OF YOUR WIFE/ PARTNER?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1 → FP4
FP3	DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A CHILD LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later 1 No more..... 2	
FP4	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	1 → FP7 2 → Бүлэг GE 8 → Бүлэг GE
FP6	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A/ ANOTHER CHILD?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Not able to have biological children..... 3 Don't know..... 8	2 → Бүлэг GE 3 → FP11 8 → Бүлэг GE
FP7	HOW MUCH LONGER WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT TO HAVE A/ ANOTHER CHILD?	Months..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Years 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Soon..... 993 After marriage 994 Other (specify)..... 996 Don't know..... 998	1 → Бүлэг GE 2 → Бүлэг GE 993 → Бүлэг GE 994 → Бүлэг GE 996 → Бүлэг GE 998 → Бүлэг GE
FP11	WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO HAVE BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN?	Infrequent sex, no sex..... A Andropause..... B Has been trying to have a biological child for 2 or more years without any success.... C Too old D Other (specify)..... X Don't know..... Z	

8. GENDER EQUITY			GE
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
GE1	<p>SOMETIMES A HUSBAND HITS OR BEATS HIS WIFE.</p> <p>IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS?</p> <p>[A] IF A WIFE GOES OUT TO SEE FRIENDS OR RELATIVES WITHOUT TELLING HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[B] IF A WIFE NEGLECTS HER CHILDREN</p> <p>[C] IF A WIFE ARGUES WITH HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[D] IF A WIFE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[E] IF A WIFE BURNS FOOD</p> <p>[F] IF A WIFE SPENDS BIG AMOUNT OF MONEY WITHOUT A PERMISSION FROM HER HUSBAND</p>	<p>Yes No Don't know</p> <p>[A] Goes out to see friends or relatives without telling her husband 1 2 8</p> <p>[B] Neglects her children 1 2 8</p> <p>[C] Argues with her husband 1 2 8</p> <p>[D] Refuses to have sex with her husband 1 2 8</p> <p>[E] Burns food 1 2 8</p> <p>[F] Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband 1 2 8</p>	
GE2	<p>Check MS1 to see if the man is currently married or living with a partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently married or living with a partner (MS1 = 1, 2) → Continue with GE3.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not married or not living with a partner (MS1 = 3) → Go to GE4.</p>		
GE3	<p>WHO USUALLY DECIDES HOW YOUR HOUSEHOLD INCOME WILL BE USED – YOU OR YOUR WIFE/ PARTNER OR BOTH OF YOU?</p>	<p>Man himself..... 1</p> <p>Wife/ partner..... 2</p> <p>Both..... 3</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 6</p>	
GE4	<p>IN A COUPLE, WHO DO YOU THINK SHOULD HAVE THE GREATER SAY IN THE FOLLOWING DECISIONS – WIFE OR HUSBAND OR BOTH OF THEM?</p> <p>[A] MAKING MAJOR HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES</p> <p>[B] MAKING PURCHASES FOR DAILY HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</p> <p>[C] DECIDING ABOUT VISITS TO THE WIFE'S FAMILY OR RELATIVES</p> <p>[D] DECIDING WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY THE WIFE EARNS FOR HER WORK</p> <p>[E] DECIDING HOW MANY CHILDREN TO HAVE</p> <p>[F] DECIDING IF THE WIFE SHOULD BE EMPLOYED</p>	<p>Hus- band Wife Both Don't know</p> <p>[A] Making major household purchases 1 2 3 8</p> <p>[B] Making purchases for daily household needs 1 2 3 8</p> <p>[C] Deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives 1 2 3 8</p> <p>[D] Deciding what to do with the money the wife earns for her work 1 2 3 8</p> <p>[E] Deciding how many children to have 1 2 3 8</p> <p>[F] Deciding if the wife should be employed 1 2 3 8</p>	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
GE5	<p>I WILL READ YOU SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT PREGNANCY. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THEM.</p> <p>[A] PREGNANT WOMAN NEEDS ATTENTION AND CARE FROM THE FATHER OF THE CHILD</p> <p>[B] IT IS CRUCIAL FOR THE MOTHER'S AND CHILD'S HEALTH THAT A WOMAN HAS ASSISTANCE FROM A DOCTOR OR NURSE AT DELIVERY</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Dis- Don't Agree agree know</p> <p>[A] Pregnant woman needs attention and care from the father of the child 1 2 8</p> <p>.....</p> <p>[B] It is crucial for the mother's and child's health that a woman has assistance from a doctor or nurse at delivery 1 2 8</p> <p>.....</p>	
GE6	<p>DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING REACTIONS OF A HUSBAND IF HIS WIFE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?</p> <p>[A] GET ANGRY AND REPRIMAND THE WIFE</p> <p>[B] REFUSE TO GIVE THE WIFE MONEY OR OTHER MEANS OF SUPPORT</p> <p>[C] USE FORCE AND HAVE SEX WITH THE WIFE EVEN IF SHE DOES NOT WANT TO</p> <p>[D] GO AHEAD AND HAVE SEX WITH ANOTHER WOMAN</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Dis- Don't Agree agree know</p> <p>[A] Get angry and reprimand the wife 1 2 8</p> <p>.....</p> <p>[B] Refuse to give the wife money or other means of support 1 2 8</p> <p>.....</p> <p>[C] Use force and have sex with the wife even if she does not want to 1 2 8</p> <p>.....</p> <p>[D] Go ahead and have sex with another woman 1 2 8</p> <p>.....</p>	

9. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR			SA
Check for the presence of others around. Before beginning the interview, ensure privacy.			
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
SA1A	<p>Check RP10 and MS5 to see if the man has no any biological children or never married.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No any biological children (RP10 = 0) or never married (MS5 = 3) → Continue with SA1B.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Otherwise → Go to SA1.</p>		
SA1B	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES.</p> <p>THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p>	<p>Ever had intercourse..... 1</p> <p>Never had intercourse 2</p>	2 → Module HI
SA1	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	<p>Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>First time when started living with (first) wife/partner .....95</p>	
SA2	THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	
SA3	WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?	<p>Days ago..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Weeks ago 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Months ago..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Years ago..... 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	4 → SA15
SA4	THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	
SA5	<p>WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>If girlfriend, probe:</i> WERE YOU LIVING WITH HER TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</p> <p><i>If yes, circle 2. If no, circle 3.</i></p>	<p>Wife..... 1</p> <p>Partner 2</p> <p>Girlfriend..... 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3 → SA7</p> <p>4 → SA7</p> <p>6 → SA7</p>
SA6	<p>Check MS1 to see if the man is currently married or living with a partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently married or living with a partner (MS1 = 1, 2) → Go to SA8.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not married or not living with a partner (MS1 = 3) → Continue with SA7.</p>		

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
SA7	HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON? <i>If don't know, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON?	Age..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
SA8	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 → SA15
SA9	THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
SA10	WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS OTHER PERSON? <i>If girlfriend, probe:</i> WERE YOU LIVING WITH HER TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If yes, circle 2. If no, circle 3.</i>	Wife..... 1 Partner..... 2 Girlfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	3 → SA12 4 → SA12 6 → SA12
SA11	Check MS1 and MS7 . <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The man is currently married or living with a partner (MS1 = 1, 2) and married only once or lived with a partner only once (MS7 = 1) → Go to SA13.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Otherwise → Continue with SA12.</i>		
SA12	HOW OLD WAS THIS OTHER PERSON? <i>If don't know, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON?	Age..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
SA13	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 → SA15
SA14	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PERSONS HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SA15	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PERSONS HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i> <i>If 95 or more, enter 95.</i>	Number..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	

10. HIV/ AIDS			HI																
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																
HI1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → Module AT																
HI2	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI4	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI5	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI6	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI7	IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI7A	CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED BY SHARING A SYRINGE OR NEEDLE WITH ANOTHER PERSON?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI8	CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER CHILD IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS? [A] DURING PREGNANCY [B] DURING DELIVERY [C] BY BREASTFEEDING	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] During pregnancy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] During delivery</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] By breastfeeding</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] During pregnancy	1	2	8	[B] During delivery	1	2	8	[C] By breastfeeding	1	2	8	
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[A] During pregnancy	1	2	8																
[B] During delivery	1	2	8																
[C] By breastfeeding	1	2	8																
HI9	IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI10	WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES OR MEAT FROM A VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HI11	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
HI12	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM/ HER IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
HI24	YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → HI27
HI25	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HI26	YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS. DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → Module AT 8 → Module AT
HI26A	AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	1 → Module AT 2 → Module AT 8 → Module AT
HI27	DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	

11. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			AT
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
AT1	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT6
AT2	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never..... 00 Age..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
AT3	DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT6
AT4	DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
AT5	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	
AT6	HAVE YOU EVER SMOKED ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT10
AT7	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU SMOKE ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT10
AT8	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	
AT9	WHAT TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS DID YOU SMOKE? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Cigars A Pipe E Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
AT10	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT14
AT11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT14
AT12	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
AT13	<p>WHAT TYPES OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DID YOU USE?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Chewing A</p> <p>Snuff B</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
AT14	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2 → Module LH
AT15	<p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> I REFER TO AT LEAST ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF VODKA, COGNAC, OR WHISKY.</p>	<p>Never 00</p> <p>Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	00 → Module LH
AT16	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU DRINK ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i></p>	<p>Did not drink 00</p> <p>Number of days 0 <input type="text"/></p> <p>10 or more days 10</p> <p>Almost every day 30</p>	

12. LIFE SATISFACTION			LH
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
LH2	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LEVEL OF YOUR SATISFACTION WITH YOUR MARRIAGE, FRIENDSHIPS, SCHOOL, ETC.</p> <p>IN EACH CASE, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHERE YOU WOULD PLACE YOURSELF: WHETHER YOU ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, OR SOMEWHAT OR VERY UNSATISFIED.</p> <p>YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>Give the response card to respondent and prompt her to look at the card while and after you ask each question from LH2 to LH10.</i></p> <p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR MARRIAGE?</p>	Not married..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH3	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Does not have friends 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH4	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Does not go to school 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH5	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?	Does not have a job 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH6	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOURSELF?	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH7	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? <i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH8	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	

Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
LH9	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?	Does not have any income..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH10	TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, OR SOMEWHAT OR VERY UNHAPPY?	Very happy 1 Somewhat happy 2 Neither happy nor unhappy 3 Somewhat unhappy 4 Very unhappy 5	
LH11	COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED OR WORSENEDED, OVERALL?	Improved 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened..... 3	
LH12	DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER OR WORSE IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, OVERALL?	Better 1 More or less the same 2 Worse 3	
ME11	<i>Interview completed at</i>	Hour, minute..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
ME12	<p><i>Check column HL7A in Module HL to see if there is another man aged 15-54 years in this household who is eligible for the next "Questionnaire for Man aged 15-54".</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes → Go to the "Questionnaire for Man aged 15-54" to be administered to the next eligible man.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No → End the interview with the man by thanking him for his cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Gather together all questionnaires for this household and complete the relevant information on the household information panel.</i></p>		

Interviewer's notes

Empty box for interviewer's notes.

Field editor's notes

Empty box for field editor's notes.

Supervisor's notes

Empty box for supervisor's notes.

Approved by Resolution 01/87 of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Form MICS4-3



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD UNDER 5
Mongolia

1. UNDER-5 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers/ caretakers in the household (see column HL9 in household listing form) who care for a child that lives with them and is under age of 5 years. A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i>		
UF1. Cluster number □ □ □	UF5. Mother caretaker name _____	
UF2. Household number □ □	UF6. Mother/ caretaker line number □ □	
UF3. Child name _____	UF7. Interviewer name and number □ □	
UF4. Child line number □ □	UF8. Date of interview (year/month/day) □ □ □ □ / □ □ / □ □	

If greeting has not already been read to this mother/ caretaker, then read the following:

If greeting has already been read to this mother/ caretaker, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LIVING SITUATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (name)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING NEARLY 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU (name)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SHALL WE START THE INTERVIEW?

- Yes, permission is given → Go to UF12. Record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given → Fill in UF9. Discuss the result with the supervisor.

UF9. Result of interview <i>Codes refer to the mother/ caretaker of the eligible child.</i>	Completed..... 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (specify) _____ 96
UF10. Field editor name and number	_____ □ □
UF11. Data entry clerk name and number	_____ □ □

UF12	Interview started at	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
------	----------------------	--	--

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

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

4. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT			EC																				
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																				
EC1	IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS HAVE FOR (name)?	None 00 Number of books 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more books 10																					
EC2	I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (name) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES (name) PLAY WITH THE FOLLOWING THINGS? [A] HANDMADE TOYS [B] MANUFACTURED TOYS [D] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS SUCH AS CUPS, POTS, ETC. [E] OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE SUCH AS STICKS, STONES, ETC. <i>Probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response.</i>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Handmade toys</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Manufactured toys</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Household objects such as cups, pots, etc.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Objects found outside such as sticks, stones, etc.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] Handmade toys	1	2	8	[B] Manufactured toys	1	2	8	[D] Household objects such as cups, pots, etc.	1	2	8	[E] Objects found outside such as sticks, stones, etc.	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	Don't know																				
[A] Handmade toys	1	2	8																				
[B] Manufactured toys	1	2	8																				
[D] Household objects such as cups, pots, etc.	1	2	8																				
[E] Objects found outside such as sticks, stones, etc.	1	2	8																				
EC3	SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE THE CHILDREN BY THEMSELVES OR HAVE OLDER CHILDREN WATCH THE YOUNGER ONES. ON HOW MANY DAYS DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, WAS (name) [A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? [B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? <i>If none, enter 0. If don't know, enter 8.</i>	[A] Alone for more than an hour <input type="text"/> [B] In the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour <input type="text"/>																					
EC4	<p>Check AG2 to see if the child is aged 3-4 years.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child is aged 3-4 years → Continue with EC5.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child is aged 0-2 years → Go to Module BF.</p>																						
EC5	DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 2010/2011, IS (name) ATTENDING A PRE-SCHOOL OR ANY OTHER ALTERNATIVE FORMS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → EC7 8 → EC7																				

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																																			
EC6	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (<i>name</i>) ATTEND A PRE-SCHOOL OR ANY OTHER ALTERNATIVE FORMS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION?	Total hours..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Summer holiday of school/ pre-school 95																																				
EC7	DURING THE LAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (<i>name</i>)? <i>If yes, ask:</i> WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY? [A] READ BOOKS OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (<i>name</i>) [B] TOLD STORIES TO (<i>name</i>) [C] SANG SONGS WITH (<i>name</i>) OR LULLABIES TO (<i>name</i>) [D] TOOK (<i>name</i>) OUTSIDE [E] PLAYED WITH (<i>name</i>) [F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (<i>name</i>) <i>Record all that apply.</i>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Mo-ther</td> <td>Fa-ther</td> <td>Other</td> <td>No one</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Told stories to</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Sang songs with or lullabies to</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Took outside</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Played with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Named, counted or drew things to or with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </table>		Mo-ther	Fa-ther	Other	No one	[A] Read books or looked at picture books with	A	B	X	Y	[B] Told stories to	A	B	X	Y	[C] Sang songs with or lullabies to	A	B	X	Y	[D] Took outside	A	B	X	Y	[E] Played with	A	B	X	Y	[F] Named, counted or drew things to or with	A	B	X	Y	
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[E] Played with	A	B	X	Y																																		
[F] Named, counted or drew things to or with	A	B	X	Y																																		
EC7A	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (<i>name</i>). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF YOUR CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT. CAN (<i>name</i>) IDENTIFY SOME COLOURS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8																																				
EC7B	CAN (<i>name</i>) IDENTIFY SIMPLE SHAPES SUCH AS TRIANGLE, SQUARE, CIRCLE, ETC.?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8																																				
EC8	CAN (<i>name</i>) NAME AT LEAST 10 LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8																																				
EC9	CAN (<i>name</i>) READ AT LEAST 4 SIMPLE WORDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8																																				
EC9A	CAN (<i>name</i>) COUNT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8																																				

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
EC10	CAN (<i>name</i>) NAME THE NUMBERS UNTIL 10?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
EC11	CAN (<i>name</i>) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT PINCHING WITH TWO FINGERS FROM THE GROUND?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
EC11A	CAN (<i>name</i>) HOLD A SPOON, A FORK OR A PENCIL WITH THE THUMB, INDEX FINGER AND MIDDLE FINGER?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
EC12	DOES (<i>name</i>) GET SOMETIMES TOO WEAK TO PLAY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
EC13	DOES (<i>name</i>) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
EC14	WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (<i>name</i>) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
EC15	DOES (<i>name</i>) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
EC16	DOES (<i>name</i>) KICK, BITE OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
EC17	COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>name</i>) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	

5. BREASTFEEDING			BF
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
BF1	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→ BF3 8→ BF3
BF2	IS (<i>name</i>) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
BF3	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT WHAT LIQUID AND FOOD ITEMS (<i>name</i>) HAD DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT. DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK PLAIN WATER DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
BF4	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→ BF6 8→ BF6
BF5	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
BF6	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→ BF7A 8→ BF7A
BF7	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
BF7A	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK TEA DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
BF8	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
BF9	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK MEAT SOUP DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
BF10	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK VITAMIN, MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
BF11	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
BF12	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANY OTHER LIQUIDS DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
BF12A	DID (<i>name</i>) EAT FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PUREE DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2 → BF13 8 → BF13
BF12B	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PUREE DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
BF13	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK YOGURT DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2 → BF15 8 → BF15
BF14	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK YOGURT DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
BF15	DID (<i>name</i>) EAT THIN PORRIDGE DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2 → BF16 8 → BF16
BF15A	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT THIN PORRIDGE DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
BF16	DID (<i>name</i>) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID FOOD SUCH AS SOUP THICKENED WITH FLOUR, FOOD FOR ADULTS DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2 → BF18 8 → BF18
BF17	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID FOOD SUCH AS SOUP THICKENED WITH FLOUR, FOOD FOR ADULTS DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
BF18	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH NIPPLE DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	

6. CARE OF ILLNESS			CA												
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP												
CA1	DURING THE LAST 14 DAYS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2→ CA7 8→ CA7												
CA2	I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK BREAST MILK OR ANY OTHER LIQUIDS AND TO EAT ANY FOOD DURING THE TIME HE/SHE HAD DIARRHOEA. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/ SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK OR MORE THAN USUAL? <i>If less than usual, probe:</i> MUCH LESS THAN USUAL OR SOMEWHAT LESS THAN USUAL?	Much less 1 Somewhat less..... 2 As usual..... 3 More..... 4 Given nothing to drink 5 Don't know 8													
CA3	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/ SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR MORE THAN USUAL? <i>If less than usual, probe:</i> MUCH LESS THAN USUAL OR SOMEWHAT LESS THAN USUAL?	Much less 1 Somewhat less..... 2 As usual..... 3 More..... 4 Given nothing to eat 5 Never gave food 6 Don't know 8													
CA4	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/ SHE GIVEN THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTIONS TO DRINK? [A] FLUID FROM ORS PACKET [F] HOME PREPARED ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Fluid from oral rehydration solution packet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Home prepared oral rehydration solution</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] Fluid from oral rehydration solution packet	1	2	8	[F] Home prepared oral rehydration solution	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	Don't know												
[A] Fluid from oral rehydration solution packet	1	2	8												
[F] Home prepared oral rehydration solution	1	2	8												
CA5	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/ SHE GIVEN ANY (OTHER) TREATMENT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2→ CA7 8→ CA7												

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CA6	<p>WHAT TREATMENT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Pill or syrup Antibiotic (levomcitin, cotrimexazol, ciprofloxacin)..... A Antimotility (imodium, lomotil) B Zinc C</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) G Unknown..... H</p> <p>Injection Antibiotic L Non-antibiotic (<i>specify</i>) M Unknown..... N</p> <p>Intravenous O</p> <p>Home remedy, traditional herbal medicine Q</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
CA6A	WHO RECOMMENDED THIS TREATMENT?	Health professional..... 1 Pharmacist..... 2 Mother/ caretaker herself 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 Don't know 8	
CA7	DURING THE LAST 14 DAYS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH COUGH?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2 → CA14 8 → CA14
CA8	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH COUGH, DID HE/ SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT OR RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2 → CA14 8 → CA14
CA9	WHAT WAS THE REASON FOR THE FAST OR DIFFICULTY BREATHING? WAS IT DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only..... 1 Blocked or runny nose only 2 Both..... 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 Don't know 8	2 → CA14 6 → CA14
CA10	DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR (<i>name</i>)'S ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2 → CA12 8 → CA12

Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CA11	<p>FROM WHERE OR WHOM DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE OR ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i></p> <p><i>Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Public</p> <p>Government hospital A</p> <p>Government health center B</p> <p>Family clinic C</p> <p>Soum/ bag doctor, nurse D</p> <p>Mobile clinic E</p> <p>Private</p> <p>Hospital, clinic I</p> <p>Physician J</p> <p>Pharmacist K</p> <p>Mobile clinic L</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Relative, friend P</p> <p>Traditional practitioner R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
CA12	<p>WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE TO TREAT HIS/ HER ILLNESS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	<p>2 → CA14</p> <p>8 → CA14</p>
CA13	<p>WHAT MEDICINE WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO TREAT HIS/ HER ILLNESS?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Antibiotic (levomecitin, cotrimexazol, ciprofloxacin)</p> <p>Pill, syrup A</p> <p>Injection B</p> <p>Paracetamol (panadol, acetaminophen) P</p> <p>Aspirin Q</p> <p>Ibuprofen R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>Don't know Z</p>	
CA14	<p><i>Check AG2 to see if the child is aged 0-2 years.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, the child is aged 0-2 years → Continue with CA15.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, the child is 3-4 years → Go to Module IM.</i></p>		
CA15	<p>WHEN THE LAST TIME (<i>name</i>) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE THE STOOLS?</p>	<p>Child used toilet/ latrine 01</p> <p>Disposed in toilet/ latrine 02</p> <p>Disposed in drain/ ditch 03</p> <p>Thrown into garbage 04</p> <p>Buried 05</p> <p>Left in the open 06</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> <p>Don't know 98</p>	

7. IMMUNIZATION			IM
<i>If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card.</i>			
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
IM1	DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE AN IMMUNIZATION CARD? <i>If yes, ask: PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME.</i>	Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen in the household 2 No 3	1 → IM3 2 → IM6
IM2	DID (<i>name</i>) EVER HAVE AN IMMUNIZATION CARD?	Yes 1 No 2	1 → IM6 2 → IM6
IM3	(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Record 4444 in the corresponding year column if the card shows that a vaccination was given, but no date recorded.	Vaccination date	
		Year	Month Day
	BCG		
	Polio at birth		
	Polio 1		
	Polio 2		
	Polio 3		
	DPT or Pentavalent 1		
	DPT or Pentavalent 2		
	DPT or Pentavalent 3		
	Diphtheria-tetanus		
	Hepatitis B at birth		
	Hepatitis B 1		
	Hepatitis B 2		
	Hepatitis B 3		
	MMR 1		
	MMR 2		
	Vitamin A		
IM3A	<p><i>Was the information in IM3 filled out from the immunization card that was available at the health facility?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, filled out from the immunization card that was available at the health facility → End the questionnaire.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, filled out from the immunization card that was available in the household → Continue with IM4.</p>		
IM4	<p><i>Check IM3 to see if all vaccinations are recorded.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, all vaccinations are recorded → Go to IM18.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not all vaccinations are recorded → Continue with IM5.</p>		
IM5	IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS IMMUNIZATION CARD, DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS? <i>Record 1 only if the mother/ caretaker mentions vaccinations shown in IM3.</i>	Yes 1 (Probe for vaccinations and record 6666 in the corresponding year column for each vaccination mentioned. Then go to IM18.) No 2 Don't know 8	1 → IM3 2 → IM18 8 → IM18

Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
IM6	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM18 8→IM18
IM7	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM8 8→IM8
IM7A	WAS THE BCG VACCINATION RECEIVED WITHIN 48 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
IM8	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PREVENT POLIO?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM11 8→IM11
IM9	WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINATION RECEIVED WITHIN 48 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
IM10	HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINATION RECEIVED?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> Received as many times as supposed..... 7 Don't know..... 8	
IM11	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A DPT OR PENTAVALENT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS? DPT IS A VACCINATION AGAINST TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, AND DIPHTHERIA. PENTAVALENT IS A VACCINATION AGAINST TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, HEPATITIS B, AND HEMOPHILIC INFLUENZA B. <i>Probe by indicating that DPT or pentavalent vaccinations are sometimes given at the same time as polio vaccination.</i>	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM13 8→IM13
IM12	HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE DPT OR PENTAVALENT VACCINATION RECEIVED?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> Received as many times as supposed..... 7 Don't know..... 8	
IM13	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS? <i>Probe by indicating that hepatitis B vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as BCG and polio vaccinations.</i>	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM16 8→IM16

Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP												
IM14	WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINATION RECEIVED WITHIN 48 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8													
IM15	HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE HEPATITIS B VACCINATION RECEIVED?	Number of times <input type="checkbox"/> Received as many times as supposed 7 Don't know 8													
IM16	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A MMR VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 8 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2→IM18 8→IM18												
IM16A	HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE MMR VACCINATION RECEIVED?	Number of times <input type="checkbox"/> Received as many times as supposed 7 Don't know 8													
IM18	HAS (<i>name</i>) RECEIVED A VITAMIN A DOSE WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS? <i>Show the common types of ampoules/ capsules.</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8													
IM19	HAS (<i>name</i>) PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS? [A] IMMUNIZATION DAYS IN MAY [B] IMMUNIZATION DAYS IN OCTOBER	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] May immunization days</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] October immunization days</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] May immunization days	1	2	8	[B] October immunization days	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	Don't know												
[A] May immunization days	1	2	8												
[B] October immunization days	1	2	8												

UF13	Interview completed at	Hour, minute <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> : <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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UF14	<p><i>Check if the mother/ caretaker is the mother/ caretaker of another child under age of 5 years in this household.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes → Explain that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later when you complete all interviews.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Go to the next "Questionnaire for Child under 5" to be administered to the same mother/ caretaker.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No → End the interview with the mother/ caretaker by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child and prepare for the measurement.</i></p>
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8. ANTHROPOMETRY		AN	
Weights and heights of all eligible children under age of 5 years in the household will be measured after all "Questionnaire for Child under 5" are completed. Be careful to record the results of the measurements correctly on the respected questionnaires by checking the name and line number of each eligible child in the Module HL.			
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
AN1	Measurer name and number	_____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
AN2	Result of measurement	Weight and/ or height measured 1 Child not at home 2 Child or mother/ caretaker refused 3 Other (specify) 6	2 → AN6 3 → AN6 6 → AN6
AN3	Child weight	Kilograms (kg)..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> Weight not measured 999	
AN4	Child length/ height <i>Check age of the child in AG2.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The child is under age of 2 years</i> ▼ <i>Measure length by having the child lie down.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The child is aged 2 or more years</i> ▼ <i>Measure height by having the child stand up.</i>	Length (cm) Lying down 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> Height (cm) Standing up..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> Length/ height not measured 9999	
AN6	<p><i>Check if there is another child under age of 5 years in the household who is eligible for measurement.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> → <i>Measure the weight and height of the next eligible child.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i> → <i>End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identifying information is entered on each page.</i></p> <p><i>Complete the total number of household members, number of eligible women, children, and men, who completed the individual questionnaires in the "Household Questionnaire".</i></p>		

Interviewer's notes

Field editor's notes

Supervisor's notes

Approved by Resolution 01/87 of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Form MICS4-1A



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD AGED 2-14
Mongolia

1. 2-14 YEARS-OLD CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers/ caretakers in the household (see columns HL8 and HL9 in household listing form) who care for a child that lives with them and is aged 2-14 years. A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i>		
HF1. Cluster number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HF7. Interviewer name and number
HF2. Household number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HF8. Date of interview (year/month/day)
HF3. Child name	_____	HF8A. Aimag/ city name and code
HF4. Child line number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HF8B. Soum/ district name and code
HF5. Mother/ caretaker name	_____	HF8C. Bag/ khoroo name and code
HF6. Mother/ caretaker line number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HF8D. Khesege name and code

If greeting has not already been read to this mother/ caretaker, then read the following:

If greeting has already been read to this mother/ caretaker, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LIVING SITUATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (name)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING NEARLY 20 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU (name)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SHALL WE START THE INTERVIEW?

- Yes, permission is given → Go to HF12. Record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given → Fill in HF9. Discuss the result with the supervisor.

HF9. Result of interview <i>Codes refer to the mother/ caretaker of the eligible child.</i>	Completed	01
	Not at home	02
	Refused.....	03
	Partly completed.....	04
	Incapacitated.....	05
	Other (specify) _____	96
HF10. Field editor name and number	_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HF11. Data entry clerk name and number	_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

HF12	Interview started at	Hour, minute..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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2. CHILD INJURY			CI
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CI1	Copy the child's name and age from HL2 and HL6 in household listing form.	Name _____ Age _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CI2	DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID (name) HAVE ANY INJURIES?	Yes 1 No 2	2→DA2
CI3	DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, WHAT TYPES OF INJURIES DID (name) HAVE? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF INJURIES?	Falls A Burns B Drowning C Severely freezing D Moderately freezing E Wound by cutting F Struck by an object G Bitten by animals H Road traffic injuries I Other (specify) _____ X Don't know Z	
CI4	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME (name) INJURED?	Days ago 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Weeks ago 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months ago 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CI5	WHAT TYPE OF INJURY DID (name) HAVE AT THE MOST RECENT TIME?	Falls 01 Burns 02 Drowning 03 Severely freezing 04 Moderately freezing 05 Wound by cutting 06 Struck by an object 07 Bitten by animals 08 Road traffic injuries 09 Other (specify) _____ 96 Don't know 98	
CI6	WHERE DID (name) HAVE THE LAST INJURY?	Home 01 School/ pre-school 02 Sports area 03 Buildings area 04 Play area 05 Road, street 06 River, lake 07 Countryside field 08 Other (specify) _____ 96 Don't know 98	

3. CHILD DISABILITY			DA
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
DA2	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK HEALTH RELATED QUESTIONS CONCERNING <i>(name)</i> . COMPARED TO OTHER CHILDREN, DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE ANY SERIOUS DELAY IN SITTING, STANDING OR WALKING?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA3	COMPARED TO OTHER CHILDREN, DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING, EITHER IN THE DAYTIME OR AT NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA4	DOES <i>(name)</i> APPEAR TO HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY HEARING OR DOES HE/ SHE USE HEARING AID OR IS HE/ SHE COMPLETELY DEAF?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA5	WHEN YOU TELL <i>(name)</i> TO DO SOMETHING, DOES HE/ SHE SEEM TO UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE SAYING?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA6	DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING OR MOVING HIS/ HER ARMS OR DOES HE/ SHE HAVE WEAKNESS AND/ OR STIFFNESS IN THE ARMS OR LEGS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA7	DOES <i>(name)</i> SOMETIMES HAVE FITS, BECOME RIGID OR LOSE CONSCIOUSNESS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA8	DOES <i>(name)</i> LEARN TO DO THINGS LIKE OTHER CHILDREN OF HIS/ HER AGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA9	CAN <i>(name)</i> MAKE HIMSELF/ HERSELF UNDERSTOOD IN WORDS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA10	<p><i>Check CII to see if the child is aged 3-14 years.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, the child is aged 3-14 years → Continue with DA11.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, the child is aged 2 years → Go to DA12.</i></p>		
DA11	IS <i>(name)</i> 'S SPEECH NOT CLEAR ENOUGH TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OTHER THAN THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1→DA13 2→DA13
DA12	CAN <i>(name)</i> NAME AT LEAST ONE OBJECT SUCH AS AN ANIMAL, A TOY, A CUP, A SPOON, ETC.?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA13	COMPARED TO OTHER CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES <i>(name)</i> APPEAR IN ANY WAY MENTALLY BACKWARD, DULL OR SLOW?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA13A	DOES <i>(name)</i> ALWAYS STAY IN SICKBED?	Yes 1 No..... 2	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
DA14	<p>AS PART OF THIS SURVEY, OTHERS IN OUR TEAM MAY VISIT YOU AGAIN TO COLLECT MORE INFORMATION ON SOME OF THE TOPICS WE HAVE JUST TALKED ABOUT, CONCERNING (<i>name</i>). SUCH A VISIT MAY TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE NEXT (<i>days/weeks/months</i>).</p> <p>MAY I PROCEED AND NOTE THAT YOU WOULD BE FINE WITH SUCH A VISIT, IF IT OCCURS AT ALL? AGAIN, YOU MAY CHANGE YOUR MIND AND DECLINE TO SPEAK TO OUR TEAM IF AND WHEN THE VISIT HAPPENS.</p>	<p>No objections to additional visit..... 1 Uncertain about additional visit/ depends..... 2 Refused additional visit..... 3</p>	
HF13	<p>Interview completed at</p>	<p>Hour, minute..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
HF14	<p>Check if the mother/ caretaker is the mother/ caretaker of another child under aged 2-14 years in this household.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Go to the next “Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14” to be administered to the same mother/ caretaker.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Continue with HF15.</p>		
HF15	<p>Check if there is another mother/ caretaker of a child aged 2-14 years.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Start administering the next “Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14” with the mother/ caretaker.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → End the interview with the mother/ caretaker by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation.</p> <p>Check if there are any other eligible women for the next “Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49” or eligible children under age of 5 years for the next “Questionnaire for Child under 5”, or eligible men for the next “Questionnaire for Man aged 15-54”.</p>		