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KHUVSGUL PROVINCE 2017

Child Development Survey-2016

Mongolia: Khuvsgul Province

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Mongolia: Khuvsgul Province
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
Child Development Survey-2016

 MICS



Mongolia: Khuvsgul province

Child Development Survey-2016 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Final Report

2017



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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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The “Child Development Survey” (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) was carried out in Khuvsgul province, Mongolia 2016 by National Statistical Office, as part of the global MICS programme. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION, CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY, 2016

Survey implementation			
Sample frame	Administrative records of the household and population	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Water quality test
- Updated	December 2015		
Interviewer training	2016 оны 10 дугаар сар	Fieldwork	Oct-Dec 2016
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	2, 650	- Eligible	1, 134
- Occupied	2, 641	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1, 129
- Interviewed	2, 626	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.6
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.4		
Women		Men	
- Eligible for interviews	2, 115	- Eligible for interviews	1, 007
- Interviewed	2, 039	- Interviewed	943
- Response rate (Per cent)	96.4	- Response rate (Per cent)	93.6
<hr/>			
Survey population			
Average household size		Percentage of population living in	
		- Urban areas	24.0
Percentage of population under:		- Rural areas	76.0
- Age 5	13.2	- Central	19.8
- Age 18	39.6	- Tourism	19.3
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years		- Agriculture	12.5
		- Ider	12.8
		- Tes-Ekh	11.8
		- Murun	24.0
<hr/>			
Housing characteristics		Household or personal assets	
Percentage of households with		Percentage of households that own	
- Electricity	63.3	- A television	85.5
- Finished floor	16.3	- A refrigerator	44.9
- Finished roofing	99.8	- Agricultural land	2.0
- Finished walls	97.8	- Farm animals/livestock	65.2
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping		Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
2.96		- Mobile phone	92.7
		- Car or truck	40.0

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS¹

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Child Development Survey, Khuvsgul, 2016

CHILD MORTALITY			
Early childhood mortality			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value ^a
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	14
1.2	MDG 4.2 Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	23
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	9
1.4	Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	1
1.2	MDG 4.1 Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	24

^a Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer to the 5-year period preceding the survey.

NUTRITION				
Nutritional status				
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
2.1a	MX3 1.8	Underweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.1b		(a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	1.9 0.8
2.2a		Stunting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.2b		(a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	19.0 7.6
2.3a		Wasting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.3b		(a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.6 0.6
2.4		Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	22.1

Breastfeeding and infant feeding				
2.5		Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	99.2
2.6		Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	76.4
2.7		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	67.4
2.8		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	72.4
2.9		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	81.7
2.10		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	60.0
2.11		Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	24.3
2.12		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	67.4
2.13		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	74.4
2.14		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	76.1

¹ See Appendix E for a detailed description of MICS indicators

2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	87.2
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	39.0
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	33.3
2.17b		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	32.8
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	19.5
2.S1	Vitamin A supplementation	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received either first or second dose of Vitamin A in the last 6 months	80.4

Salt iodization

2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide	36.4
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Low-birthweight

2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	5.5
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	99.8

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	89.3
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	85.7
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	85.9
3.4	MDG 4.3 Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	83.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	85.9
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	85.9
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	79.4

Diarrhoea

-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	6.9
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	37.4
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	0.7

CHILD HEALTH			
Vaccinations			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-package ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	88.2
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms			
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	5.4
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	77.0
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	62.7
Solid fuel use			
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	98.3
WATER AND SANITATION			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
4.1	MDG 7.8 Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	60.6
4.2	Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	90.6
4.3	MDG 7.9 Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	56.6
4.5.2	Use of improved sanitation (based on country specific definition)	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation based on country specific definition of improved sanitation facilities	1.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	70.2
4.5	Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	75.0
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	94.6
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH			
Contraception and unmet need			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
5.S1	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	3.8
5.1	MDG 5.4 Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	69.3
5.S2	General fertility rate	General fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	114.5
5.S3	Crude birth rate	Crude fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	24.9
5.2	Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	3.1
5.3	MDG 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	56.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH			
Contraception and unmet need			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
5.4	MDG 5.6	Unmet need	21.0
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	
Maternal and newborn health			
5.5a	MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	99.7
5.5b	MDG 5.5		91.0
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth	
		(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	
		(b) at least four times by any provider	
5.S4		Antenatal care coverage (Based on the country specific definition)	99.3
5.S5			67.1
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth	
		(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	
		(b) at least six times by any provider	
5.6		Content of antenatal care	99.3
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	
5.S6		Early antenatal care coverage (based on the country specific definition)	76.9
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	
5.S7		Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	1.8
		The length of time in months when 50 percent of women who had first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy, by months	
5.S8		Content of antenatal care (based on country specific definition)	40.9
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure and weight measured, gave urine and blood samples, had STIs and syphilis test, examined ultrasound and chest X-ray during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	
5.7	MDG 5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	99.9
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	
5.8		Skilled attendant at delivery (based on country specific definition)	99.6
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	
5.S9		Institutional deliveries	99.4
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	
5.9		Caesarean section	20.4
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	
Post-natal health checks			
5.10		Post-partum stay in health facility	99.4
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11		Post-natal health check for the newborn	96.9
		Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	
5.12		Post-natal health check for the mother	95.4
		Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	

CHILD DEVELOPMENT			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	63.0
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engage in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	48.5
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engage in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	5.6
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engage in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	17.0
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	17.8
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	63.2
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage 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 last week	17.5
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	74.7
6.S1	Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning (based on country specific definition)	75.2

LITERACY AND EDUCATION				
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
7.1	MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	
			(a) women	95.2
			(b) men	88.7
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	87.3
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	94.0
7.4	MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	97.8
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	93.7
7.S1		Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary, lower secondary school age currently attending primary, lower secondary school or higher	97.5
7.6	MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	96.1
7.7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	104.1
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	99.0

LITERACY AND EDUCATION				
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
7.9	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.01
7.10	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.04
7.S2		Gender parity index (Basic education)	Primary, lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary, lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.02
CHILD PROTECTION				
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
Birth registration				
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	98.9	
Child labour				
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	23.2	
8.S2	Child jockeys	Percentage of children age 4-15 years who participated in horse racing since November of 2015	6.4	
Child discipline				
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	44.0	
Early marriage				
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	0.6 0.2	
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) Women (b) Men	7.0 1.4	
8.6	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) Women (b) Men	5.0 0.0	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	(*) 3.7	
Attitudes towards domestic violence				
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food (a) Women (b) Men	17.1 8.6	
8.S1	Attitudes toward physical punishment	Percentage of respondents who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly	13.4	
Children's living arrangements				
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	7.8	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	5.8	

CHILD PROTECTION			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	0.2

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

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS (a) Women (b) Men	78.7 78.4
9.1	MDG 6.3 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (a) Women (b) Men	24.3 12.8
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (a) Women (b) Men	24.3 20.0
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV (a) Women (b) Men	1.9 2.3

HIV testing

9.4	People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV (a) Women (b) Men	60.2 39.8
9.5	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	14.4 4.7
9.6	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	14.4 4.7
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	19.0
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	39.3

Sexual behaviour

9.9	Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex (a) Women (b) Men	75.2 49.5
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9.10	Sex before age 15 among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	
		(a) Women	1.1
		(b) Men	4.5
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	2.1
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	0.5
		(b) Men	6.5
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	
		(a) Women	(*)
		(b) Men	30.2
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	13.7
		(b) Men	36.4
9.15	MDG 6.2 Condom use with non-regular partners	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating sex partner in the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	44.7
		(b) Men	82.5

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

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

Access to mass media

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	
		(a) Women	3.2
		(b) Men	6.3

Мэдээлэл, харилцааны технологийн хэрэглээ

10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	56.9
		(b) Men	47.9
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	66.3
		(b) Men	61.2

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	
		(a) Women	89.5
		(b) Men	92.8
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	
		(a) Women	87.0
		(b) Men	88.3

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) Women (b) Men	53.6 31.4
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			
Tobacco use			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month (a) Women (b) Men	2.3 54.2
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	0.2 16.7
Alcohol use			
12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month (a) Women (b) Men	16.7 35.0
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	0.3 1.4

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FGM/C	Female genital mutilation/cutting
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS5	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
ppm	Parts Per Million
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization

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The National Statistical Office has successfully conducted the “Child Development Survey-2016” (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) with technical and financial support from the UNICEF.

The survey collected data to reveal the present state of children and women in Khuvsgul province, including information related to fulfilment of their rights, health, education, development, protection, livelihood, as well as men’s and women’s knowledge and attitudes towards HIV, AIDS and sexual behaviours. The survey aimed to enrich and refresh the research statistics, and to provide data to measure progress towards achieving the goals of the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children implemented by the Government of Mongolia, as well as the goals of the "World Fit for Children"

and the Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals Declaration of the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS and I believe that the results of the “Child Development Survey 2016” will be a source of valuable information for policy-makers and will make a contribution to provision of researchers and users with a wide range of information on children, women and men.

Last but not least, special thanks go to all staff members of the survey including supervisors and interviewers of the NSO and Khuvsgul provinces statistical units and the survey staffs who played a key role to ensure the high quality of the CDS through a unified management, methodology and instructions for the survey activities, UNICEF and its Representative in Khuvsgul province, for the provision of technical and methodological recommendations and collaboration for successful conducting of the survey at the international professional standards for the second time in a rural area, specifically in Khuvsgul province, which ranks highest with its number of households and population.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Ariunzaya', written in a cursive style.

A.ARIUNZAYA
Chairwoman
National Statistical Office of Mongolia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2016 carried out in Khuvsgul province is a sample survey that represents all households, women and men age 15-49 years, children under age of 5, and children age 5-17 years. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2016 was carried out with financial and technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey results refer to the period of survey conduct in October-December 2016, when the data collection fieldwork was implemented. The main results of the survey are summarized below.

Child mortality

- In Khuvsgul province, the infant mortality rate is 18 per 1,000 live births while the under-five mortality rate is 21 per 1,000 live births. In urban areas, the rates of child mortality are higher than in rural areas. While the infant mortality rate in urban areas is 20 per 1,000 live births, it is 17 in rural areas. As for the under-five mortality rate, it is 26 in urban areas and 20 in rural areas.

Low birth weight

- 99.8 percent of children age 0-23 months were weighed at birth and 5.5 percent of them are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth.

Child nutrition

- Among children under 5 in Khuvsgul province, the underweight prevalence is 1.9 percent, the stunting prevalence is 19.0 percent and the wasting prevalence is 1.6 percent, the overweight prevalence is 22.1 percent.

Breastfeeding

- Although it is recommended that all children under age of 6 months to be exclusively breastfed, only 67.4 percent of those children were exclusively breastfed during the day and night preceding the survey.
- The survey results evidence that 8 of every 10 women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey, put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth.
- 81.7 percent of children age 12-15 months and 60.0 percent of children age 20-23 months are still being breastfed.
- 26.1 percent of children age 6-23 months received minimum acceptable diet during the day and night preceding the survey.

Immunization

- 89.3 percent of children age 12-23 months received a Tuberculosis vaccination by the age of 12 months. Immunization coverage for Polio at birth is 89.9 percent and the percentage declines for subsequent doses of Polio to 89.6 percent for the first dose, 87.6 percent for the second dose and 85.7 percent for the third dose. Immunization coverage for the first dose of DPT or Penta is 87.9 percent for the first dose, while it drops to 87.8 percent for the second dose and 85.9 percent for the third dose.
- 89.7 percent of children age 12-23 months received the dose of Hepatitis B vaccination at birth 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 percent-

age of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is 79.4 percent.

Oral rehydration treatment

- Approximately, 6.9 percent of children under age of 5 had diarrhoea during the 14 days preceding the survey.
- 88.2 percent of children with diarrhoea either received oral rehydration treatment and, at the same time, feeding was continued.
- During the diarrhoea episode, 50.6 percent of children drank more than usual while 46.2 percent drank the usual amount or lesser. 79.1 percent of children ate somewhat less, same or more, but 19.2 percent ate much less or almost none.

Care seeking and antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia

- 5.4 percent of children under 5 were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey. Of these children, 77.0 percent were taken to an appropriate provider. 62.7 percent of children with suspected symptoms of pneumonia had received an antibiotic treatment.
- 14.5 percent of mothers know about 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 (80.2 percent). 11.3 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 5.7 percent identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking child immediately to a health care provider.

Solid fuel use

- 98.3 percent of all households in Khuvsgul province use solid fuels for cooking. Four of every five households cook their meal indoors within a part of their dwelling.

Water and sanitation

- 44.2 percent of the total population in Khuvsgul province has access to an improved source of drinking water. In rural areas (42.2 percent), the use of improved drinking water sources is less than in urban areas (50.8 percent).
- 56.6 percent of the total population has access to an improved sanitation facility. There is a rural-urban disparity in the access to improved sanitation: the percentage in urban areas stands at 69.4 percent, while it is 52.8 percent for the rural population.

Use of contraception

- The current use of contraception was reported at 56.5 percent. The most commonly used method in Khuvsgul province is the IUD which is used by one in every four women (35.8 percent) currently married or in union. The next most common method is the pill (6.4 percent) and the injectable (4.3 percent).
- Results of the survey indicate that 21.0 percent of the total women currently married or in union have unmet need for contraception.

Antenatal care

- The coverage of antenatal care by skilled personnel (a doctor, obstetrician, midwife, or feldsher) is relatively high with almost all (99.7 percent) of women receiving antenatal care at least once and 91.0 percent at least four times during the pregnancy.

Assistance at delivery

- 99.9 percent of births for women age 15-49 years, occurred in the two years preceding the CDS survey, were delivered by skilled personnel. 69.7 percent of the total births were delivered with assistance by an obstetrician, 16.5 percent by a midwife, and 11.8 percent by a family or soum doctor.
- The percentage of births delivered by an obstetrician is 89.6 among urban women, while the percentage stands at 64.5 for rural women. In Khuvsgul province, 99.6 percent of births in the two years preceding the survey to women age 15-49, were delivered in hospital and 20.4 percent by Caesarean section.

Post-natal care

- Seven in every 10 women who gave birth within the 2 years preceding the survey stayed 1-2 days in the facility after delivery (67.2 percent).
- As far as special checks after birth, by timing is concerned, majority of infants (45.4 percent) received checks by medical personnel within the first week and 3 in every 10 babies within 3-6 days while 16.4 percent did not receive checks at all. However, only 58.4 percent of women received health checks during home visits. This shows that care by health personnel is weakened after release from hospital.

Child Development

- For 48.5 percent of children age 3-4, an adult household member provided support and engage in more than four activities that promote learning and cognitive development during the three days preceding the survey. The average number of activities that adults engage with children is 3.4.
- Fathers' participation in providing support to children's development and learning is relatively low, with only 5.6 percent of fathers engage in more than four activity with their children, and 22.6 percent of children age 3-4 were living in a household without their fathers.
- Only 17.8 percent of children age 0-59 months are living in households where at least three children's books are present and the percentage of children with 10 or more children's books declines to 2.2 percent. The proportion of children with three or more children's books in urban areas is 26.7 percent, while this rate stands at 15.1 percent for rural areas, which evidences substantially lower opportunities for children in rural areas to have access to books as compared to their urban peers.

Early childhood development index

- Early childhood development index is calculated for children age 3-4 years old in Khuvsgul province as 74.7 percent. (ECDI among id somewhat close girls 75.4 percent and boys 74.1 percent).
- By ECDI domains, the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the physical and learning domain is highest (96.4 percent and 94.7 percent, respectively), the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain is 77.3, and it is 5.2 percent for the literacy-numeracy domain.

Pre-school attendance and school readiness

- In Khuvsgul province, 63.0 percent of children age 36-59 months are attending pre-school, while 4.7 percent of children are attending alternative form of education. The attendance in pre-school is 55.4 percent for rural children while it is 84.0 percent for urban children.
- The attendance to pre-school education is 86.1 percent among children from the richest households while the rate is four times as less, or only 21.5 percent, among children from the poorest households.
- 87.3 percent of children, who were attending the first grade of primary school during the timing of the survey, had attended kindergarten or alternative programme in the preceding academic year.

Primary and basic education enrolment/attendance

- The primary education enrolment rate is 97.8 percent, with no significant gender differential observed.
- 93.7 percent of children of secondary education age 11-14 years are attending applicable level secondary education.
- 96.1 percent of all children starting in grade one, continue their education to eventually reach fifth grade, and this indicator is estimated to be at 100 percent among children from the richest and well-off households and at 80.7 percent among children from second quintile households.

Birth registration

- In Khuvsgul province, the births of 98.9 percent of children under-5 have been registered. There is no significant difference in the child registration by areas, or household wealth.

Child labour

- 23.2 percent of all children age 5-17 are involved in child labour, and the majority of them (22.0 percent) are enrolled in schools. 16.7 percent of all children are involved in the worst form of labour.
- Boys (27.0 percent) and all children in age bracket 12-14 years (27.4 percent) are more involved in child labour. By region, one in every 2 children in Agriculture region (50.0 percent) are involved in child labour while in Murun 3.4 percent it is. The percentage of rural children (28.8 percent) age 5-17 who involved in child labour is 8.5 times higher compared to urban children (3.4 percent).

Child discipline

- In the one month preceding the survey parents/ caretakers of 42.4 percent of children age 1-14 resorted to non-violent methods of discipline while 44.0 percent were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/ caretakers or other household members.
- 13.4 percent of parents/ caretakers with children age 1-14 believe that children should be physically punished. Although the majority of parents/ caretakers do not believe in necessity of physical punishment for child discipline, yet one out of 3 children (29.4 percent) covered by the survey were punished physically.

Early marriage

- The percentage of early marriage or the percentage of women married before age 15 is 0.6 while 0.2 percent among men. The percentage of women married before age 18 is 7.0 and 1.4 for men.
- In Khuvsgul province, 3.7 percent of the women married at the age of 20-24, have a husband who is 10 or more years older, 22.0 percent of the women have a husband who is 5-9 years older.

Attitude towards domestic violence

- For the age range of 15-49 in Khuvsgul province, 8.6 percent of men and 17.1 percent of women feel that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner for a particular reason.
- Women who approve a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (13.5 percent), or if she spends significant amount of money without permission from him (7.9 percent). Among men, these two reasons are also the highest ones (5.0 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively).

Knowledge, attitudes, and practice about HIV/AIDS

- At the Khuvsgul province, 78.7 percent of women age 15-49 and 78.4 percent of men have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women and men who knew of the two main ways of HIV prevention – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time is comparably low or 62.8 percent and 59.6 percent, respectively.
- Women age 15-49 have better knowledge (23.4 percent) than men (12.1 percent) in terms of rejecting the two most common misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing foods with person with AIDS and knowing a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus.
- 20.5 percent of women age 15-49 and 9.8 percent of men age 15-49 were found to have comprehensive knowledge. Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS is 24.3 percent among young women age 15-24 and 12.8 percent among men age 15-24.
- 65.4 percent of women age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child while 60.3 percent of men have this knowledge, which is comparably lower than women.
- Very low portion of respondents or 1.9 percent of women age 15-49 and 2.3 percent of men age 15-49 express accepting attitudes on all four questions (would care for family member sick with AIDS; would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive; thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret).

- The percentage of women age 15-49 who know of a facility for HIV testing is 60.2 percent while it is 39.8 percent for men age 15-49. The percentage who have been tested in the 12 months preceding the survey and told the results is 14.4 percent among women 4.7 percent among men.

Sexual behaviour

- As for women and men age 15-24, 0.4 percent of women and 8.6 percent of men had sex with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. 44.7 percent of young women and 82.5 percent of men who had sex with more than one partner used a condom at last sex.
- 4.5 percent of men age 15-24 and 1.1 percent of women age 15-24 had sex before age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey 2.1 percent of women of this age group had sex with 10 or more years older men.

Access to the mass media and Information/ communication technology

- 96.6 percent (89.6 percent) of men (women) read newspaper, listen to FM, radio and watch television at least once on a weekly basis, whereas 3.4 percent (10.4 percent) do not have regular exposure to any of the media.
- 73.2 percent (78.1 percent) of men (women) age 15-24 ever used a computer, 47.9 percent (56.9 percent) used a computer during the last year, and 31.1 percent (35.9 percent) used at least once a week during the last month. 72.8 percent (76.5 percent) of men (women) age 15-24 ever used the internet, while 61.2 percent (66.3 percent) surfed the internet during the last year. The proportion of young men (women) who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month, was slighter, at 41.3 percent (48.6 percent).

Subjective well-being

- Young women age 15-24 are the most satisfied with their family life (93.0 percent), with their school (90.6 percent) and with their friendships (86.9 percent). The results for young men; they are the most satisfied with their family life (94.0 percent), with their way they look (92.7 percent), and with their school (90.3 percent).
- 92.8 percent of men age 15-24 and 89.5 percent of women age 15-24 responded that they were satisfied with their lives.
- The proportion of men age 15-24 who are very or somewhat happy (88.3 percent) is similar to that of young women (87.0 percent).
- 36.6 percent of men and 55.3 percent of women age 15-24 perceive that their lives improved during the one year preceding the survey. However, 78.2 percent of young men and 88.7 percent of young women think that their lives will get better after one year.

Use of tobacco and alcohol

- Of the total respondents, age 15-49, 89.2 percent of men and 27.1 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product. For the same age category, 54.2 percent of men and 2.3 percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoke or smokeless tobacco products during the one month preceding the survey.
- In Khuvsgul province, 35.0 percent of men and 16.7 percent of women age 15-49 years had at least one drink of alcohol during the one month preceding the survey.

- Among women, 24.5 percent have never tried alcohol, while 0.3 percent first drank alcohol before age 15. Among men, these figures stand at 14.5 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively.

Children at increased risk of disability and child injury

- 8.4 percent of children age 2-17 years are reported as with functional difficulties. 4.9 percent of urban children are found to be with functional difficulties, while this rate is comparatively increases to 9.6 percent for children living in rural areas.

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Background

This report is based on the Child Development Survey (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)), conducted in Khuvsgul province in 2016 by the National Statistics Office of Mongolia (NSO) with the technical support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) province. The Survey provides valuable information on the status of children and women in Khuvsgul province and gives statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress towards local government's goals and commitments.

Besides of local government's commitments, the report will give profound base to monitor goals and objectives set in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the World Declaration on Education for All.

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).

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 of the World Fit for Children (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

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

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

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

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

Survey Objectives

The 2016 CDS in Khuvsgul province has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Khuvsgul province;

- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To furnish data needed to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action at the provincial level;
- To generate data for the assessment of the progress towards of the objectives set out in the UNICEF Country Program for Mongolia, 2012-2016;
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the post-2016 agenda;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.

Chapter II

SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Sample Design

The sample for the Khuvsgul province CDS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at provincial level, for urban and rural areas, for six regions namely Central, Touristic, Agricultural, Ider, Tes-Ekh and Murun. The regions were identified as the main sampling domains and the sample was selected in two stages. At the first stage the primary sampling units (PSUs) were the baghs in soums in Khuvsgul province.

A total of 2650 households were selected and selection probabilities and corresponding weights vary by PSUs and by the second stage stratum of households with and without children under 5 years of age.

Within each sampling stratum, the sample was selected in two stages. The PSUs within each stratum were selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS). After a household listing was carried out in each sample PSU, a systematic sample of households was selected separately for households with and without children, for a total of 25 sample households per PSU. The 2015 official statistics of the household registration was used as a sampling frame.

The sample was stratified by region and is not self-weighting. For reporting all survey results, sample weights are used. As it was mentioned before the lowest administrative units (bagh within soum in the province) were defined as primary sampling units. The survey covered 23 soums and 106 sample baghs; the listing of households was updated during September-October 2016.

During the data collection fieldwork in October-December 2016, we had encountered problems due to seasonal movement of families; transportation means to reach remote families were broken due to heavy snow falls and severe cold. In spite of this, we managed to collect survey data in all of the 106 selected PSUs.

For reporting survey results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A, Sample Design.

Questionnaires

Questionnaire contents and indicators for the survey were identified based on the survey objectives and covering the main indicators of the MICS5 model questionnaire¹ recommended by UNICEF. Moreover, the principle of international comparability and with previous surveys was considered.

Five sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 3) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) for all children under 5 living in the household; and 5) a questionnaire for evaluating water quality administered in every third household². Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility, which is part of an under 5 questionnaire were used to collect vaccination records for children in cases where their health records/ vaccinations cards were kept at the health facility. This was included as part of the under-five questionnaire.

¹ The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>

² This questionnaire is not MICS5 standard questionnaire. The questionnaire developed by UNICEF and became part of the MICS6 standard set. The questionnaire can be found at www.childinfo.org/mics6_questionnaire.html.

In addition to the administration of the questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for hand washing and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these measurements and observations are provided in the respective sections of the report.

The household questionnaires included the following modules:

- Household information panel;
- List of Household Members;
- Education;
- Child Functioning (age 5-17)³;
- Child Labour;
- Child Discipline;
- Child Jockeys⁴;
- Household Characteristics;
- Water and Sanitation;
- Hand Washing;
- Salt Iodization.

The Questionnaire for Women age 15-49 was administered to all women of this age living in the households by separate interviewing and included the following modules:

- Woman's Background;
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information Communication Technology;
- Fertility / Birth history;
- Desire for Last Birth;
- Maternal and Newborn Health;
- Post-natal Health Checks;
- Illness Symptoms;
- Contraception;
- Unmet Need;
- Attitudes toward Domestic Violence;
- Marriage/ Union;
- Sexual Behaviour;
- HIV/AIDS;
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use;
- Life Satisfaction.

The Questionnaire for Child under 5 was administered to mothers or caretakers of all children under 5⁵ years of age 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;

³ This module is not MICS5 standard questionnaire. The module developed by UNICEF and became part of the MICS6 standard set. The questionnaire can be found at www.childinfo.org/mics6_questionnaire.html.

⁴ This module is Country Specific and designed to collect information in Child jockeys

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

- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake;
- Immunization;
- Care of Illness;
- Child Functioning (age 2-4)⁶;
- Anthropometry.

The Questionnaire for Individual Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years living in every two households by separate interviewing, and included the following modules:

- Man's Background;
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information and Communication Technology;
- Fertility;
- Attitudes toward Domestic Violence;
- Marriage/Union;
- Contraception;
- Sexual Behaviour;
- HIV/AIDS;
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use;
- Life Satisfaction.

Every third household was administered question on drinking-water quality, questioning water source of the household and testing residential water quality, and included the following modules:

- Testing of residential water quality;
- water quality testing results.

The questionnaires were pre-tested in July 2016 in 3 baghs of Kherlen and Tsenkhermandal soums of Khentii province and 2 khesegs of 8th khoroo of Bayangol District, Ulaanbaatar.

The pretesting was not carried out with the tablet PCs. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of the questionnaires. A copy of the CDS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

Training and data collection

Training for 45 fieldwork personnel was conducted for fifteen days on 10-20 October 2016 by combined forms of lectures and practice sessions.

The training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires. Moreover it has concentrated on teaching paper and tablet questionnaires and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions.

The paper questionnaires testing was carried out in 7th bagh of Murun soum of Khuvsgul province for two days and testing of tablets in 6th bagh for another two days. As module on water quality was included in MICS for the first time, Mr Andrew Shantz consultant of UNICEF has supported training on water quality testing. Finally, all 45 participants were taken tests and the interviewers, editors and supervisors were selected based on their performance in the test.

⁶ This module is not MICS5 standard questionnaire. The module developed by UNICEF and became part of the MICS6 standard set. The questionnaire can be found at www.childinfo.org/mics6_questionnaire.html.

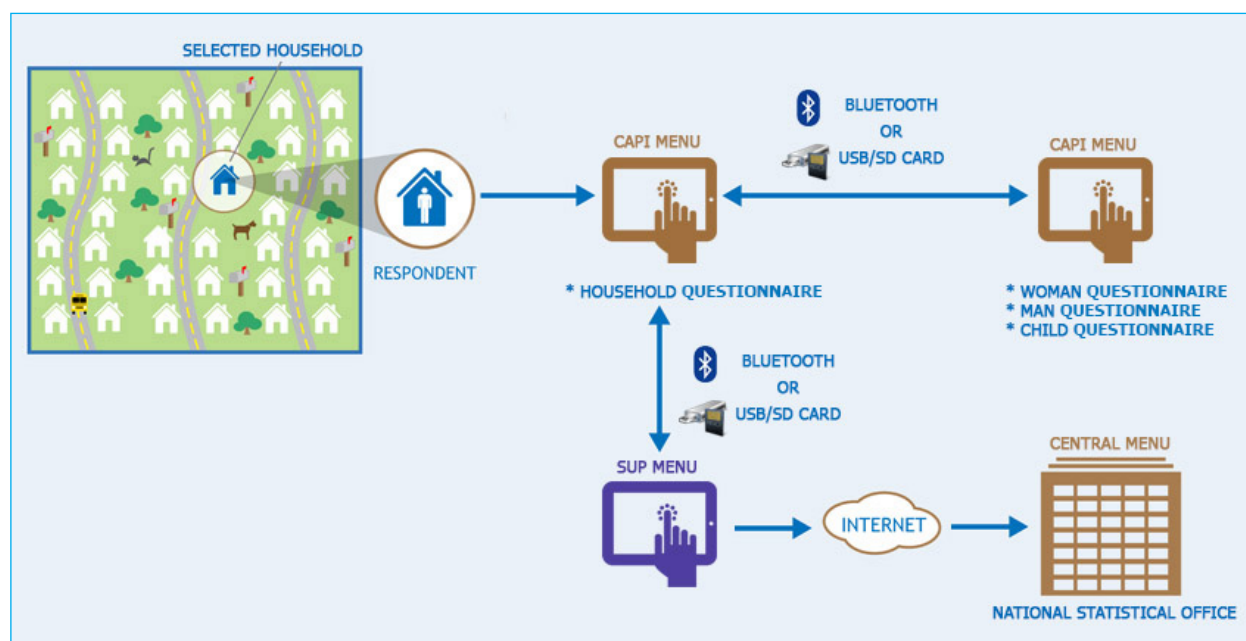
The data were collected by five teams; each team was comprised of a supervisor, 5 interviewers (2 men assigned as main measurers) and 2 drivers.

The data collection fieldwork was carried out during October 21 to December 10, 2016. Monitoring, assessment and timely clarification of the data entered on the central network during the data collection helped improve the quality of data. In addition, field monitoring visits were done by NSO and UNICEF staff who have been involved in the training process during the data collection processes who observed some interviews and held discussions with the teams to address the issues and inaccuracies and ways for improvement. These contributed to overall quality of the data.

Data processing

The MICS utilized tablet PCs for data collection. This environmental friendly solution offered many advantages including, sending the data collected from the field immediately to the central office at a click of a button, time saving from data entry (in the case of paper surveys), cost in the long term and ensuring information collected are of high quality. Figure SM.1 shows the data collection and transferring process used in the survey.

Figure SM.1: Data processing



The data collected by the interviewers from the respondents aggregated at the team supervisors and after required clarification and editing, the data was sent to the central network of the NSO. The data received at the central office were monitored and checked. Where additional clarifications were needed on a particular data, the team supervisors were made to contact the particular household. Followed by entering the survey data to online database using Census and Survey Processing System 5.03 (CSPro 5.03) public domain software. These followed procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the SISS Mongolia 2013 questionnaire were used throughout.

Customization of the generic CDS syntaxes developed for MICS5 for the analysis of the data was done. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Version 21.0 (SPSS) software program and model syntax and tabulation plans were developed by global MICS/UNICEF team.

Chapter III

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Sample coverage

Of the 2650 households selected for the sample 2641 households were available. Of these 2626 households were successfully interviewed yielding a response rate of 99.4 percent (Table HH1). A total of 2115 women age 15-49 years were listed within the interviewed households, of which 2039 were successfully interviewed, indicating a response rate of 96.4 percent.

The survey also sampled men age 15-49, but required only a subsample of every second household. 1007 men age 15-49 years were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 943 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 93.6 percent within eligible interviewed households.

In addition, 1134 children under 5 were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1129 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.6 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rates in Khuvsgul province stands at 93.1 percent of men age 15-49 years, 95.9 percent for women and 99.0 percent calculated for mothers/ caregivers of children under 5.

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

Number of sample households, women, men, and children under 5 by result status, and corresponding response rates, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Total	Area		Region					
		Urban	Rural	Central	Tourist	Agricultural	Ider	Tes-Ekh	Murun
Households									
Sampled	2650	575	2075	400	400	425	425	425	575
Occupied	2641	568	2073	399	400	424	425	425	568
Interviewed	2626	562	2064	398	400	423	419	424	562
Response rate	99.4	98.9	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8	98.6	99.8	98.9
Women									
Eligible	2115	462	1653	298	326	323	347	359	462
Interviewed	2039	441	1598	292	321	306	334	345	441
Response rate	96.4	95.5	96.7	98.0	98.5	94.7	96.3	96.1	95.5
Overall response rate	95.9	94.4	96.3	97.7	98.5	94.5	94.9	95.9	94.4
Men									
Eligible	1007	201	806	165	142	162	163	174	201
Interviewed	943	185	758	158	134	156	154	156	185
Response rate	93.6	92.0	94.0	95.8	94.4	96.3	94.5	89.7	92.0
Overall response rate	93.1	91.1	93.6	95.5	94.4	96.1	93.1	89.4	91.1
Under 5 children									
Eligible	1134	240	894	156	184	181	184	189	240
Interviewed	1129	239	890	156	184	180	183	187	239
Response rate	99.6	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.5	98.9	99.6
Overall response rate	99.0	98.5	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.2	98.1	98.7	98.5

The above-mentioned response rates were similar for urban and rural areas, but varied across locations of residence. However, the response rate for men age 15-49 years is relatively lower than the response rates for other groups, because of the dynamic mobility of men, particularly of young men.

Characteristics of households

Table HH.2 provides the weighted age and sex distribution of survey population. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the survey, 8784 persons from 2626 households were successfully interviewed. Of these 4279 were males, and 4505 were females. The population pyramid indicates a drop of proportion of 15-29 age population in households, especially of those adults of age 20-24 in both sexes. The possible reason might be that the proportion of the population lives for schooling or working in urban areas and were not considered as household members.

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), by sex, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8784	100.0	4279	100.0	4505	100.0
Age groups						
0-4	1155	13.2	582	13.6	573	12.7
5-9	1083	12.3	562	13.1	521	11.6
10-14	802	9.1	405	9.5	397	8.8
15-19	550	6.3	287	6.7	264	5.9
20-24	411	4.7	221	5.2	190	4.2
25-29	651	7.4	289	6.8	362	8.0
30-34	678	7.7	333	7.8	345	7.6
35-39	638	7.3	305	7.1	333	7.4
40-44	635	7.2	321	7.5	314	7.0
45-49	581	6.6	294	6.9	287	6.4
50-54	500	5.7	225	5.2	275	6.1
55-59	454	5.2	206	4.8	248	5.5
60-64	249	2.8	99	2.3	151	3.3
65-69	162	1.8	52	1.2	110	2.4
70-74	90	1.0	40	0.9	50	1.1
75-79	70	0.8	38	0.9	31	0.7
80-84	46	0.5	9	0.2	37	0.8
85+	29	0.3	11	0.3	18	0.4
Dependency age groups						
0-14	3040	34.6	1549	36.2	1491	33.1
15-64	5348	60.9	2580	60.3	2768	61.4
65+	397	4.5	150	3.5	247	5.5
Child and adult population						
Children (age 0-17)	3482	39.6	1772	41.4	1710	38.0
Adult (age 18 and above)	5302	60.4	2507	58.6	2795	62.0

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Khuvsgul, 2016

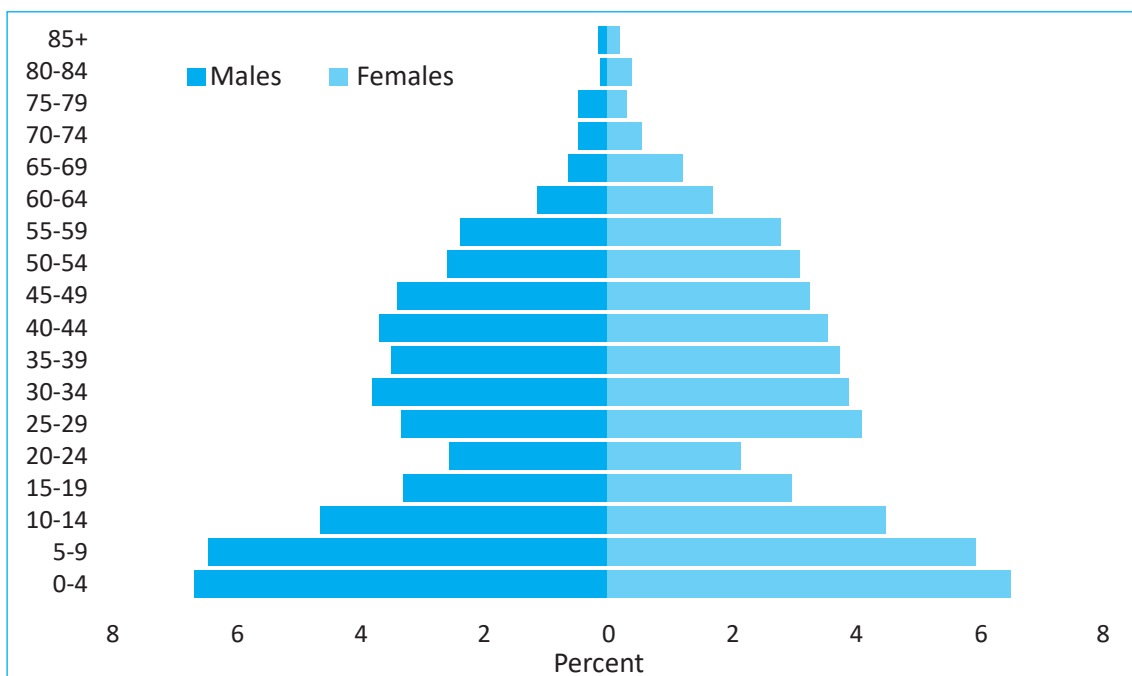


Table HH.2 provide basic information on the household age and sex structure. Among all interviewed the percentage of children, the population in the working age, and old-age groups (0–14, 15–64 and 65 years and over) in the population were 34.6, 60.9 and 4.5 percent, respectively. In CDS 2012, these figures were very consistent over the time - 31.6, 64.6 and 3.7 percent, for 0-14, 15-64 and 65+ year olds respectively. The children of age 0-4 years constitute 13.2 percent showing an increase from 11.9 percent in CDS 2012, indicating the growth in the fertility rates during last few years.

The surveyed population indicates a sex ratio of 95 males per 100 female, indicating an increase from 91.8 percent of CDS 2012. The dependency ratio was 64.3 percent, an increase from 54.7 percent in CDS 2012. Similarly, the proportion of children aged 0-17 has slightly increased as 37.9 percent in CDS 2012 and 39.6 percent in this survey. The total number of the children aged 0-17 is 3482 in 2626 households interviewed in this survey.

Tables HH.3, HH.4 and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49, male respondents 15-49, and children under-5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report present only weighted numbers. See Appendix A for details on weighting.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity of the household head. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, location, number of household members and education, religion and

ethnicity of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report.

Table HH.3 shows that 23.0 percent of households are female headed. Eight out of ten households have household head with education level primary or higher (83.9 percent).

From the total 2626 interviewed households 629 or 24.0 percent live in soum centers, with the remaining 1997 or 76.0 percent living in rural areas. Of the total households interviewed, 43.7 percent have 3-4 members, households with size of 1-2 members account for 33.0 percent, and those with more than 5 members – 23.3 percent. The mean household size is 3.3 persons. 68.9 percent of all household heads are of Khalkh ethnicity, 17.3 percent Darkhad and 10.0 percent belong to Khotgoid ethnic group.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2626	2626
Sex of household head			
Male	77.0	2023	2043
Female	23.0	603	583
Location			
Central	19.8	520	398
Touristic	19.3	506	400
Agricultural	12.5	327	423
Ider	12.8	335	419
Tes-Ekh	11.8	309	424
Murun	24.0	629	562
Area			
Urban	24.0	629	562
Rural	76.0	1997	2064
Number of household members			
1	13.4	352	330
2	19.6	514	494
3	22.0	578	580
4	21.7	569	602
5	14.3	376	378
6	6.6	173	173
7	1.6	43	46
8	0.7	17	17
9	0.1	3	6
10+	-	-	-
Education of household head			
None	16.1	422	440
Primary	24.3	638	614
Basic (lower secondary)	23.6	620	606
Upper secondary	16.2	427	435
Vocational	7.3	191	206
College, university	12.4	326	321
Missing/DK	0.1	1	4
Household wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.0	526	525
Second	18.8	493	525
Middle	19.6	515	526
Fourth	22.0	577	525
Richest	19.7	516	525
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	68.9	1809	1896
Darkhad	17.3	455	326
Khotgoid	10.0	263	288
Others	3.1	81	105
Missing/DK	0.7	17	11
Mean household size	3.3	2626	2626

Characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age and children under 5

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In all three 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, men, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category.

Table HH.4 presents background characteristics of women age 15-49 years. The data are disaggregated by location, age group, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education¹, household wealth index quintiles², and ethnicity of household head.

The table indicates that the highest percentage of women 24.5 percent reside in Murun. The Agricultural location accounted for the lowest percentage of 11.6 percent. 75.5 percent of the all women live in rural areas with the remaining living in urban areas. As mentioned before percentage of female population age 20-24 accounts for the lowest share accounting 9.1 percent.

By marital status, the percentage of women who are currently married or in union was 72.2 percent, 21.7 percent have never been married or been in union, 2.3 percent are divorced, 2.4 percent are widowed and remaining 0.9 percent are separated. 19.5 percent of the total women had given a birth to a child in the two years preceding the survey.

In terms of education, 9.1 percent of women have no education, 10.4 percent attained primary education, 27.1 percent have basic education, 24.3 percent have upper secondary education, 7.3 percent have vocational education, and 21.7 percent have college, university education.

¹ Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, “education” refers to the highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.

² The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household’s wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values.

Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

In 2016 MICS (CSD), the following assets were used in these calculations: dwelling type, flooring material, roof material, walls material, number of rooms used for sleeping, household and personal assets /radio, television, non-mobile telephone, refrigerator, a renewable energy generator, computer, internet connection, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, library, microwave, iron, motorcycle, animal drawn cart, car or truck, tractor, agricultural land, farm animals/livestock, watch, mobile telephone, bicycle, video or photo camera, ownership of dwelling/, and water and sanitation facilities.

The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on.

Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D and Pritchett, L. 2001. Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India. *Demography* 38(1): 115-132; Rutstein, SO and Johnson, K. 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6; and Rutstein, SO. 2008. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. DHS Working Papers No. 60

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2039	2039
Location			
Central	19.0	387	292
Touristic	19.2	392	321
Agricultural	11.6	237	306
Ider	13.1	266	334
Tes-Ekh	12.7	258	345
Murun	24.5	499	441
Area			
Urban	24.5	499	441
Rural	75.5	1540	1598
Age group			
15-19	12.5	254	247
20-24	9.1	185	198
25-29	17.3	352	346
30-34	16.6	338	324
35-39	16.0	327	324
40-44	15.0	306	296
45-49	13.6	278	304
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	72.7	1483	1473
Widowed	2.4	49	51
Divorced	2.3	47	52
Separated	0.9	18	21
Never married/in union	21.7	442	442
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	17.8	363	363
Ever gave birth	82.2	1676	1676
Gave birth in last two	19.5	397	400
No birth in last two years	62.1	1267	1265
Education			
None	9.1	185	187
Primary	10.4	212	206
Basic (lower secondary)	27.1	553	553
Upper secondary	24.3	496	508
Vocational	7.3	149	159
College/University	21.7	443	425
Missing/DK	0.0	-	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.3	414	403
Second	18.2	371	391
Middle	18.6	380	405
Fourth	21.3	433	413
Richest	21.6	441	427
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	68.8	1402	1475
Darkhad	16.7	340	252
Khotogoid	10.5	214	231
Others	2.9	59	69
Missing/DK	1.2	24	12

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	943	943
Location			
Central	21.6	203	158
Touristic	18.9	178	134
Agricultural	13.7	129	156
Ider	12.1	114	154
Tes-Ekh	13.0	123	156
Murun	20.7	196	185
Area			
Urban	20.7	196	185
Rural	79.3	747	758
Age group			
15-19	13.5	127	136
20-24	9.6	91	101
25-29	14.0	132	137
30-34	17.3	163	153
35-39	15.9	150	140
40-44	15.4	145	132
45-49	14.4	136	144
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	70.3	663	627
Widowed	0.2	2	2
Divorced	1.2	12	17
Separated	0.6	6	7
Never married/in union	27.7	261	290
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	70.0	660	627
Has no living children	29.8	281	313
Missing/DK	0.2	2	3
Education			
None	16.7	157	157
Primary	18.3	173	161
Basic (lower secondary)	27.9	263	269
Upper secondary	20.5	194	196
Vocational	7.1	67	59
College/University	9.3	88	99
Missing/DK	0.1	1	2
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.4	211	224
Second	21.1	199	191
Middle	17.7	167	178
Fourth	19.2	181	159
Richest	19.6	185	191
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	69.2	652	684
Darkhad	16.2	152	110
Khotogoid	11.4	107	118
Others	2.6	24	28
Missing/DK	0.7	7	3

Similarly, Table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15-49 years of age. The table shows information on the distribution of men according to region, area, age, marital status, fatherhood status, education, wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity of the household head.

By urban and rural areas, 79.3 percent of the all women live in rural areas with the remaining living in rural areas of the country.

70.3 percent of all men surveyed are married or in union, 27.7 percent are never married or been in union, and the remaining 2.0 percent are either divorced, separated or widowed. Males have lower level of education compared to females: 16.7 percent have no education, 18.3 percent have primary education, 27.9 percent with basic education, 20.5 percent have upper secondary education, 7.1 percent have vocational education, and 9.3 percent with college, university education.

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1129	1129
Sex			
Male	50.4	569	567
Female	49.6	560	562
Region			
Central	18.1	205	156
Touristic	22.0	248	184
Agricultural	11.7	132	180
Ider	12.8	144	183
Tes-Ekh	12.1	137	187
Murun	23.3	263	239
Area			
Urban	23.3	263	239
Rural	76.7	866	890
Age group			
0-5 months	8.9	100	106
6-11 months	11.0	124	105
12-23 months	17.3	195	208
24-35 months	21.7	245	249
36-47 months	20.9	235	237
48-59 months	20.3	229	224
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	93.0	1050	1044
Other primary caretaker	7.0	79	85
Mother's education^a			
None	11.6	131	141
Primary	9.1	103	121
Basic (lower secondary)	15.5	175	185
Upper secondary	26.1	294	287
Vocational	7.7	87	87
College/University	30.1	340	307
Missing/DK	0.0	-	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.6	210	233
Second	15.9	179	208
Middle	23.1	261	244
Fourth	20.2	228	208
Richest	22.2	250	236
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	66.5	751	804
Darkhad	18.9	213	141
Khotogoid	10.5	119	130
Others	3.7	42	49
Missing/DK	0.3	4	5

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

Background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area, age in months, respondent to the under 5 questionnaire, mother's/caretaker's education, household's wealth, and ethnicity of head of household.

From the total of 1129 children under 5 covered by the survey, male proportion is 50.4 percent and female proportion is 49.6 percent. By education of their mothers/ caretakers, 11.6 percent have no education, 9.1 percent have primary education, 15.5 percent have basic education, 26.1 percent with upper secondary education, 7.7 percent have vocational education, and 30.1 percent have college, university education.

Housing characteristics, asset ownership, and wealth quintiles

Tables HH.6, HH.7 and HH.8 provide further details on household level characteristics. HH.6 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

Among all households 2.7 percent of households in the urban areas and 47.4 percent of the total rural population do not have access to electricity.

In terms of regional disparities, the agricultural region (44.1%) and Ider region (45.7%) have the lowest percentage of households with electricity. Murun region has the highest percentage with electricity with 97.3 percent of households.

The overall percentage of the households whose dwelling had rudimentary floor³ was 43.5 percent, households with finished floor⁴ account for 16.3 percent and households with natural/ no flooring stand at 40.1 percent.

20.7 percent of households in urban areas and 46.2 percent of households in rural areas have natural /no flooring. The highest rate of the dwelling with natural/ no flooring was in Ider region at 62.9 percent, while it was lowest in Murun region at 20.7 percent.

As regards the material of the dwelling roof, 99.8 percent of the all households were living in the houses with finished roof⁵.

³ Material of rudimentary floor included wood and wood planks.

⁴ Material of finished floor included Parquet or polished wood, Concrete, vinyl/ asphalt strips, Ceramic tiles and Cement.

⁵ If ger, material of finished roof included roof double layered in winter time, if other house, material of finished roof included Metal/ Tin, Wood, Concrete/ Cement fibre, Ceramic tiles, Cement, Roofing shingles and Tar paper.

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Khusvgul, 2016

	Total	Area		Region					
		Urban	Rural	Central	Touristic	Agricultural	Ider	Tes-Ekh	Murun
Electricity									
Yes	63.3	97.3	52.6	47.9	66.9	44.1	45.7	53.4	97.3
No	36.7	2.7	47.4	52.1	33.1	55.9	54.3	46.6	2.7
Flooring									
Natural floor/No flooring	40.1	20.7	46.2	56.8	27.4	29.7	62.9	58.3	20.7
Rudimentary floor	43.5	48.8	41.8	30.2	68.4	56.6	22.5	23.2	48.8
Finished floor	16.3	30.3	11.9	12.8	4.2	13.7	14.6	18.0	30.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Roof									
Finished roofing	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Exterior walls									
Rudimentary walls	1.7	3.9	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.1	3.9
Finished walls	97.8	95.4	98.5	97.9	99.9	99.4	99.4	95.5	95.4
Other	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.7
Rooms used for sleeping									
1	88.7	74.7	93.1	94.2	93.4	92.8	92.3	92.2	74.7
2	10.1	20.8	6.7	5.6	6.5	7.2	7.7	7.1	20.8
3 or more	1.2	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	2626	629	1997	520	506	327	335	309	629
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.96	2.59	3.14	3.25	3.11	3.22	2.99	3.02	2.59

In the interviewed households, 97.8 percent live in houses with finished walls⁶, while 1.7 percent live in households with rudimentary walls⁷, wooden or timber walls.

88.7 percent of survey respondents had one-room used for sleeping, 10.1 percent had two, while only 1.2 percent had 3 or more rooms.

In Table HH.7, households and individual household members assets are distributed by urban and rural areas and regions. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

The higher use of electrical appliances by the households in urban areas in comparison with the households in rural areas is related to the access to electricity as shown in Table HH.6. Whereas the households in the rural areas use radio, solar energy panels and wind power turbines, animal cart and tractors in their everyday life and agricultural activities more than those in urban areas.

⁶ If ger, material of finished walls included walls double layered in winter time, if other house, material of finished walls included Cement, Stone with lime/ cement, Cement blocks, Covered adobe, Wood planks, shingles, logs, Decorative bricks and Construction bricks.

⁷ If ger, material of rudimentary walls included walls single layered in winter time, if other house, material of rudimentary walls included Stone with mud, Uncovered adobe, Plywood and Reused wood.

According to the survey, 2.0 percent of household own agricultural land, 1.7 percent in urban and 2.1 in rural areas. The highest number of households who own agricultural area account for those in Agricultural region and standing at 6.8 percent.

Of total respondents 65.2 percent have domestic and pet animals, of which 22.1 percent reside in urban areas and 78.8 percent reside in rural areas.

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Total	Area		Region					
		Urban	Rural	Central	Touristic	Agricultural	Ider	Tes-Ekh	Murun
Percentage of households that own a									
Radio	5.9	7.0	5.5	7.1	4.9	8.2	3.4	3.5	7.0
Television	85.5	94.9	82.5	78.9	85.7	85.3	81.6	81.5	94.9
Stationary phone	19.2	2.7	24.3	20.0	17.0	32.2	32.3	26.8	2.7
Refrigerator	44.9	79.0	34.2	27.1	35.6	39.4	34.1	38.5	79.0
Renewable energy generator	38.0	3.7	48.8	51.0	35.7	58.8	51.0	53.5	3.7
Computer	14.9	25.6	11.5	12.4	14.8	10.1	7.0	11.2	25.6
Internet connection	5.4	13.3	2.9	1.4	1.5	6.1	3.0	4.0	13.3
Washing machine	52.7	78.4	44.6	41.4	57.0	40.7	34.8	44.7	78.4
Vacuum cleaner	17.6	36.1	11.7	9.4	10.6	13.3	11.7	15.7	36.1
Library	11.8	18.4	9.7	10.5	6.8	13.0	9.2	10.0	18.4
Microwave	8.1	12.9	6.6	4.4	10.3	6.7	7.0	4.1	12.9
Iron	56.9	81.3	49.2	39.9	62.9	52.0	44.4	44.7	81.3
Motorcycle	45.0	12.0	55.3	59.0	54.4	52.2	54.8	54.7	12.0
Animal drawn cart	7.8	0.5	10.2	11.5	12.1	14.2	7.0	3.9	0.5
Car or truck	36.0	40.5	34.7	32.2	36.8	40.8	27.9	36.1	40.5
Tractor	4.0	0.7	5.0	2.1	3.0	18.8	1.6	2.1	0.7
Percentage of households that own									
Agricultural land	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.8	0.3	6.8	1.1	0.2	1.7
Farm animals/Livestock	65.2	22.1	78.8	77.2	76.1	75.7	86.8	80.1	22.1
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a									
Watch	28.2	40.6	24.4	24.7	26.4	28.1	21.4	19.7	40.6
Mobile phone	92.7	97.5	91.2	90.9	93.2	91.6	88.2	91.2	97.5
Bicycle	2.1	4.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.4	1.8	4.6
Video or photo camera	6.3	10.3	5.0	5.4	1.9	7.6	4.5	7.2	10.3
Bank account	43.0	39.3	44.1	45.2	43.1	53.8	34.3	44.5	39.3
Ownership of dwelling									
Owned by a household member	92.5	88.9	93.7	91.2	93.2	92.7	96.9	96.3	88.9
Not owned	7.5	11.1	6.3	8.8	6.8	7.3	3.1	3.7	11.1
Rented	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	2.0
Other	6.3	9.1	5.4	7.3	5.7	6.9	3.0	3.2	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	2626	629	1997	520	506	327	335	309	629

On ownership of dwelling, 88.9 percent of the households in urban areas and 93.7 percent in rural areas own their dwellings, whereas the rest of the households either rent or live in someone else's dwelling without paying rent.

In order to construct the wealth index, principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, access to water and sanitation, and other household characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. Each household is assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household⁸. The survey household population is then ranked from lowest to the highest according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles).

Table HH.8 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles. There was a significant difference in the distribution of households by wealth index quintiles between the urban and rural areas. It can be seen from the table that 1.3 percent of the household populations in urban areas were in the lowest wealth quintile, while this quintile was for 25.1 percent for the population living in the rural area. 41.9 percent of the households in urban area were in the richest quintile, and in rural area 14.0 percent.

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence and regions, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of households
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	19.6	18.1	20.1	21.7	20.5	100.0	8784
Area							
Urban	1.3	7.7	22.7	26.4	41.9	100.0	2047
Rural	25.1	21.3	19.3	20.3	14.0	100.0	6737
Region							
Central	30.1	25.3	13.4	20.3	10.9	100.0	1734
Tourism	14.6	16.3	24.4	30.3	14.4	100.0	1744
Agricultural	14.5	21.2	27.7	20.9	15.7	100.0	1073
Ider	35.5	22.5	14.8	11.4	15.7	100.0	1100
Tes-Ekh	34.1	21.9	16.5	12.6	15.0	100.0	1086
Murun	1.3	7.7	22.7	26.4	41.9	100.0	2047

By regions, 72.9 percent of the household populations in Ider, 72.5 percent in Tes-Ekh and 68.8 percent in Central regions are in the middle, second or poorest wealth index. However, 68.3 percent of the household populations in Murun are the fourth or richest wealth index quintile.

⁸ See the following sources for more details on how to construct the wealth index. Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". *Demography* 38(1): 115-132.

Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro
 Rutstein, S.O., 2008. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. DHS Working Papers No. 60. Calverton, Maryland: Macro International Inc.

Chapter IV

CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the reduction of infant and under-five mortality. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important, but difficult objective. Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if yes, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, they were asked to provide a detailed birth history of live births of children in chronological order starting with the firstborn. Women were asked whether births were single or multiple, the sex of the children, the date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children still alive, they were asked the current age of the child and, if not alive, the age at death. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life;
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates;
- Infant mortality (1q0): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday;
- Child mortality (4q1): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays;
- Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

Rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one, and post-neonatal mortality, which is the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	14	9	23	1	24
5-9	14	10	24	3	27
10-14	31	15	45	7	52

¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Figure CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates, Khuvsgul, 2016

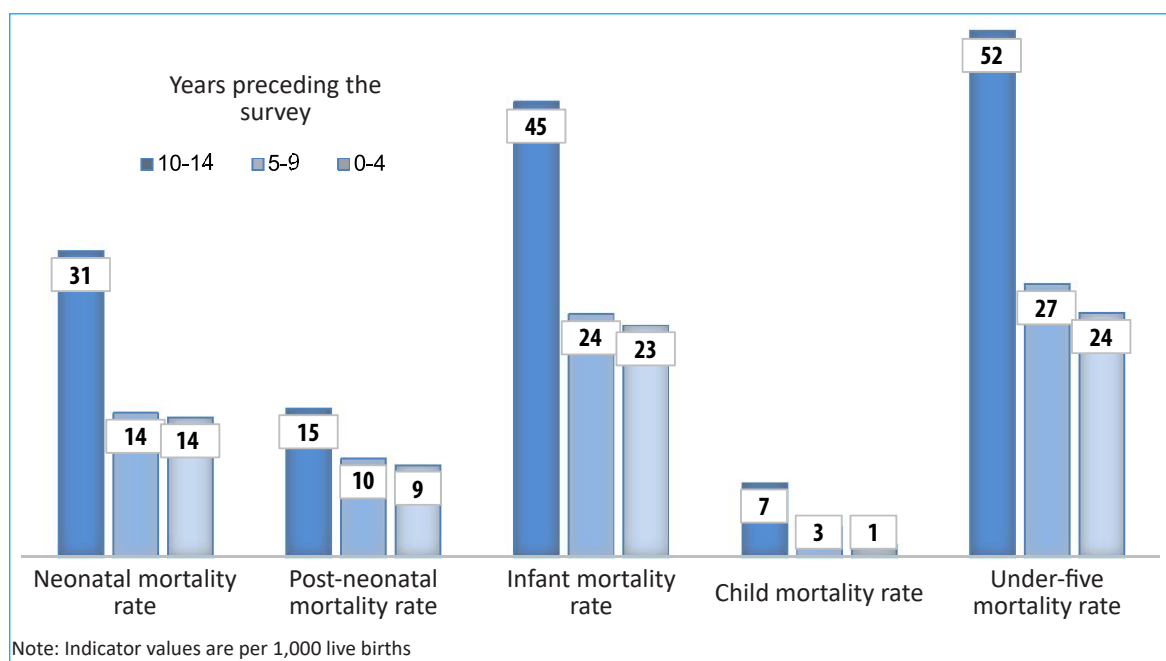


Table CM.1 and Figure CM.1 present neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. Neonatal mortality in the most recent 5-year period is estimated at 14 per 1,000 live births, while the post-neonatal mortality rate is estimated at 9 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey is 23 per 1,000 live births and under five mortality is 24 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period.

The table and figure also show a declining trend at the Khuvsgul province level, during the last 15 years, with under-five mortality at 52 per 1,000 during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey, 27 per 1,000 during the 5-9 year period preceding the survey and 24 per 1,000 live births during the most recent 5-year period, roughly referring to the years of 2012-2016. A similar pattern is observed in all other indicators.

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	14	9	23	1	24
Region					
Central	(*)	15	33	0	33
Tourism	(*)	2	2	0	2
Agriculture	(*)	(24)	(33)	(2)	35
Ider	(*)	(6)	11	0	11
Tes-Ekh	(*)	(0)	22	0	22
Murun	(26)	11	37	4	41
Area					
Urban	(26)	11	37	4	41
Rural	10	9	19	0	19
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(9)	28	0	28
Primary	(*)	(36)	(55)	0	55
Basic (lower secondary)	(*)	11	15	0	15
Upper secondary	(5)	8	13	1	14
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(0)	(*)	(0)
College, university	(26)	2	28	4	31
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(*)	3	16	0	16
Second	(*)	11	14	0	14
Middle	(*)	21	24	0	24
Fourth	(*)	11	21	4	25
Richest	(*)	0	39	2	41
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	16	10	26	1	27
Darkhad	(*)	3	4	1	6
Khotgoid	(*)	(4)	(30)	(0)	30
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(55)

¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

() Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted exposed persons.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 250 unweighted exposed persons.

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	14	9	23	1	24
Sex of child					
Male	9	4	13	0	13
Female	19	15	33	3	36
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(13)
20-34	10	10	20	2	21
35-49	(*)	(9)	42	0	42
Birth order					
1	(14)	1	15	3	18
2-3	4	11	15	1	15
4-6	(*)	18	60	0	60
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Previous birth interval^b					
< 2 years	(*)	(24)	46	0	46
2 years	(*)	(7)	8	0	8
3 years	(*)	(21)	(4)	(0)	33
4+ years	(15)	8	24	1	24

¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

^b Excludes first order births

() Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted exposed persons.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 250 unweighted exposed persons.

Tables CM.2 and CM.3 provide estimates of child mortality for the 5 year period preceding the survey by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. By region, infant and under-five mortality rates are the lowest in Tuirism region (2 per 1000 births and 2 per 1000 births, respectively), while this indicators are the highest in Murun (37 per and 41 per 1000 births, respectively), compared to other regions.

There are also differences in mortality in terms of educational levels, wealth, and ethnicity. Children born to mothers with higher educational level have less chance of dying before the fifth birthday compared to children born to mothers with little or no education. However, children born to poorest and second wealth quintile of households have less chance of dying before the fifth birthday compared to children born to richest wealth quintile of households. Under-five mortality rate is highest (30 per 1,000 live births) in households headed by Khotgoid (Table CM.2).

As seen in Table CM.3, probability of dying among females is approximately 2.8 times higher than males. Neonatal mortality rate is 19 per 1000 live births and infant mortality is 33 while under-5 mortality is 36 among girls while for the same indicators, the probability of dying are 9, 13 and

13, respectively among boys.

Table CM.3 also shows a relationship between the birth order of the child and the probability of dying before his/her first birthday. Children born in the 4-6th birth order have higher probability of dying before their first birthday compared to children who are first in the birth order. Similarly, children born to older women, 35-49 year olds, have less chances of surviving to their first birthday compared to those born to younger women, 20-34 year olds.

The child mortality, by area still remains high in urban area. Specifically, infant mortality is 37 per 1000 live births, and under-5 mortality is 41 per 1000 live births for the urban area which are approximately two times higher than those in rural area.

Figure CM.2: Under-5 mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey by area and regions, Khuvsgul, 2016

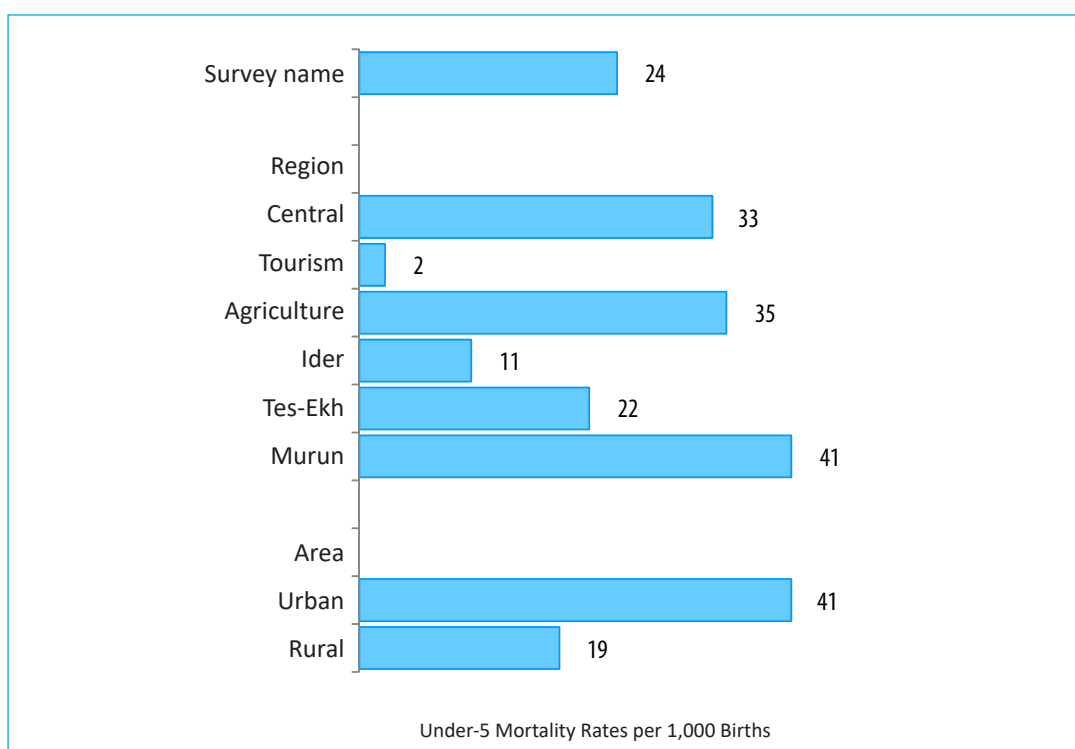
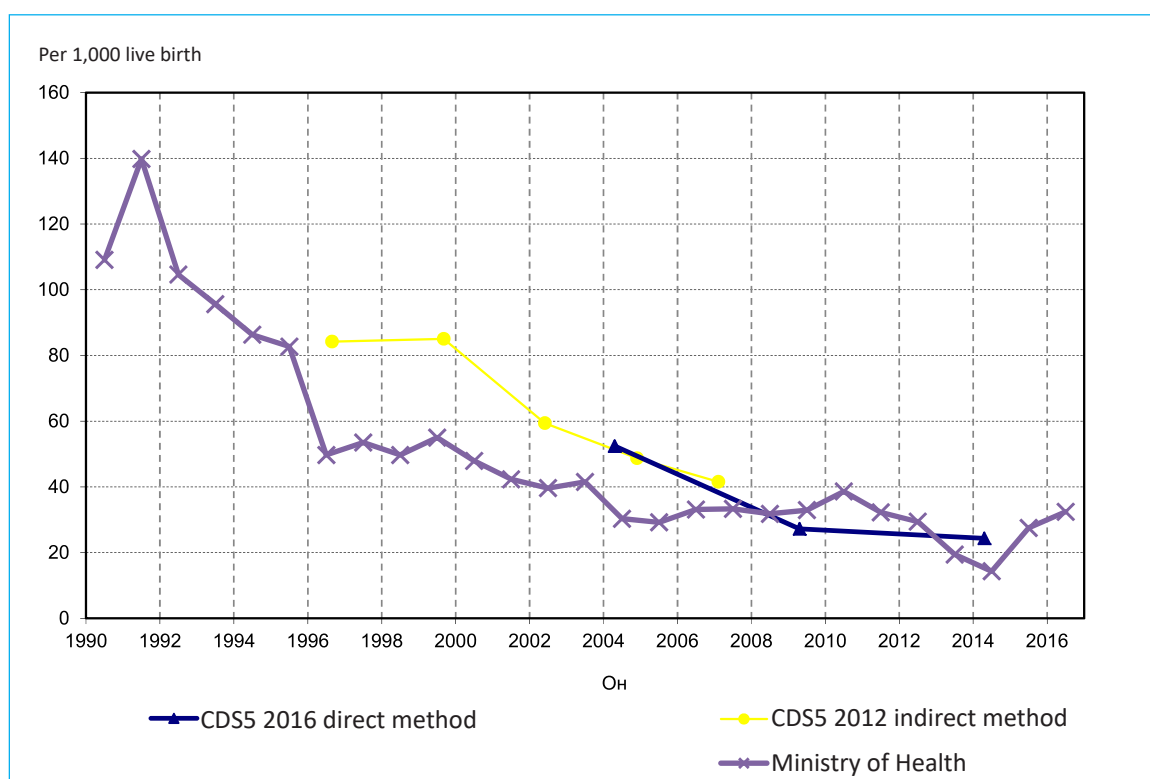


Figure CM.3 compares the findings of CDS 2016 on under-5 mortality rates with those from other data sources such as the Ministry of Health and the previous Child Development Surveys (2012). CDS 2016 findings are obtained from Table CM.1. The previous Child Development Surveys (2012) used indirect estimation method of the Brass and Coale method¹ in their estimation of infant and under 5 mortality rates. The CDS 2016 estimates indicate a decline in child mortality during the last 15 years in Khuvsgul, which corresponds to decline in the mortality trend depicted by the vital statistics (administrative) data of the Ministry of Health.

The administrative data reveal that under-five mortality was 29 per 1000 live births in 2005 which remained at 39 in 2010 and dropped to 32 in 2016.² In 2016 child mortality rate is increased by data of the Ministry of Health, which reason is measles disease. 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.3: Trend in under-5 mortality rates, Khuvsgul, 2016



¹ UN, 1983. Manual X: Indirect method and techniques for demographic estimation (UN's publication, commercial № E.83.XIII,2). UN, 1990a.Q-five, UN program for child mortality. New York, Demographic Division, UN 1990b. Estimation manual of child mortality. New York, UN.

² NSO, 2005, 2010, 2016.Statistical Yearbook.Mongolia.

Chapter V

NUTRITION

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (defined as less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days, months and years. Those who survive may have impaired immune function and 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 with low birth weight also risk a lower IQ and 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, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation.

In the industrialized world, cigarette 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 a higher risk of bearing low birth weight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is 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 are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

In Mongolia, majority of newborns are delivered in health facilities and measuring of birth weight is a common practice.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be 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 2500 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 birth¹.

In Khuvsgul province, 99.8 percent of all children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey were weighed at birth and 5.5 percent of infants weighed less than 2500 grams at birth (Table NU.1).

The percentage of children weighed at birth and the percentage of low birth weight do not vary by regions, rural and urban areas, mother's age at birth, birth interval and household wealth index quintiles (Table NU.1).

¹ 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

However, the percentage of low birth weight varies a bit by birth order. Thus, underweighted babies are prevalent among the first births standing at 7.5 percent compared to those who are the second and consequent order births. By region, Murun (7.3 percent) has the highest of low birth weight newborns. Low birth weight was the highest in middle wealth quintile households (7.5 percent).

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK		Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Total	1.4	8.1	71.7	18.7	0.1	100.0	5.5	99.8	397
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	24
20-34 years	0.5	7.1	72.8	19.4	0.2	100.0	4.8	99.9	307
35-49 years	6.1	4.9	70.4	18.6	0.0	100.0	5.7	99.4	65
Birth order									
1	0.8	13.2	66.3	19.1	0.6	100.0	7.5	99.7	93
2-3	2.1	5.8	72.5	19.6	0.0	100.0	4.8	100.0	226
4-5	0.0	7.9	76.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	5.1	99.5	76
6+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
Region									
Central	0.0	6.3	77.3	16.3	0.0	100.0	4.4	100.0	76
Tourism	0.0	7.5	71.0	21.5	0.0	100.0	4.8	100.0	91
Agriculture	9.6	6.4	58.5	25.5	0.0	100.0	7.3	100.0	43
Ider	0.0	2.2	87.7	9.0	1.1	100.0	2.8	100.0	52
Tes-Ekh	0.0	12.2	66.5	21.2	0.0	100.0	6.8	99.4	52
Murun	1.7	12.1	67.3	18.9	0.0	100.0	7.3	99.5	83
Area									
Urban	1.7	12.1	67.3	18.9	0.0	100.0	7.3	99.5	83
Rural	1.3	7.0	72.8	18.7	0.2	100.0	5.0	99.9	314
Mother's education									
None	(0.0)	(3.7)	(70.2)	(24.5)	(1.6)	100.0	(3.1)	(99.2)	37
Primary	(0.8)	(15.9)	(77.1)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.9)	(100.0)	40
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	3.5	73.7	22.8	0.0	100.0	3.0	100.0	55
Upper secondary	1.5	9.5	68.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	100.0	94
Vocational	(0.0)	(3.5)	(69.6)	(26.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.0)	(98.4)	26
College, university	2.6	8.6	72.4	16.3	0.0	100.0	6.2	100.0	146
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	10.8	66.6	21.9	0.7	100.0	6.2	99.6	86
Second	0.9	6.2	71.4	21.6	0.0	100.0	4.5	100.0	62
Middle	0.0	13.5	75.8	10.8	0.0	100.0	7.5	99.5	89
Fourth	5.7	1.6	73.0	19.7	0.0	100.0	4.1	100.0	63
Richest	1.4	6.0	71.7	20.9	0.0	100.0	4.6	100.0	97
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	2.1	6.8	72.4	18.5	0.2	100.0	5.2	99.8	266
Darkhad	0.0	9.0	70.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	5.4	100.0	75
Khotgoid	(0.0)	(12.8)	(68.2)	(19.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.1)	(99.2)	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

² MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

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

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

Nutritional Status

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

Under nutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development Goal target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. 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 the WHO growth standards². Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height - can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

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

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

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended³ by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.2 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the

² http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report

³ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: http://www.childinfo.org/mics5_planning.html

table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

There were no children whose full birth date (day, month and year) was not obtained (Table DQ.8 in included as Appendix D) and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.2. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured. 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 (height and weight measurements are outside of plausible range or to be excluded from the result when their weights and heights have not been measured) are shown in the data quality tables DQ.12; 13 and 14 in appendix D.

The tables show that due to implausible measurements and/or missing weight and/or height, 0.7 percent of children have been excluded from the weight-for age indicator (Table DQ.12); 0.9 percent from the height-for-age indicator (Table DQ.13); 1.3 percent for the weight-for-height indicator (Table DQ.14). Table DQ.15 shows final results of weight and height measurement in figures. In this survey there was some digit preference for the final digit 0 for the height/length measure in the report (Appendix D, Table DQ.15).

Of the total children under-5 in Khuvsgul province, 2 percent are underweight, including 0.8 percent who are severely underweight. Moreover, 19.0 percent of the children are stunted or too short for their age, including 7.6 percent who are severely stunted. 1.6 percent are wasted or too thin for their height (Table NU.2).

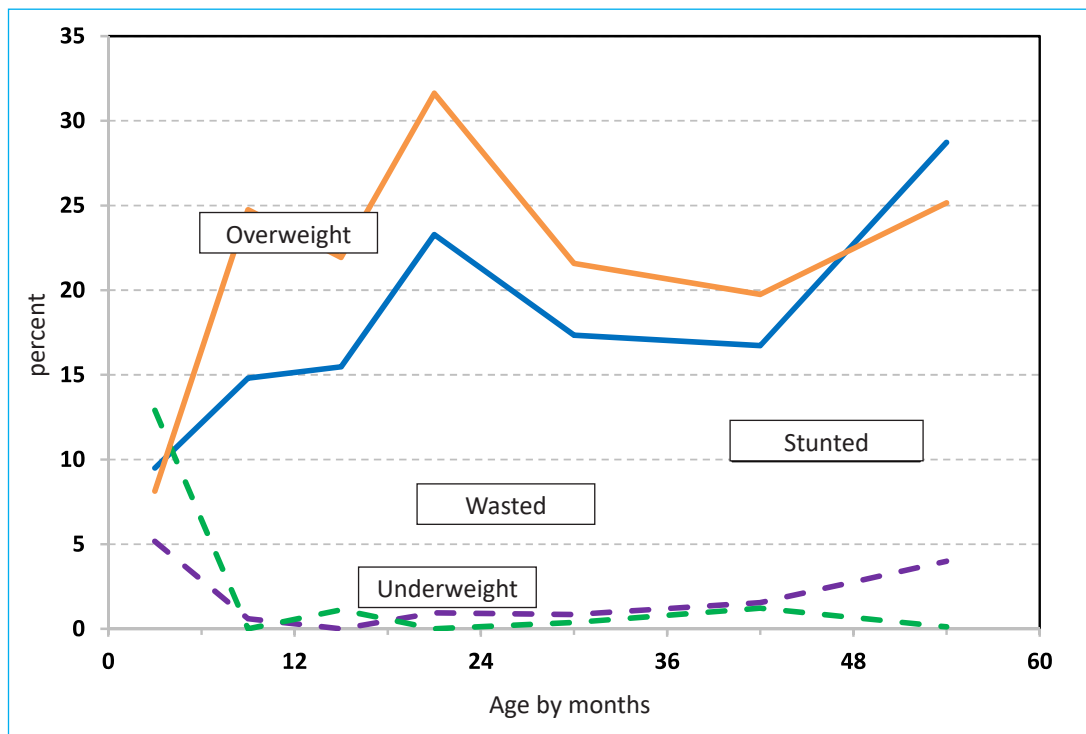
Children in urban area (25.5 percent) are more stunted than children in rural area (17.0 percent) by 8.5 percentage points. Among regions, children in Agricultural (7.7 percent) and Ider (7.9 percent) regions have the lowest rates of stunting.

Nutritional status of children under-5 differs by education of their mothers/caretakers. Those children whose mothers/caretakers have no education (22.9 percent) have higher risks of being underweight or stunted compared to the children of mothers/caretakers with educational background. However, it is quite interesting to observe that if exclude children, whose mothers/caretakers have no education or primary education, the percentage of stunted children increases as mother/caretakers education gets higher. For instance, the proportion of stunted children among children whose mothers/caretakers have primary education is 14.7 percent while it is 20.2 percent among children with college or university educated mothers/caretakers.

The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children age 18-23 months are stunted (23.3 percent) compared to children age 0-11 months (Figure NU.1). This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment.

Wasting and underweight prevalence are relatively low among the total children under-5 and there are no notable discrepancies observed in its distribution by background characteristics (Table NU.1).

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under age 5 who are underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight, Khuvsgul, 2016



The overweight prevalence is 21.9 percent, especially this figure around 24 months of children has more overweight.

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				Number of children under age 5
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent above				
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²	- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴	- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷						
Total	1.9	0.8	0.2	1121	19.0	7.6	-1.0	1119	1.6	0.6	22.1	1.1	1115
Sex													
Male	2.1	1.0	0.2	567	21.7	9.6	-1.1	566	1.8	0.3	26.8	1.2	564
Female	1.8	0.6	0.2	554	16.2	5.6	-0.9	553	1.4	1.0	17.2	1.0	551
Region													
Central	4.8	2.9	0.1	205	17.9	9.1	-1.0	205	3.3	0.0	14.4	0.9	203
Tourism	1.0	0.0	0.2	248	25.9	13.8	-1.2	248	2.6	1.7	34.7	1.2	248
Agriculture	3.2	2.4	0.1	132	7.7	5.1	-0.8	130	0.3	0.0	15.5	0.8	130
Ider	0.4	0.1	0.5	144	7.9	2.4	-0.6	144	0.0	0.0	17.2	1.1	142
Tes-Ekh	0.1	0.0	0.2	135	18.3	1.3	-0.9	134	0.8	0.0	11.3	0.9	134
Murun	1.9	0.0	0.3	258	25.5	7.9	-1.0	258	1.4	1.1	27.5	1.3	257
Area													
Urban	1.9	0.0	0.3	258	25.5	7.9	-1.0	258	1.4	1.1	27.5	1.3	257
Rural	2.0	1.1	0.2	863	17.0	7.5	-1.0	861	1.7	0.5	20.4	1.0	858
Age													
0-5 months	5.2	3.1	0.0	100	9.5	4.6	-0.1	100	12.9	7.0	8.1	0.1	100
6-11 months	0.6	0.3	0.6	121	14.8	1.3	-0.3	121	0.0	0.0	24.8	1.1	121
12-17 months	0.0	0.0	0.4	83	15.5	6.1	-0.8	83	1.1	0.0	21.9	1.0	82
18-23 months	1.0	0.0	0.3	107	23.3	14.3	-1.3	106	0.0	0.0	31.6	1.3	106
24-35 months	0.8	0.0	0.4	245	17.3	6.2	-1.0	243	0.4	0.0	21.6	1.3	240
36-47 months	1.6	1.2	0.1	235	16.7	8.8	-1.1	235	1.2	0.0	19.8	1.1	235
48-59 months	4.0	1.3	-0.1	229	28.7	10.0	-1.4	229	0.1	0.0	25.2	1.2	229
Mother's education*													
None	6.2	2.2	0.2	131	22.9	13.7	-1.2	131	0.2	0.0	21.4	1.2	129
Primary	0.7	0.4	0.1	103	14.7	5.1	-1.1	103	1.9	0.0	16.7	1.0	103
Basic (lower secondary)	1.2	0.8	0.1	172	17.8	2.9	-1.1	171	0.8	0.0	20.9	1.0	171
Upper secondary	1.6	0.5	0.3	293	17.4	7.6	-0.9	293	1.2	1.2	24.2	1.1	293
Vocational	3.4	0.0	0.1	84	20.6	7.8	-1.1	84	1.7	0.8	26.4	1.1	84
College, university	1.0	0.9	0.3	338	20.2	8.4	-0.8	336	2.8	0.9	21.6	1.0	335
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.9	0.1	0.2	210	17.9	6.0	-1.0	208	1.7	0.0	20.6	1.1	208
Second	1.3	0.0	0.1	179	13.0	5.7	-1.1	179	0.2	0.0	23.3	1.1	179
Middle	2.0	0.7	0.2	254	18.3	6.9	-1.0	254	2.1	1.5	19.6	1.0	252
Fourth	4.2	2.7	0.1	228	30.1	12.4	-1.2	228	2.5	0.2	25.9	1.2	226
Richest	1.2	0.4	0.3	250	14.7	6.6	-0.6	250	1.2	1.1	21.3	1.0	249
Ethnicity of household head**													
Khalkh	2.0	0.6	0.3	745	15.7	6.0	-0.9	743	1.2	0.4	19.6	1.1	740
Darkhad	0.9	0.0	0.2	212	26.9	14.3	-1.2	213	3.9	1.7	36.1	1.2	212
Khotgoid	2.4	2.4	0.0	118	27.9	6.4	-1.2	117	0.7	0.0	13.5	0.9	117
Other	(5.3)	(4.0)	(0.1)	(42.0)	(14.2)	(6.1)	(-1.1)	(42.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(1.1)	42

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)² MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)³ MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)⁷ MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

* One unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" are not shown respectively.

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

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

Breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water are not readily available. Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft food from the age of 6 months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁴

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁵ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft food.⁶ A summary of key guiding principles^{7,8} for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table below along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

The guiding principles for which proximate measures and indicators exist are:

1. continued breastfeeding;
2. appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and
3. appropriate nutrient content of food.

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Dietary diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For dietary diversity, seven food groups were created for which a child consuming at least four of these is considered to have a better quality diet. In most populations, consumption of at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).⁹

These three dimensions of child feeding are combined into an assessment of the children who received appropriate feeding, using the indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". To have a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, a child must have received:

1. the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
2. food items from at least 4 food groups; and
3. breast milk or at least 2 milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

⁴ Bhuta, Z. et al. 2013. Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost? The Lancet June 6, 2013.

⁵ WHO. 2003. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February, 2003.

⁶ WHO. 2003. Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.

⁷ PAHO. 2003. Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.

⁸ WHO. 2005. Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age.

⁹ WHO. 2008. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions.

Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Proximate measures	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Breastfed in the last 24 hours	NU.4
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals.	Breastfed children Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours	NU.6
	Non-breastfed children Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours	
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups ¹⁰ eaten in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	NU.9
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

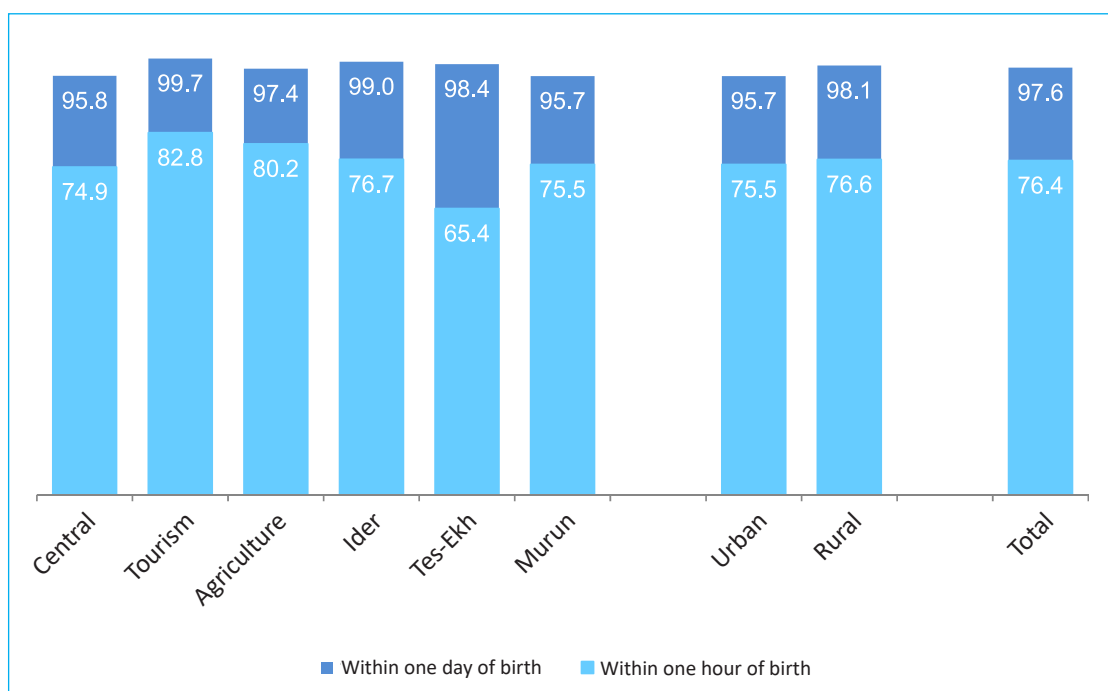
Table NU.3 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.¹¹ Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 76.4 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 97.6 percent started breastfeeding within one day of birth.

Table NU.3 shows that the percentages of children that are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth and within one day of birth does not differ by location. However, the percentage of children that are breastfed for the first time within one hour is the lowest in Tes-Ekh at 65.4 percent compared to other regions where the figure ranges from 74.9 to 82.8 percent. In all regions, more than 95 percent of children initiated breastfeeding within one day of birth.

¹⁰ Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh food (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

¹¹ Prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).

Figure NU.2: Initiation of breastfeeding, Khuvsgul, 2016



The rate of early initiation of breastfeeding increases as from a lower to a higher wealth quintile. The percentage of children that are breastfed for the first time within one hour is 73.7 percent among households with Khalkh heads (Table NU.3).

The percentages of children age 0-23 months that are breastfed for the first time within one day of birth does not differ by household wealth quintile.

Table NU.3 shows that the percentage of children who received pre-lacteal feed is 12.8 percent.

Furthermore, Table NU.3 shows that the practice of feeding the children age 0-23 months with pre-lacteal food is considerably low in Tourism region and among households in the third quintile.

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Total	99.2	76.4	97.6	12.8	397
Region					
Central	98.5	74.9	95.8	25.2	76
Tourism	100.0	82.8	99.7	2.6	91
Agriculture	98.8	80.2	97.4	13.3	43
Ider	99.5	76.7	99.0	10.4	52
Tes-Ekh	98.4	65.4	98.4	10.5	52
Murun	99.4	75.5	95.7	15.4	83
Area					
Urban	99.4	75.5	95.7	15.4	83
Rural	99.1	76.6	98.1	12.1	314
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	99.8	79.1	99.8	11.5	218
12-23 months	98.5	73.2	95.0	14.4	179
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	99.2	76.5	97.6	12.8	397
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Place of delivery					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	99.2	76.4	97.7	12.8	396
Public	99.2	76.9	97.7	12.6	393
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education					
None	(96.9)	(67.1)	(96.1)	(6.9)	37
Primary	(100.0)	(73.0)	(99.2)	(12.7)	40
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	80.4	96.3	11.0	55
Upper secondary	98.3	74.2	98.0	15.7	94
Vocational	(100.0)	(60.7)	(100.0)	(10.1)	26
College, university	99.7	82.4	97.4	13.6	146
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	100.0	69.0	97.3	13.8	86
Second	98.2	66.6	97.1	12.4	62
Middle	99.1	80.3	99.1	9.1	89
Fourth	98.1	82.0	97.6	14.7	63
Richest	100.0	82.1	96.8	14.3	97
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	98.8	73.7	96.5	15.8	266
Darkhad	100.0	83.6	99.6	0.0	75
Khotgoid	(100.0)	(76.2)	(100.0)	(14.2)	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

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

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

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is presented for both exclusively breastfed and predominantly breastfed; referring to infants age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by the former only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and the latter allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

67.4 percent of children age less than six months are exclusively breastfed. In addition, by age of 12-15 months, 81.7 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 60.0 percent are still breastfed.

Please note that the results of breastfeeding indicators should be interpreted with caution as the number of children age 0-5 months, 12-15 months and 20-23 months (denominator of indicators) are small.

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	67.4	72.4	100	81.7	52	60.0	71
Sex							
Male	63.4	69.3	48	(80.0)	21	(43.0)	36
Female	71.1	75.3	53	(82.8)	32	(77.7)	35

¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

³ MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

⁴ MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

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

Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. For instance, among children under age 3, the median duration is 24.3 months for any breastfeeding. The median duration for exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 3 is 4.3 months, and median duration for children predominantly breastfed is 4.4 months.

The median duration for exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 3, covered by the survey, slightly differ by gender and region. For instance, the median duration for exclusive breastfeeding for girls (4.1 months) is less than for boys (4.5 months). Children in Tes-Ekh exclusively breastfed for only 0.5 months and have the lowest duration for exclusive breastfeeding compared to other regions.

The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is higher in rural area (3.8 months in urban area and 4.7 months in rural area), but median duration of any breastfeeding is higher in urban areas (26.8 months in urban area and 23.1 months in rural area).

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breast-feeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	24.3	4.3	4.4	664
Sex				
Male	21.1	4.5	4.8	318
Female	24.3	4.1	4.1	346
Region				
Central	20.3	5.0	5.0	119
Tourism	17.3	4.9	5.6	150
Agriculture	14.1	5.0	5.0	69
Ider	24.8	4.4	4.4	99
Tes-Ekh	26.2	0.5	3.8	87
Murun	26.8	3.8	3.8	140
Area				
Urban	26.8	3.8	3.8	140
Rural	23.1	4.7	4.9	524
Mother's education				
None	26.6	6.1	6.1	74
Primary	15.7	4.0	4.0	74
Basic (lower secondary)	22.7	3.3	3.4	95
Upper secondary	22.1	4.1	4.3	169
Vocational	19.3	2.8	5.0	44
College, university	25.3	4.0	4.3	209
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	25.2	5.4	5.4	139
Second	25.0	4.5	4.6	102
Middle	27.1	3.7	3.9	159
Fourth	22.5	3.9	4.7	114
Richest	24.8	4.4	4.4	151
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	25.2	4.4	4.4	430
Darkhad	15.9	5.3	9.2	133
Khotgoid	20.3	1.7	3.9	75
Other	(19.5)	(2.8)	(2.8)	24
Mean	23.0	4.3	5.2	664

¹ MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding

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

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

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

As for the findings for adequate feeding among young children age 6-23, 67.4 percent of children age 6-23 months are currently breastfeeding and received solid or semi-solid food. Of the total children age 0-23 months, 67.4 percent are appropriately breastfed.

The percentage of children under age 2 who are appropriately breastfed differs by gender, urban and rural areas, where appropriately breastfed girls (71.3 percent) is higher than boys (63.3 percent) and that among rural children (65.7 percent) is lower than urban children (74.1 percent).

The percentage of children under age 2 who are appropriately breastfed differs slightly by regions. Therefore, appropriately breastfed are lower in Tourism region (53.9 percent) and Agricultural region (58.1 percent) have lower rates of appropriately fed children under 2 compared to other regions.

By household wealth quintile, this figure is slightly lower among children who live in fourth wealth quintile households at 55.1 percent compared to children living in other wealth quintile of households. Children living in poorer households have the highest rate of being appropriately fed (85.1 per cent) when compared to those in other wealth quintiles.

This figure is the highest among children living in households with Khalkh and stand at 74.9 percent and the lowest among children of households with by Darkhad headed households at 43.2 percent.

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft food	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	67.4	100	67.4	319	67.4	419
Sex						
Male	63.4	48	63.3	157	63.4	205
Female	71.1	53	71.4	162	71.3	214
Region						
Central	(*)	26	(70.3)	53	71.2	79
Tourism	(*)	15	49.4	87	53.9	102
Agriculture	(*)	11	57.5	34	58.1	45
Ider	(*)	18	(89.0)	36	80.8	54
Tes-Ekh	(*)	13	82.9	41	71.4	54
Murun	(*)	17	72.3	68	74.1	84
Area						
Urban	(*)	17	72.3	68	74.1	84
Rural	64.7	84	66.1	251	65.7	335
Mother's education						
None	(*)	11	(78.0)	27	(79.3)	38
Primary	(*)	10	(55.1)	39	(61.4)	49
Basic (lower secondary)	(*)	10	67.0	48	66.1	58
Upper secondary	(69.9)	24	70.1	75	70.1	99
Vocational	(*)	10	(*)	23	(46.1)	33
College, university	(62.9)	36	72.2	106	69.9	142
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(57.6)	27	61.7	71	60.5	98
Second	(*)	12	89.1	47	85.1	58
Middle	(*)	21	64.7	82	66.5	104
Fourth	(*)	18	(56.1)	44	55.1	62
Richest	(*)	23	68.9	75	72.5	97
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	69.9	71	76.7	198	74.9	269
Darkhad	(*)	15	(38.2)	74	43.2	88
Khotgoid	(*)	9	(73.1)	37	69.7	45
Other	(*)	6	(*)	11	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

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

Of the total children age 6-8 months covered by the survey, 74.4 percent received solid or semi-solid food (MICS Indicator 2.12). Among currently breastfeeding infants, this percentage is 75.6 percent. Please note that the results on complementary feeding indicators should not be interpreted with caution as the number of children age 6-8 months (denominator of indicators) is small.

Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	75.6	61	(*)	9	74.4	70
Sex						
Male	(65.2)	40	(*)	1	(65.8)	40
Female	(95.0)	22	(*)	8	(86.1)	30

¹ MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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

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

Table NU.8 presents the proportion of children age 6-23 months, who received solid or semi-solid food the minimum appropriate number of times or more during the day preceding the survey according to breastfeeding status.

Minimum dietary diversity refers to feeding the child from at least four food groups within the 24 hours prior to the survey. The calculation of minimum dietary diversity is different for breastfed and non-breastfed children. For instance, a breastfed child should be fed with complementary food adequate number of times a day, while a non-breastfed child in addition should receive milk products at least twice a day. This is considered as minimum acceptable diet.

Overall in Khuvsgul province, only one in every 3 children age 6-23 months (26.1 percent) were receiving minimum acceptable diet (solid, semi-solid or soft food the minimum number of times a day), which shows there is a common practice of inadequate feeding. It is higher among older children (31.1 percent) and Agriculture (54.3 percent) and Tesh-Ekh regions (46.5 percent).

The percentage of children age 6-23 months received minimum meal frequency does not differ by location (31.1 percent in urban and 24.8 percent in rural), but differ by gender (24.5 percent for boys, 27.7 percent for girls).

The percentage of children age 6-23 months receiving minimum dietary diversity is 39.0 percent throughout the Khuvsgul province. However, the percentage of children received minimum meal frequency is higher (86.4 percent) compared to other indicators. Table NU.8 shows that there are no notable differences in the proportion of children age 6-23 months receiving minimum acceptable diet by gender, areas and household's wealth index quintiles.

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft food the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,c}	Minimum dietary diversity ^a		Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,c}	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,a}		Minimum meal frequency ^{5,b}	Minimum acceptable diet ^{6,c}		
Total	28.6	84.5	25.5	240	50.0	92.1	27.9	69.2	79	33.9	86.4	26.1	319
Sex													
Male	27.3	81.5	24.3	114	(53.1)	(86.0)	(24.9)	(65.8)	43	34.4	82.7	24.5	157
Female	29.7	87.2	26.6	126	(46.3)	(99.6)	(31.7)	(73.2)	35	33.4	89.9	27.7	162
Age													
6-8 months	12.2	68.5	6.7	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	14.0	72.6	9.1	70
9-11 months	(26.3)	(88.7)	(26.3)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(30.4)	(89.6)	(30.4)	54
12-17 months	30.6	92.8	27.5	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	40.0	94.3	31.1	84
18-23 months	44.2	88.1	41.2	63	(42.8)	(86.9)	(17.8)	(62.6)	48	43.6	87.6	31.1	111
Region													
Central	(17.1)	(91.9)	(14.3)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(26.5)	(90.1)	(23.0)	53
Tourism	(13.5)	(71.5)	(11.7)	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	21.9	77.5	9.4	87
Agriculture	(54.6)	(94.7)	(52.0)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	59.4	97.0	54.3	34
Ider	(19.0)	(86.5)	(13.2)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(17.1)	(87.4)	(11.9)	36
Tes-Ekh	(49.8)	(96.8)	(49.8)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	49.8	95.1	46.5	41
Murun	35.5	80.6	30.6	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	41.4	83.7	31.1	68
Area													
Urban	35.5	80.6	30.6	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	41.4	83.7	31.1	68
Rural	26.4	85.7	23.9	183	46.5	90.8	27.1	70.4	68	31.8	87.1	24.8	251
Mother's education													
None	(20.6)	(84.5)	(19.0)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(30.3)	(87.3)	(15.5)	27
Primary	(26.8)	(74.0)	(17.2)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(32.9)	(75.7)	(19.0)	39
Basic (lower secondary)	(30.4)	(80.3)	(23.1)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	30.9	80.6	24.2	48
Upper secondary	34.4	89.6	34.4	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	39.5	91.9	34.6	75
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
College, university	28.8	89.7	27.1	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	34.3	91.2	26.9	106

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,c}		Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,c}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,a}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,b}		Minimum acceptable diet ^c
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	18.2	81.5	18.2	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	26.5	83.4	24.5	71
Second	21.2	97.4	20.3	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	23.0	97.3	22.2	47
Middle	27.4	88.4	26.5	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	29.8	87.3	20.9	82
Fourth	(35.4)	(72.6)	(35.4)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(44.2)	(78.8)	(31.6)	44
Richest	40.8	80.9	29.2	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	46.1	85.8	32.6	75
Ethnicity of household head													
Khalkh	32.2	88.5	28.6	160	(60.0)	(93.7)	(44.1)	(79.0)	37	37.4	89.5	31.5	198
Darkhad	(9.1)	(62.7)	(6.6)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(19.6)	(74.0)	(4.4)	74
Khotgoid	(41.2)	(99.1)	(41.2)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(48.0)	(97.2)	(44.3)	37
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	11

¹ MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)

² MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)

³ MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

^a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving food from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh food (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

^b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft food 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft food, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^c The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

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

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

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Bottle-feeding among children age 0-23 months is still prevalent. Every 1 in 5 children (19.5 percent) under 2 years old were fed from a bottle with nipple during the day preceding the survey. As shown in Table NU.9, practice of drinking liquids from a bottle with nipple among children age 0-5 months (25.1 percent) is high compared to that among children of other ages.

The practice of bottle-feeding among children age 0-23 months does not considerably differ by gender and area. However, children in richest households are likely to practice more bottle feed and (25.0 percent) compared to children from other households (Table NU.9).

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	19.5	419
Sex		
Male	20.9	205
Female	18.3	214
Age		
0-5 months	25.1	100
6-11 months	23.1	124
12-23 months	14.4	195
Region		
Central	20.3	79
Tourism	18.4	102
Agriculture	30.9	45
Ider	10.0	54
Tes-Ekh	23.6	54
Murun	17.7	84
Area		
Urban	17.7	84
Rural	20.0	335
Mother's education		
None	(12.3)	38
Primary	(15.6)	49
Basic (lower secondary)	18.0	58
Upper secondary	14.1	99
Vocational	(32.6)	33
College, university	24.2	142
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	21.3	98
Second	7.2	58
Middle	19.9	104
Fourth	19.2	62
Richest	25.0	97
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	17.8	269
Darkhad	18.8	88
Khotgoid	28.0	45
Other	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding

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

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

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 indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (>15 parts per million).

About 80 percent of Mongolia's territory is located in a region with the iodine scarcity. In 1992-1995, an IDD Salt Iodization Research was launched with the assistance of UNICEF primarily to determine the level of national IDD distribution. According to the research¹², 29 percent of children age 7-23 years were suffering from goiter in Mongolia. The findings also indicated, IDD distribution has been alarmingly high in some regions of the country. Accordingly, the Government of Mongolia developed and implemented the first National Programme on "Combating IDD", starting from 1996 to 2001. Since then, the Government approved and implemented the second and the third stages of this program during 2002-2006 and 2007-2010.

Under the framework of the National program, the Government of Mongolia implemented various activities such as improving the legal environment for the iodized salt production and support of its consumption; raising public awareness about 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 legalized the mandatory use of iodized salt. Starting with the launching of "Combating IDD program" in 1996, iodized salt has been introduced into food consumption of the population. Since then, the household consumption of this product has been increasing consistently.

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 (KI) in salt was used. In about 95 percent of households, salt used or cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodide.

Table NU.10 shows that in a very small proportion of households (0.5 percent), there was no salt available. In 36.4 percent of households, covered by the survey, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million or more of iodine, which is considered to be at the appropriate level content of iodized salt. The consumption of iodized salt differs significantly by areas. 47.7 percent in urban areas use adequately iodized salt for cooking while this figure is 32.9 percent in rural areas. The usage of adequately iodized salt was the lowest in Ider region (18.1 percent), followed by Central region (27.0 percent) and Tes-Ekh region (28.1 percent).

¹² Public Health Institute and UNICEF, 1996. Salt Iodization Research 1995, Final Report. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result				
				Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM ¹		
Total	97.6	2626	0.5	51.9	11.3	36.4	100.0	2574
Region								
Central	100.0	520	0.0	64.8	8.2	27.0	100.0	520
Tourism	99.6	506	0.4	40.8	19.1	39.7	100.0	506
Agriculture	98.4	327	0.4	30.5	17.9	51.3	100.0	323
Ider	99.9	335	0.0	80.1	1.8	18.1	100.0	335
Tes-Ekh	91.2	309	1.1	68.4	2.4	28.1	100.0	285
Murun	95.3	629	1.0	38.1	13.2	47.7	100.0	606
Area								
Urban	95.3	629	1.0	38.1	13.2	47.7	100.0	606
Rural	98.3	1997	0.3	56.1	10.7	32.9	100.0	1968
Education of household head*								
None	98.5	422	0.3	66.2	5.1	28.4	100.0	417
Primary	98.1	638	0.5	58.5	8.4	32.6	100.0	630
Basic (lower secondary)	97.5	620	0.2	52.6	12.7	34.4	100.0	606
Upper secondary	96.6	427	0.6	37.7	13.6	48.1	100.0	414
Vocational	96.0	191	1.4	51.0	12.3	35.3	100.0	186
College, university	97.5	326	0.5	37.7	18.5	43.3	100.0	320
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	97.2	526	0.7	69.2	5.3	24.7	100.0	514
Second	99.1	493	0.1	58.3	7.4	34.3	100.0	489
Middle	96.7	515	0.9	46.5	11.0	41.6	100.0	502
Fourth	98.1	577	0.6	49.2	17.0	33.2	100.0	569
Richest	96.7	516	0.0	36.3	14.9	48.8	100.0	499
Ethnicity of household head**								
Khalkh	97.3	1809	0.3	54.5	10.6	34.5	100.0	1767
Darkhad	99.6	455	0.3	43.6	18.9	37.2	100.0	454
Khotgoid	95.2	263	1.7	56.3	4.2	37.8	100.0	255
Other	98.8	81	0.6	20.5	6.3	72.6	100.0	81

¹ MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

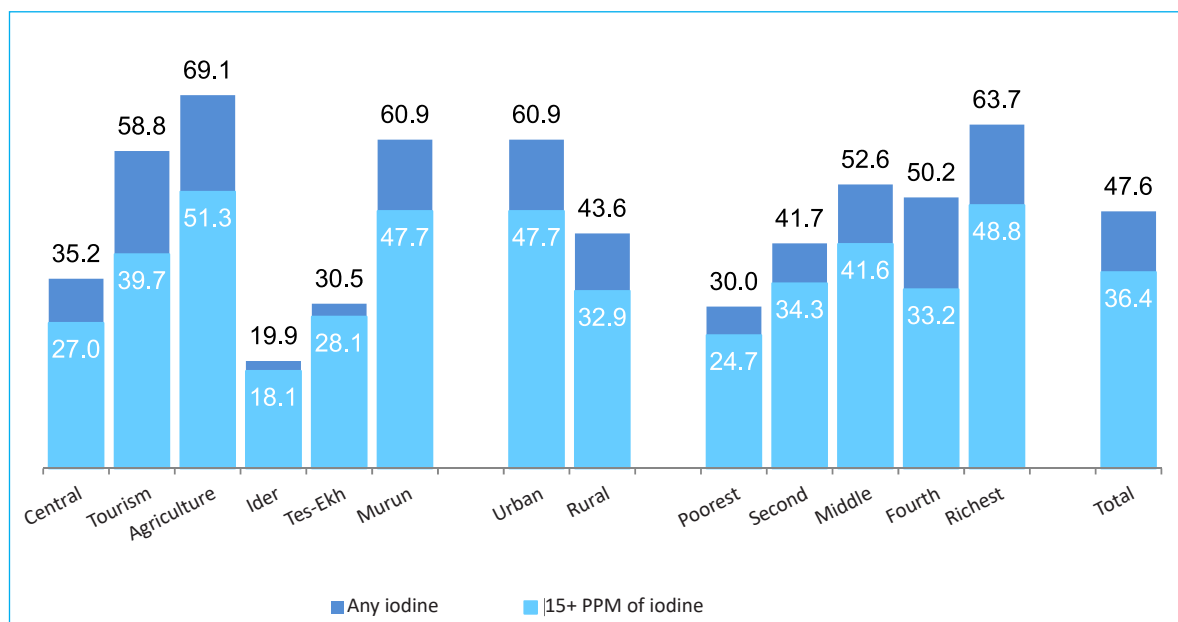
* Four unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" are not shown respectively.

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

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, second and fourth quintiles were found to be using adequately iodized salt at 24.7-34.3 percent, while this figure is 41.6-48.8 percent for the households in middle and richest quintiles (Table NU.10).

Figure NU.4 shows that in 47.6 percent of households, covered by the survey, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million or more of iodine, which is considered to be at the appropriate level content of iodized salt.

Figure NU.4: Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Khuvsgul, 2016



Vitamin A Supplementation and fortified food consumption

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. It is commonly available in food such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables. These food can be the direct source of vitamin A for human body. In developing countries, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in these countries with the highest burden of under-five deaths.

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the Nutrition goal (e) of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also approved 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 age of 6-59 months.

Based on UNICEF/ WHO guidelines, the Ministry of Health of Mongolia recommends that children age 6-11 months should be given one high dose Vitamin A capsule and children age 12-59 months should be given a vitamin A capsule every 6 months. The country organizes the programs for supplying high dosage of Vitamin A to young children every May and October each year along with immunization activities.

In the six months preceding the CDS Khuvsgul, 80.4 percent of children age 6-23 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement and the survey findings show urban children receive more than children who live in rural areas by 7.6 percentage points (Table NU.12).

Within the 6 months preceding the survey, 75.8 percent of children age 6-11 months, and 83.4 percent of children age 12-23 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplements. There can be slight variances observed in the consumption of Vitamin A supplements by children's household wealth quintiles. Children, who live in the richest (73.3 percent) wealth quintiles consume from 8 to 14 percentage points lower than those who live in other quintiles.

The additional indicator in this survey is the consumption of food enriched with vitamin A for children age 6-23 months. Table NU.12 presents the consumption of food rich in the vitamin A for children age 6-23 months. The concept of food "rich with vitamin A" refers to meat, poultry, pork, fowl, guts, fish and eggs, as well as green, yellow and orange color vegetables and fruit such as carrots, pumpkins, yams, broccoli, spinach, watermelons, mangos etc.

In Khuvsgul province, 86.6 percent of children age 6-23 months had food rich with vitamin A during the last 24 hours. This indicator does not significantly differ by gender and area. By age groups, 74.5 percent of children age 6-11 months received food with vitamin A during the last 24 hours, while it is 94.4 percent among the children age 12-23 months.

Iron deficient anemia is common among infants, so consuming food rich with iron is vital to prevent and treat anemia. The data related to consumption of food enriched with iron were collected through Dietary intake module of Child questionnaire in this survey.

For children age 6-23 months, the consumption of food rich with iron was estimated based on having meat, pork, fowl, guts, fish and eggs during the last 24 hours. It can be seen that 82.8 percent of children age 6-23 months received food rich with iron during the last 24 hours. The consumption pattern of children's food rich with iron is quite similar to that of food rich with vitamin A, by background characteristics.

Furthermore, Table NU.12 presents the percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households where iodized salt is used. This indicator has the same pattern by background characteristics as shown in Table NU.10.

Table NU.12: Micronutrient intake among children

Percent distribution of children age 6-23 months who consumed foods rich in vitamin A and iron in past 24 hours, percent distribution of children age 6-23 months who received high dose vitamin A in past 6 months and percent distribution of children age 6-59 months who living in households with iodized (>15 ppm) salt, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Children age 6-23 months			Children age 6-23 months living with the mother			Children age 6-23 months		Children age 6-59 months	
	Percentage of children who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ^a	Percentage of children who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ^b	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ^a	Percentage of children who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ^b	Number of children age 6-23 months living with the mother	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months ¹	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who living in households with iodized salt ^c	Number of children age 6-59 months
Total	86.6	82.8	319	85.8	82.5	295	80.4	319	41.4	1013
Sex										
Male	85.2	80.9	157	84.0	79.3	143	76.7	157	38.6	516
Female	88.1	84.7	162	87.5	85.6	152	84.1	162	44.4	497
Region										
Central	(84.4)	(78.7)	53	(83.2)	(77.1)	49	(75.1)	53	29.8	178
Tourism	73.8	69.6	87	72.7	68.2	82	82.2	87	46.8	233
Agriculture	100.0	100.0	34	(100.0)	(100.0)	25	92.5	34	56.5	118
Ider	(91.4)	(90.3)	36	(91.4)	(90.3)	36	(46.3)	36	21.4	126
Tes-Ekh	99.6	99.6	41	100.0	100.0	39	93.5	41	38.6	115
Murun	87.7	80.3	68	87.1	83.2	64	86.4	68	49.2	243
Area										
Urban	87.7	80.3	68	87.1	83.2	64	86.4	68	49.2	243
Rural	86.4	83.5	251	85.5	82.4	231	78.8	251	39.0	770
Age										
6-11 months	74.5	69.2	124	73.2	69.8	118	75.8	124	45.9	121
12-23 months	94.4	91.5	195	94.3	91.1	176	83.4	195	41.4	192
24-35 months	na	na	0	na	na	0	na	0	37.9	241
36-47 months	na	na	0	na	na	0	na	0	40.5	232
48-59 months	na	na	0	na	na	0	na	0	43.8	227
Mother's education*										
None	(96.1)	(94.6)	27	(95.5)	(93.8)	24	(78.4)	27	29.0	119

	Children age 6-23 months			Children age 6-23 months living with the mother			Children age 6-23 months		Children age 6-59 months	
	Percentage of children who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ^a	Percentage of children who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ^b	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ^a	Percentage of children who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ^b	Number of children age 6-23 months living with the mother	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months ^c	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who living in households with iodized salt ^c	Number of children age 6-59 months
Primary	(92.0)	(92.0)	39	(92.0)	(92.0)	39	(96.5)	39	41.7	92
Basic (lower secondary)	81.3	81.3	48	(80.0)	(80.0)	41	74.0	48	40.9	165
Upper secondary	88.2	88.2	75	87.4	87.4	70	81.2	75	41.1	263
Vocational	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	23	43.6	74
College, university	84.8	76.1	106	84.6	75.8	105	74.6	106	46.4	299
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	80.4	79.9	71	78.4	77.7	64	81.0	71	27.6	178
Second	93.5	93.5	47	93.9	93.9	45	81.9	47	40.1	165
Middle	95.3	92.2	82	94.7	94.7	73	82.0	82	42.8	236
Fourth	(68.5)	(68.5)	44	(67.4)	(67.4)	41	(87.4)	44	41.0	210
Richest	89.4	77.1	75	88.9	75.9	71	73.3	75	52.3	225
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	91.8	85.6	198	91.2	85.9	182	77.1	198	37.2	668
Darkhad	(69.2)	(69.2)	74	(67.6)	(67.6)	68	(88.8)	74	44.5	198
Khotgoid	(94.4)	(94.4)	37	(94.1)	(94.1)	35	(85.3)	37	44.1	107
Other	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	11	(90.7)	36

¹ MICS indicator 2S.1 - Vitamin A immunization coverage

na- Not available

^a Includes meat, poultry, pig (BD8J), organ meat (BD8I), fish (BD8L), eggs (BD8K), carrots, pumpkin, sweet potatoes, red or yellow yams or squash (BD8D), broccoli, dark green leafy vegetables [BD8F], and watermelon, orange, mango and fruits rich in vitamin A [BD8G]

^b Includes meat, poultry, pig (BD8J), organ meat (BD8I), fish (BD8L), eggs (BD8K)

^c Excludes children in households which salt was not tested

* Respectively zero, zero, zero, one unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.

** Respectively zero, zero, zero, five unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.

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

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

Chapter VI

CHILD HEALTH

This chapter aims at presenting findings on several areas of importance related to child health, including child vaccination coverage, prevalence of diarrhea and acute respiratory infections (ARIs) occurred within last 14 days prior to the survey and adequate health care by background characteristics such as urban-rural areas, regions, age groups, mother's education level and household wealth index quintiles.

Vaccinations

Immunization plays a key part in reduction of child mortality. The Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) was endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 to achieve the Decade of Vaccines vision by delivering universal access to immunization. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children in the four decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still millions of children not reached by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

Currently the EPI mainly focuses on 5 main areas such as increase the percentage of vaccination coverage, reducing infectious diseases, inventing new types of vaccines and doing research on infectious disease spread, conducting lab experiments, reaching populations in remote areas to provide them with necessary treatment and disseminating information on such disease prevention.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines¹, 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 Hepatitis B vaccine (at birth), and one dose of Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccination by the age of 12 months.

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

According to the plan, a child should receive a vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis, three doses of Pentavalent vaccine, four doses of vaccine against Poliomyelitis, a birth dose of vaccine against Hepatitis B and a dose of vaccine against Measles, Mumps and Rubella by the age of 12 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected from their vaccination cards or health book. Mothers/caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five and interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the survey questionnaire. If the vaccination card or a health book for a child was not available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mothers or caretakers to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for the new 5 doses of vaccines and Poliomyelitis, how many doses were received.

¹ <http://www.who.int/immunization/diseases/en.Table 2> includes recommendations for all children and additional antigens recommended only for children residing in certain regions of the world or living in certain high-risk population groups.

Table CH.1 and Figure CH.1 provide the immunization coverage for children age 12-35 and 24-35 months who were vaccinated at any time before the survey by source of information (vaccination card and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1 and Figure CH.1. The denominators for the table are comprised of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card/ health book or mothers report. In the last column in each panel, only these children who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards/records, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination card/records.

Table CH.1, Table CH.2 and Figure CH.1 show 82.1 percent of children age 12-23 months received all required doses of vaccines. Of these, 79.4 percent received all the required doses by the 12 months.

89.3 percent of children 12-23 months received a BCG vaccine by the age of 12 months and first dose of DPT/HepB/Hib was given to 87.9 percent. The percentage for second and third doses has overall no change. Similarly for polio, 89.6 percent of children received 1 dose of Polio and this remains by 85.7 percent by third dose. The coverage for the first dose of Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine is at 83.3 percent while 89.7 percent received Hep-B vaccine at birth.

The individual coverage figures for children age 24-35 months received all required doses of vaccines by the 12 months are generally higher to those ages 12-23 months.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age ^a	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	80.7	8.5	89.3	89.3	79.0	14.8	93.9	92.4
Polio								
At birth	81.4	8.5	89.9	89.9	79.4	14.9	94.3	90.2
1	82.2	7.4	89.6	89.6	81.2	13.5	94.7	94.7
2	82.1	7.4	89.4	87.6	81.2	13.2	94.5	94.5
3 ²	80.3	7.3	87.6	85.7	80.7	8.3	89.0	89.0
Pentavalent								
DPT/HepB/Hib1	82.1	7.7	89.8	87.9	80.8	14.0	94.7	94.7
DPT/HepB/Hib2	82.1	7.6	89.6	87.8	80.8	13.7	94.5	94.5
DPT/HepB/Hib3 ^{3,4,5}	80.3	7.5	87.8	85.9	80.2	12.2	92.4	92.4
HepB								
At birth	81.2	8.5	89.7	89.7	79.8	13.7	93.5	93.5
Measles (MMR1) ⁶	75.0	9.2	84.2	83.3	81.2	12.4	93.5	82.2
Measles (MMR2)	na	na	na	na	70.6	70.6	77.7	63.9
Fully vaccinated ^{7,b}	64.8	17.4	82.1	79.4	74.6	12.2	86.8	71.7
No vaccinations	0.0	9.8	9.8	9.8	0.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Number of children	195	195	195	195	245	245	245	245

¹ MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator 3.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage

⁴ MICS indicator 3.5 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator 3.6 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 - Measles immunization coverage

⁷ MICS indicator 3.8 - Full immunization coverage

^a All MICS indicators refer to results in this column

^b Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Mongolia

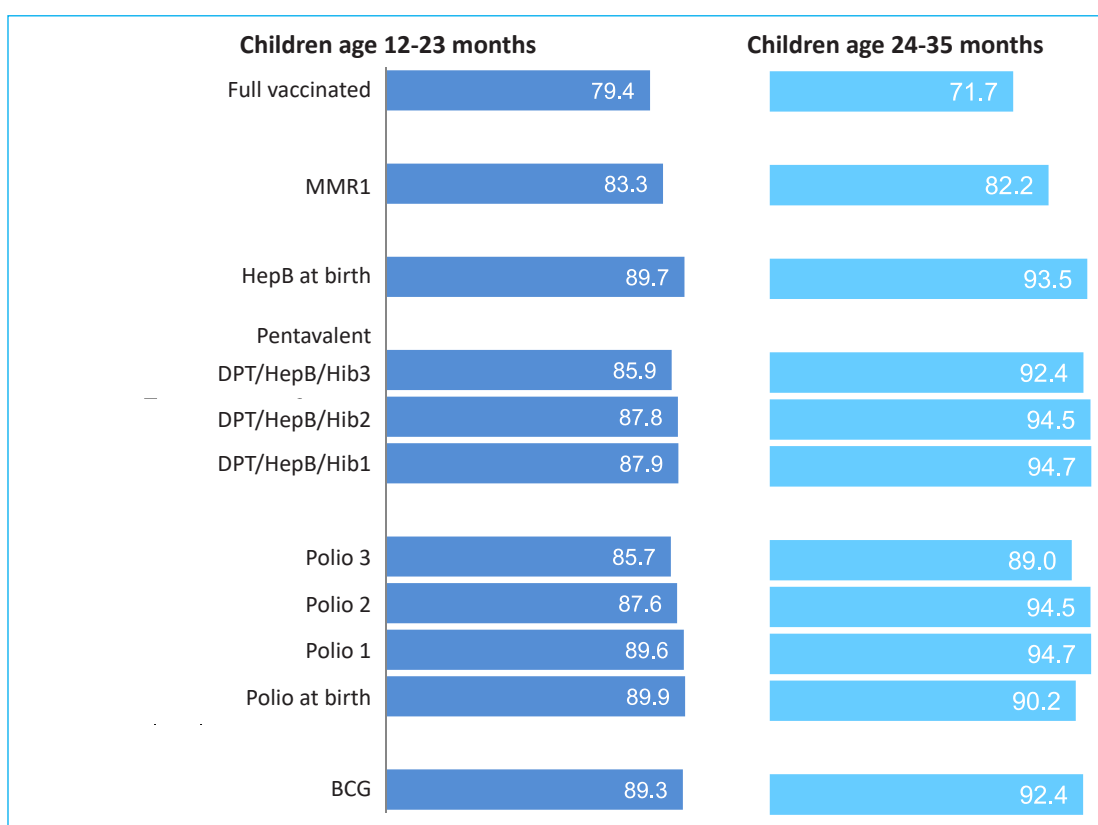
Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months, Khuvsgul, 2016

Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months by sex, region, mother or caretaker's education level and household wealth index quintiles. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards/health books. Vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for 72.2 percent of children age 12-23 months and 76.8 percent of children age 24-35 months. Immunization coverage does not differ significantly by sex of child.

Please note that the results on vaccination coverage indicators by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months (denominator of indicators).

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:													Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:			Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
	BCG	Polio				Pentavalent (DPT/HepB/HiB)			HepB	Measles (MMR1)	Full ^b	None	Measles (MMR1)			Full ^b	None			
		At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3										At birth		
Total	89.3	89.9	89.6	89.4	87.6	89.8	89.6	87.8	89.7	84.2	82.1	9.8	72.2	195	77.7	86.8	5.2	76.8	245	
Sex																				
Male	86.4	86.4	86.1	85.7	82.8	86.1	85.7	82.8	86.4	80.0	79.1	13.0	63.9	87	78.6	87.2	2.7	72.5	113	
Female	91.5	92.8	92.4	92.4	91.3	92.8	92.8	91.7	92.4	87.6	84.6	7.2	78.8	108	77.0	86.4	7.3	80.5	132	
Region																				
Central	(87.7)	(87.7)	(87.7)	(87.7)	(80.6)	(87.7)	(87.7)	(80.6)	(87.7)	(80.0)	(80.0)	(12.3)	(75.5)	29	(72.1)	(82.8)	(0.0)	(74.3)	39	
Tourism	(82.6)	(82.6)	(82.6)	(82.6)	(82.6)	(82.6)	(82.6)	(82.6)	(82.6)	(72.8)	(72.8)	(17.4)	(65.9)	51	(64.6)	(83.9)	(13.0)	(67.9)	48	
Agriculture	(96.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(94.8)	(96.3)	(94.8)	(3.7)	(79.1)	25	(80.9)	(96.8)	(0.0)	(95.8)	25	
Ider	(89.4)	(94.7)	(94.7)	(93.7)	(90.8)	(94.7)	(93.7)	(90.8)	(94.7)	(93.3)	(84.1)	(5.3)	(91.9)	25	(94.4)	(90.1)	(1.4)	(93.7)	46	
Tes-Ekh	(94.6)	(94.6)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(94.6)	(91.9)	(91.9)	(5.4)	(51.5)	29	(81.7)	(77.8)	(9.4)	(63.3)	32	
Murun	(90.7)	(90.7)	(90.9)	(90.9)	(88.4)	(92.1)	(92.1)	(89.5)	(90.7)	(82.8)	(79.2)	(7.9)	(76.6)	35	75.8	90.2	5.2	71.9	56	
Area																				
Urban	(90.7)	(90.7)	(90.9)	(90.9)	(88.4)	(92.1)	(92.1)	(89.5)	(90.7)	(82.8)	(79.2)	(7.9)	(76.6)	35	75.8	90.2	5.2	71.9	56	
Rural	88.9	89.8	89.3	89.1	87.4	89.3	89.1	87.4	89.5	84.5	82.8	10.2	71.2	159	78.3	85.8	5.2	78.2	190	
Mother's education																				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(79.2)	(87.0)	(1.3)	(72.8)	36	
Primary	(66.7)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(66.0)	(66.0)	(33.3)	(60.5)	24	(89.2)	(95.4)	(1.1)	(94.9)	25	
Basic (lower secondary)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(88.3)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(88.3)	(97.8)	(90.8)	(88.3)	(2.2)	(79.6)	29	(62.9)	(73.3)	(24.1)	(67.4)	37	
Upper secondary	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.0	84.1	83.4	8.3	70.7	53	85.4	89.6	1.2	77.0	70	
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
College, university	89.3	89.3	88.8	88.8	87.3	88.8	88.8	87.3	89.3	84.2	82.8	9.9	77.6	62	74.3	86.7	3.0	81.1	66	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	(85.5)	(88.6)	(88.6)	(88.0)	(81.5)	(88.6)	(88.0)	(81.5)	(88.6)	(83.4)	(78.0)	(11.4)	(58.8)	43	(84.2)	(78.8)	(5.7)	(81.2)	41	
Second	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.8)	(87.1)	(85.9)	(0.0)	(86.0)	31	73.9	94.1	0.6	87.4	44	
Middle	(83.0)	(83.0)	(81.5)	(81.5)	(81.5)	(81.5)	(81.5)	(81.5)	(83.0)	(75.2)	(75.2)	(17.0)	(77.5)	52	(74.2)	(81.4)	(7.2)	(64.0)	55	
Fourth	(95.3)	(95.3)	(93.5)	(93.5)	(93.5)	(95.3)	(95.3)	(93.5)	(95.3)	(90.6)	(88.8)	(4.7)	(69.9)	22	(64.8)	(87.3)	(8.7)	(68.0)	52	
Richest	(89.6)	(89.6)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(88.7)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(88.7)	(89.6)	(89.9)	(88.0)	(9.4)	(70.5)	47	92.2	92.0	3.0	86.6	54	
Ethnicity of household head*																				
Khalkh	91.2	92.2	92.3	92.1	89.2	92.6	92.4	89.5	91.9	87.2	84.1	7.4	71.6	127	75.9	86.8	4.6	80.3	161	
Darkhad	(81.1)	(81.1)	(81.1)	(81.1)	(81.1)	(81.1)	(81.1)	(81.1)	(81.1)	(72.7)	(72.7)	(18.9)	(70.0)	47	(71.0)	(85.3)	(11.1)	(69.6)	45	
Khotgoid	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(96.4)	(86.7)	(1.3)	(67.8)	30	
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	

^a Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Mongolia

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

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

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

Care of illness

A key strategy for accelerating progress toward reduction of child mortality is to tackle the diseases that are the leading killers of children under 5. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are two such diseases. The Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) aims to end preventable pneumonia and diarrhoea death by reducing mortality from pneumonia to 3 deaths per 1000 live births and mortality from diarrhoea to 1 death per 1000 live births by 2025.

Table CH.4 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window. The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's or caretaker's report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence were sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had an episode of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose.

While this approach is reasonable in the context of a MICS survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Table CH.4 shows percentage of children by type of infectious disease. Overall, 6.9 percent of children under 5 were reported to have had diarrhoea in the 14 days preceding the survey, and 5.4 percent symptoms of acute respiratory infections (ARI). Also, 11.0 percent of them had an episode of fever.

The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs during the weaning and introduction of complementary feeding period, meaning more among children age 12-23 months compared to other age children under five. 12.7 percent of children age 12-23 months have had diarrhoea and 11.2 percent symptoms of acute respiratory infections (ARI) in the 14 days preceding the survey.

Table CH.4: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	6.9	5.4	11.0	1129
Sex				
Male	7.4	5.4	12.5	569
Female	6.4	5.4	9.5	560
Region				
Central	6.9	4.4	9.0	205
Tourism	2.1	5.0	11.9	248
Agriculture	11.0	5.7	11.1	132
Ider	11.0	9.0	13.4	144
Tes-Ekh	6.1	3.2	8.1	137
Murun	7.5	5.5	12.0	263
Area				
Urban	7.5	5.5	12.0	263
Rural	6.7	5.4	10.7	866
Age				
0-11 months	8.6	7.0	12.7	224
12-23 months	12.7	11.2	12.9	195
24-35 months	7.8	6.4	16.1	245
36-47 months	3.8	1.8	7.6	235
48-59 months	2.6	1.5	5.9	229
Mother's education*				
None	7.0	3.2	8.2	131
Primary	5.7	9.4	14.1	103
Basic (lower secondary)	7.9	2.6	9.5	175
Upper secondary	7.7	7.2	12.2	294
Vocational	5.1	.9	4.6	87
College, university	6.5	6.0	12.6	340
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	5.7	6.8	9.9	210
Second	5.2	6.7	10.8	179
Middle	11.7	6.3	9.0	261
Fourth	4.2	2.8	13.7	228
Richest	6.5	4.6	11.8	250
Ethnicity of household head**				
Khalkh	9.1	5.1	9.9	751
Darkhad	1.1	5.8	14.3	213
Khotgoid	3.7	7.9	14.1	119
Other	(7.5)	(2.7)	(7.1)	42

* One unweighted case with missing "Mother's education" are not shown.

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

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

Diarrhoea and its treatment

Diarrhoea is a leading cause of death among children under five 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. In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea. Diarrhoea is also one of the reasons for malnutrition for children under five.

In Khuvsgul province “Child development survey - 2016” questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had diarrhoea in the 14 days preceding the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about whether the child was given liquids and food during the episode and whether its quantity was greater or smaller than the child usually ate and drank.

It should be noted that as a result of successful implementation of programs on Diarrhoea Monitoring, “Integrated Management of Childhood Illness” the mortality rate of children due to diarrhoea reduced significantly in Mongolia.

Table CH.5: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:					Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:				No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, a}		
	Public	Private				
Total	33.0	4.4	2.1	37.4	60.5	78
Sex						
Male	33.1	8.1	0.0	41.2	58.8	42
Female	(32.9)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(32.9)	(62.4)	36

¹ MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

^a Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

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

Table CH.5 shows the percentage of children under five with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where. Overall, 37.4 percent of all children with symptoms of diarrhea were taken to a health facility or health care provider; predominantly to a public sector (33 percent).

Table CH.6 provides statistics on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea. About 92.5 percent of children under five with diarrhoea were given more than usual or the same amount of water. 4.7 percent somewhat or much less than usual.

Table CH.7 shows the percentage of children receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given

more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. Of these, about 55.1 percent of children with diarrhea received ORS fluids from packet, 27.4 percent received recommended homemade ORS fluids, and 0.7 percent received zinc in one form or the other.

87.5 percent of children with diarrhea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid such as boiled water, rice juice and etc.). In addition, 0.7 percent received zinc and ORS.

It can be seen that the percentage of children who were given homemade fluids such as boiled water, broth or rice juice for diarrhea is higher than ORS fluids from packet or homemade ORS fluids.

Table CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	0.4	4.3	41.9	50.6	2.8	100.0	19.2	73.6	5.3	0.2	1.8	100.0	78
Sex													
Male	0.7	5.0	40.3	48.8	5.1	100.0	13.5	77.4	5.4	0.4	3.2	100.0	42
Female	(0.0)	(3.5)	(43.8)	(52.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.9)	(69.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36

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

Table CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions, recommended homemade fluids, and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended homemade fluids, and zinc, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:										Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)	Recommended homemade fluids				ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	Zinc			ORS and zinc ¹	
Homemade ORS fluid		Boiled water	Diluted soup	Rice juice	Tablet		Syrup	Any zinc			
Total	55.1	27.4	72.6	45.1	17.8	87.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	78
Sex											
Male	56.7	24.0	75.3	37.3	22.2	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42
Female	(53.2)	(31.5)	(69.3)	(54.3)	(12.6)	(86.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(1.5)	36

¹ MICS indicator 3.11 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc

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

Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Pill or syrup				Injection			Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug		
					Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown				Intra-venous	
Total	0.7	65.3	89.9	88.2	3.4	1.9	2.0	1.2	2.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	3.3	17.4	9.8	78
Sex																
Male	0.0	67.8	92.4	89.1	1.3	0.0	3.7	2.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	7.2	42
Female	(1.5)	(62.4)	(87.0)	(87.0)	(5.9)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(7.1)	(21.3)	(13.0)	36

¹ MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

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

Table CH.8 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 88.2 percent of children with diarrhea received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids) at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. Table CH.8 also shows the percentage of children having had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding survey who were given various forms of treatments leaving 9.8 percent of them without any treatment or drug; 6 percent were given antibiotic pill or syrup or injection and 1.9 percent antimotility.

Acute Respiratory Infections

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the CDS to capture pneumonia disease, the leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the suspected cases identified through surveys are in fact, not true pneumonia.² While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for suspected pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution, keeping in mind that the accurate level is likely higher.

Table CH.10 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. 77.0 percent of children with symptoms of ARI were taken to a health facility or health care provider. Of these, 62.7 percent of children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics, 76.0 percent were taken to public health facility or provider while, 1.4 percent went sought advice or treatment from a private facility or provider.

² Campbell, H. et al. 2013. Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment. *PLoS Med* 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table CH.10: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:					Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:				Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:				No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider ^c	
	Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, a}				Public	Private			
Total	76.0	1.4	0.0	77.0	23.0	62.7	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Sex												
Male	(76.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.8)	(23.2)	(60.6)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Female	(75.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(77.1)	(22.9)	(64.8)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20

¹ MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

² MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^a Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

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

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

Mothers' knowledge of danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. In CDS-2016, mothers or caretakers were asked to report symptoms that would cause them to take a child under five for care immediately at a health facility. Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.11.

Overall, only 14.5 percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and/or difficult breathing.

It is observed that the percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of pneumonia in urban areas is higher than the proportion of women in rural areas by 5.6 percentage points (Table CH.11). There was also a direct relationship between wealth index quintile of the household and knowledge of the danger signs - mothers from higher wealth index quintile are more likely to know about danger signs those with lower wealth index quintile. In terms of region, women in Tes-Ekh and Ider regions and those with little or no education (primary and basic) recorded the least percentage for the indicator.

The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is when the child develops fever (80.2 percent). This was followed by cough (33.5 percent), and diarrhoea (25.6 percent). Only 11.3 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 5.7 percent identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

Table CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:													Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/caretakers of children under age 5
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Vomits a lot	Has diarrhoea	Coughs	Has a cataplexy	Cries with an unknown reason	Has other symptoms		
Total	9.7	5.0	80.2	11.3	5.7	2.2	3.5	9.6	25.6	33.5	6.3	10.6	11.7	14.5	891
Region															
Central	8.5	3.4	81.7	6.3	5.8	1.8	2.4	6.7	24.1	30.9	7.0	11.0	11.7	12.2	163
Tourism	21.8	4.8	70.0	20.5	10.1	1.4	2.9	4.3	23.0	30.2	0.6	4.7	11.6	22.9	183
Agriculture	10.2	3.9	82.7	7.6	3.5	7.7	1.6	15.3	29.9	43.0	7.3	14.2	19.1	10.7	99
Ider	4.5	4.7	83.3	4.7	3.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	19.4	33.6	5.9	13.7	1.3	7.6	118
Tes-Ekh	4.6	5.7	86.4	3.4	3.3	0.1	1.5	9.9	33.3	40.2	7.8	10.0	16.0	6.4	108
Murun	5.4	6.7	81.7	16.4	5.6	3.1	8.5	17.3	26.6	30.5	9.7	12.2	12.1	18.7	221
Area															
Urban	5.4	6.7	81.7	16.4	5.6	3.1	8.5	17.3	26.6	30.5	9.7	12.2	12.1	18.7	221
Rural	11.1	4.5	79.7	9.6	5.7	2.0	1.9	7.0	25.3	34.5	5.2	10.1	11.6	13.1	670
Education*															
None	4.3	1.2	81.4	10.4	4.0	1.1	0.0	5.2	16.4	44.4	12.0	5.0	14.0	12.7	93
Primary	1.9	3.3	79.1	5.8	1.1	2.2	3.1	5.8	22.5	42.7	5.2	7.3	7.1	6.9	85
Basic (lower secondary)	6.2	4.1	75.0	5.2	4.3	1.0	0.0	8.6	19.7	22.5	5.4	21.0	10.5	8.0	141
Upper secondary	9.0	4.5	84.1	11.0	3.8	1.7	5.9	10.1	27.4	27.4	4.4	12.1	14.1	13.3	239
Vocational	1.0	7.3	84.0	6.0	8.7	1.9	4.0	1.9	15.8	26.2	1.8	6.8	13.5	14.7	63
College, university	18.3	7.2	78.5	18.0	9.5	3.8	4.5	14.1	33.5	39.7	8.1	7.7	10.5	22.0	270
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	7.4	5.1	81.7	7.3	6.0	1.6	1.9	4.7	25.3	40.1	3.8	13.8	11.4	10.8	165
Second	7.9	4.6	77.8	11.3	3.1	3.5	0.3	10.4	20.7	32.7	5.0	5.6	11.8	14.5	143
Middle	7.6	2.6	82.2	7.9	2.8	1.2	5.7	10.2	18.3	27.3	5.8	17.3	15.0	8.4	194
Fourth	14.5	4.0	77.7	8.7	7.4	1.6	0.6	11.3	26.7	31.9	7.4	6.3	11.5	15.8	188
Richest	10.1	8.5	81.1	20.2	8.5	3.6	7.8	10.9	35.4	36.1	8.9	9.1	9.1	22.3	201
Ethnicity of household head**															
Khalkh	7.5	4.6	82.8	8.5	4.6	2.9	3.6	10.3	25.7	34.4	7.8	13.0	12.0	11.6	604
Darkhad	23.2	4.7	70.1	24.9	9.9	1.0	4.5	5.4	23.1	30.3	1.8	5.2	12.3	26.8	163
Khotgoid	1.9	7.6	82.2	5.2	5.8	1.2	2.7	15.1	33.1	35.2	7.0	3.8	7.1	11.0	94
Other	3.8	7.6	72.8	14.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	30.9	0.0	14.1	19.0	19.7	26

* One unweighted case with missing "Mother's education" are not shown.

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

Solid fuel use

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 fuel is products of incomplete combustion, including carbon, hydrocarbons and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuel increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.12.

Overall, 98.3 percent of all households in Khuvsgul province use solid fuel for cooking.

95 percent of households in province center or urban area use solid fuel - this percentage is higher than the national average due to number of factors, including poor infrastructure, remote location and scarce number of building blocks in Khuvsgul province. In rural areas 99.3 percent use solid fuel.

The use of solid fuels differs by household wealth and education of household head. 92.3 percent of richest households use solid fuels for cooking, while all (100 percent) of poorest households use solid fuels for cooking.

The table also clearly shows that the overall percentage is high due to high level of use of wood for cooking purposes.

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:										Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Solid fuels					Other fuel	Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹	
			Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Animal dung	Saw dust				
Total	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.2	94.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	8784
Region											
Central	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	1734
Tourism	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	1744
Agriculture	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1073
Ider	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	98.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1100
Tes-Ekh	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	85.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	1086
Murun	4.9	0.1	3.8	0.0	90.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	2047
Area											
Urban	4.9	0.1	3.8	0.0	90.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	2047
Rural	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	95.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	6737
Education of household head*											
None	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1473
Primary	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	97.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	2058
Basic (lower secondary)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	94.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	2118
Upper secondary	2.2	0.0	3.1	0.4	93.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	1522
Vocational	2.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	93.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	612
College, university	6.8	0.1	1.2	0.6	90.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	994
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	89.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1721
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1594
Middle	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	98.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1761
Fourth	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1906
Richest	7.5	0.1	4.4	0.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.4	1802
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	94.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	5979
Darkhad	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	98.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1527
Khotgoid	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	87.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	928
Other	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	287

¹ MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

* Four unweighted case with missing "Mother's education" are not shown.

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

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 is used, that 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.13. While 20.4 percent of households who use solid fuels for cooking have separate kitchen rooms, 79.5 percent do not have a separate kitchen. It shows that there is a high risk for indoor air pollution in Khuvsgul province. The table

also shows that the percentage that cooks in a separate room used as kitchen varies considerably by educational level of the household head and wealth quintiles.

Table CH.13: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Place of cooking:				Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Other place		
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house				
Total	20.4	79.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	8637
Region						
Central	5.8	93.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	1727
Tourism	14.6	85.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1741
Agriculture	35.6	64.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1061
Ider	20.2	79.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1094
Tes-Ekh	8.6	91.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1068
Murun	36.8	63.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1945
Area						
Urban	36.8	63.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1945
Rural	15.6	84.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	6692
Education of household head						
None	8.3	91.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1465
Primary	11.2	88.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2054
Basic (lower secondary)	17.3	82.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2101
Upper secondary	30.8	69.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1489
Vocational	32.9	66.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	597
College, university	41.9	58.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	925
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.1	96.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1721
Second	3.8	96.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1594
Middle	9.6	90.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1753
Fourth	30.8	69.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1904
Richest	53.4	46.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1665
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	21.9	78.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5856
Darkhad	14.6	85.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1526
Khotgoid	19.4	80.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	909
Other	20.2	79.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	284

* Four unweighted case with missing "Mother's education" are not shown.

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

Chapter VII

WATER AND SANITATION

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good public health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of pathogens of diseases such as trachoma, cholera and typhoid. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often from long distances, especially in rural areas.¹

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and are important determinants of stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third², and can substantially lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders among millions of children in many countries.

The list of indicators used in the “Child Development Survey - 2016” 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; and
- Use of safe drinking water.

Sanitation:

- Use of improved sanitation facilities;
- Sanitary disposal of child’s faeces; and
- Hand washing.

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit data.unicef.org³ or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation⁴.

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, rain and snow water collection, tanker truck and bottled.

Overall, 60.6 percent of the population uses an improved source of drinking water – 98.5 percent in urban areas and 49.1 percent in rural areas. The situation in Tourism region is considerably worse than in other regions; only 22.7 percent of the population in this region gets its drinking water from an improved source.

The main sources are depicted in Figure WS.1. In Khuvsgul province, 33.9 percent of population use drinking water from tube well or borehole, while 31.0 percent of population use surface

¹ WHO/UNICEF. 2012. Progress on Drinking water and Sanitation: 2012 update.

² Cairncross, S et al. 2010. Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39: i193-i205.

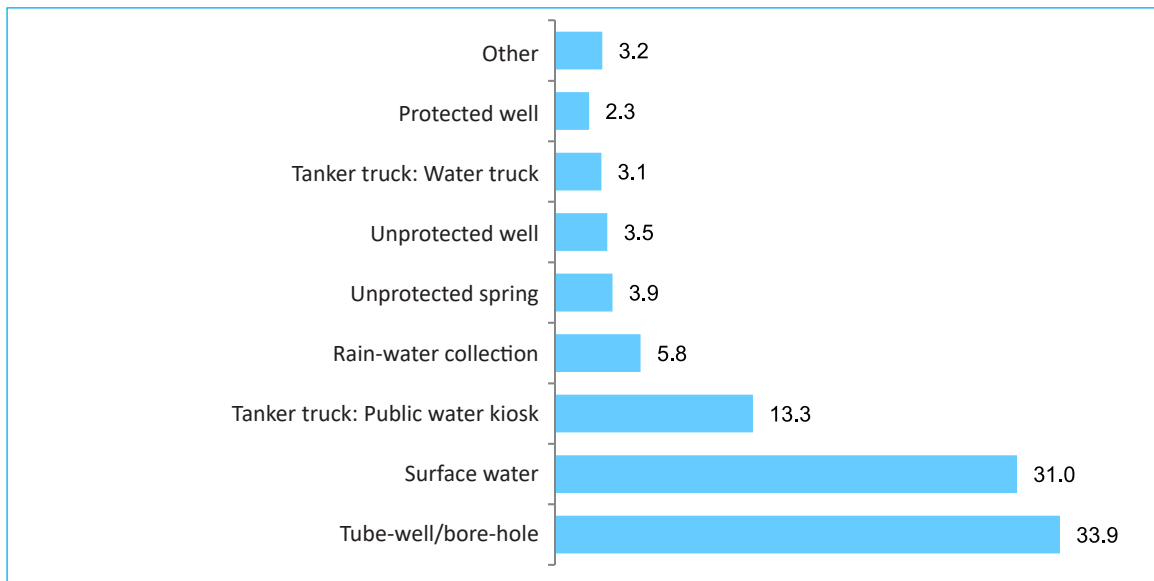
³ <http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation>

⁴ [http:// www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org)

water (river, stream, lake, pond), 13.3 percent from public water kiosks (tanker truck), 5.8 percent use water or snow water, 3.9 percent use unprotected wells or springs and and remaining use other sources. Majority of population in Tourism region (76.6 percent) uses surface water, while in Tes-Ekh and Murun people use mostly water from public water kiosks.

Main source of drinking water for urban population is tube well or borehole water (44.5 percent) and public water kiosks (40.3 percent), whereas for rural population use of surface water from river, stream, lake or pond (40.2 percent) and tube well or borehole water (30.6 percent) are more common.

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Khuvsgul, 2016



The use of improved drinking water sources for the population varies strongly by education of household head and household wealth index quintiles (Table WS.1). As households wealth quintile index and education of household head increases, people tend to use more drinking water from tube well or boreholes.

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, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Main source of drinking water															Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources										Unimproved sources						
	Piped water				Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker-truck:		Cart with tank/drum	Unpro-ected well	Unpro-ected spring	Surface water	Other	Total		
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Water truck				Public water kiosk									
Total	0.7	0.0	0.8	33.9	2.3	0.7	5.8	3.1	13.3	0.0	3.5	3.9	31.0	0.9	100.0	60.6	8784
Region																	
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	2.8	3.0	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	10.5	9.3	23.4	0.4	100.0	56.3	1734
Tourism	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.3	0.0	12.7	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	76.6	0.3	100.0	22.7	1744
Agriculture	0.5	0.0	0.0	44.7	8.5	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.3	38.9	0.2	100.0	57.0	1073
Ilder	0.2	0.0	0.0	46.8	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	7.8	8.8	32.3	0.2	100.0	51.0	1100
Tes-Ekh	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	3.8	0.4	21.2	1.0	30.6	0.0	0.2	5.4	18.0	6.1	100.0	70.4	1086
Murun	2.5	0.0	3.6	44.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.4	40.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.5	2047
Area																	
Urban	2.5	0.0	3.6	44.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.4	40.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.5	2047
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.6	3.0	0.9	7.5	1.8	5.1	0.1	4.6	4.9	40.2	1.2	100.0	49.1	6737
Education of household head*																	
None	0.2	0.0	1.7	31.8	2.8	0.3	10.9	1.8	5.8	0.0	3.2	7.7	32.3	1.5	100.0	55.2	1473
Primary	0.2	0.0	1.2	27.2	2.1	0.8	9.9	2.3	8.8	0.1	5.2	3.5	36.9	1.9	100.0	52.5	2058
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	0.0	0.5	31.1	3.0	1.6	4.1	3.6	13.2	0.0	3.7	5.4	33.1	0.7	100.0	57.1	2118
Upper secondary	1.2	0.0	0.8	41.6	1.8	0.3	2.8	3.5	19.2	0.1	2.7	2.2	23.5	0.3	100.0	71.2	1522
Vocational	1.3	0.0	0.0	40.5	3.6	0.1	1.8	2.9	19.2	0.2	4.3	1.1	24.9	0.1	100.0	69.7	612
College, university	2.5	0.0	0.1	41.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	5.5	20.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	27.4	0.1	100.0	71.4	994
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.6	1.7	14.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.3	14.8	50.8	1.6	100.0	25.6	1721
Second	0.1	0.0	1.0	27.2	4.9	1.3	9.3	2.1	8.0	0.0	5.5	3.4	34.5	2.7	100.0	53.9	1594
Middle	0.0	0.0	2.7	39.5	2.0	0.3	4.6	2.8	11.4	0.0	3.0	1.7	31.7	0.3	100.0	63.3	1761
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.4	46.4	0.9	0.1	0.9	3.3	18.4	0.1	2.3	0.1	26.7	0.4	100.0	70.5	1906
Richest	3.1	0.0	0.0	48.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	7.2	27.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.8	0.1	100.0	87.0	1802
Ethnicity of household head**																	
Khalkh	0.8	0.0	0.6	41.0	2.8	0.9	3.8	3.0	15.5	0.0	4.8	4.2	22.1	0.4	100.0	68.5	5979
Darkhad	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	12.6	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	71.2	1.3	100.0	25.8	1527
Khotgoid	0.7	0.0	4.3	32.3	3.8	1.0	9.3	3.5	20.1	0.0	2.2	6.4	13.1	3.4	100.0	74.8	928
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	32.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.9	0.4	2.3	0.8	58.6	0.1	100.0	38.3	287

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

* Respectively four unweighted case with missing "Education of household head" are not shown.

** Respectively eleven unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.

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 using unimproved water sources 90.6 percent use appropriate water treatment methods. In MICS 2012, 30.4 percent were using appropriate water treatment methods. Two results vary considerably because set of the question has been changed, for instance instead of asking " DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?", people were asked "DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK OR BOIL?" It is common among Mongolians to boil water prior to drinking. In Khuvsgul province, boiling (89.8 percent) is the most popular method of household water treatment followed by use of water filter (4.7 percent).

Percentage of households' in rural area not using any appropriate water treatment methods (10.7 percent) is higher than in urban area (6.2 percent). Furthermore, percentage households using appropriate water treatment methods are higher in Tes-Enkh (32.6 percent), Ider (13.3 percent) and Agricultural region (9.1 percent), compared to other regions.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water in Table WS.4. Note that for Table WS.3, household members using water on premises are also shown in this table and for others, the results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

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 households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Water treatment method used in the household							Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other			
Total	9.6	89.8	0.0	1.7	4.7	1.1	0.2	8784	90.2	3458
Region										
Central	4.0	96.0	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	1734	94.6	757
Tourism	3.0	96.9	0.0	3.4	4.5	4.7	0.0	1744	96.4	1348
Agriculture	9.1	89.8	0.0	1.1	6.0	0.0	0.6	1073	96.2	461
Ider	13.3	85.2	0.0	2.8	3.6	1.1	0.0	1100	83.1	539
Tes-Ekh	32.6	66.6	0.0	1.6	2.8	0.0	0.8	1086	61.6	322
Murun	6.2	93.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	2047	42.1	30
Area										
Urban	6.2	93.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	2047	42.1	30
Rural	10.7	88.8	0.0	2.3	3.5	1.4	0.2	6737	90.6	3428
Main source of drinking water										
Improved	10.0	89.1	0.0	2.7	6.0	2.2	0.4	3880	na	na
Unimproved	9.4	90.4	0.0	1.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	4904	90.2	3458
Education of household head*										
None	13.5	85.4	0.0	2.7	0.8	3.6	0.0	1473	83.7	660
Primary	8.2	91.8	0.0	2.3	0.9	1.1	0.0	2058	92.2	978
Basic (lower secondary)	12.9	87.1	0.0	1.2	3.3	0.2	0.4	2118	89.9	909
Upper secondary	9.6	89.2	0.0	1.5	6.3	1.1	0.4	1522	89.1	438
Vocational	4.8	94.1	0.0	1.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	612	94.4	186
College, university	2.9	96.4	0.0	0.6	16.7	0.0	0.0	994	98.5	284
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	16.9	82.8	0.0	4.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	1721	84.7	1280
Second	10.1	89.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	2.1	0.0	1594	91.2	735
Middle	12.2	87.5	0.0	1.0	2.9	2.1	0.0	1761	89.7	646
Fourth	5.4	94.4	0.0	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	1906	98.7	563
Richest	4.2	94.7	0.0	0.4	13.4	0.0	0.3	1802	98.0	234
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	10.0	89.4	0.0	1.3	5.1	0.2	0.1	5979	89.4	1884
Darkhad	4.1	95.6	0.0	2.9	4.4	4.6	0.0	1527	95.9	1133
Khotgoid	16.9	82.2	0.0	2.6	3.3	0.8	0.9	928	64.2	233
Other	8.4	91.6	0.0	1.9	3.0	1.9	0.0	287	95.8	177

¹ MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

na: not applicable

* Respectively four and two unweighted case with missing "Education of household head" are not shown.

** Respectively eleven and six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.

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

Table WS.3 shows that for the majority of households the source of drinking water is not on the premises (97.3 percent). Three quarter of households (76.2 percent) spend less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water while 20.3 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 area.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Khuvsgul, 2016

	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		
Total	2.5	47.7	9.9	0.6	0.2	28.6	10.5	0.1	100.0	8784
Region										
Central	1.5	44.1	10.3	0.5	0.0	26.2	17.4	0.0	100.0	1734
Tourism	0.2	19.2	2.9	0.3	0.2	68.6	8.4	0.1	100.0	1744
Agriculture	3.1	34.6	19.3	0.0	0.7	23.6	18.2	0.5	100.0	1073
Ider	0.7	42.3	7.7	0.3	0.5	33.5	15.0	0.0	100.0	1100
Tes-Ekh	2.0	44.4	22.1	1.9	0.3	19.3	9.7	0.3	100.0	1086
Murun	6.2	86.4	5.2	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2047
Area										
Urban	6.2	86.4	5.2	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2047
Rural	1.4	35.9	11.3	0.5	0.3	36.9	13.6	0.1	100.0	6737
Education of household head*										
None	2.7	41.8	10.1	0.5	0.0	33.7	11.0	0.0	100.0	1473
Primary	1.7	38.2	11.7	0.8	0.5	34.6	12.4	0.1	100.0	2058
Basic (lower secondary)	0.2	47.7	8.8	0.5	0.3	26.8	15.5	0.3	100.0	2118
Upper secondary	4.2	55.3	11.4	0.4	0.1	21.8	6.9	0.0	100.0	1522
Vocational	4.9	56.4	8.1	0.2	0.2	20.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	612
College, university	4.7	58.7	6.8	1.1	0.0	27.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	994
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.2	18.1	5.3	1.1	0.6	46.9	26.8	0.1	100.0	1721
Second	0.8	36.3	16.0	0.8	0.2	34.6	11.3	0.0	100.0	1594
Middle	2.4	50.1	10.8	0.1	0.3	26.3	9.7	0.4	100.0	1761
Fourth	1.7	57.6	10.9	0.3	0.0	25.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	1906
Richest	6.2	73.1	6.9	0.8	0.1	11.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	1802
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	3.3	53.2	11.4	0.6	0.2	20.3	10.9	0.1	100.0	5979
Darkhad	0.3	22.5	3.0	0.0	0.2	64.3	9.6	0.1	100.0	1527
Khotgoid	1.6	59.2	12.4	1.7	0.4	16.4	8.2	0.2	100.0	928
Other	1.1	27.7	9.3	0.2	0.0	48.7	13.0	0.0	100.0	287

* Four unweighted case with missing "Education of household head" are not shown.

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

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households, an adult male (63.6 percent) is usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. For the rest of the households, 27.8 percent of female adults, 6.9 percent of boys and 1.5 percent of girls /children under age 15/ collect water.

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing/DK		
Total	97.5	2626	27.8	63.6	1.5	6.9	0.2	100.0	2560
Region									
Central	98.6	520	20.1	69.9	2.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	513
Tourism	99.6	506	25.7	69.4	0.2	4.6	0.1	100.0	504
Agriculture	96.2	327	20.6	71.8	1.8	5.6	0.1	100.0	315
Ider	99.1	335	29.4	60.9	1.6	8.1	0.0	100.0	332
Tes-Ekh	97.8	309	44.4	50.5	0.4	3.5	1.3	100.0	302
Murun	94.5	629	30.6	57.0	2.5	9.9	0.1	100.0	594
Area									
Urban	94.5	629	30.6	57.0	2.5	9.9	0.1	100.0	594
Rural	98.4	1997	26.9	65.6	1.2	6.1	0.2	100.0	1966
Education of household head*									
None	97.3	422	32.6	59.3	1.4	6.7	0.0	100.0	411
Primary	98.2	638	28.2	62.0	1.4	8.2	0.2	100.0	627
Basic (lower secondary)	99.5	620	28.3	63.2	0.9	7.4	0.2	100.0	617
Upper secondary	96.1	427	27.3	62.1	3.4	6.9	0.3	100.0	410
Vocational	96.1	191	21.5	71.7	1.4	4.9	0.5	100.0	184
College, university	95.1	326	23.6	70.5	0.5	5.1	0.3	100.0	310
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	98.5	526	30.9	68.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	518
Second	98.8	493	32.8	59.1	0.7	7.3	0.1	100.0	487
Middle	98.0	515	28.0	60.9	2.4	8.1	0.6	100.0	504
Fourth	98.5	577	24.6	62.7	1.9	10.7	0.0	100.0	568
Richest	93.5	516	22.7	67.1	2.0	7.8	0.3	100.0	483
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	96.8	1809	26.7	64.3	1.7	7.1	0.2	100.0	1751
Darkhad	99.5	455	26.9	65.0	1.0	7.0	0.1	100.0	453
Khotgoid	98.2	263	35.9	56.3	1.4	5.9	0.5	100.0	258
Other	99.0	81	25.1	65.6	0.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	81

* Respectively four and four unweighted case with missing "Education of household head" are not shown.

** Respectively eleven and eleven unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.

Use of improved sanitation

Inappropriate disposal of human excreta and poor personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. According to the new definition by UNICEF and WHO, improved sanitation for excreta disposal include flush/ pour flush toilet to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The MDG sanitation indicator excludes users of improved sanitation facilities which are shared between two or more households from having access to sanitation. Therefore, 'use of improved sanitation' is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not shared.

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

The province population uses pit latrine with slab most commonly (76.4 percent). Although, 6.3 percent of rural population and 0.2 percent of urban population use open defecation. Open defecation is high in Tes-Ekh region (23.9 percent).

In line with the international definition, 56.6 percent of total population use improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.6). By urban and rural areas, 69.4 percent of urban population use improved sanitation, while 52.8 percent of rural population does the same. As the table shows, use of improved sanitation facilities has a strong association with the education of household head, household wealth, as well as with the household region. For instance, 41.6 percent of households with uneducated head of household use improved sanitation facilities, while 78.2 percent of households with household head who has university or college education does the same. Only 17.6 percent of the poorest wealth index households use improved sanitation facilities while same indicator is at 84.0 percent in the richest households.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Type of toilet facility used by household								Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation facilities based on country specific definition of improved sanitation facilities ^{1,a}	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/Pour flush to:		Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	Other					
	Piped sewer system	Pit latrine										
Total	0.6	0.1	1.2	76.4	0.0	16.6	0.3	4.9	100.0	1.9	8784	
Region												
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	0.0	17.4	1.3	4.8	100.0	0.0	1734	
Tourism	0.0	0.3	0.2	74.4	0.0	25.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	1744	
Agriculture	0.3	0.0	4.8	71.2	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.1	1073	
Ider	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.2	0.0	30.6	0.0	7.3	100.0	0.0	1100	
Tes-Ekh	0.0	0.0	0.5	66.1	0.0	9.4	0.0	23.9	100.0	0.5	1086	
Murun	2.6	0.0	2.2	93.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	4.8	2047	
Area												
Urban	2.6	0.0	2.2	93.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	4.8	2047	
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.9	71.1	0.0	21.2	0.4	6.3	100.0	1.0	6737	
Education of household head*												
None	0.1	0.0	0.5	66.8	0.0	21.7	1.5	9.4	100.0	0.6	1473	
Primary	0.1	0.0	0.6	69.9	0.0	22.5	0.0	6.9	100.0	0.7	2058	
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	0.0	1.3	74.8	0.0	20.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	1.3	2118	
Upper secondary	1.2	0.0	0.8	84.7	0.0	10.3	0.1	3.0	100.0	2.0	1522	
Vocational	1.3	0.0	4.6	81.3	0.0	9.8	0.0	2.9	100.0	5.9	612	
College, university	2.6	0.5	2.0	91.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.1	994	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	42.6	1.3	23.4	100.0	0.0	1721	
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.3	0.0	29.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	0.0	1594	
Middle	0.0	0.0	1.0	85.9	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.0	1761	
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.8	97.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.8	1906	
Richest	3.1	0.3	4.2	92.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	1802	
Ethnicity of household head**												
Khalkh	0.8	0.1	1.4	76.8	0.0	16.0	0.4	4.5	100.0	2.3	5979	
Darkhad	0.1	0.0	0.8	75.4	0.0	22.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	0.9	1527	
Khotgoid	0.7	0.0	0.6	71.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	14.7	100.0	1.3	928	
Other	0.3	0.0	1.4	84.7	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.7	287	

¹ MICS indicator 4.S2 - Use of improved sanitation (based on the country-specific definition)^a Use of improved sanitation facilities is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration in addition to the international standards in Mongolia, the pit latrine with slab (WS8 = 22), are regarded as an unimproved sanitation facilities.

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

** Eleven unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are 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, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by		Not shared	Shared by				
			5 households or less	More than 5 households		5 households or less	More than 5 households			
Total	56.6	0.8	20.6	0.2	12.3	4.5	0.0	4.9	100.0	8784
Region										
Central	51.9	1.4	22.8	0.4	15.6	3.1	0.0	4.8	100.0	1734
Tourism	61.5	0.8	12.6	0.0	17.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1744
Agriculture	65.2	0.1	10.2	0.8	20.5	3.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1073
Ider	31.9	0.1	30.1	0.0	16.6	13.9	0.0	7.3	100.0	1100
Tes-Ekh	49.0	0.8	16.8	0.0	7.2	2.2	0.0	23.9	100.0	1086
Murun	69.4	1.2	28.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2047
Area										
Urban	69.4	1.2	28.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2047
Rural	52.8	0.7	18.4	0.2	15.7	5.8	0.0	6.3	100.0	6737
Education of household head*										
None	41.6	0.1	25.7	0.0	14.0	9.1	0.0	9.4	100.0	1473
Primary	50.4	0.4	19.8	0.0	15.9	6.6	0.0	6.9	100.0	2058
Basic (lower secondary)	54.5	0.2	21.1	0.3	16.3	3.7	0.0	3.9	100.0	2118
Upper secondary	66.6	2.2	17.7	0.2	8.0	2.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	1522
Vocational	61.4	3.0	21.8	1.1	8.2	1.7	0.0	2.9	100.0	612
College, university	78.2	0.7	17.7	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	994
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	17.6	0.0	15.1	0.0	27.8	16.1	0.0	23.4	100.0	1721
Second	43.4	0.5	25.5	0.0	26.2	3.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	1594
Middle	61.1	0.3	25.1	0.5	9.3	3.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	1761
Fourth	73.1	2.3	23.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1906
Richest	84.0	1.0	14.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1802
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	55.5	0.7	22.7	0.3	12.1	4.3	0.0	4.5	100.0	5979
Darkhad	59.9	1.9	14.5	0.0	15.4	7.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	1527
Khotgoid	53.4	0.1	19.3	0.0	10.9	1.6	0.0	14.7	100.0	928
Other	66.4	0.8	19.3	0.0	8.1	5.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	287

¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

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

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

Note 1: We estimated the use of improved sanitation according to the existing country specific methodology on “Water supply and sanitation facility” approved by the Chairperson of NSO Mongolia #1/04 on December 27, 2012.

Although the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene classifies a pit latrine with slab as an improved sanitation facility, in Mongolia, this is not the case – they are classified as unimproved sanitation facility as, they do not always meet the international standards. Using country specific definition, the indicator was recalculated. As a result, as of 2016, it is estimated that 1.9 percent of the total population in Khuvsgul province use improved sanitation (Table WS.5). This is a huge difference, 76.4 percent of population used a pit latrine with slab.

Majority of households, which use unimproved sanitation facilities do not share it with other households. 20.8 percent of population use improved sanitation and share the sanitation facilities with other households while the use of public sanitation facilities is at 0.8 percent.

The Table WS.6 shows that the percentage of population who share the sanitation facilities is 1.5 times higher in urban area than in rural areas (28.0 percent, 18.6 percent respectively).

Having access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility brings the largest public health benefits to a household.⁵ In its 2008 report⁶, the JMP 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 for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation facilities at all – who revert to open defecation, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved," of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation facilities. Table WS.8 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders.

In Table WS.7, the distribution of total population covered by the survey is shown by drinking water and sanitation ladders. 25.7 percent of the population have both an improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facilities. This indicator is lowest in Tourism region at 4.0 percent. 34.3 percent of urban and 23.1 of rural population have an improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facilities.

By household wealth quintile index, 4.5 percent of the poorest wealth quintile households have an improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facilities, while this share is 42.9 percent for the richest wealth quintile households.

⁵ Wolf, J et al. 2014. Systematic review: Assessing the impact of drinking water and sanitation on diarrhoeal disease in low- and middle-income settings: systematic review and meta-regression. *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 2014.

DfID. 2013. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Evidence Paper. DfID:

<http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/sanitation/WASH-evidence-paper-april2013.pdf>

⁶ WHO/UNICEF JMP. 2008. MDG assessment report.

http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water ^{1, a}			Total	Unimproved sanitation				Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water		Improved sanitation ²	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Total	0.7	43.5	55.8	100.0	56.6	21.6	16.8	4.9	100.0	25.7	8784
Region											
Central	0.0	55.9	44.1	100.0	51.9	24.6	18.7	4.8	100.0	36.1	1734
Tourism	0.0	18.0	82.0	100.0	61.5	13.4	25.1	0.0	100.0	4.0	1744
Agriculture	0.5	53.4	46.1	100.0	65.2	11.1	23.5	0.1	100.0	39.2	1073
Ilder	0.2	50.5	49.3	100.0	31.9	30.2	30.6	7.3	100.0	23.4	1100
Tes-Ekh	0.0	38.7	61.3	100.0	49.0	17.7	9.4	23.9	100.0	16.9	1086
Murun	2.5	48.3	49.2	100.0	69.4	29.2	1.3	0.2	100.0	34.3	2047
Area											
Urban	2.5	48.3	49.2	100.0	69.4	29.2	1.3	0.2	100.0	34.3	2047
Rural	0.1	42.0	57.8	100.0	52.8	19.4	21.6	6.3	100.0	23.1	6737
Education of household head*											
None	0.2	47.4	52.4	100.0	41.6	25.8	23.1	9.4	100.0	19.8	1473
Primary	0.2	41.1	58.7	100.0	50.4	20.2	22.5	6.9	100.0	21.3	2058
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	40.2	59.8	100.0	54.5	21.6	20.0	3.9	100.0	23.5	2118
Upper secondary	1.2	47.2	51.5	100.0	66.6	20.1	10.4	3.0	100.0	33.5	1522
Vocational	1.3	46.0	52.7	100.0	61.4	25.9	9.8	2.9	100.0	26.9	612
College, university	2.5	42.5	55.0	100.0	78.2	18.5	3.3	0.1	100.0	35.5	994
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	25.5	74.5	100.0	17.6	15.1	43.9	23.4	100.0	4.5	1721
Second	0.1	43.7	56.2	100.0	43.4	26.0	29.5	1.1	100.0	16.3	1594
Middle	0.0	49.0	51.0	100.0	61.1	25.8	12.7	0.4	100.0	29.0	1761
Fourth	0.0	48.7	51.3	100.0	73.1	25.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	33.4	1906
Richest	3.2	49.6	47.2	100.0	84.0	15.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	42.9	1802
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	0.8	49.0	50.1	100.0	55.5	23.6	16.4	4.5	100.0	30.7	5979
Darkhad	0.1	20.0	80.0	100.0	59.9	16.4	22.5	1.2	100.0	4.6	1527
Khotgoid	0.7	50.6	48.8	100.0	53.4	19.4	12.5	14.7	100.0	27.8	928
Other	0.3	33.2	66.5	100.0	66.4	20.1	13.2	0.4	100.0	26.1	287

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

^a Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

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

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

Table WS.7A: Drinking water and sanitation ladders – Country specific

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Improved drinking water ^{1, a}		Percentage of household population using:						Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation ^{a, b}	Number of household members
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ^{2, b}	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total		
Total	0.7	60.0	39.4	100.0	1.9	93.2	4.9	100.0	1.9	8784
Region										
Central	0.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	0.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	0.0	1734
Tourism	0.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	0.5	99.5	0.0	100.0	0.4	1744
Agriculture	0.5	56.5	43.0	100.0	5.1	94.7	0.1	100.0	4.9	1073
Ider	0.2	50.8	49.0	100.0	0.0	92.7	7.3	100.0	0.0	1100
Tes-Ekh	0.0	70.4	29.6	100.0	0.5	75.6	23.9	100.0	0.5	1086
Murun	2.5	96.0	1.5	100.0	4.8	95.0	0.2	100.0	4.8	2047
Area										
Urban	2.5	96.0	1.5	100.0	4.8	95.0	0.2	100.0	4.8	2047
Rural	0.1	49.0	50.9	100.0	1.0	92.7	6.3	100.0	1.0	6737
Education of household head*										
None	0.2	55.0	44.8	100.0	0.6	89.9	9.4	100.0	0.6	1473
Primary	0.2	52.3	47.5	100.0	0.7	92.4	6.9	100.0	0.7	2058
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	1.3	94.8	3.9	100.0	1.2	2118
Upper secondary	1.2	70.0	28.8	100.0	2.0	95.1	3.0	100.0	1.9	1522
Vocational	1.3	68.3	30.3	100.0	5.9	91.2	2.9	100.0	5.8	612
College, university	2.5	68.8	28.6	100.0	5.1	94.8	0.1	100.0	5.0	994
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	25.6	74.4	100.0	0.0	76.6	23.4	100.0	0.0	1721
Second	0.1	53.7	46.1	100.0	0.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	0.0	1594
Middle	0.0	63.3	36.7	100.0	1.0	98.6	0.4	100.0	0.9	1761
Fourth	0.0	70.5	29.5	100.0	0.8	99.2	0.0	100.0	0.7	1906
Richest	3.2	83.8	13.0	100.0	7.6	92.4	0.0	100.0	7.5	1802
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	0.8	67.6	31.5	100.0	2.3	93.2	4.5	100.0	2.3	5979
Darkhad	0.1	25.7	74.2	100.0	0.9	98.0	1.2	100.0	0.8	1527
Khotgoid	0.7	74.2	25.2	100.0	1.3	84.0	14.7	100.0	1.3	928
Other	0.3	38.0	61.7	100.0	1.7	98.0	0.4	100.0	1.3	287

¹ MICS indicator 4.S1 - Use of improved drinking water sources (based on the country-specific definition)² MICS indicator 4.S2; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation (based on the country-specific definition)^a Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.^b Use of improved sanitation facilities is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration in addition to the international standards. In Mongolia, the pit latrine with slab (WS8 = 22), are regarded as an unimproved sanitation facilities.

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

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

Table WS.8 shows the percentage of children age 0-2 years, 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 in this survey is almost same at 70.2 percent.

This indicator is lowest in rural area (68.9 percent) and in the poorest wealth index households (44.6 percent). By region, Tes-Ekh region has the lowest percentage of safe disposal of children's excreta at 57.4 percent, compared to other regions.

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Not dispose	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	12.1	0.1	70.0	1.8	7.8	2.0	5.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	70.2	676
Type of sanitation facility used by household members												
Improved	11.5	0.2	76.2	1.2	7.4	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	76.3	522
Unimproved	16.9	0.2	59.4	2.5	6.9	0.0	10.9	1.2	1.9	100.0	59.6	107
Open defecation	8.0	0.0	25.0	6.8	14.1	9.2	34.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	47
Region												
Central	9.9	0.0	63.3	0.0	11.6	7.5	7.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	63.3	122
Tourism	7.6	0.0	83.7	2.8	3.3	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	83.7	155
Agriculture	19.0	0.0	64.7	1.2	5.0	5.6	0.4	2.2	1.9	100.0	64.7	70
Ider	20.7	0.2	65.2	1.5	1.7	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.4	99
Tes-Ekh	10.1	0.9	56.5	6.4	12.0	0.0	10.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	57.4	87
Murun	10.7	0.0	74.9	0.0	12.4	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.9	143
Area												
Urban	10.7	0.0	74.9	0.0	12.4	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.9	143
Rural	12.5	0.2	68.7	2.3	6.6	2.4	6.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	68.9	533
Mother's education												
None	12.2	0.0	71.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	9.4	1.0	1.0	100.0	71.8	74
Primary	9.4	0.3	70.5	6.5	0.7	5.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.8	74
Basic (lower secondary)	9.8	0.0	67.9	3.4	8.9	0.7	6.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	67.9	99
Upper secondary	12.0	0.0	71.4	1.1	8.1	2.5	3.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	71.4	172
Vocational	(31.5)	(0.0)	(46.7)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(7.4)	(2.1)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(46.7)	44
College, university	10.2	0.4	73.8	0.2	11.0	0.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.1	213
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	14.5	0.1	44.4	3.9	9.2	8.6	17.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	44.6	141
Second	11.7	0.0	76.8	0.3	2.5	0.0	7.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	76.8	102
Middle	12.1	0.5	74.6	2.5	8.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	75.1	162
Fourth	11.6	0.0	75.4	0.8	11.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.4	116
Richest	10.4	0.0	80.0	1.0	7.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.0	154
Ethnicity of household head*												
Khalkh	14.1	0.0	68.6	1.1	8.4	2.0	4.4	1.0	0.3	100.0	68.6	436
Darkhad	6.1	0.0	79.8	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	79.8	137
Khotgoid	8.4	1.0	60.7	3.2	13.7	1.0	11.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	61.7	75
Other	(21.4)	(0.0)	(67.6)	(2.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(67.6)	25

¹ MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces

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

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

Hand washing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five⁷. 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 handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking if a household has a specific place where people wash their hands and, if yes, observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place⁸.

In Khuvsgul province, a specific place for hand washing was observed in 87.1 percent of the households, while 10.2 percent did not have specific places (Table WS.9). Of those households where a place for hand washing was observed, 75.0 percent had both water and soap present at the designated place. In 2.8 percent of these households only water was available at the designated place, while in 10.3 percent of households only soap was available but no water (Table WS.9).

There is a direct association with the household's wealth index. For instance 93.3 percent of the richest households had a designated place for hand washing where both water and soap or other cleansing agent are available while the percent is only 45.2 percent for the poorest households.

Among all interviewed households, 83.1 percent of the households where a place for hand washing is observed, had soap in their designated place for hand washing while 94.6 percent of all households had soap in their home in general (Table WS.10).

⁷ Cairncross, S and Valdmanis, V. 2006. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41 in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition, Edt. Jameson et al. The World Bank.

⁸ Ram, P et al. editors. 2008. Use of a novel method to detect reactivity to structured observation for measurement of handwashing behavior. American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

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

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of households:			Гар угаах газрыг нь ажигласан өрхийн хувь:					Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present ¹	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Number of households	Water is available and:		Water is not available and:		No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot			
				Soap present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	Soap present	No other cleansing agent present				
Total	87.1	10.2	2626	75.0	2.8	10.3	1.4	10.5	100.0	75.0	2556
Region											
Central	82.8	13.0	520	70.2	4.7	9.8	1.8	13.5	100.0	70.2	498
Tourism	87.7	8.9	506	80.0	1.5	8.4	1.0	9.2	100.0	80.0	488
Agriculture	87.5	11.7	327	67.9	4.1	15.4	0.8	11.8	100.0	67.9	325
Ilder	98.5	1.1	335	69.3	3.8	21.3	4.6	1.1	100.0	69.3	334
Tes-Ekh	63.6	28.3	309	60.1	2.1	6.7	0.3	30.8	100.0	60.1	284
Murun	95.5	4.2	629	88.5	1.3	5.4	0.6	4.2	100.0	88.5	627
Area											
Urban	95.5	4.2	629	88.5	1.3	5.4	0.6	4.2	100.0	88.5	627
Rural	84.5	12.1	1997	70.6	3.2	11.9	1.7	12.5	100.0	70.6	1929
Education of household head*											
None	82.9	14.1	422	61.6	4.0	16.8	3.1	14.6	100.0	61.6	410
Primary	85.3	11.9	638	72.3	3.5	10.5	1.6	12.2	100.0	72.3	620
Basic (lower secondary)	86.3	12.1	620	75.5	2.4	9.1	0.6	12.3	100.0	75.5	610
Upper secondary	89.8	7.9	427	81.9	0.8	7.3	1.8	8.1	100.0	81.9	417
Vocational	85.9	7.0	191	78.1	2.0	11.0	1.3	7.5	100.0	78.1	177
College, university	94.9	3.1	326	86.0	3.2	7.6	0.0	3.1	100.0	86.0	320
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	68.2	28.4	526	45.2	3.0	18.3	4.2	29.4	100.0	45.2	508
Second	85.5	12.8	493	72.2	2.3	11.3	1.2	13.1	100.0	72.2	485
Middle	91.5	5.3	515	77.8	4.5	11.1	1.0	5.5	100.0	77.8	498
Fourth	94.3	3.7	577	85.7	2.4	7.6	0.6	3.7	100.0	85.7	565
Richest	95.6	1.3	516	93.3	1.6	3.6	0.1	1.4	100.0	93.3	500
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	88.7	8.7	1809	75.8	2.7	11.3	1.2	8.9	100.0	75.8	1762
Darkhad	87.4	9.3	455	81.0	0.9	7.5	0.9	9.6	100.0	81.0	440
Khotgoid	75.3	22.4	263	63.9	2.4	8.7	2.1	23.0	100.0	63.9	257
Other	86.6	11.4	81	67.8	7.0	11.2	2.4	11.6	100.0	67.8	80

¹ MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing

* Respectively four and four unweighted case with missing "Education of household head" are not shown.

** Respectively eleven and eleven unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.

Table WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Place for handwashing observed				Place for handwashing not observed			Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing			Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent			
		Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent						
Total	83.1	2.9	1.0	0.2	8.6	1.1	3.2	100.0	94.6	2626
Region										
Central	76.6	3.9	1.8	0.6	9.3	4.0	3.9	100.0	89.8	520
Tourism	85.4	1.8	0.6	0.0	6.4	0.4	5.5	100.0	93.5	506
Agriculture	82.7	4.5	0.2	0.2	9.7	0.5	2.4	100.0	96.8	327
Ider	90.2	6.0	2.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	96.9	335
Tes-Ekh	61.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	27.5	0.7	8.2	100.0	90.6	309
Murun	93.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.0	629
Area										
Urban	93.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.0	629
Rural	79.7	3.5	1.1	0.2	10.0	1.4	4.2	100.0	93.2	1997
Education of household head*										
None	76.1	4.7	1.5	0.7	12.4	1.7	2.9	100.0	93.2	422
Primary	80.4	3.7	1.2	0.0	9.9	1.1	3.7	100.0	94.0	638
Basic (lower secondary)	83.3	1.7	1.2	0.1	9.3	1.7	2.6	100.0	94.3	620
Upper secondary	87.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	6.7	0.1	3.5	100.0	96.3	427
Vocational	82.8	1.4	1.5	0.2	7.0	0.1	7.0	100.0	91.3	191
College, university	91.8	3.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.7	1.5	100.0	97.6	326
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	61.3	6.0	0.9	0.1	22.5	2.8	6.5	100.0	89.8	526
Second	82.1	1.8	1.0	0.6	11.0	1.0	2.4	100.0	94.9	493
Middle	86.1	3.8	1.6	0.0	5.0	1.1	2.4	100.0	94.9	515
Fourth	91.4	1.6	1.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.1	100.0	96.6	577
Richest	93.9	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.4	2.8	100.0	96.6	516
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	84.9	2.8	1.0	0.1	7.3	1.0	3.0	100.0	94.9	1809
Darkhad	85.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	6.7	0.9	4.9	100.0	94.0	455
Khotgoid	70.9	2.9	0.3	1.1	19.9	1.8	3.1	100.0	93.7	263
Other	77.5	6.7	2.4	0.0	11.0	1.6	0.8	100.0	95.2	81

¹ MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

* Four unweighted case with missing "Education of household head" are not shown.

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

Drinking water quality

Safe drinking water is a human right and a basic requirement for good health. Microbiological contamination of drinking water can lead to diarrhoeal diseases including shigellosis and cholera. Other pathogens in drinking water can cause hepatitis, typhoid, and polio myelitis. Drinking water can also be contaminated with chemicals with harmful effects on human health.

The bacteria species *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) is the most commonly recommended faecal indicator, and many countries including Mongolia have set a standard that no *E. coli* should be found in a 100 mL sample of drinking water. The Water Quality Testing module was included in this survey for the first time in Mongolia, aiming to collect data on the quality of water through the use of a test for *E. coli*. During the survey, every third household was selected for the water quality module and samples of water from the household (“a glass of water”) and the source of drinking water were tested for *E. coli*. In Khuvsgul a 10 mL (rather than 100 mL) presence/absence test (IDEXX) was used to detect *E. coli*, with samples incubated at body temperature for 24-48 hours.

In Khuvsgul province, 36.0 percent of households likely to have *E. coli* in their drinking water and 39.8 percent in water sources (Table WQ.1). Overall, among 41.0 percent of households *E. coli* were detected in both drinking water or water sources. The concentration of *E. coli* in both drinking water or water sources is comparably higher in rural area at 45.0 percent, compared to urban area (28.0 percent).

It is remarkable to observe that a chance of detecting *E. coli* among households using water from improved sources of water (27.8 percent) was lower than those using water from unimproved sources of water (59.6 percent).

In Khuvsgul province, 60.3 percent of households likely to have *Total coliform* in their drinking water and 66.5 percent in water sources (Table WQ.2). Overall, among 79.1 percent of households *Total coliform* were detected in both drinking water and water sources.

Table WQ.1: Drinking water quality at source and household (*E. coli*)

Percent distribution of household population according to households drinking water and households drinking source in *E. coli*^a, Khuvsgul, 2016

	<i>E. coli</i> in households drinking water	<i>E. coli</i> in households source of drinking water	<i>E. coli</i> in household or source water	Number of household members
Total	36.0	39.8	41.0	1030
Region				
Central	(49.2)	(52.9)	(52.9)	192
Tourism	(90.2)	(90.2)	(90.2)	195
Agriculture	(7.1)	(18.9)	(21.1)	140
Ider	(12.9)	(22.4)	(22.8)	138
Tes-Ekh	4.4	9.1	13.5	126
Murun	28.0	26.6	28.0	238
Area				
Urban	28.0	26.6	28.0	238
Rural	38.4	43.8	45.0	791
Education of household head*				
None	(8.5)	(20.0)	(20.5)	124
Primary	49.4	54.5	56.3	236
Basic (lower secondary)	48.5	51.3	52.2	253
Upper secondary	17.7	22.9	22.9	195
Vocational	(49.4)	(46.5)	(50.9)	92
College, university	(30.7)	(29.6)	(30.7)	126
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	18.0	31.7	34.3	180
Second	46.5	46.0	48.0	212
Middle	38.6	45.2	46.0	190
Fourth	43.5	45.8	45.8	224
Richest	30.8	29.9	30.8	224
Source of drinking water				
Unimproved	49.8	57.8	59.6	429
Improved	26.2	27.0	27.8	601
Main source of drinking water				
Piped into dwelling from centralized system or individual system	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Tube Well, Borehole	18.7	18.5	19.0	332
Dug well	(*)	(*)	(*)	66
Water from spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Tanker-truck Water truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Tanker-truck Public water kiosk	(43.8)	(41.5)	(43.8)	147
Other	51.6	56.4	58.2	420
Sanitation facility				
Unimproved	31.8	37.5	39.5	445
Improved	39.2	41.6	42.2	585
Handwashing facility with water and soap				
Not observed	29.2	39.4	41.2	273
Observed	37.5	39.0	40.1	742

^a In the Khuvsgul MICS a 10 mL presence/absence test was used to detect *E. coli*. The proportion of households not meeting the WHO guideline of no *E. coli* detectable in 100 mL is therefore expected to be higher.

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

Table WQ.2: Drinking water quality at source and household (*Total Coliforms*)

Percent distribution of household population according to households drinking water and households drinking source in *Total Coliforms*^a, Khuvsgul, 2016

	<i>Total coliform in household drinking water</i>	<i>Total coliform in source of drinking water</i>	<i>Total coliform in household or source water</i>	<i>Number of household members</i>
Total	60.3	66.5	79.1	1030
Region				
Central				
Tourism	(67.8)	(83.9)	(90.1)	192
Agriculture	(92.7)	(94.9)	(97.7)	195
Ider	(47.7)	(62.1)	(78.7)	140
Tes-Ekh	(52.3)	(46.7)	(65.2)	138
Murun	52.8	42.9	75.5	126
Area	43.7	55.5	65.2	238
Urban				
Rural	43.7	55.5	65.2	238
Education of household head*	65.3	69.8	83.3	791
None				
Primary	(58.9)	(52.0)	(75.6)	124
Basic (lower secondary)	68.9	78.4	88.1	236
Upper secondary	71.3	76.0	88.6	253
Vocational	47.4	55.3	71.7	195
College, university	(65.0)	(80.6)	(85.8)	92
Wealth index quintile	(40.3)	(46.5)	(54.0)	126
Poorest				
Second	57.5	73.5	89.3	180
Middle	61.4	70.8	77.5	212
Fourth	67.2	72.7	84.4	190
Richest	68.5	54.4	74.8	224
Source of drinking water	47.4	63.5	72.2	224
Unimproved				
Improved	71.5	82.7	91.1	429
Main source of drinking water	52.3	54.9	70.6	601
Piped into dwelling from centralized system or individual system				
Tube Well, Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Dug well	44.3	45.7	60.1	332
Water from spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	66
Tanker-truck Water truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Tanker-truck Public water kiosk	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Other	(63.9)	(60.1)	(80.5)	147
Sanitation facility	73.1	81.2	90.2	420
Unimproved				
Improved	60.4	70.4	82.3	445
Handwashing facility with water and soap	60.2	63.5	76.7	585
Not observed				
Observed	62.1	65.9	77.1	273
Саван байсан	59.2	66.0	79.4	742

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

Chapter VIII

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates.

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

Number of live births per 1,000 people or Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was 24.9 while number of births per 1,000 women age 15-49 or General fertility rate (GFR) was 114.5 births per 1,000 women.

The TFR for the three years preceding the Khuvsgul CDS is 3.8 births per woman. In other words, if current fertility rate remains as it is, a woman would bear approximately 4 children during her reproductive life or up to age 50. Fertility rates are varied by urban or rural area. For instance, the TFR was higher or 3.9 in rural area, while lower or 3.5 in urban area. The GFR was, also lower in urban area (106.6 live births per 1,000 women) and higher in rural area (117.0 live births per 1,000 women).

Table RH.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age			
15-19 ¹	55.4	73.8	69.3
20-24	204.5	251.1	239.5
25-29	203.4	166.2	175.4
30-34	118.1	176.1	165.8
35-39	84.8	79.3	80.9
40-44	23.9	23.0	23.3
45-49	0.0	2.5	2.0
TFR ^{2,a}	3.5	3.9	3.8
GFR ^{3,b}	106.6	117.0	114.5
CBR ^{4,c}	24.0	25.3	24.9

¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

² MICS indicator 5.S1 - Total fertility rate

³ MICS indicator 5.S2 - General fertility rate

⁴ MICS indicator 5.S3 - Crude birth rate

^a TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49 years

^b GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

^c CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population

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

The adolescent birth rate was 69.3 live births per 1,000 women. The adolescent birth rate for rural women (73.8 live births per 1,000 women) was higher than urban women (55.4 live births per 1,000 women) (Table RH.1).

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.3 presents the trends for early childbearing.

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant socio-economic risks for young people. Having a child in early age restricts their chances to obtain an education, furthermore, increases probability to isolate themselves from society and to experience poverty and violence. It is very common that children born to young mothers have a higher chance to get sick easily furthermore, to die while mothers themselves experience pregnancy complications even death due to lack of experience to overcome complications and of preparation.

As shown in Table RH.3, 4.8 percent of women age 15-19 have had a live birth, 2.0 percent are pregnant with the first child and 6.7 percent have begun childbearing. Early childbearing is more prevalent among adolescents, age 15-19, who live in rural area at 7.3 percent, while it is 5.2 percent in urban areas.

Table RH.3: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	4.8	2.0	6.7	0.4	254	3.1	185
Area							
Urban	5.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	67	(0.6)	43
Rural	4.6	2.7	7.3	0.6	187	3.9	142

¹ MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing

na- Not applicable

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

The survey findings show that the percentage of women aged 20-24 years with a live birth before age 18 is 3.1 percent, (Table RH.3).

Table RH.4 suggests that early childbearing before age 15 is not common in Khuvsgul province, with no major changes over time. While percentages of women who have had a live birth before age 18 slightly decreased over last 5 years since the rate is 3.1 percent for 20-24 years old age group.

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.0	499	2.0	432	0.1	1540	5.9	1353	0.1	2039	5.0	1785
Age												
15-19	0.0	67	na	na	0.6	187	na	na	0.4	254	na	na
20-24	(0.0)	43	(0.6)	43	0.0	142	3.9	142	0.0	185	3.1	185
25-29	0.0	92	2.6	92	0.0	260	8.5	260	0.0	352	7.0	352
30-34	0.0	58	3.5	58	0.0	280	5.3	280	0.0	338	5.0	338
35-39	0.0	87	1.3	87	0.0	240	8.6	240	0.0	327	6.6	327
40-44	0.0	84	3.2	84	0.0	222	2.6	222	0.0	306	2.8	306
45-49	0.0	68	0.0	68	0.3	210	5.4	210	0.2	278	4.1	278

na: not applicable

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

Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies, which are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. It is critical that all couples have access to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

Methods of contraception are divided into modern and traditional methods. Modern methods consist of pills, IUDs, injections, Norplant/implants, diaphragms/foam/jelly, male condoms, female condoms, female sterilizations, and male sterilization. Traditional methods include periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

Current use of contraception is reported by 56.5 percent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.5). The percentage of women who use modern methods of contraception is 54.6 percent. The most popular method of contraception in Khuvsgul province is the IUD (35.8 percent). 6.4 percent of women reported use of pills, 4.3 percent use of injectables and 3.2 percent have female sterilization, while remaining 7.0 percent reported to use other contraceptive methods.

Use of contraception methods no differ by urdan and rural. By age group, the highest percent of use of contraception is among women age 30-39 at 66.9-67.3 percent.

The rate of contraception use by women differs by education and household wealth. The rate of women currently using contraception is 60.1 percent among women with no education, while 51.8 percent of women with college/university education use contraception (Table RH.5). The use of contraception is at 53.8 percent among women from middle wealth index households, which is lower compared to other wealth index households.

Table RH.5: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):													Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Other					
Total	43.5	3.2	0.3	35.8	4.3	2.0	6.4	2.4	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.1	54.6	1.9	56.5	1483	
Region																	
Central	49.9	2.6	0.0	34.5	5.0	1.2	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.3	48.6	1.5	50.1	278	
Tourism	49.4	1.2	1.4	28.8	3.3	2.5	6.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	46.7	3.8	50.6	285	
Agriculture	37.9	3.6	0.0	41.8	3.1	0.0	5.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	59.2	2.8	62.1	182	
Ider	34.5	8.6	0.0	34.8	8.5	5.2	6.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	64.8	0.7	65.5	205	
Tes-Ekh	36.7	4.1	0.0	42.5	2.2	1.1	7.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	61.5	1.8	63.3	188	
Murun	45.3	1.3	0.0	36.2	3.6	1.9	7.9	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	53.8	0.9	54.7	345	
Area																	
Urban	45.3	1.3	0.0	36.2	3.6	1.9	7.9	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	53.8	0.9	54.7	345	
Rural	42.9	3.8	0.4	35.6	4.5	2.0	5.9	2.6	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	54.9	2.2	57.1	1138	
Age																	
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	
20-24	52.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	10.0	2.0	5.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	45.0	3.0	48.0	104	
25-29	39.4	0.8	1.4	42.4	4.5	4.2	2.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	58.9	1.6	60.6	285	
30-34	32.7	4.6	0.0	45.8	4.1	1.8	7.5	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	67.2	0.1	67.3	296	
35-39	33.1	2.6	0.0	36.7	5.2	2.8	12.9	3.4	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.0	64.2	2.7	66.9	288	
40-44	45.5	5.8	0.0	33.2	4.2	0.4	7.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.3	52.7	1.8	54.5	258	
45-49	68.5	3.6	0.0	22.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.2	28.3	3.2	31.5	239	
Number of living children																	
0	(80.2)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(19.8)	43	
1	47.9	1.7	0.0	33.1	4.9	1.6	3.3	3.0	1.3	0.0	2.8	0.3	49.1	3.1	52.1	247	
2	41.7	2.3	0.0	40.2	4.1	2.5	5.8	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	57.5	0.8	58.3	481	
3	40.7	4.8	0.0	34.2	3.1	1.8	8.2	3.0	0.0	0.4	3.5	0.3	55.6	3.8	59.3	417	
4+	41.4	4.0	0.0	37.2	6.1	2.0	7.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	58.3	0.3	58.6	295	
Education*																	
None	39.9	3.8	0.0	41.9	7.0	4.6	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.0	60.1	131	
Primary	40.2	3.7	0.0	33.0	8.3	2.2	10.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	59.8	0.0	59.8	167	
Basic (lower secondary)	39.5	3.3	0.0	37.4	6.3	0.8	9.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	59.9	0.5	60.5	291	
Upper secondary	42.1	4.0	1.0	35.5	2.3	2.4	6.1	3.1	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.2	54.5	3.4	57.9	399	
Vocational	51.7	5.5	0.0	33.5	1.2	2.1	3.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	47.4	0.9	48.3	117	
College, university	48.2	0.9	0.0	34.5	3.0	1.6	5.1	2.7	0.9	0.0	3.0	0.1	48.7	3.2	51.8	376	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	42.8	4.9	0.0	35.0	6.5	2.0	5.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	57.0	0.1	57.2	301	
Second	45.5	6.1	0.0	34.1	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	52.7	1.8	54.5	254	
Middle	46.2	2.2	0.0	32.1	5.3	1.1	7.5	4.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	52.5	1.3	53.8	265	
Fourth	44.2	1.6	0.0	39.5	1.8	1.5	6.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	52.6	3.2	55.8	319	
Richest	39.8	1.8	1.2	37.1	3.2	2.8	8.5	1.6	0.9	0.4	2.4	0.4	57.5	2.7	60.2	344	
Ethnicity of household head**																	
Khalkh	40.9	3.5	0.0	38.3	4.7	1.6	6.8	2.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.2	57.7	1.4	59.1	1003	
Darkhad	47.5	2.0	1.6	28.1	3.1	3.9	6.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	48.2	4.3	52.5	253	
Khotgoid	(51.6)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(31.1)	(3.1)	(1.5)	(4.8)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(1.6)	(0.3)	(46.5)	(1.9)	(48.4)	172	
Other	55.6	2.7	0.0	29.3	4.5	1.7	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	44.4	42	

¹ MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation

* One unweighted cases with missing "Education" are not shown.

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

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

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

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 CDS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.6 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing (delaying pregnancy for a certain period of time) is defined as percentage of women, who are married or in union and who are not using any method of contraception AND:

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic¹ and are fecund² and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

Unmet need for limiting (unwilling to get pregnant) is defined as percentage of women, are married or in union and who are not using contraception AND:

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

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

This indicator is also known as unmet need for family planning.

According to the survey findings, 21.0 percent of the women married or in union have unmet need for contraception. The unmet need for contraception is higher among province and sum centers women (23.2 percent) compared to women living in rural area (20.4 percent). By age group, the unmet need for contraception is highest among women age 40 or above. For example, 13.0-20.8 percent of women age 20-39, 28.7 percent of women age 40-44, and 31.7 percent of women age 45-49 have unmet need for contraception.

The survey results show, that as the age of women gets older the use of contraception methods

¹ 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

² 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.

for spacing the period between pregnancies decreases and for limiting increases.

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using)³, 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 (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child.

In Khuvsgul province the survey findings indicate the need for contraception is met for 56.8 percent of total women. The need is met for 36.7 percent of women, who want to limit childbearing and for 20.1 percent of women with need for spacing.

As expected, the unmet need for spacing is higher among younger women and for limiting among the women of older age. Hence, young women age 20-34 mainly use a contraception method to have spacing between pregnancies, whereas women age 35-44 mainly use a contraception method to limit childbearing.

³ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may also refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table RH.6: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total ¹			
Total	20.1	36.7	56.8	5.2	15.8	21.0	1,473	73.0	1146
Region									
Central	16.7	36.3	53.0	4.2	17.7	21.9	215	70.8	161
Tourism	23.2	29.8	53.1	8.3	16.2	24.6	228	68.4	177
Agriculture	23.5	36.3	59.7	2.7	13.3	15.9	226	78.9	171
Ider	19.0	44.4	63.5	2.4	16.3	18.7	252	77.3	207
Tes-Ekh	16.9	42.7	59.6	3.9	17.3	21.2	255	73.8	206
Murun	21.2	31.0	52.2	8.8	14.5	23.2	297	69.2	224
Area									
Urban	21.2	31.0	52.2	8.8	14.5	23.2	297	69.2	224
Rural	19.8	38.2	58.0	4.3	16.2	20.4	1,176	74.0	922
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	9
20-24	34.0	14.2	48.1	14.2	6.6	20.8	106	69.9	73
25-29	41.2	20.1	61.3	10.6	4.9	15.5	284	79.8	218
30-34	31.0	36.8	67.9	5.4	7.6	13.0	277	83.9	224
35-39	14.4	52.3	66.7	4.2	14.0	18.2	285	78.5	242
40-44	4.8	53.4	58.2	0.4	28.3	28.7	251	67.0	218
45-49	0.0	30.9	30.9	0.8	30.9	31.7	259	49.4	162
Education*									
None	17.8	45.9	63.7	3.7	14.1	17.8	135	78.2	110
Primary	13.9	54.2	68.1	5.4	11.4	16.9	166	80.1	141
Basic (lower secondary)	11.8	46.3	58.1	2.0	24.7	26.7	296	68.5	251
Upper secondary	21.6	35.1	56.7	3.0	15.7	18.7	402	75.2	303
Vocational	14.2	28.3	42.5	9.2	17.5	26.7	120	61.4	83
College, university	30.9	21.8	52.7	9.3	10.8	20.1	353	72.4	257
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	18.2	42.3	60.6	4.2	17.6	21.8	307	73.5	253
Second	15.5	43.9	59.4	4.0	15.1	19.1	278	75.7	218
Middle	18.4	32.3	50.8	5.6	19.5	25.2	266	66.8	202
Fourth	18.5	37.0	55.5	5.8	14.0	19.9	292	73.6	220
Richest	28.5	28.8	57.3	6.1	13.3	19.4	330	74.7	253
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	20.0	38.2	58.2	4.0	14.7	18.7	1,047	75.7	805
Darkhad	21.3	35.5	56.8	8.7	19.7	28.4	183	66.7	156
Khotgoid	18.3	32.3	50.5	6.5	18.8	25.3	186	66.7	141
Other	(20.4)	(28.6)	(49.0)	(12.2)	(12.2)	(24.5)	49	(66.7)	36

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need

* Respectively one and one unweighted cases with missing "Education" are not shown.

** Respectively eight and eight unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.

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

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

Antenatal care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of fetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health.

For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labor and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal visits also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve fetal outcomes and improve maternal health.

Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal care as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

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

- Blood pressure measurement;
- Urine testing;
- Blood testing; and
- Weight/ height measurement.

Antenatal care coverage indicators (at least one visit with a skilled provider and 4 or more visits with any providers) are used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

The current state guidelines of Mongolia stipulate that pregnant women should pay no less than six visits to a doctor and pregnant women are required to pay their first visit within 12 weeks of becoming pregnant⁴. Pregnant mothers enrolled in antenatal care services undergo a variety of medical tests, including:

- General blood analysis;
- General urine analysis;
- Chest X-ray;
- Ultrasound diagnosis (X-ray);
- Uterus smear;
- HIV/AIDS testing; and
- Other tests and diagnosis to be taken by doctor's recommendation.

⁴ Appendix 2, order No 39 of the Health Minister of 2001, Procedure on providing health care to pregnant women

Counseling includes:

- Importance of antenatal care;
- Nutrition during pregnancy;
- Bad habits such as smoking and drinking;
- Sexually transmitted infections;
- Diseases associated with or complicated by pregnancy;
- Legal concept associate with pregnancy and birth;
- Use and importance of iron pills and folic acid and prevention of anaemia;
- Prevention of miscarriage and stillbirth;
- Diseases associated with organ system;
- Birth;
- Eclampsia;
- Breast care;
- Preparation for birth;
- Post term pregnancy;
- Methods of pain relief in labor;
- Post partum;
- Infant care;
- Family planning; and
- Measures to be taken for diseases.

Antenatal care provides opportunities for early diagnosis and interventions to prevent any complications associated with the pregnancy, child delivery, and post-natal periods.

Table RH.7 shows whether mothers age 15-49 were enrolled in antenatal care while they were pregnant in the past 2 pre-survey years and if so what level of medical personnel provided this care. The coverage of antenatal care in Khuvsgul province is same as the national level with 99.7 percent of women receiving antenatal care by skilled personnel at least once during the pregnancy.

There are 2 different definitions for skilled medical personnel. According to the MICS methodology, Gynaecologist, Physician, Family doctor/ Soum doctor, Midwife, feldsher, Nurse are considered medical personnel, Traditional birth attendant are not medical personnel. According to the country guideline, Gynaecologist, Physician, Family doctor/ Soum doctor, Midwife are considered medical personnel, feldsher, Nurse and Traditional birth attendant are not medical personnel.

There is not much difference in terms of antenatal care by medical personnel according to background characteristics (as estimated according to the MICS methodology). 75.0 percent of all pregnant mothers recieved antenatal care from family doctor/soum doctor, 19.2 percent by obstetrician, 4.6 percent by midwives and less than 1 percent by physician.

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. The current state guidelines stipulate that pregnant women with no pregnancy complications should pay no less than six visits to a doctor and pregnant women with pregnancy complications should pay 8 or more visits.

Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider by selected characteristics. Nine in every ten mothers (91.0 percent) received antenatal care at least four times.

This indicator was the lowest among mothers who live in a household from the poorest quintile (82.2 percent). According to the current national guideline, 67.1 percent of pregnant women paid 6 or more visits to a doctor, which is in general similar to those who received antenatal care four or more times.

Table RH.8 shows two different measures of early antenatal care enrolment. According to the international standard, early antenatal care enrolment is defined as the first 15 weeks after the last menstruation while the national standard is 12 weeks for Mongolia. 78.3 percent of women who gave birth in two years preceding the survey had their first antenatal visit during the first three months of pregnancy, 13.3 percent during 4-5 months of pregnancy, and 8.2 percent during six or more months of pregnancy. According to the Mongolian national standard measure (the first 12 weeks after the last menstruation), early antenatal care percent was 76.9, which was close to the international standard.

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Provider of antenatal care ^a						No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider ^{1,b}	Any skilled provider ^{2,c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Obstetrician	Physician	Family doctor, soum doctor	Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Other/missing					
Total	19.2	0.5	75.0	4.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.7	99.3	397
Region											
Central	13.3	0.0	79.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	76
Tourism	16.7	0.0	80.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.8	100.0	98.8	97.6	91
Agriculture	10.0	0.0	84.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	43
Ider	3.1	3.5	76.6	16.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	52
Tes-Ekh	48.7	0.0	50.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	52
Murun	23.6	0.0	74.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83
Area											
Urban	23.6	0.0	74.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83
Rural	18.0	0.6	75.2	5.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.6	99.1	314
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	24
20-34	21.8	0.5	72.9	4.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.6	99.2	307
35-49	8.3	0.4	83.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65
Education											
None	(15.3)	(0.0)	(70.0)	(11.3)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(2.0)	100.0	(98.0)	(96.5)	37
Primary	(12.1)	(0.0)	(87.3)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	40
Basic (lower secondary)	9.4	1.1	87.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	55
Upper secondary	17.4	0.6	79.1	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	94
Vocational	(16.6)	(0.9)	(77.9)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	26
College, university	27.5	0.3	65.1	6.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	99.4	146
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	16.5	0.4	80.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	98.5	86
Second	10.6	1.4	82.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	62
Middle	12.4	0.0	84.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89
Fourth	23.6	0.4	69.9	4.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	98.5	63
Richest	30.4	0.4	60.5	8.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	97
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	17.5	0.7	74.9	6.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	266
Darkhad	21.1	0.0	76.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	100.0	98.5	97.8	75
Khotgoid	(33.6)	(0.0)	(66.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage² MICS indicator 5.S4 - Antenatal care coverage (Based on the country specific definition)^a Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.^b Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.^c Skilled provider includes all health personnel except the feldsher, nurse and traditional birth attendant.

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

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

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Khusvgul, 2016

	Percent distribution of women who had:						Percent distribution of women who had 6 or more visits ²	Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit					Total	Percentage of women who had first ANC visit at their first trimester of pregnancy ³	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit ⁴	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	Total		No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months					
Total	0.2	1.0	2.6	5.2	91.0	100.0	67.1	0.2	78.3	13.3	6.5	1.7	100.0	76.9	397	1.8	396
Region																	
Central	0.0	5.5	5.5	6.1	82.9	100.0	56.8	0.0	72.5	16.0	6.8	4.8	100.0	67.8	76	2.8	76
Tourism	0.8	0.0	3.6	4.8	90.7	100.0	58.2	0.8	86.3	6.8	6.1	0.0	100.0	86.3	91	1.8	90
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	72.9	0.0	84.7	8.5	6.8	0.0	100.0	81.6	43	1.8	43
Ider	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.0	96.5	100.0	77.4	0.0	81.0	16.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	80.5	52	1.8	52
Tes-Ekh	0.0	0.0	3.7	4.8	91.5	100.0	75.2	0.0	77.3	12.2	7.4	3.1	100.0	77.3	52	1.8	52
Murun	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.5	95.8	100.0	71.7	0.0	70.5	19.4	10.1	0.0	100.0	70.0	83	2.5	83
Area																	
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.5	95.8	100.0	71.7	0.0	70.5	19.4	10.1	0.0	100.0	70.0	83	2.5	83
Rural	0.2	1.3	3.1	5.6	89.7	100.0	65.9	0.2	80.4	11.7	5.6	2.1	100.0	78.7	314	1.8	313
Mother's age at birth																	
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24	(*)	24
20-34	0.2	1.3	2.8	4.0	91.7	100.0	68.0	0.2	77.0	15.4	5.7	1.7	100.0	76.8	307	1.8	307
35-49	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.6	92.5	100.0	67.3	0.0	90.9	2.8	4.0	2.4	100.0	88.7	65	1.8	65
Education																	
None	(2.0)	(5.6)	(2.9)	(6.4)	(83.1)	100.0	(63.3)	(2.0)	(67.4)	(24.2)	(4.4)	(2.1)	100.0	(67.4)	37	(1.6)	36
Primary	(0.0)	(5.1)	(2.6)	(6.9)	(85.3)	100.0	(63.3)	(0.0)	(90.8)	(7.2)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(90.8)	40	(1.8)	40
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.5	85.1	100.0	51.4	0.0	67.2	16.9	11.6	4.3	100.0	66.7	55	2.3	55
Upper secondary	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.4	93.8	100.0	63.8	0.0	73.5	14.8	11.7	0.0	100.0	72.1	94	2.8	94
Vocational	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(1.8)	(93.8)	100.0	(57.3)	(0.0)	(63.8)	(23.3)	(13.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(63.8)	26	(1.8)	26
College, university	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.0	94.6	100.0	78.8	0.0	87.5	8.2	1.8	2.5	100.0	84.7	146	1.8	146
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.8	4.8	3.6	8.6	82.2	100.0	67.6	0.8	80.5	10.8	5.2	2.7	100.0	76.3	86	2.1	86
Second	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.3	95.7	100.0	46.7	0.0	85.1	11.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	84.7	62	1.8	62
Middle	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.5	90.0	100.0	66.1	0.0	66.5	18.5	14.1	0.9	100.0	66.5	89	2.1	89
Fourth	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.8	97.2	100.0	79.2	0.0	71.4	17.1	5.8	5.7	100.0	71.4	63	1.8	63
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.6	92.8	100.0	72.7	0.0	87.4	9.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	85.6	97	1.8	97
Ethnicity of household head																	
Khalkh	0.0	1.6	2.7	6.8	88.9	100.0	66.7	0.0	76.6	14.4	6.7	2.2	100.0	74.5	266	1.8	266
Darkhad	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	96.5	100.0	68.5	1.0	86.7	6.5	4.7	1.1	100.0	86.7	75	1.8	75
Khotgoid	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(3.0)	(94.1)	100.0	(79.9)	(0.0)	(73.0)	(22.1)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(73.0)	40	(2.1)	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

² MICS indicator 5.55 - Women who had 6 or more ANC visits

³ MICS indicator 5.S6 - Early antenatal care coverage (based on the country specific definition)

⁴ MICS indicator 5.S7 - Median months pregnant at first ANC visit

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

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

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in Table RH.9. Among those women who gave birth during the two years preceding the survey, 99.5 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked during antenatal care visits, 99.8 percent of women had urine test, 99.7 percent blood, 98.5 percent STI, 83.0 percent HIV tests, 98.0 percent that ultrasound screening was done and in 98.5 percent of cases weights were measured (most common services received). 78.2 percent had a syphilis test while only 45.8 percent had a chest X-ray (the least commonly received service). Special attention should be paid to its quality.

Implementation of the WHO recommendation (have done 3 types of tests-blood pressure measurement, urine and blood general analysis) was 99.3 percent while implementation of 9 types of tests (blood pressure measurement, urine and blood general analysis, uterus smear or STDs test, HIV testing, weight measurement, syphilis test, ultrasound and chest X-ray) required by the state guideline was 40.9 percent. As disaggregated by women's background characteristics, the percentage of women who reported that syphilis test was done and X-ray was taken was relatively low in Tes-Ekh region (52.3 percent and 24.3 percent, respectively) and among women from middle wealth quintile (71.8 percent and 33.2 percent, respectively).

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Khuvsgul, 2016

Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:													
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	STI screening done	Weight measured	Syphilis test done	HIV/AIDS test done	Ultrasound screening done	Chest X-Ray screening done	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken, STI screening done and weight measured	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken, STI screening done, weight measured, syphilis and HIV/AIDS test, ultrasound and chest X-ray screening done ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	99.5	99.8	99.7	98.5	98.5	78.2	83.0	98.0	45.8	99.3	96.8	40.9	397
Region													
Central	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	95.6	79.1	84.5	100.0	41.8	100.0	94.6	39.9	76
Tourism	99.2	99.2	99.2	97.7	97.7	94.5	96.0	99.2	63.3	99.2	96.3	63.3	91
Agriculture	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0	82.5	79.4	100.0	28.6	100.0	97.0	23.1	43
Ider	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.7	59.4	67.6	88.0	39.3	100.0	98.7	32.8	52
Tes-Ekh	97.8	99.7	99.7	97.3	99.4	52.3	61.8	98.4	24.3	97.5	95.1	18.0	52
Murun	99.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	85.2	92.4	100.0	56.9	99.2	99.2	45.9	83
Area													
Urban	99.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	85.2	92.4	100.0	56.9	99.2	99.2	45.9	83
Rural	99.4	99.7	99.7	98.1	98.1	76.3	80.6	97.5	42.9	99.4	96.2	39.6	314
Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
20-34	99.7	99.8	99.6	98.5	98.1	77.2	80.8	97.6	45.4	99.5	96.7	40.6	307
35-49	100.0	99.8	99.8	97.7	100.0	83.9	93.5	100.0	51.2	99.8	97.7	45.6	65
Education													
None	(98.0)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(97.2)	(97.2)	(64.1)	(68.3)	(88.6)	(39.1)	(98.0)	(97.2)	(32.6)	37
Primary	(99.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(79.9)	(82.7)	(99.1)	(54.1)	(99.3)	(93.8)	(46.9)	40
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	99.7	99.7	97.1	100.0	71.6	76.0	100.0	22.3	99.7	97.1	17.1	55
Upper secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	75.2	84.7	96.7	42.3	100.0	98.6	37.3	94
Vocational	(95.6)	(100.0)	(98.4)	(98.8)	(94.8)	(86.3)	(85.8)	(99.4)	(41.7)	(94.0)	(87.5)	(36.9)	26
College, university	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	84.2	88.0	100.0	57.1	100.0	97.9	53.3	146
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	99.2	99.0	99.0	98.6	94.9	73.4	76.4	98.8	46.4	99.0	94.7	42.4	86
Second	99.6	100.0	100.0	97.8	99.7	76.0	81.8	89.9	43.8	99.6	97.1	41.0	62
Middle	98.7	100.0	100.0	98.3	98.5	71.8	77.4	99.8	33.2	98.7	95.6	20.7	89
Fourth	100.0	100.0	99.3	97.9	100.0	80.8	90.4	99.4	43.6	99.3	97.2	40.8	63
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	88.0	90.2	100.0	59.6	100.0	99.3	58.0	97
Ethnicity of household head													
Khalkh	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.4	98.7	75.5	81.7	97.6	41.6	99.7	97.8	36.1	266
Darkhad	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	96.5	96.5	99.0	68.2	99.0	99.0	68.2	75
Khotgoid	(97.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(99.2)	(70.1)	(72.8)	(98.3)	(41.2)	(97.2)	(94.4)	(29.5)	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

² MICS indicator 5.S8 - Content of antenatal care: Complete examination of all competent tests (based on the country specific definition)

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

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

Assistance at delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate postpartum 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. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries.

The CDS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the MICS methodology, a skilled attendant includes a physician, obstetrician, family doctor, soum doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife. However, according to the Mongolian National guideline, a skilled attendant includes personnel other than auxiliary midwife and nurse.

Overall, 99.9 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel (99.4 percent according to the national guideline) (Table RH.10). This indicator does not differ by location and women's age, education and household wealth. Also no difference by location, region and age group is observed if measured according to the national guideline.

Of the total 69.7 percent births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered with assistance by an obstetrician, 16.5 percent by a midwife, 11.8 percent by a family doctor/sum doctor and 1.4 percent by physician. There are some differences by regions and areas. For instance, the percentage of births delivered by an obstetrician is highest in Murun region (89.6 percent) and lowest in Tourism region (58.5 percent). Also, 89.6 percent of urban women had their birth attended by an obstetrician compared to only 64.5 percent of rural women.

WHO estimates that the percentage of births delivered by Caesarean section should be between 5-15 percent of total deliveries.

In Khuvsgul province, 20.4 percent of women age 15-49, who gave births in the two years preceding the survey, have delivered by Caesarean section. Delivering births by Caesarean section is higher among women who live in province/soum centers or urban area compared to those who live in rural area (28.9 percent and 18.1 percent, respectively). The percentage delivered by Caesarean section is lower among women from the rich households (fourth and richest quintile) compared to women from the other households (14.1-16.0 percent versus 20.9-24.9 percent respectively).

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Person assisting at delivery							Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1,a}	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{2,b}	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Obstetrician	Physician	Family doctor, soum doctor	Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Nurse	Other/ Missing				Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ³	
Total	69.7	1.4	11.8	16.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.9	99.4	14.0	6.3	20.4	397
Region														
Central	59.2	1.2	12.8	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.7	2.7	11.4	76
Tourism	58.5	0.0	29.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.9	5.1	16.0	91
Agriculture	80.6	0.0	6.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.4	5.7	21.2	43
Ider	59.5	5.8	5.2	27.1	1.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	17.9	2.9	20.8	52
Tes-Ekh	74.2	2.2	8.0	14.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	17.3	8.9	26.2	52
Murun	89.6	0.5	0.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	99.5	17.1	11.9	28.9	83
Area														
Urban	89.6	0.5	0.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	99.5	17.1	11.9	28.9	83
Rural	64.5	1.6	14.7	18.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	13.2	4.9	18.1	314
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
20-34	67.7	1.3	12.9	17.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	12.4	6.7	19.1	307
35-49	79.2	2.4	11.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	99.4	22.8	3.1	25.8	65
Place of delivery														
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	70.0	1.4	11.5	16.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.9	99.4	14.1	6.4	20.4	396
Public	70.5	1.4	11.6	16.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.9	99.4	13.9	6.4	20.4	393
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Education														
None	(67.1)	(1.5)	(7.5)	(23.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(10.5)	(11.8)	(22.4)	37
Primary	(64.5)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(16.2)	(1.2)	(17.4)	40
Basic (lower secondary)	70.9	2.0	13.7	12.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	9.6	6.9	16.5	55
Upper secondary	70.2	1.7	9.6	18.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	5.7	5.1	10.9	94
Vocational	(60.2)	(4.4)	(19.5)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	100.0	(98.4)	(98.4)	(37.2)	(15.0)	(52.2)	26
College, university	72.8	0.7	12.2	13.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	17.2	5.5	22.7	146
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	69.5	2.6	9.9	17.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	18.5	6.2	24.8	86
Second	58.8	1.9	14.3	23.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	11.0	9.9	20.9	62
Middle	66.5	0.2	12.8	19.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	99.1	14.9	10.0	24.9	89
Fourth	72.9	0.3	8.0	18.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	10.6	3.5	14.1	63
Richest	77.7	1.8	13.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.3	2.6	16.0	97
Ethnicity of household head														
Khalkh	72.0	2.0	7.9	17.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.8	99.4	14.1	6.7	20.8	266
Darkhad	54.0	0.4	28.4	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.3	0.0	12.3	75
Khotgoid	(80.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(11.6)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(98.3)	(17.9)	(6.9)	(24.7)	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

² MICS indicator 5.S9 - Skilled attendant at delivery (based on the country specific definition)

³ MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

^a Skilled attendant includes all health personnel except the relative/ friend.

^b Skilled attendant includes all health personnel except the feldsher, nurse and relative/ friend.

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

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

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

Overall, 99.6 percent of births in Khuvsgul province are delivered in a health facility and less than 1 percent occurs at home. The percentage of births, delivered in health facilities does not differ by age, education and household characteristics.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Place of delivery			Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home			
	Public sector	Private sector				
Total	98.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	99.6	397
Region						
Central	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	76
Tourism	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	91
Agriculture	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	43
Ider	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	52
Tes-Ekh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	52
Murun	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
Rural	98.7	0.9	0.5	100.0	99.5	314
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
20-34	98.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	99.5	307
35-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	65
Number of antenatal care visits						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
1-3 visits	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	35
4+ visits	98.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	99.6	361
Education						
None	(94.9)	(2.0)	(3.1)	100.0	(96.9)	37
Primary	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	40
Basic (lower secondary)	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	55
Upper secondary	98.2	1.4	0.3	100.0	99.7	94
Vocational	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	26
College, university	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	146
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	98.2	0.5	1.3	100.0	98.7	86
Second	98.1	1.3	0.5	100.0	99.5	62
Middle	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	89
Fourth	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	63
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	97
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	98.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	266
Darkhad	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	75
Khotgoid	(97.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	100.0	(97.2)	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries

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

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

Post-natal health checks

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver life saving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁵ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁶, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁷.

Despite the importance of the first few days following birth, large-scale, nationally representative household survey programmes have not systematically included questions on the post-natal period and care for the mother and newborn. In 2008, the Countdown to 2015 initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn and child health interventions, highlighted this data gap, and called not only for post-natal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for better data availability and quality⁸.

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on PNC and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS was developed and validated. Named the Post-natal Health Checks (PNHC) module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, not content of care. The rationale for this is that as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

Table RH.12 presents the percent distribution of women who gave birth in a health facility by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics. According to the findings of the survey, one in every 2 women who gave birth in health facility within the 2 years preceding the survey stayed 1-2 days in the facility after delivery. 99.4 percent of all women who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. There is no significant variation by background characteristics of women in this regard.

However, difference is evident with regard to staying for 3 or more days in the facility after delivery. The percentages of mothers who stayed in hospitals for 3 days or more is lower in urban area (the percentage of 3 or more days hospital stay was 30.9 percent) than in rural area (31.9 percent). Women who had normal delivery stayed in hospitals shorter than women who delivered by C-section (18.0 percent and 84.7 percent respectively stayed for 3 or more days). Women from poorest households also stayed longer than their counterparts in richest households (41.7 percent versus 24.6 percent stayed 3 or more days after delivery).

⁵ Lawn JE, Cousens S, Zupan J. 4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why? *Lancet* 2005; 365:891–900.

⁶ UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2013. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013*

⁷ WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010*. Geneva: World Health Organization 2012.

⁸ HMN, UNICEF, WHO. 2008. *Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report*. UNICEF.

Table RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Duration of stay in health facility					Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more			
Total	0.5	0.1	0.5	67.2	31.7	100.0	99.4	396
Region								
Central	0.0	0.0	1.0	78.3	20.7	100.0	100.0	75
Tourism	0.8	0.0	0.0	78.8	20.4	100.0	99.2	91
Agriculture	2.7	0.0	0.4	65.9	31.1	100.0	97.3	43
Ider	0.5	0.6	0.0	52.0	46.8	100.0	98.8	52
Tes-Ekh	0.0	0.0	1.9	44.5	53.7	100.0	100.0	52
Murun	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.1	30.9	100.0	100.0	83
Area								
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.1	30.9	100.0	100.0	83
Rural	0.7	0.1	0.6	66.7	31.9	100.0	99.2	313
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
20-34	0.7	0.1	0.4	68.3	30.5	100.0	99.2	306
35-49	0.0	0.0	1.0	64.9	34.1	100.0	100.0	65
Type of health facility								
Public	0.5	0.1	0.5	67.6	31.3	100.0	99.4	393
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	0.7	0.1	0.6	80.6	18.0	100.0	99.2	315
C-section	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	84.7	100.0	100.0	81
Education								
None	(2.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(56.1)	(40.0)	100.0	(97.9)	36
Primary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.7)	(36.3)	100.0	(100.0)	40
Basic (lower secondary)	0.5	0.6	0.0	68.2	30.7	100.0	98.9	55
Upper secondary	1.2	0.0	0.0	71.7	27.1	100.0	98.8	94
Vocational	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.3)	(55.7)	100.0	(100.0)	26
College, university	0.0	0.0	0.8	71.7	27.4	100.0	100.0	146
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.9	0.4	0.0	57.1	41.7	100.0	98.8	85
Second	0.0	0.0	1.1	61.6	37.3	100.0	100.0	62
Middle	0.3	0.0	0.3	68.1	31.3	100.0	99.7	89
Fourth	1.8	0.0	0.2	74.0	24.0	100.0	98.2	63
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.8	74.6	24.6	100.0	100.0	97
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	0.5	0.1	0.7	65.9	32.7	100.0	99.3	265
Darkhad	1.0	0.0	0.0	83.2	15.8	100.0	99.0	75
Khotgoid	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.9)	(43.1)	100.0	(100.0)	39
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility

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

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

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased emphasis on the importance of post-natal care, recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

The percent of newborns received health checks following birth in a facility or at home is 96.9 percent of all live births in the last two years preceding the survey (Table RH.13). There is little variation in this indicator by background characteristics. However, lowest percentage of newborns who received health checks following birth (90.6 percent) is observed in Central region and fourth wealth quintile households (90.9 percent).

As far as timing of PNC visits for newborns are concerned for the last two years, the majority or 45.4 percent of babies received health check a week after being born, 28.0 percent of infants received checks within 3-6 days of births, while 16.4 percent did not receive a PNC visit at all.

In Mongolia, timing of PNC regulates for a home visit by the Family doctor/Sum doctor within the first week after being born. Although, 38.1 percent of babies received health check at home within the first week in Khuvsgul province.

The percentage of babies who did not receive PNC visits was highest in Tes-Ekh region (38.0 percent); Central region (27.0 percent); Ider region (23.3 percent); in rural area (19.4 percent) and among newborns from the poorest households (29.7 percent).

The percentage of babies who received PNC within two days after being born is 96.9 percent.

In Table RH.14, information on newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth is shown by location and type of provider of the service. 38.1 percent of all newborns born in the last two years had a PNC visit within one week after birth by medical personnel (Table RH.13). Of these, almost 4 in every 5 had home visits. The remaining one-fifth (20.3 percent) paid visits to public sector health facilities while only 0.9 percent paid visits to private health facilities or other location.

87.6 percent of PNC visits are provided by a family doctor/soum doctor/nurse/obstetrician/physician and 11.5 percent by a midwife, while the remaining 0.9 percent by a feldsher.

The number of home visit checks was lower in rural area (74.0 percent) compared to urban area (88.8 percent). The converse pattern is observed for public sector health facility visits. Soum doctors face difficulties in visiting women and their babies living in rural areas, due to transportation challenges and work load. Therefore, it is common among women from rural area to visit soum hospitals for PNC rather than to have home visits (the percentage of rural women who paid visits to public hospitals was at 24.5 percent).

Table RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for newborns ^b							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,c}	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Total	96.9	0.9	3.4	5.8	28.0	45.4	16.4	0.1	100.0	96.9	397
Region											
Central	90.6	1.5	5.5	6.2	27.3	32.5	27.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	76
Tourism	99.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	33.5	53.5	7.2	0.0	100.0	99.4	91
Agriculture	96.0	0.0	3.9	0.9	21.5	69.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	96.0	43
Ider	99.3	0.0	4.1	12.7	22.8	37.1	23.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	52
Tes-Ekh	95.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.4	51.2	38.0	0.6	100.0	95.3	52
Murun	100.0	3.1	6.9	6.2	41.4	37.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
Area											
Urban	100.0	3.1	6.9	6.2	41.4	37.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
Rural	96.1	0.4	2.5	5.7	24.4	47.5	19.4	0.1	100.0	96.1	314
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
20-34	96.8	0.4	3.1	4.8	27.5	45.3	18.7	0.1	100.0	96.8	307
35-49	100.0	4.0	1.8	11.7	28.7	46.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	65
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Health facility	96.9	0.7	3.5	5.8	28.1	45.6	16.4	0.1	100.0	96.9	396
Public	96.9	0.7	3.5	5.9	27.7	45.8	16.5	0.1	100.0	96.9	393
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Education											
None	(96.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(29.1)	(41.4)	(25.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.5)	37
Primary	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(31.1)	(50.2)	(17.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	40
Basic (lower secondary)	96.3	0.0	8.2	10.6	23.0	52.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	96.3	55
Upper secondary	96.7	2.8	2.7	5.1	34.6	34.0	20.9	0.0	100.0	96.7	94
Vocational	(100.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(1.8)	(12.0)	(71.5)	(7.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	26
College, university	96.1	0.0	3.0	7.8	27.3	45.4	16.4	0.2	100.0	96.1	146
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	95.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	25.4	42.1	29.7	0.0	100.0	95.9	86
Second	98.5	0.0	1.5	8.1	25.5	53.2	11.7	0.0	100.0	98.5	62
Middle	98.4	0.0	3.7	7.3	27.8	49.2	11.7	0.3	100.0	98.4	89
Fourth	90.9	4.1	11.8	2.8	29.5	32.3	19.6	0.0	100.0	90.9	63
Richest	99.3	0.0	1.4	9.5	31.0	48.4	9.8	0.0	100.0	99.3	97
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	96.1	0.0	4.5	6.9	26.8	42.9	18.8	0.1	100.0	96.1	266
Darkhad	99.3	3.4	0.5	5.9	37.5	45.2	7.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	75
Khotgoid	(99.4)	(2.8)	(2.1)	(0.8)	(19.7)	(53.2)	(21.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(99.4)	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

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

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.

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

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

Table RH.14: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns			Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Obstetrician/physician/family doctor, soum doctor	Midwife/auxiliary midwife	Nurse		
Total	78.7	20.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	87.6	11.5	0.9	100.0	151
Area										
Urban	88.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	48
Rural	74.0	24.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	83.9	14.8	1.3	100.0	104

In Table RH.13 and RH.14 information on newborns who received the PNC visit is shown whereas in Tables RH.15 and RH.16 information collected on post-natal health checks and visits for mothers is presented.

The percentage of health checks for mothers in a facility or at home was 95.4. This is 1.5 percentage points lower than health checks for newborns, because some babies remain in hospital due to complications. This indicator is the lowest in Central region (86.6 percent), vaginal births (94.8 percent) and women from the poorest households (91.6 percent).

According to the survey findings, the proportion of newborns receiving PNC was 83.5 percent (Table RH.13), while only 58.4 of women received a PNC check up after having birth (Table RH.15). This shows that less attention was paid by medical personnel on women than their babies after release from health facilities.

The after birth PNC check ups of women is 95.4 which is very close to PNC visits of newborns (96.9 percent).

The majority of first PNC visits to women as well as newborns are made by family doctor/sum doctor, obstetrician and/or physician (87.6 percent for newborns and 87.0 percent for mothers).

Table RH.17 presents receipt of post-natal health checks for mothers and the newborn. For 94.2 percent of live births, both the mothers and their babies receive a post-natal health check following birth, whereas in 2.0 percent of live births, neither mother nor new born received post-natal health checks. In 1.1 percent of live births, only the mother received post-natal health checks and in 2.6 percent of live births, only the new born received post-natal health checks. The percentage of mothers and their babies who received no post-natal health checks was highest in the Central region (7.5 percent) and women from the fourth wealth quintile households (7.8 percent).

Table RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for mothers ^b						No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{b,c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth						
Total	95.4	0.3	2.0	4.9	20.8	30.5	41.5	0.1	100.0	95.4	397	
Region												
Central	86.6	1.5	0.0	1.9	18.7	25.5	52.5	0.0	100.0	86.6	76	
Tourism	98.8	0.0	0.0	6.1	27.4	30.2	36.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	91	
Agriculture	92.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	15.5	58.5	23.0	0.0	100.0	92.3	43	
Ilder	98.4	0.0	9.6	12.7	18.1	23.9	35.8	0.0	100.0	98.4	52	
Tes-Ekh	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.2	27.4	65.3	0.6	100.0	98.6	52	
Murun	97.4	0.0	1.9	6.2	29.5	26.8	35.7	0.0	100.0	97.4	83	
Area												
Urban	97.4	0.0	1.9	6.2	29.5	26.8	35.7	0.0	100.0	97.4	83	
Rural	94.9	0.4	2.0	4.6	18.4	31.5	43.1	0.1	100.0	94.9	314	
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24	
20-34	95.1	0.4	2.0	5.1	20.9	29.8	41.7	0.1	100.0	95.1	307	
35-49	98.2	0.0	1.8	5.2	20.9	33.2	38.9	0.0	100.0	98.2	65	
Place of delivery												
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1	
Health facility	95.4	0.0	2.0	4.9	20.8	30.6	41.6	0.1	100.0	95.4	396	
Public	95.4	0.0	2.0	5.0	20.6	30.7	41.6	0.1	100.0	95.4	393	
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	94.8	0.4	2.4	5.4	21.4	28.3	42.1	0.1	100.0	94.8	316	
C-section	97.6	0.0	0.4	3.0	18.3	39.1	39.2	0.0	100.0	97.6	81	
Education												
None	(91.9)	(3.1)	(0.5)	(2.9)	(14.7)	(31.3)	(47.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.9)	37	
Primary	(99.6)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(25.4)	(36.2)	(36.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(99.6)	40	
Basic (lower secondary)	91.2	0.0	2.1	9.8	15.1	32.1	40.9	0.0	100.0	91.2	55	
Upper secondary	97.6	0.0	2.9	5.5	23.0	25.6	43.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	94	
Vocational	(96.2)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(49.6)	(40.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.2)	26	
College, university	95.2	0.0	2.0	5.1	23.8	27.9	40.9	0.2	100.0	95.2	146	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	91.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	21.4	29.2	45.6	0.0	100.0	91.3	86	
Second	99.1	0.0	1.5	8.1	11.8	34.7	43.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	62	
Middle	96.0	0.0	2.0	6.6	21.7	35.1	34.3	0.3	100.0	96.0	89	
Fourth	90.3	0.0	2.0	4.6	21.1	25.2	47.1	0.0	100.0	90.3	63	
Richest	99.5	0.0	2.8	4.8	24.8	28.2	39.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	97	
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	93.7	0.0	2.5	5.4	18.7	29.4	43.9	0.1	100.0	93.7	266	
Darkhad	98.9	0.0	0.4	6.6	30.8	36.4	25.8	0.0	100.0	98.9	75	
Khotgoid	(98.8)	(2.8)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(24.5)	(48.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(98.8)	40	
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16	

¹ MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

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

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.

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

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

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers			Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers		Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector		Obstetrician/physician/ family doctor, soum doctor	Midwife/ Auxiliary midwife		
Total	84.1	15.2	0.6	100.0	87.0	13.0	100.0	111
Area								
Urban	(98.5)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.3)	(2.7)	100.0	31
Rural	78.5	20.6	0.9	100.0	83.0	17.0	100.0	80

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

Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:				DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother			
Total	94.2	1.1	2.6	2.0	0.1	100.0	397
Region							
Central	84.7	1.9	5.9	7.5	0.0	100.0	76
Tourism	98.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	91
Agriculture	91.4	0.9	4.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	43
Ider	97.7	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Tes-Ekh	93.8	4.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	52
Murun	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
Area							
Urban	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
Rural	93.4	1.4	2.6	2.5	0.1	100.0	314
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
20-34	93.7	1.3	3.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	307
35-49	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Place of delivery							
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Health facility	94.2	1.1	2.6	2.0	0.1	100.0	396
Public	94.1	1.1	2.7	2.0	0.1	100.0	393
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	93.5	1.2	2.7	2.5	0.1	100.0	316
C-section	96.9	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	81
Education							
None	(88.4)	(3.5)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Primary	(99.6)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Basic (lower secondary)	91.2	0.0	5.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	55
Upper secondary	95.1	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	94
Vocational	(96.2)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
College, university	94.4	0.6	1.5	3.4	0.2	100.0	146
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	89.6	1.7	6.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	86
Second	98.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	62
Middle	94.1	1.6	4.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	89
Fourth	89.1	1.3	1.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	63
Richest	99.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	97
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	92.5	1.1	3.6	2.7	0.1	100.0	266
Darkhad	98.9	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	75
Khotgoid	(98.2)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16

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

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

Chapter IX

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood care and education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school attendance.

In Mongolia, the pre-school education, although, not compulsory is a part of the education system. The preschool education service is offered in two forms: kindergarten and alternative form of education. Kindergarten is an instructional institution for supporting physical, intellectual and social development of children from 2 years old until school age (6), through a comprehensive set of care, education and protection. The alternative form of education refer to activities such as shift group, mobile-ger-kindergarten and visiting teachers, which aim at providing preschool education to children who are not able to be enrolled in the mainstream kindergarten.

In Khuvsgul province, 63.0 percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). Considerable disparity exists by location. For instance 55.4 percent of children in rural area attending an organised early childhood education programme, while 84.0 percent of children in urban area attending pre-schools. By region, the lowest number of children attending pre-schools is observed in Agricultural region (44.5 percent).

No considerable sex disparities exist (65.1 percent for girls, 61.2 percent for boys) for the attendance to pre-school. By age groups, 71.1 percent of children age 48-59 months have attended pre-schools, while this figure is 55.1 percent for children age 36-47 months. This finding shows that the attendance to ECE programmes increases as children get older.

It is observed that as a household gets wealthier and a mother is educated more, they pay more attention to enrolling their children in pre-school. For instance, pre-school enrollment rate was 86.1 percent among children from the richest households while it is only 21.5 percent among children from the poorest households. Also it has been observed that attendance of preschools by children whose mothers have college /university education (83.1 percent) is two times higher than of those whose mothers who have low education (40.5 - 48.6 percent) (Table CD.1).

This survey includes additional module for identifying attendance to alternative form of education within the National programme¹ to support children of herders, children living in rural area and migrant households to attain pre-schools. According to the survey, 4.7 percent of children age 36-59 have attended alternative form of education which is 6.4 percent among rural children.

¹ <http://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/5759?lawid=9029>

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Khusvgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending alternative form of education	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	63.0	4.7	465
Sex			
Male	61.2	3.2	251
Female	65.1	6.4	214
Region			
Central	64.7	5.6	86
Tourism	50.2	.6	98
Agriculture	44.5	15.9	62
Ider	66.0	4.6	45
Tes-Ekh	53.9	9.0	50
Murun	84.0	0.0	123
Area			
Urban	84.0	0.0	123
Rural	55.4	6.4	341
Age			
36-47 months	55.1	5.4	235
48-59 months	71.1	3.9	229
Mother's education*			
None	48.6	1.9	57
Primary	(40.5)	(7.5)	28
Basic (lower secondary)	47.5	7.9	80
Upper secondary	63.0	4.4	125
Vocational	(64.3)	(9.8)	43
College, university	83.1	1.9	131
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21.5	13.8	71
Second	39.6	5.6	78
Middle	66.3	4.9	102
Fourth	81.8	1.2	115
Richest	86.1	1.2	99
Ethnicity of household head**			
Khalkh	65.9	5.1	321
Darkhad	54.7	1.2	80
Khotgoid	(64.9)	(7.2)	43
Other	(*)	(*)	18

¹ MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

* One unweighted case with missing "Mother's education" are not shown.

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

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

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

Quality of Care

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, adults' interaction and activities with children, availability of children's books at home and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. As set out in A World Fit for Children, "Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."²

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 48.5 percent of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2).

The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 3.4. Involvement of both parents' in such activities is crucial for the child's development. Of children age 36-59 months, 77.4 percent live with their biological father, while 91.7 percent live with their biological mother.

² UNICEF. 2002. A World Fit For Children adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 27th Special Session, 10 May 2002: 2.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	48.5	3.4	77.4	91.7	465	5.6	0.7	359	17.0	1.6	426
Sex											
Male	49.7	3.4	77.0	92.7	251	6.6	0.8	193	17.4	1.6	233
Female	47.1	3.3	77.8	90.6	214	4.4	0.7	166	16.6	1.6	193
Region											
Central	51.5	3.5	75.4	86.5	86	8.7	0.9	65	16.8	1.5	74
Tourism	33.5	2.7	82.7	94.7	98	0.0	0.2	81	9.1	1.4	93
Agriculture	66.2	4.1	75.2	81.1	62	13.0	1.5	47	45.4	2.6	50
Ider	33.0	2.4	83.4	94.8	45	2.8	0.8	37	13.0	1.5	42
Tes-Ekh	21.8	2.1	80.5	92.4	50	4.9	0.7	40	7.6	1.1	46
Murun	65.8	4.3	72.0	97.1	123	5.4	0.7	89	14.4	1.6	120
Area											
Urban	65.8	4.3	72.0	97.1	123	5.4	0.7	89	14.4	1.6	120
Rural	42.3	3.0	79.3	89.8	341	5.7	0.8	271	17.9	1.6	307
Age											
36-47 months	40.4	3.1	73.6	90.4	235	5.2	0.7	173	18.8	1.6	213
48-59 months	56.9	3.7	81.2	93.1	229	6.0	0.8	186	15.1	1.6	213
Mother's education⁴											
None	25.3	2.3	75.7	92.1	57	(0.3)	(0.3)	43	2.9	0.8	52
Primary	(18.6)	(2.0)	(76.5)	(97.7)	28	(2.6)	(0.7)	22	(0.7)	(1.1)	28
Basic (lower secondary)	31.8	2.8	77.0	90.6	80	2.6	0.4	62	10.1	1.2	73
Upper secondary	52.4	3.6	75.9	93.6	125	7.4	0.8	95	24.1	1.8	117
Vocational	(47.0)	(3.3)	(62.4)	(84.0)	43	(*)	(*)	27	(14.9)	(1.7)	36
College, university	72.2	4.3	84.7	91.8	131	7.2	1.0	111	24.8	2.0	120
Father's education⁵**											
None	36.8	2.9	100.0	98.7	56	0.3	0.4	56	7.3	1.3	55
Primary	39.6	2.8	100.0	100.0	76	3.9	0.8	76	20.2	1.8	76
Basic (lower secondary)	55.0	3.7	100.0	98.1	74	4.4	0.9	74	19.8	1.6	72
Upper secondary	54.9	3.7	100.0	100.0	89	8.8	1.1	89	22.9	1.8	89
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	12
College, university	(62.9)	(4.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	51	(10.9)	(0.9)	51	(15.9)	(2.0)	51
Father not in household	40.9	3.1	0.0	65.6	105	(*)	(*)	0	10.1	1.1	69
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	29.4	2.4	87.1	96.0	71	4.8	0.6	62	16.4	1.4	68
Second	30.1	2.5	80.7	96.5	78	6.2	0.7	63	16.3	1.5	75
Middle	51.8	3.4	67.3	89.9	102	4.1	0.6	68	20.9	1.7	92
Fourth	56.8	3.9	71.8	87.7	115	6.6	0.8	82	15.4	1.5	101
Richest	63.7	4.1	84.5	91.5	99	6.1	0.9	84	15.9	1.8	91
Ethnicity of household head⁶***											
Khalkh	54.0	3.6	74.3	90.0	321	6.0	0.9	239	20.8	1.7	289
Darkhad	32.9	2.6	87.8	97.2	80	(0.0)	(0.2)	70	7.5	1.4	78
Khotgoid	(46.9)	(3.1)	(82.8)	(96.3)	43	(14.4)	(1.1)	36	(8.4)	(1.4)	42
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning
² MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning
³ MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

na: not applicable

⁴ The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.

* One, one and one unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown respectively.

** One, one and one unweighted cases with missing "Father's education" not shown respectively.

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

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

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

Father's involvement in four or more activities was 5.6 percent among children age 3-4 years living with their biological fathers, while mother's engagement was 17.0 percent. The average number of such activities for mothers was 1.6 as opposed to 0.7 for fathers. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited.

There are considerable disparities observed by location (65.8 percent in urban and 42.3 percent in rural area.) In terms of engagement of adults in activities with children, it was the highest in Agricultural region (66.2 percent).

The parents' and adult engagement in activities that promote learning and school readiness is related to household wealth index (Table CD.2). For instance, children from the poorest households had an adult or their father's support 2.2 times less than children from the richest households.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

In Khuvsgul province, only 17.8 percent of children age 0-59 months live in households where at least 3 children's books are present for the child, while the proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 2.2 percent (Table CD.3).

While no gender differentials are observed, by region and location children appear to have different access to children's books. For instance, the highest percentage of children with at least 3 children's books was observed in Agricultural region (26.4 percent), while it was lowest in Tourism region (12.2 percent). In urban area, 26.7 percent of under-2 children have 3 or more children's books, while it was 15.1 percent in rural area.

Similarly, the presence of 3 or more children's books was eight times lower for children from the poorest households. It is common to buy children's book after 2 years old. Hence, 4.7 percent of children under-2 have 3 or more children's books and while 0.5 percent have 10 or more books. For children age 2-4 these figures were 25.6 and 3.2, respectively.

Table CD.3 also shows that 63.2 percent of children age 0-59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play within their homes. The types of playthings included in the questionnaires were 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).

85.1 percent of children age 0-59 months play with toys that come from a store; 48.1 percent with objects and materials found outside, while 37.7 percent with homemade toys. With regard to children with 2 or more types of playthings no gender based variation is observed (62.8 percent of boys and 63.5 percent of girls). However, 50.8 percent of children age 0-23 months and 70.5 percent of children age 24-59 months have 2 or more playthings to play with.

Table CD.3 show that the percentage of children with 2 or more playthings increases as educational level of mothers gets higher. 67.4 percent of children with college/university education mothers have 2 or more playthings, while it is ranging between 57.6-63.5 percent for children with other education level mothers. Furthermore, a difference in type of playthings is observed by mother's education. For instance, by children with college/university educated mothers 89.5 percent play

with toys that come from a store and 46.4 percent with objects and materials found outside (67.4 percent have 2 or more playthings). While for children mother who have no education this indicator was at 78.0 percent and 45.0 percent respectively (61.8 percent have 2 or more playthings). The lowest percentage of children with 2 or more playthings is in Ider region (50.1 percent), while it is the highest in Agriculture region (79.8 percent).

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				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	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	17.8	2.2	37.7	85.1	48.1	63.2	1129
Sex							
Male	15.8	2.2	37.1	86.5	48.5	62.8	569
Female	19.8	2.3	38.4	83.7	47.8	63.5	560
Region							
Central	12.5	0.9	38.9	74.4	41.0	51.3	205
Tourism	12.2	1.0	31.1	89.0	42.3	63.5	248
Agriculture	26.4	3.1	57.5	93.1	65.9	79.8	132
Ider	13.1	0.7	24.2	83.9	41.2	50.1	144
Tes-Ekh	15.6	1.7	34.1	79.0	67.8	71.0	137
Murun	26.7	5.1	42.4	89.7	43.9	66.9	263
Area							
Urban	26.7	5.1	42.4	89.7	43.9	66.9	263
Rural	15.1	1.4	36.3	83.7	49.4	62.0	866
Age							
0-23 months	4.7	0.5	27.8	74.3	39.4	50.8	419
24-59 months	25.6	3.2	43.6	91.5	53.3	70.5	710
Mother's education*							
None	3.5	0.5	34.6	78.0	45.0	61.8	131
Primary	5.8	0.0	23.9	77.5	54.0	57.6	103
Basic (lower secondary)	14.3	1.5	35.5	86.9	47.7	58.7	175
Upper secondary	16.0	3.4	40.4	85.6	48.9	63.5	294
Vocational	25.2	0.4	38.9	82.9	50.9	63.1	87
College, university	28.5	3.4	41.5	89.5	46.4	67.4	340
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.7	0.4	36.9	80.8	46.0	59.0	210
Second	6.2	0.9	33.8	78.8	54.6	60.1	179
Middle	13.3	1.1	35.2	83.4	46.7	60.1	261
Fourth	21.2	2.1	42.9	90.4	39.6	64.6	228
Richest	38.8	6.0	39.1	90.3	54.6	70.8	250
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	19.1	2.6	41.8	84.5	48.8	64.6	751
Darkhad	12.5	0.8	30.3	88.8	39.0	58.1	213
Khotgoid	22.0	2.7	29.3	85.3	55.8	63.1	119
Other	(12.8)	(2.4)	(23.7)	(77.6)	(60.8)	(62.8)	42

¹ MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

* One unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

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

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

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries.³ In CDS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that 15.4 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children age under 10, while 3.1 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of 17.5 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child.

By age group, 19.3 percent of children of age 24-59 months were left with inadequate care while it is 14.4 percent by children age 0-23 months. Prevalence of inadequate care of leaving children alone or in the care of other children age under 10 years is higher in rural area than in urban (19.2 percent and 11.9 percent respectively). By region, the highest percentage is observed in Ider region (26.1 percent) followed by Tourism region (21.5 percent), while in other regions it is ranging between 11.9-17.2 percent.

The percentage of children left alone or in the care of other children age under 10, differs also by mothers/ caretakers education and household wealth index. For instance, considerably high percentage of children of mothers/caretakers with primary (29.7 percent) or basic education (24.8 percent) left their children without adult supervision. 29.2 percent of children from second wealth index household's are left alone or in the care of other children age under 10.

³ Grossman, DC. 2000. The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries. *The Future of Children*, 10(1): 23-52.

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 past week, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Total	3.1	15.4	17.5	1129
Sex				
Male	3.4	15.4	17.5	569
Female	2.8	15.4	17.5	560
Region				
Central	2.5	16.2	17.2	205
Tourism	4.9	17.5	21.5	248
Agriculture	1.2	11.9	13.1	132
Ider	5.4	23.6	26.1	144
Tes-Ekh	3.3	14.8	16.5	137
Murun	1.4	10.4	11.9	263
Area				
Urban	1.4	10.4	11.9	263
Rural	3.6	17.0	19.2	866
Age				
0-23 months	1.3	13.5	14.4	419
24-59 months	4.1	16.6	19.3	710
Mother's education				
None	3.3	14.0	16.1	131
Primary	9.8	21.2	29.7	103
Basic (lower secondary)	4.0	23.0	24.8	175
Upper secondary	2.5	12.6	13.9	294
Vocational	2.7	14.6	17.1	87
College, university	1.1	13.0	13.8	340
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.8	9.5	12.2	210
Second	6.1	25.9	29.2	179
Middle	3.0	11.2	14.2	261
Fourth	1.9	17.1	17.6	228
Richest	1.5	15.8	16.8	250
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	2.6	14.9	16.2	751
Darkhad	3.3	16.8	19.6	213
Khotgoid	4.2	9.6	13.1	119
Other	(6.4)	(36.2)	(42.6)	42

¹ MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care

* One unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

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

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

Developmental Status of Children

Early childhood 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.⁴

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

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

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

In Khusvgul province, ECDI is calculated at 74.7 percent for children age 3-4 years old. By domains, the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the physical and learning domain is highest (96.4 percent and 94.7 percent, respectively), 77.3 of children are developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain, and it is 5.2 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 teaching the children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet, reading simple and popular words, and naming symbols of the numbers.

The ECDI indicators have no significant difference by location (76.9 percent in urban and 73.9 percent in rural) and by gender (75.4 for girls and 74.1 for boys). The percentage of children developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy domain is higher among girls by 1.6 percentage points. More specifically girls are developmentally on track in the learning and in the social-emotional domain compared to boys by 1,7 percentage points, while no difference is observed by gender in the physical domain.

⁴ Shonkoff, J and Phillips, D (eds). 2000. From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development. Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000.

In general, there is no significant difference in the development indicators by household wealth except richest quintile for which the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy is quite high (12.9 percent) .

However, the percentage of children developmentally on track in socio-emotional domain, learning domain and literacy numeracy domain and also in physical domain are higher among children age 3 years old compared to 4 years old.

ECDI for children age 3 and 4 years who are attending pre-school education programs is 78.2 percent, while for those who not attending it is 68.7 percent. The percentages of children on track in the physical domain appears slightly higher among those not attending (97.4 percent) compared to those attending (95.9 percent) (Table CD.5).

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	5.2	96.4	77.3	94.7	74.7	465
Sex						
Male	4.5	96.5	78.1	93.5	74.1	251
Female	6.1	96.4	76.4	96.1	75.4	214
Region						
Central	2.3	92.6	77.9	93.1	74.8	86
Tourism	4.4	94.4	80.3	88.7	75.2	98
Agriculture	5.0	99.8	74.9	99.8	76.9	62
Ilder	0.8	96.6	76.5	99.0	72.5	45
Tes-Ekh	9.9	99.2	72.6	93.8	67.2	50
Murun	7.7	97.9	77.8	96.7	76.9	123
Area						
Urban	7.7	97.9	77.8	96.7	76.9	123
Rural	4.3	95.9	77.1	93.9	73.9	341
Age						
36-47 months	2.4	93.3	70.2	91.6	66.7	235
48-59 months	8.1	99.6	84.6	97.8	82.9	229
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	7.5	95.9	79.0	95.4	78.2	293
Not attending	1.3	97.4	74.4	93.4	68.7	172
Mother's education						
None	1.8	100.0	77.3	96.3	74.7	57
Primary	(0.0)	(98.3)	(89.6)	(94.3)	(82.2)	28
Basic (lower secondary)	3.9	94.0	78.9	90.4	77.1	80
Upper secondary	7.4	96.7	76.1	96.2	73.7	125
Vocational	(4.3)	(100.0)	(63.5)	(99.2)	(63.5)	43
College, university	6.9	94.6	79.6	93.6	76.5	131
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.2	94.5	66.2	91.0	59.3	71
Second	2.3	99.5	75.9	97.9	75.4	78
Middle	3.6	96.5	79.1	93.1	76.3	102
Fourth	3.2	95.2	82.9	94.5	79.7	115
Richest	12.9	96.8	78.1	96.5	77.7	99
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	5.5	96.7	78.9	95.9	76.6	321
Darkhad	5.4	94.8	83.0	93.4	82.3	80
Khotgoid	(5.1)	(99.1)	(69.0)	(92.9)	(62.8)	43
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18

¹ MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index

* One unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

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

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

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

As mentioned above, given the fact that Mongolia's Pre-school education standards do not include teaching children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet (not less than 10 letters), reading simple and popular words, and naming symbols of the numbers, some country specific questions such as whether the child can differentiate colors, simple shapes such as triangular, square and circle as well as counting were included in the early childhood education module as measures of literacy-numeracy.

When answers to these country specific questions are taken into consideration for the calculation of overall ECDI, it is estimated to be at 75.2 percent. By domains, the percentage of children developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy is calculated to be at 50.8 percent and of children developmentally on track in physical domain is 82.3 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.5A: Early child development index - Country specific

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score based on country specific definition, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	50.8	82.3	77.3	94.7	75.2	465
Sex						
Male	48.0	81.2	78.1	93.5	72.1	251
Female	54.2	83.6	76.4	96.1	78.9	214
Region						
Central	56.9	80.5	77.9	93.1	76.2	86
Tourism	39.4	69.7	80.3	88.7	64.9	98
Agriculture	59.9	90.6	74.9	99.8	83.8	62
Ider	33.3	92.3	76.5	99.0	72.4	45
Tes-Ekh	28.3	89.4	72.6	93.8	67.2	50
Murun	66.6	82.9	77.8	96.7	82.7	123
Area						
Urban	66.6	82.9	77.8	96.7	82.7	123
Rural	45.1	82.1	77.1	93.9	72.5	341
Age						
36-47 months	38.0	81.5	70.2	91.6	66.3	235
48-59 months	64.0	83.1	84.6	97.8	84.3	229
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	59.8	86.4	79.0	95.4	83.5	293
Not attending	35.5	75.2	74.4	93.4	61.0	172
Mother's education*						
None	38.5	95.2	77.3	96.3	75.8	57
Primary	(33.0)	(73.5)	(89.6)	(94.3)	(71.1)	28
Basic (lower secondary)	36.5	65.5	78.9	90.4	62.5	80
Upper secondary	55.9	81.2	76.1	96.2	77.1	125
Vocational	(42.5)	(97.3)	(63.5)	(99.2)	(72.7)	43
College, university	66.8	84.9	79.6	93.6	82.9	131
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	37.3	76.8	66.2	91.0	62.4	71
Second	37.3	76.4	75.9	97.9	62.0	78
Middle	47.4	87.0	79.1	93.1	77.1	102
Fourth	50.7	87.5	82.9	94.5	83.4	115
Richest	75.0	79.9	78.1	96.5	83.3	99
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	53.4	84.7	78.9	95.9	78.6	321
Darkhad	43.0	66.7	83.0	93.4	69.1	80
Khotgoid	(57.4)	(88.5)	(69.0)	(92.9)	(71.3)	43
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18

¹ MICS indicator 6.S1 - Early child development index - country specific

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

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

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

* One unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

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

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

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

Chapter X

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among young women and men

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In CDS, data on literacy was collected through the questionnaires for men and women age 15-49, but the literacy indicator is calculated for young women and men age 15-24. Literacy was assessed on the ability of interviewed women and men to read a short simple statement and on school attendance.

The percent literate is presented in Table ED.1 and ED.1M. In Khuvsgul province, the percentage of men age 15-24 who are literate is 88.7, while it is 95.2 for women age 15- 24 years.

The rate of literacy have deference by urban and rural. For instance, all young women in urban are literate, while the proportion of the literate in rural is 93.6 percent.

By age groups, 95.7 percent of men and 96.9 percent of women age 15-19 are literate, while 92.8 percent of women and 78.8 percent of men age 20-24 are literate. By region, the women living in the Agricultural region have the lowest percentage of literacy. By household wealth, all young women (100 percent) age 15-24 years, from richest households are literate, while the percentage of literate young women is 82.2 percent for the poorest households.

Please note that the results on literacy of men age 15-24 indicators should not be interpreted by background characteristics due to the number of men (denominator of indicators) are quite low.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	95.2	0.0	439
Region			
Central	91.0	0.0	102
Tourism	96.8	0.0	83
Agriculture	88.3	0.0	39
Ider	94.5	0.0	51
Tes-Ekh	96.5	0.0	55
Murun	100.0	0.0	110
Area			
Urban	100.0	0.0	110
Rural	93.6	0.0	329
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	25
Primary	(*)	(*)	9
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	0.0	216
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	100
Vocational	(100.0)	(0.0)	37
College, university	100.0	0.0	52
Age			
15-19	96.9	0.0	254
20-24	92.8	0.0	185
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	82.2	0.0	111
Second	99.6	0.0	77
Middle	98.9	0.0	96
Fourth	100.0	0.0	74
Richest	100.0	0.0	81
Ethnicity of household head*			
Khalkh	93.5	0.0	299
Darkhad	(98.6)	(0.0)	73
Khotgoid	(100.0)	(0.0)	45
Other	(*)	(*)	14

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women

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

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

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

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	88.7	0.0	218
Area			
Urban	(94.3)	(0.0)	43
Rural	87.3	0.0	175
Age			
15-19	95.7	0.0	127
20-24	78.8	0.0	91

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young men^(M)

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

School readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education programme plays an important role for school readiness. This indicator also included SDG's indicator. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of a primary school who attended pre-school the previous year.¹ As shown in the table, 87.3 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school, attended pre-school the previous year. There are no significant differences by gender. By location, 84.2 percent of children in rural area who currently attending the first grade of primary school attended pre-school previous year, while 98.0 percent of children in urban area attended pre-schools.

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	87.3	229
Sex		
Male	86.6	122
Female	88.2	106
Area		
Urban	98.0	52
Rural	84.2	176

¹ MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness

¹ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

Primary and lower secondary education enrolment

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important development goals. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, for empowering women, for protecting children from hazardous and worst form of labour and from violence, for promoting human rights and democracy, population growth and for protecting the environment and many other endeavours.

As per the provision of Law on Education, the primary school entry age is 6 in Mongolia since 2008. Of children age 6, 94.0 percent are attending the first grade of a primary school (Table ED.3).

The net intake rate in primary education does differ by gender (95.8 percent for boys, 91.7 percent for girls).

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	94.0	233
Sex		
Male	95.8	132
Female	91.7	101

¹ MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

According to the amendments to the Law on Education of Mongolia in 2012, primary education age is defined as 6-10 years while lower secondary school age is 11-14 years and upper secondary school age is 15-17 years.

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary education age, 6-10 years, who are attending primary or lower secondary education². 97.8 percent of children of primary education age 6-10 years who are attending primary or lower secondary grade.

There is no gender-based differentials are observed (98.2 percent of girls, 97.4 percent of boys). The primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) is almost similar by location (97.7 percent for rural and 98 percent for urban area).

Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending the first grade of the general educational school is slightly lower in the Tourism region (94.3 percent) by 3.6-5.4 percentage points compared to other regions. Table ED.4 shows, that discrepancies are notable by education of mother/caretaker and households wealth index. For instance, 95.9 percent of primary school entry age children from the second quintile households attending the first grade of the general educational school which is lower than households in other wealth quintiles.

² Highlighting this indicator as adjusted is associated with including children of primary education age attending secondary education in addition to children attending primary education.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:				Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		
Not attending school or preschool		Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Not attending school or preschool			Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a
Total	97.4	1.7	0.9	2.6	527	98.2	1.4	0.3	1.7	511	97.8	1.5	0.6	2.2	1038
Region															
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	122	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	100	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	221
Tourism	92.3	7.7	0.0	7.7	108	96.2	2.7	1.1	3.8	119	94.3	5.1	0.6	5.7	228
Agriculture	98.9	0.6	0.6	1.1	70	96.2	3.8	0.0	3.8	42	97.9	1.8	0.3	2.1	112
Ider	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	66	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	77	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	144
Tes-Ekh	97.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	65	98.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	59	98.0	0.7	1.3	2.0	124
Murun	97.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	95	98.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	114	98.0	0.2	1.6	1.8	209
Area															
Urban	97.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	95	98.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	114	98.0	0.2	1.6	1.8	209
Rural	97.4	2.1	0.5	2.6	432	98.0	1.6	0.3	2.0	397	97.7	1.9	0.4	2.3	829
Age at beginning of school year															
6	95.8	2.4	1.9	4.2	132	92.0	6.2	1.8	8.0	101	94.1	4.0	1.8	5.9	233
7	97.0	0.9	2.1	3.0	112	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	109	98.2	0.8	1.1	1.8	221
8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	119	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	224
9	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	104	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	186
10	94.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	74	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99	97.4	2.6	0.0	2.6	173
Mother's education*															
None	93.1	5.1	1.9	6.9	75	97.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	78	95.5	3.6	0.9	4.5	153
Primary	93.4	4.2	2.4	6.6	98	98.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	112	95.9	3.0	1.1	4.1	210
Basic (lower secondary)	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	131	95.9	2.4	1.2	3.6	108	98.0	1.3	0.5	1.8	239
Upper secondary	98.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	98	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	103	99.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	201
Vocational	(98.7)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(1.3)	29	(98.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	24	98.4	0.7	0.9	1.6	53
College, university	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	179
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	83	95.1	4.0	0.9	4.9	86	97.2	2.3	0.4	2.8	169
Second	93.5	4.9	1.5	6.5	91	98.1	1.4	0.5	1.9	102	95.9	3.1	1.0	4.1	192
Middle	96.6	3.4	0.0	3.4	111	98.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	107	97.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	218
Fourth	97.7	0.3	2.0	2.3	138	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	115	98.4	0.3	1.1	1.4	253
Richest	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	105	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	101	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	206
Ethnicity of household head**															
Khalkh	98.4	0.2	1.4	1.6	345	98.8	1.1	0.1	1.2	344	98.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	689
Darkhad	90.9	9.1	0.0	9.1	92	97.1	1.7	1.2	2.9	107	94.2	5.1	0.7	5.8	199
Khotgoid	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61	(98.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	104
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(96.4)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(3.6)	37

¹ MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

^a The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

* Respectively one, zero and one unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

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

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

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

The lower secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5. The survey findings show that 93.7 percent of children of lower secondary education age, 11-14 years, are attending lower secondary education or higher.

Of the remaining 6.3 percent, some are either out of school (2.8 percent), or attending primary education (3.5 percent). As shown in the table, the lower secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) is higher among girls (95.8 percent) by 4.0 percentage points than among boys (91.8 percent). The indicator is comparatively lower in rural area compared with urban area, as indicated in the tables. The lower secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) demonstrates positive association with the education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children		Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children		Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Total	91.8	3.4	4.7	332	95.8	3.5	0.7	302	93.7	3.5	2.8	634
Region												
Central	96.9	1.8	1.2	71	(98.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	41	97.5	1.7	0.8	112
Tourism	89.4	7.3	3.2	63	93.0	6.4	0.6	79	91.4	6.8	1.8	142
Agriculture	(91.0)	(6.4)	(2.7)	29	95.6	3.6	0.8	40	93.7	4.7	1.6	69
Ider	(94.5)	(2.4)	(3.1)	43	94.3	5.7	0.0	58	94.4	4.3	1.3	101
Tes-Ekh	84.2	0.3	15.5	50	(96.0)	(0.4)	(3.6)	38	89.2	0.3	10.4	88
Murun	92.6	3.1	3.9	76	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46	95.4	2.0	2.4	122
Area												
Urban	92.6	3.1	3.9	76	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46	95.4	2.0	2.4	122
Rural	91.5	3.5	5.0	256	95.0	4.2	0.8	256	93.3	3.8	2.9	512
Age at beginning of school year												
11	85.9	10.9	3.0	84	87.8	11.9	0.4	89	86.8	11.4	1.6	174
12	94.5	2.7	2.8	82	100.0	0.0	0.0	70	97.0	1.4	1.5	152
13	92.5	0.0	7.5	69	97.3	0.0	2.7	69	94.9	0.0	5.1	138
14	94.0	0.0	6.0	96	100.0	0.0	0.0	74	96.6	0.0	3.4	170
Mother's education												
None	(84.3)	(0.0)	(15.7)	42	(91.9)	(8.1)	(0.0)	38	87.9	3.9	8.2	79
Primary	(85.3)	(10.7)	(4.1)	47	(94.7)	(2.1)	(3.2)	43	89.8	6.6	3.6	90
Basic (lower secondary)	95.2	2.7	2.1	119	95.6	4.4	0.0	89	95.4	3.4	1.2	209
Upper secondary	96.5	0.0	3.5	62	97.4	1.2	1.4	56	96.9	0.6	2.5	118
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(92.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	28	(93.4)	(6.1)	(0.0)	47
College, university	(87.6)	(6.0)	(6.4)	40	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	44	94.1	2.9	3.1	84
Cannot be determined ^b	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	79.3	11.8	8.9	65	96.2	1.1	2.7	61	87.5	6.6	5.9	127
Second	90.2	0.3	9.5	51	98.9	0.3	0.8	58	94.8	0.3	4.9	109
Middle	97.3	0.7	1.7	77	85.8	14.2	0.0	55	92.5	6.3	1.0	132
Fourth	95.2	3.2	1.6	75	96.9	3.1	0.0	69	96.0	3.1	0.8	144
Richest	95.1	0.9	4.0	64	100.0	0.0	0.0	60	97.5	0.4	2.1	123
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	93.8	3.1	3.0	214	97.0	2.9	0.2	195	95.3	3.0	1.6	408
Darkhad	(86.4)	(6.8)	(6.7)	60	(91.0)	(8.2)	(0.8)	62	88.8	7.5	3.7	122
Khotgoid	(87.5)	(0.0)	(12.5)	43	(96.2)	(0.0)	(3.8)	36	91.5	0.0	8.5	79
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

¹ MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

^a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

* Respectively zero, one and one unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

** Respectively two, zero and two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

Table ED.5A: Basic education attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of basic education (primary and lower-secondary school) age attending primary school or secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^a	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^a	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^a	Percentage of children:			Number of children
		Attending primary school	Attending preschool	Out of school ^b			Attending primary school	Attending preschool	Out of school ^b			Attending primary school	Attending preschool	Out of school ^b	
Total	96.5	2.0	0.6	2.6	859	98.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	813	97.5	1.3	0.4	1.7	1672
Region															
Central	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	193	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	140	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	333
Tourism	93.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	171	97.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	198	95.8	1.7	0.4	2.1	370
Agriculture	98.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	99	97.7	1.9	0.0	1.9	82	98.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	181
Ider	98.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	109	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	136	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	245
Tes-Ekh	91.8	5.8	1.4	7.2	115	97.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	97	94.5	3.8	0.8	4.6	212
Murun	96.5	1.5	1.6	3.1	171	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	160	97.8	0.9	1.0	1.9	331
Area															
Urban	96.5	1.5	1.6	3.1	171	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	160	97.8	0.9	1.0	1.9	331
Rural	96.5	2.1	0.3	2.4	688	98.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	653	97.5	1.4	0.2	1.7	1341
Age at beginning of school year															
6	95.8	0.0	1.9	1.9	132	92.0	3.3	1.8	5.1	101	94.1	1.4	1.8	3.3	233
7	97.0	0.3	2.1	2.4	112	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	109	98.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	221
8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	119	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	224
9	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	104	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	186
10	94.0	5.5	0.0	5.5	74	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99	97.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	173
11	96.7	2.5	0.0	2.5	84	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	89	98.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	174
12	97.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	82	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70	98.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	152
13	92.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	69	97.3	2.0	0.0	2.0	69	94.9	4.7	0.0	4.7	138
14	94.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	96	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74	96.6	2.4	0.0	2.4	170
Mother's education*															
None	90.0	4.3	1.2	5.5	117	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	116	94.2	2.2	0.6	2.8	232
Primary	94.2	4.1	1.6	5.8	145	97.7	1.8	0.0	1.8	155	96.0	2.9	0.8	3.7	300
Basic (lower secondary)	98.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	250	97.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	198	98.3	0.8	0.3	1.1	448
Upper secondary	97.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	160	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	159	98.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	319
Vocational	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	48	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	52	98.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	100
College, university	98.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	134	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129	99.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	262
Cannot be determined ^b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	95.7	3.2	0.0	3.2	148	96.0	2.0	0.5	2.5	147	95.9	2.6	0.3	2.9	296
Second	92.4	5.6	1.0	6.6	142	98.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	160	95.6	2.6	0.6	3.3	301
Middle	97.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	188	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	161	98.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	349
Fourth	98.0	0.3	1.3	1.7	213	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	183	98.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	397
Richest	98.1	1.5	0.4	1.9	168	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	161	98.9	0.8	0.3	1.1	329
Ethnicity of household head**															
Khalkh	97.8	0.8	0.9	1.7	559	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	538	98.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1097
Darkhad	91.8	5.3	0.0	5.3	152	97.9	0.0	0.8	0.8	169	95.0	2.5	0.4	2.9	321
Khotgoid	94.8	4.4	0.0	4.4	105	97.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	79	96.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	183
Other	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	97.7	2.3	0.0	2.3	58

^a MICS indicator 7.S1 - Net attendance ratio for basic education (adjusted)

^a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

* Respectively 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.

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

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

Note 2: 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, 6-14 years, who are attending primary or secondary education or higher. Also, in the last column of Table ED.8, gender parity index for basic education is shown.

The percentage of children entering the first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary education (5th grade) is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children, starting grade one, the majority of them (96.1 percent) will eventually reach fifth grade. The CDS included only questions on school attendance in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator is calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last grade of primary school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered primary school, up to the time they reached the last grade of primary school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. As an example, the probability that a child will move from the first grade to the second grade is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first grade to the second grade (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second grade plus the number of children who were in the first grade the previous school year, but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator excludes children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

By location, 98.7 percent of children entering the first grade in urban areas and 95.3 percent in rural areas will eventually reach the last grade of primary education.

As shown in the table, some difference by gender and household wealth are observed. For instance, girls entering the first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary education (5th grade) is at 99.6 percent while for boys it's 93.0 percent. The rate of children entering the first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary education (5th grade) is at 100 percent among children from richest households, while it is at 80.7 percent among children from second quintile households.

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

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade ¹
Total	99.7	100.0	99.7	96.7	96.1
Sex					
Male	99.7	100.0	99.5	93.8	93.0
Female	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6
Region					
Central	100.0	(100.0)	(98.9)	(100.0)	98.9
Tourism	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.5)	91.5
Agriculture	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Ider	(98.6)	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	98.6
Tes-Ekh	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	90.3
Murun	(98.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	98.7
Area					
Urban	(98.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	98.7
Rural	99.8	100.0	99.7	95.8	95.3
Mother's education					
None	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.0)	(96.1)	94.2
Primary	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(89.0)	89.0
Basic (lower secondary)	98.4	(100.0)	100.0	98.4	96.8
Upper secondary	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)
College, university	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	100.0
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Second	99.3	100.0	(100.0)	(81.2)	80.7
Middle	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.8)	(97.8)	96.3
Fourth	99.3	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	99.3
Richest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	99.5	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.1
Darkhad	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(83.9)	83.9
Khotgoid	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary

* Respectively three, zero, zero, zero and three unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

** Respectively three, zero, one, three and seven unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to lower secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary education completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary education for the first time, to the number of children of the primary education completion age at the beginning of the current

(or most recent) school year.

As shown in the table, the primary education completion rate is estimated as 104.1 percent. The percentage exceed 100 is explained by children younger or older than 10 years are entering 5th grade. It is higher among boys compared to girls (127.8 percent and 86.3 percent, respectively) by 41.5 percentage points.

Table ED.7 demonstrates that 99.0 percent of the children that completed successfully the last grade of primary education, fifth grade, were found at the moment of the survey to be attending the first grade of lower secondary education. No significant gender-based differentials in this indicator are observed from the Table.

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

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Primary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	104.1	173	99.0	167	99.2	166
Sex						
Male	127.8	74	97.6	73	98.2	73
Female	86.3	99	100.0	94	100.0	94

¹ MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate

² MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school

* Respectively zero, one and one unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

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

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. As shown in the table, the gender parity index is 1.01 for primary education and 1.04 for lower secondary education, which tells that for every 100 boys in primary and lower secondary education there are 101 and 104 girls, respectively. The gender parity index for primary education does not differ by location, but for lower secondary education in urban area it is 1.08 and 1.03 in rural area.

In addition, one can see the clear differences in the gender parity indexes for lower secondary education by education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth, whereas no such difference is observed for GPI for primary education.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower secondary school and basic education, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Primary school			Lower secondary school			Basic education		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school 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 ³
Total	98.2	97.4	1.01	95.8	92.1	1.04	98.6	96.6	1.02
Region									
Central	99.3	100.0	0.99	98.4	96.9	1.01	99.5	99.5	1.00
Tourism	96.2	92.3	1.04	93.0	89.4	1.04	97.5	93.9	1.04
Agriculture	96.2	98.9	0.97	95.6	91.0	1.05	97.7	98.8	0.99
Ider	99.6	99.5	1.00	94.3	94.5	1.00	99.8	98.4	1.01
Tes-Ekh	98.6	97.5	1.01	96.0	86.4	1.11	97.7	91.8	1.06
Murun	98.8	97.0	1.02	100.0	92.6	1.08	99.1	96.5	1.03
Area									
Urban	98.8	97.0	1.02	100.0	92.6	1.08	99.1	96.5	1.03
Rural	98.0	97.4	1.01	95.0	92.0	1.03	98.5	96.6	1.02
Mother's education									
None	97.8	93.1	1.05	91.9	87.0	1.06	98.5	90.0	1.10
Primary	98.0	93.4	1.05	94.7	85.3	1.11	97.7	94.2	1.04
Basic (lower secondary)	95.9	99.6	0.96	95.6	95.2	1.00	97.8	98.9	0.99
Upper secondary	99.6	98.5	1.01	97.4	96.5	1.01	99.2	97.7	1.02
Vocational	98.0	98.7	0.99	92.6	94.6	0.98	99.1	98.6	1.00
College, university	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	87.6	1.14	100.0	98.1	1.02
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	95.1	99.4	0.96	96.2	79.3	1.21	96.0	95.7	1.00
Second	98.1	93.5	1.05	98.9	92.4	1.07	98.5	92.7	1.06
Middle	98.5	96.6	1.02	85.8	97.3	0.88	99.0	97.1	1.02
Fourth	99.2	97.7	1.02	96.9	95.2	1.02	99.5	98.0	1.02
Richest	99.5	99.4	1.00	100.0	95.1	1.05	99.7	98.1	1.02
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	98.8	98.4	1.00	97.0	93.8	1.03	99.2	97.9	1.01
Darkhad	97.1	90.9	1.07	91.0	88.3	1.03	97.9	91.8	1.07
Khotgoid	98.9	100.0	0.99	96.2	87.5	1.10	97.7	94.8	1.03
Other	88.8	100.0	0.89	100.0	95.1	1.05	93.7	100.0	0.94

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

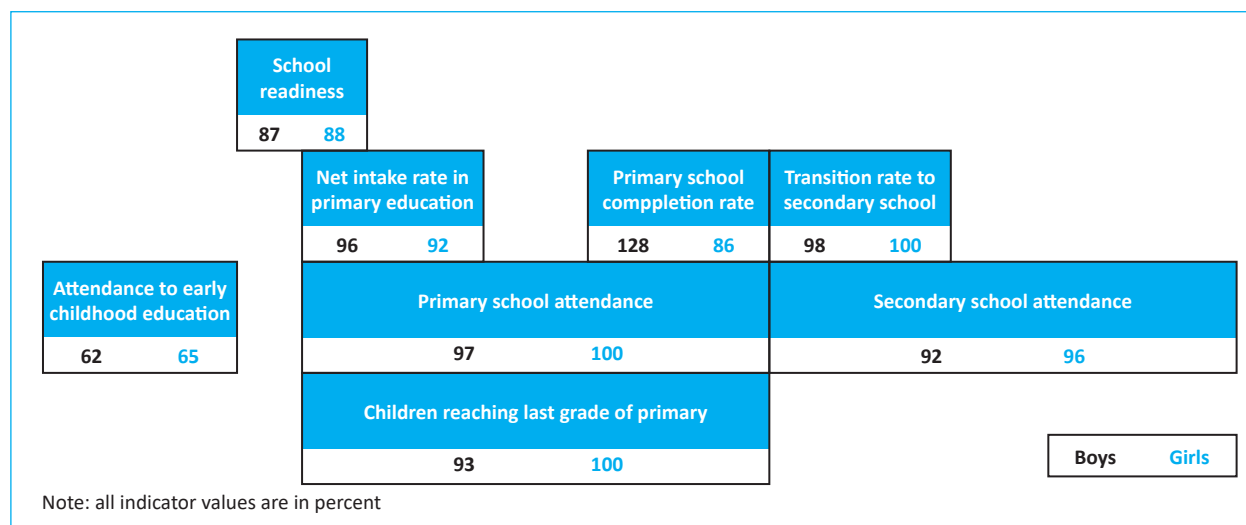
³ MICS indicator 7.52 - Gender parity index (basic education)

^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter 9 (Early childhood development), in Table CD.1.

ED.1: Education indicators by sex, Khuvsgul, 2016



Chapter XI

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 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. Yet the births of around one in three children under the age of five worldwide have never been recorded. This lack of formal recognition by the State usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, he or she may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport.

Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed¹.

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.

The survey collected information on birth registration among children under the age of 5. The births of 98.9 percent of children under five year have been registered in Khuvsgul province (Table CP.1).

The birth registration coverage among children under the age of 12 months is 94.6 percent. The high registration percentage might be due to provision of child welfare support and government financial benefits to citizens based on registration while such a high registration rate of children provides potential for further protection of the child rights.

There is no visible difference in the child registration by sex of child, areas, regions, education of mothers/caretakers and household wealth. On the request of the interviewer to show the child registration documents, 58.6 percent of mothers/ caretakers were able to show the interviewer the birth certificates for their child.

¹ UNICEF. 2013. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. UNICEF

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register birth, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Total registered ¹	Number of children under age 5
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate			
	Seen	Not seen				
Total	58.6	39.8	0.5	98.9	1129	
Sex						
Male	57.3	41.4	0.8	99.5	569	
Female	59.9	38.1	0.2	98.3	560	
Region						
Central	56.5	41.4	0.6	98.5	205	
Tourism	14.4	83.4	1.6	99.5	248	
Agriculture	73.5	26.5	0.0	100.0	132	
Ider	74.7	22.0	0.5	97.2	144	
Tes-Ekh	54.7	42.6	0.0	97.3	137	
Murun	87.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	263	
Area						
Urban	87.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	263	
Rural	49.7	48.2	0.7	98.6	866	
Age						
0-11 months	47.3	46.4	0.9	94.6	224	
12-23 months	52.8	47.2	0.0	100.0	195	
24-35 months	66.2	32.2	1.6	100.0	245	
36-47 months	60.3	39.7	0.0	100.0	235	
48-59 months	64.7	35.3	0.0	100.0	229	
Mother's education*						
None	52.2	47.3	0.6	100.0	131	
Primary	57.1	39.0	3.9	100.0	103	
Basic (lower secondary)	57.4	42.0	0.0	99.3	175	
Upper secondary	59.3	38.8	0.4	98.5	294	
Vocational	61.7	37.7	0.0	99.4	87	
College, university	60.7	37.5	0.0	98.3	340	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	52.8	45.4	1.0	99.2	210	
Second	51.6	48.4	0.0	100.0	179	
Middle	58.7	38.0	1.5	98.3	261	
Fourth	61.1	38.5	0.0	99.5	228	
Richest	66.1	31.9	0.0	98.1	250	
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	69.0	29.5	0.3	98.8	751	
Darkhad	20.8	77.4	1.9	100.0	213	
Khotgoid	63.0	35.8	0.0	98.9	119	
Other	(49.2)	(47.6)	(0.0)	(96.7)	42	

¹ MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration

* One unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

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

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

Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the 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”.

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

The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions^{2,3}.

Table CP.2 presents children’s involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform economic activity without it being classified as in child labour. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

1. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
2. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
3. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

During the week preceding the survey, 18.6 percent of children age 5-11 were involved in economic activities for one hour or more. 17.4 percent of children age 12-14 were involved for 14 hours or more and 5.2 percent of children age 15-17 were engaged in some forms of economic activities for 43 or longer hours (Table CP.2).

Table CP.2 shows that the boys are more likely to be involved in economic activities across all age groups than girls. By location it is observed that there are some differentials in the economic activities involvement. According to the table, rural children are more likely to be involved in economic activities compared to urban children.

² United Nations Children’s Fund, How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?, MICS Methodological Paper No. 1, UNICEF, New York, 2012.

³ The Child Labour module and the Child Discipline module were administered using random selection of a single child in all households with one or more children age 1-17 (See Appendix F: Questionnaires). The Child Labour module was administered if the selected child was age 5-17 and the Child Discipline module if the child was age 1-14 years old. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 1-17 in each household.

Table CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	18.6	1465	10.7	17.4	485	26.4	5.2	404
Sex								
Male	20.7	732	9.2	24.7	290	30.3	8.1	201
Female	16.5	734	12.9	6.6	195	22.6	2.4	204
Region								
Central	30.9	282	(6.4)	(32.0)	97	(51.3)	(2.6)	96
Tourism	9.5	339	(5.0)	(3.7)	77	(5.9)	(1.1)	61
Agriculture	37.8	177	(17.1)	(33.5)	64	(51.5)	(20.3)	39
Ider	18.1	195	(22.0)	(4.4)	73	(21.7)	(1.7)	49
Tes-Ekh	23.9	165	(15.3)	(34.6)	71	(41.7)	(18.8)	49
Murun	3.9	307	(3.7)	(0.9)	102	2.5	0.0	110
Area								
Urban	3.9	307	(3.7)	(0.9)	102	2.5	0.0	110
Rural	22.5	1159	12.5	21.8	383	35.4	7.1	294
School attendance								
Yes	18.1	1405	10.5	16.6	468	22.9	4.5	370
No	(31.7)	61	(*)	(*)	17	(63.9)	(13.0)	35
Mother's education*								
None	18.3	213	(2.4)	(20.4)	59	(*)	(*)	16
Primary	21.9	276	(6.0)	(10.2)	73	(*)	(*)	37
Basic (lower secondary)	26.4	301	14.7	21.9	183	31.5	7.8	88
Upper secondary	12.8	353	13.9	15.9	86	25.8	5.5	109
Vocational	(16.8)	73	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	45
College, university	12.6	243	(10.8)	(0.0)	60	(1.4)	(5.6)	73
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	na	na	(41.1)	(3.0)	37
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	41.4	251	(7.2)	(23.5)	99	(44.3)	(14.4)	54
Second	23.4	296	7.8	13.4	77	(42.2)	(1.8)	81
Middle	19.5	265	(11.9)	(23.3)	100	(31.0)	(8.2)	65
Fourth	6.2	373	8.0	11.2	109	(8.2)	(2.8)	82
Richest	8.9	280	18.1	15.3	100	17.9	3.4	123
Ethnicity of household head**								
Khalkh	21.6	967	11.7	20.9	340	27.4	5.1	282
Darkhad	6.8	275	(5.2)	(7.9)	69	(23.1)	(4.4)	59
Khotgoid	15.0	150	(13.1)	(13.3)	60	(29.4)	(8.0)	51
Other	(32.7)	60	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	9

^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

* One unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

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

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

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

Table CP.3 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform household chores without it being classified as child labour. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

1. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
2. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

In terms of proportion of children who are involved in household chores according to the estimation of child labour, 3.9 percent of children age 5-11, 4.2 percent of children age 12-14 did household chores for 28 hours and more, while 1.5 percent of children age 15-17 spent 43 hours or more on household chores. Generally, there is almost no difference by sex. In addition, as shown in the table, rural children are more likely to be involved in economic activities compared to soum and aimag centers children.

Confidence intervals should be considered to interpret estimates since the analytic sample for children aged 12-14 and 15-17 was low.

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	66.8	3.9	1465	79.5	4.2	485	84.6	1.5	404
Sex									
Male	67.5	4.1	732	83.5	4.8	290	82.6	1.4	201
Female	66.0	3.7	734	73.6	3.2	195	86.6	1.5	204
Region									
Central	77.0	4.1	282	(93.2)	(6.0)	97	(83.2)	(3.0)	96
Tourism	58.5	0.1	339	(73.7)	(0.7)	77	(82.9)	(0.0)	61
Agriculture	54.3	11.3	177	(81.4)	(4.1)	64	(90.6)	(1.6)	39
Ider	65.4	9.5	195	(75.4)	(1.8)	73	(62.7)	(0.0)	49
Tes-Ekh	63.2	3.7	165	(72.4)	(10.4)	71	(78.0)	(5.0)	49
Murun	76.6	0.1	307	(77.5)	(2.5)	102	97.4	0.0	110
Area									
Urban	76.6	0.1	307	(77.5)	(2.5)	102	97.4	0.0	110
Rural	64.2	4.9	1159	80.0	4.6	383	79.8	2.0	294
School attendance									
Yes	66.5	4.1	1405	80.9	4.3	468	85.1	0.9	370
No	(73.8)	(0.0)	61	(*)	(*)	17	(79.7)	(7.1)	35
Mother's education*									
None	49.2	6.3	213	(80.6)	(0.0)	59	(*)	(*)	16
Primary	71.1	2.1	276	(74.2)	(12.9)	73	(*)	(*)	37
Basic (lower secondary)	68.8	3.6	301	82.9	2.7	183	81.3	0.7	88
Upper secondary	66.7	5.3	353	69.0	2.1	86	91.3	3.2	109
Vocational	(80.9)	(1.0)	73	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	45
College, university	69.8	3.1	243	(84.1)	(4.1)	60	(87.7)	(0.0)	73
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	0	na	na	0	(91.5)	(0.0)	37
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	54.1	4.2	251	(61.9)	(6.8)	99	(74.5)	(0.0)	54
Second	60.8	1.7	296	66.4	5.3	77	(65.3)	(1.3)	81
Middle	70.5	3.9	265	(90.2)	(2.4)	100	(81.2)	(7.6)	65
Fourth	70.9	5.9	373	94.3	2.8	109	(99.5)	(0.0)	82
Richest	75.5	3.2	280	80.1	4.0	100	93.6	0.0	123
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	68.2	3.9	967	79.7	3.7	340	86.2	2.1	282
Darkhad	54.1	0.1	275	(82.9)	(0.0)	69	(90.5)	(0.0)	59
Khotgoid	(67.2)	(11.9)	150	(68.8)	(13.0)	60	(72.9)	(0.0)	51
Other	(*)	(*)	60	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	9

^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

* Respectively one, zero and zero unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

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

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

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

Table CP.4 combines the children working and performing household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous CP.2 and CP.3 tables, as well as those children reported working under the hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator. In Khuvsgul province, 23.2 percent of children age 5-17 were engaged in child labour. Of these, 16.7 percent of children reported working under hazardous conditions.

Table shows that 27.0 percent of boys and 27.4 percent of children age 12-14 were involved in child labour. By regions, while in the Agricultural region about every 1 in 2 (50.0 percent) was engaged in child labour, in Murun region every 1 in 30 children (3.4 percent) was engaged in child labour. In rural areas, 28.8 percent of children age 5-17 were involved in child labour compared to children in urban areas (3.4 percent) which is 8.5 times higher.

The table also shows that as a mother's education or as household wealth increases, the involvement of children in child labour decreases.

A large variation was observed in engagement of children in child labour by school enrollment. For instance, the percentage of children age 5-17, who were not enrolled in schools and engaged in child labour was 46.4 percent compared to children who were in school (22.0 percent) which was more than twice.

Table CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Total	6.8	16.1	72.5	3.5	16.7	23.2	2355
Sex							
Male	7.2	19.6	73.8	3.8	20.6	27.0	1222
Female	6.3	12.3	71.0	3.2	12.6	19.2	1133
Region							
Central	11.7	25.4	81.6	4.2	26.3	34.5	476
Tourism	1.6	7.5	64.1	0.2	7.7	8.7	477
Agriculture	11.0	34.4	65.5	8.3	38.1	50.0	280
Ider	8.4	12.4	67.3	6.3	18.2	24.1	317
Tes-Ekh	11.0	25.7	68.1	5.6	21.1	37.2	286
Murun	1.3	2.5	81.2	0.6	1.5	3.4	519
Area							
Urban	1.3	2.5	81.2	0.6	1.5	3.4	519
Rural	8.3	19.9	70.0	4.4	21.0	28.8	1836
Age							
5-11	0.0	18.6	66.8	3.9	12.9	21.3	1465
12-14	10.7	17.4	79.5	4.2	22.2	27.4	485
15-17	26.4	5.2	84.6	1.5	24.1	25.1	404
School attendance							
Yes	6.0	15.5	72.5	3.6	15.4	22.0	2242
No	22.0	27.0	70.8	2.2	43.9	46.4	113
Mother's education*							
None	1.6	18.3	56.3	5.3	16.9	23.8	288
Primary	4.0	17.9	71.4	4.0	17.0	23.2	386
Basic (lower secondary)	9.5	22.1	75.2	2.9	22.2	30.7	572
Upper secondary	7.3	11.8	71.9	4.4	16.3	22.1	548
Vocational	15.1	16.4	84.7	1.7	15.1	20.0	143
College, university	2.0	9.2	75.6	2.6	6.7	12.3	376
Cannot be determined ²	(41.1)	(3.0)	(91.5)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(29.2)	37
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	7.7	33.4	58.8	4.3	28.7	40.4	405
Second	8.8	17.8	62.5	2.2	24.1	27.0	454
Middle	7.4	18.7	76.7	4.1	18.1	28.1	430
Fourth	2.8	6.7	79.6	4.4	7.8	12.8	564
Richest	8.0	8.8	80.8	2.6	9.4	13.5	502
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	7.4	18.5	73.9	3.5	18.9	25.6	1590
Darkhad	4.3	6.6	64.4	0.1	8.5	10.6	403
Khotgoid	8.8	13.3	68.7	9.8	14.3	27.6	261
Other	(1.2)	(25.6)	(92.9)	(0.9)	(25.5)	(27.1)	77

¹ MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour

² Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

* One unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" not shown.

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

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

Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child rearing in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors. Studies⁴ have found that exposing children to violent discipline have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

Mongolia joined the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1996 enacted the Law on Child Protection that is in line with concepts and principles of the CRC. The Law legalized the right of a child to be protected against any kind of violence.

In this survey, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline a selected child during the past month.

For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting caregivers' motivation to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 36.4 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 29.4 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) are overall less common: 5.7 percent of children were subjected to severe punishment.

The survey findings in Tables CP.5 show that in the one month preceding the survey parents/ caretakers of 42.4 percent of children age 1-14 resorted to only non-violent methods of discipline. However, 44.0 percent of children age 1-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/ caretakers or other household members.

Any violent discipline was higher among boys (52.0 percent for boys versus 35.4 percent for girls), among the children age 5-9 (47.5 percent), children who live in households where primary education has head of the household (50.1 percent) and among children from middle wealth quintile households (49.2 percent).

Nearly 6.0 percent of children age 1-14 received severe corporal 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.

⁴ Straus, M.A., and M.J. Paschall, 'Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts', *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, vol. 18, no. 5, 2009, pp. 459-483; Erickson, M.F., and B. Egeland, 'A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment', *School Psychology Review*, vol. 16, 1987, pp. 156-168; Schneider, M.W., A. Ross, J.C. Graham and A. Zielinski, 'Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?', *Child Abuse & Neglect*, vol. 29, no. 5, 2005, pp. 513-532.

On the other hand, while violent methods are common forms of discipline, only 13.4 percent of respondents believed that children should be physically punished (Table CP.6). The attitude towards corporal punishment for child discipline is associated with education of respondents. For instance, around one out of five respondents with no education (21.8 percent) believe that corporal punishment is necessary for raising children properly, while this is lower among respondents with primary to college, university education (8.0-14.8 percent).

Differentials with respect to sex of the respondent were relatively small. However, there were big differences in the background of the respondents who believe that corporal punishment is necessary to raise children properly by rural and urban areas, household wealth index and ethnicity of the household head.

Table CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Total	42.4	36.4	23.7	5.7	44.0	2849
Sex						
Male	37.1	42.5	30.0	7.6	52.0	1478
Female	48.1	29.9	16.8	3.6	35.4	1370
Region						
Central	46.1	32.8	17.9	2.0	39.4	518
Tourism	53.9	28.4	20.4	6.1	34.7	629
Agriculture	34.2	45.4	22.9	2.2	52.0	345
Ider	27.8	49.5	33.1	14.4	59.8	386
Tes-Ekh	30.2	35.6	28.3	5.2	45.5	353
Murun	48.3	34.8	23.7	5.2	42.2	618
Area						
Urban	48.3	34.8	23.7	5.2	42.2	618
Rural	40.8	36.8	23.6	5.8	44.5	2230
Age						
1-2	40.8	32.0	30.4	3.6	43.6	464
3-4	43.5	32.4	27.6	3.8	44.9	435
5-9	43.4	39.2	24.9	5.4	47.5	1044
10-14	41.6	37.4	16.9	8.1	39.7	906
Education of household head*						
None	42.3	35.0	24.0	5.3	42.0	530
Primary	35.0	42.7	24.7	5.2	50.1	678
Basic (lower secondary)	42.9	32.4	20.9	6.8	38.6	700
Upper secondary	45.0	37.4	27.2	3.5	49.5	488
Vocational	45.6	42.8	22.3	4.2	46.9	164
College, university	53.2	28.5	22.4	9.5	35.5	286
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	32.8	43.5	21.1	6.3	48.9	509
Second	37.0	39.6	22.8	5.8	47.2	507
Middle	36.0	38.9	28.9	4.7	49.2	619
Fourth	53.1	28.9	22.2	5.1	34.3	653
Richest	50.8	33.0	22.7	6.9	42.2	561
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	38.5	39.0	25.3	6.1	46.8	1897
Darkhad	59.4	25.0	17.1	4.6	31.8	538
Khotgoid	38.1	35.6	24.9	2.8	46.2	295
Other	33.6	53.9	28.7	13.5	55.0	94

¹ MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

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

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

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished ¹	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	13.4	1444
Sex		
Male	13.7	523
Female	13.3	921
Region		
Central	18.3	267
Tourism	9.7	323
Agriculture	19.5	167
Ider	16.5	182
Tes-Ekh	15.1	176
Murun	7.5	330
Area		
Urban	7.5	330
Rural	15.2	1114
Age		
<25	9.6	72
25-39	11.7	794
40-59	15.9	503
60+	19.3	76
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	13.5	750
Father	13.1	401
Other	13.8	293
Respondent's education*		
None	21.8	167
Primary	14.2	272
Basic (lower secondary)	14.8	318
Upper secondary	9.0	298
Vocational	8.0	121
College, university	13.3	268
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	17.1	266
Second	13.2	263
Middle	14.0	292
Fourth	15.5	319
Richest	7.7	304
Ethnicity of household head**		
Khalkh	15.0	956
Darkhad	10.4	273
Khotgoid	9.8	154
Other	8.3	47

¹ MICS indicator 8.S1 - Attitudes toward physical punishment

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Respondent's education" not shown.

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

Early Marriage

Marriage⁵ before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. 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.⁶

The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. 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 demand for this young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.⁷

The current survey presents early marriage among women and men in Khuvsgul province by the percentage of women married at or before ages 15 and 18 (Table CP.7 and Table CP.7M).

Although, overall percentage of women age 15-49 who are married before age 15 is relatively small (less than 1.0 percent), it differs by education level. For instance, marriage before age 15 is higher among women with no education (1.3 percent) than the national average (0.6 percent).

While the marriage before age 15 is relatively small among women age 15-49, the percentage of women age 20-49 who are married before age 18 is higher (7.0 percent). By location and region, the marriage before age 18 among women in rural areas is higher than urban area (7.7 percent in rural areas compared to 4.6 percent in urban) and in Ider region (10.1 percent) compared to other regions. Also significant differences can be observed by education level and household wealth of women. Hence the highest percentage of early marriage was among women with primary or basic education and who live in poorest or second wealth quintile households.

Overall, one in every 20 women age 15-19 are currently married or in union. Table CP.7M shows that the percentage of early marriage among men was relatively low with slight, indicating a tendency of women to marry an older men.

Tables CP.8 and CP.8M present the percentage of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by areas and age groups. In order to determine a general trend over time by age groups, it was necessary to examine the proportions of men

⁵ All references to marriage in this chapter include marital union as well.

⁶ Bajracharya, A ND Amin, S. 2010. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. Population Council.

Godha, D et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

⁷ Clark, S et al. 2006. Protecting young women from HIV/AIDS: the case against child and adolescent marriage. International Family Planning Perspectives 32(2): 79-88.

Raj, A et al. 2009. Prevalence of child marriage and its effect on fertility and fertility-control outcomes of young women in India: a cross-sectional, observational study. The Lancet 373(9678): 1883-9.

and women who were married before age 15 and 18. The tendency of early marriage among women and men is reducing. For instance the percentage of women and men who were first married before 18 is highest among women and men age 30-34 (8.9 percent). In other words, early marriage among women below 30 is lowest compared to other ages.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/ in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouses. Table CP.9 presents the results of the spousal age difference. 3.7 percent of women age 20-24 married to a man 10 or more years older, while 22.0 percent married to a man 5-9 years older.

The number of women age 15-19 currently married or in union was too small to estimate spousal age difference by many of the background characteristics.

Table CP.7: Early marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	0.6	2039	0.6	7.0	1785	5.0	254
Region							
Central	0.5	387	0.6	7.1	329	(7.4)	58
Tourism	0.2	392	0.2	7.1	342	(2.7)	49
Agriculture	0.8	237	0.9	6.0	211	(1.6)	25
Ider	1.1	266	1.3	10.1	236	(4.7)	31
Tes-Ekh	0.6	258	0.0	8.8	235	(11.6)	24
Murun	0.7	499	0.8	4.6	432	3.9	67
Area							
Urban	0.7	499	0.8	4.6	432	3.9	67
Rural	0.6	1540	0.6	7.7	1353	5.4	187
Age							
15-19	0.6	254	na	na	-	5.0	254
20-24	1.7	185	1.7	5.6	185	na	na
25-29	0.1	352	0.1	5.9	352	na	na
30-34	0.5	338	0.5	8.9	338	na	na
35-39	0.0	327	0.0	7.7	327	na	na
40-44	1.6	306	1.6	9.5	306	na	na
45-49	0.2	278	0.2	3.2	278	na	na
Education*							
None	1.3	185	0.4	8.1	177	(*)	8
Primary	1.4	212	1.4	16.4	209	(*)	3
Basic (lower secondary)	0.1	553	0.2	12.0	348	2.1	205
Upper secondary	1.3	496	1.4	5.3	461	(15.5)	35
Vocational	0.0	149	0.0	5.2	147	(*)	3
College, university	0.0	443	0.0	0.4	443	na	-
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.2	414	0.2	10.6	368	(5.7)	46
Second	0.2	371	0.2	7.1	321	(8.1)	49
Middle	0.0	380	0.0	7.8	335	12.9	45
Fourth	0.6	433	0.7	6.2	380	0.7	54
Richest	0.0	441	0.0	2.1	381	0.0	61
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	0.8	1402	0.8	6.7	1228	3.9	175
Darkhad	0.2	340	0.2	8.0	300	(0.0)	40
Khotgoid	0.0	214	0.0	8.5	189	(*)	25
Other	0.0	59	0.0	3.9	52	(*)	7

¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15

² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18

³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

na: not applicable

* Respectively one, one and one unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

** Respectively twelve, nine and three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

Table CP.7M: Early marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Total	0.6	927	0.7	1.8	800	0.0	127
Region							
Central	1.9	187	2.0	6.0	176	(*)	11
Tourism	0.0	178	0.0	0.0	152	(*)	26
Agriculture	1.4	129	1.7	1.7	103	(0.0)	26
Ider	0.0	114	0.0	0.0	105	(*)	10
Tes-Ekh	0.0	123	0.0	1.6	103	(*)	19
Murun	0.0	196	0.0	0.3	160	(0.0)	35
Area							
Urban	0.0	196	0.0	0.3	160	(0.0)	35
Rural	0.7	731	0.8	2.2	639	0.0	92
Age							
15-19	0.0	127	na	na	-	0.0	127
20-24	4.0	89	4.0	5.9	89	na	na
25-29	0.4	126	0.4	0.9	126	na	na
30-34	0.8	161	0.8	0.8	161	na	na
35-39	0.0	148	0.0	2.7	148	na	na
40-44	0.0	143	0.0	2.0	143	na	na
45-49	0.0	134	0.0	0.0	134	na	na
Education*							
None	0.3	155	0.3	2.6	149	(*)	6
Primary	0.0	167	0.0	0.0	158	(*)	9
Basic (lower secondary)	1.8	263	2.7	4.6	181	0.0	82
Upper secondary	0.0	192	0.0	0.0	167	(0.0)	25
Vocational	0.0	65	0.0	2.7	60	(*)	5
College, university	0.0	84	0.0	0.5	84	na	-
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.0	211	1.1	5.5	182	(0.0)	28
Second	0.0	199	0.0	0.0	171	(0.0)	28
Middle	0.0	167	0.0	0.0	144	(0.0)	23
Fourth	0.0	181	0.0	0.8	156	(*)	26
Richest	0.0	185	0.0	0.3	162	(*)	22
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	0.8	638	1.0	2.0	553	0.0	85
Darkhad	0.0	150	0.0	0.3	132	(*)	19
Khotgoid	0.0	107	0.0	3.3	87	(*)	20
Other	(0.0)	24	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	4

¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15^[M]

² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18^[M]

³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union^[M]

na: not applicable

* Respectively two, two and zero unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

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

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.7	499	4.6	432	0.6	1540	7.7	1353	0.6	2039	7.0	1785
Age												
15-19	0.0	67	na	na	0.9	187	na	na	0.6	254	na	na
20-24	(0.0)	43	(3.9)	43	2.3	142	6.2	142	1.7	185	5.6	185
25-29	0.0	92	5.9	92	0.1	260	5.9	260	0.1	352	5.9	352
30-34	1.0	58	12.0	58	0.4	280	8.3	280	0.5	338	8.9	338
35-39	0.0	87	1.3	87	0.0	240	10.0	240	0.0	327	7.7	327
40-44	3.2	84	4.8	84	1.0	222	11.3	222	1.6	306	9.5	306
45-49	0.0	68	0.9	68	0.3	210	4.0	210	0.2	278	3.2	278

na: not applicable

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

Table CP.8M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.0	196	0.3	160	0.7	731	2.2	639	0.6	927	1.8	800
Age												
15-19	(0.0)	35	na	na	0.0	92	na	na	0.0	127	na	na
20-24	(*)	8	(*)	8	4.4	81	6.4	81	4.0	89	5.9	89
25-29	(0.0)	40	(0.0)	40	0.6	86	1.2	86	0.4	126	0.9	126
30-34	(*)	21	(*)	21	0.9	140	0.9	140	0.8	161	0.8	161
35-39	(*)	25	(*)	25	0.0	123	2.9	123	0.0	148	2.7	148
40-44	(0.0)	31	(0.0)	31	0.0	112	2.5	112	0.0	143	2.0	143
45-49	(0.0)	37	(0.0)	37	0.0	98	0.0	98	0.0	134	0.0	134

na: not applicable

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

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

Table CP.9: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:				Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:				Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union		
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹		Total	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older		10+ years older ²	Total
Total	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	3.9	70.4	22.0	3.7	100.0	104

¹ MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

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

Attitudes toward domestic violence

CDS assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions are to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles.

The responses to these questions can be found in Tables CP.13 for women and CP.13M for men. Overall, 17.1 percent of women in Khuvsgul province feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations. Women who justify a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children (13.5 percent), or if she spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband (7.9 percent). Justification in any of the five situations is more present among those living in poorest households, less educated, and also currently married women.

As shown in Table CP.13M, men are less likely to justify violence than women. Overall, 8.6 percent of men justifies wife-beating for any of the five reasons, as compared 17.1 percent of women. 5.0 percent of men justify wife-beating if a wife neglects children, 4.1 percent agree if she spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband, and 4.0 percent agree if she refuses sex with him. Men living in the poorest households are much more likely to agree with one of the reasons (8.4 percent) than men living in the richest households. The percentage of men approving of at least one reason is highest in Ider of region (16.1 percent) and lowest in Murun of region (4.9 percent).

Table CP.13: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	If she spends big amount of money without a permission from him	For any of these five reasons ¹	For any of these six reasons	
Total	6.1	13.5	2.8	3.5	2.9	7.9	17.1	19.3	2039
Region									
Central	6.6	17.8	3.1	6.7	6.4	12.2	23.0	26.3	387
Tourism	3.1	5.6	2.8	0.9	1.2	3.5	8.3	9.4	392
Agriculture	7.7	18.4	2.8	2.1	2.6	14.6	22.5	27.5	237
Ilder	10.3	18.4	1.8	6.0	2.0	9.7	24.0	26.3	266
Tes-Ekh	9.1	20.1	6.8	6.4	6.0	9.4	23.0	24.0	258
Murun	3.6	8.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	3.1	10.1	11.6	499
Area									
Urban	3.6	8.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	3.1	10.1	11.6	499
Rural	6.9	15.3	3.4	4.3	3.7	9.4	19.3	21.8	1540
Age									
15-19	3.5	12.3	2.5	2.9	1.6	5.8	17.3	19.0	254
20-24	12.0	21.7	7.0	6.5	4.6	8.4	23.8	23.9	185
25-29	7.3	12.9	4.4	3.9	3.9	7.8	16.9	17.7	352
30-34	7.3	12.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	5.5	14.3	15.5	338
35-39	5.1	12.7	1.2	3.1	0.7	10.4	16.8	20.7	327
40-44	6.0	17.4	3.2	4.1	6.1	10.9	22.4	26.5	306
45-49	3.0	7.8	0.5	2.6	1.6	6.1	10.6	13.8	278
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	6.2	13.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	8.1	16.7	19.1	1483
Formerly married/in union	6.4	17.4	1.7	9.6	3.7	8.3	21.8	24.3	114
Never married/in union	5.7	14.1	3.1	3.6	2.2	7.0	17.3	18.9	442
Education*									
None	17.1	22.8	6.5	7.3	8.4	13.2	29.5	30.0	185
Primary	11.9	24.3	4.9	5.3	6.0	15.5	28.3	32.8	212
Basic (lower secondary)	5.7	15.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	8.3	19.7	22.0	553
Upper secondary	4.9	12.7	2.6	2.5	1.9	7.6	15.9	18.1	496
Vocational	4.4	12.5	3.8	4.2	2.4	3.1	16.7	17.0	149
College, university	1.1	3.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	3.4	4.7	7.2	443
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	12.3	22.4	5.3	5.8	7.6	12.3	29.1	33.2	414
Second	7.9	17.2	3.0	3.8	3.5	9.2	21.0	22.8	371
Middle	4.3	15.8	4.3	3.4	2.1	9.3	17.1	19.5	380
Fourth	4.9	8.9	1.4	4.1	1.0	6.5	12.9	15.0	433
Richest	1.6	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.8	6.5	7.5	441
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	6.6	15.1	2.9	4.2	3.2	9.4	18.8	21.4	1402
Darkhad	3.5	5.2	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.0	9.3	9.6	340
Khotgoid	6.5	14.5	2.7	1.2	2.1	5.3	17.6	19.9	214
Other	7.8	19.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	13.6	20.1	26.1	59

¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

* One unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

Table CP.13M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	If she spends big amount of money without a permission from him	For any of these five reasons ¹	For any of these six reasons	
Total	2.1	5.0	2.8	4.0	0.3	4.1	8.6	9.6	943
Region									
Central	0.2	5.8	5.5	7.2	0.0	4.9	9.6	10.4	203
Tourism	0.4	2.1	3.9	5.6	0.0	5.4	6.4	7.2	178
Agriculture	4.2	6.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.2	9.4	10.5	129
Ider	5.9	12.3	0.9	6.3	0.8	9.8	16.1	19.1	114
Tes-Ekh	2.8	3.0	3.1	0.7	1.7	2.1	8.4	8.7	123
Murun	1.9	3.0	1.1	2.4	0.0	1.1	4.9	5.5	196
Area									
Urban	1.9	3.0	1.1	2.4	0.0	1.1	4.9	5.5	196
Rural	2.2	5.5	3.2	4.5	0.4	4.8	9.6	10.7	747
Age									
15-19	3.2	2.6	2.7	0.5	0.0	1.4	8.0	8.6	127
20-24	3.4	3.1	5.1	4.8	2.2	4.3	10.5	11.7	91
25-29	0.3	5.7	1.0	2.7	0.0	1.0	9.6	10.6	132
30-34	3.5	8.2	4.2	4.7	0.5	4.7	12.1	13.4	163
35-39	4.3	5.4	2.7	6.2	0.0	6.4	8.1	9.7	150
40-44	0.0	5.2	0.8	5.2	0.0	6.2	7.1	8.3	145
45-49	0.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	0.0	3.7	5.1	5.1	136
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	1.7	4.7	2.2	4.1	0.1	4.2	6.8	7.7	663
Formerly married/in union	(8.2)	(18.0)	(6.7)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(26.5)	(33.4)	19
Never married/in union	2.8	4.9	3.9	4.0	0.8	3.0	12.0	12.8	261
Education*									
None	4.9	10.6	3.5	7.9	0.6	9.9	14.2	16.6	157
Primary	1.5	8.0	2.3	4.1	0.0	4.6	9.6	10.2	173
Basic (lower secondary)	1.7	3.5	2.6	3.8	0.3	3.9	7.3	8.1	263
Upper secondary	1.1	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.6	1.2	6.9	7.2	194
Vocational	0.0	1.0	4.9	4.2	0.0	0.8	5.9	6.5	67
College, university	4.0	5.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	6.8	8.4	88
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	1.6	5.3	3.2	3.8	0.0	4.4	8.4	9.2	211
Second	3.4	4.9	4.8	8.6	0.6	7.8	12.7	14.8	199
Middle	2.5	8.8	1.5	4.4	1.1	2.8	11.1	11.1	167
Fourth	1.4	4.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	3.5	7.7	8.8	181
Richest	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.2	4.1	185
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	2.6	6.0	2.5	3.5	0.4	4.3	9.5	10.7	652
Darkhad	0.4	2.0	4.6	6.5	0.0	6.0	7.0	7.6	152
Khotgoid	2.6	3.9	2.8	5.0	0.0	0.5	7.0	7.5	107
Other	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(4.2)	(6.4)	24

¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence^[M]

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

Children's living arrangements

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

This time the survey covers not only indicators of children's living arrangement and orphanhood but also biological father/mother living abroad.

Table CP.14 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. In Khuvsgul province, 76.7 percent of children age 0-17 years live with both of their parents, 13.3 percent live with biological mothers only and 1.0 percent live with biological fathers only. 6.6 percent of children live without their biological parents, though, both of them are alive. Of these, the majority are likely to be adopted children. 5.8 percent of children age 0-17 have lost one or both parents.

For the children age 0-17 years living with both parents, there is almost no difference by sex of children revealed in the survey. However, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents. Of these, 79.9 percent of children age 0-4, 76.4 percent of children age 5-9, 74.5 percent of children age 10-14, 72.7 percent of children age 15-17 years live with both of their parents. By areas, the percentage of children in urban areas who live with both parents (71.0 percent) is lower than those children in rural areas (78.3 percent). There are only small differences between age groups and other characteristics in terms of orphanhood. Table CP.14 presents that as children get older, the percentage of losing their parents increases.

The CDS 2016 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children.

Besides presenting simple prevalence rates, the results of the CDS 2016 presented in Table CP.15 will help fill the data gap on the topic of migration. Table CP.15 shows that only 0.2 percent of children age 0-17 have one or both parents living abroad. There are no notable demographic differences in the characteristics of children. The percentage of parents abroad is relatively higher in Murun region (0.9 percent) and among children in the richest households (0.6 percent).

Table CP.14: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	76.7	0.2	0.8	6.6	0.2	8.9	4.4	0.9	0.2	1.2	100.0	7.8	5.8	3482
Sex														
Male	75.1	0.1	0.7	8.4	0.3	9.4	4.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	9.5	5.3	1772
Female	78.3	0.3	0.9	4.7	0.1	8.4	4.9	1.2	0.1	1.1	100.0	6.0	6.3	1710
Region														
Central	71.7	0.5	0.8	11.8	0.0	7.4	5.6	1.0	0.3	0.9	100.0	13.1	7.2	666
Tourism	80.2	0.3	0.7	4.9	0.2	5.8	4.9	1.0	0.1	1.9	100.0	6.0	6.3	743
Agriculture	75.5	0.4	0.9	11.9	0.1	7.5	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	13.3	2.2	403
Ider	86.3	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.5	2.0	6.9	0.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	2.9	7.6	465
Tes-Ekh	79.2	0.0	0.3	3.6	0.5	8.4	5.0	0.8	0.2	2.0	100.0	4.4	6.0	427
Murun	71.0	0.0	1.3	5.4	0.1	18.4	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.9	4.7	779
Area														
Urban	71.0	0.0	1.3	5.4	0.1	18.4	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.9	4.7	779
Rural	78.3	0.3	0.6	6.9	0.2	6.2	4.8	1.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	8.1	6.1	2703
Age														
0-4	79.9	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.0	11.2	1.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	5.9	1.6	1155
5-9	76.4	0.0	0.1	7.3	0.0	8.8	5.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	7.5	5.6	1083
10-14	74.5	0.8	1.2	6.8	0.5	7.7	5.3	1.2	0.1	1.9	100.0	9.4	8.0	802
15-17	72.7	0.0	3.1	6.9	0.6	5.5	8.8	1.0	0.4	0.9	100.0	10.7	13.0	442
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	82.5	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.4	7.1	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	3.9	4.9	618
Second	73.5	0.2	0.9	4.8	0.6	10.7	6.9	0.8	0.3	1.4	100.0	6.5	8.9	615
Middle	71.7	0.5	1.0	7.7	0.1	12.3	4.1	0.9	0.3	1.3	100.0	9.3	6.0	740
Fourth	73.7	0.2	0.6	10.0	0.1	7.8	5.0	0.7	0.1	1.8	100.0	10.9	6.0	776
Richest	82.4	0.1	1.2	6.1	0.0	6.8	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	7.4	3.5	734
Ethnicity of household head*														
Khalkh	75.2	0.1	0.9	7.2	0.3	10.1	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.8	100.0	8.4	5.9	2325
Darkhad	80.6	0.9	0.3	4.5	0.1	4.6	6.1	0.6	0.2	2.2	100.0	5.7	7.5	639
Khotgoid	80.7	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.0	8.9	3.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	5.0	3.1	374
Other	71.9	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	10.7	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	13.7	0.4	117

¹ MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

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

Table CP.15: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:				Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad		With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad				
Total	0.1	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	3482
Sex						
Male	0.1	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	1772
Female	0.1	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	1710
Region						
Central	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	666
Tourism	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	743
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	403
Ider	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	465
Tes-Ekh	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	427
Murun	0.3	0.6	99.1	100.0	0.9	779
Area						
Urban	0.3	0.6	99.1	100.0	0.9	779
Rural	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	2703
Age group						
0-4	0.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	0.3	1155
5-9	0.1	0.2	99.7	100.0	0.3	1083
10-14	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	802
15-17	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	442
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	618
Second	0.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.4	615
Middle	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	740
Fourth	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	776
Richest	0.3	0.3	99.4	100.0	0.6	734
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	0.1	0.1	99.8	100.0	0.2	2325
Darkhad	0.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.4	639
Khotgoid	0.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	374
Other	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	117

¹ MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

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

Child jockeys⁸

Since ancient times, horse racing has taken a place as part of three traditional manly games in Mongolia. Horse races with young child jockeys who are light to ride racehorses are part of Mongolia's cultural heritage. Nevertheless, it has become one of the main concerning issues regarding child protection and safety. Therefore, in order to define general characteristics of child jockeys and collect detailed information, questions such as whether all children age 4-15 years in households had ridden race horses since November, 2015, if so, whether child jockeys were covered by accident insurance, entered into contracts with racehorse owners, awarded adequate remuneration and provided with protective clothing and equipment were asked in the survey. In Clause 8.2 of Article 8 of the Law on National Naadam Festival, it is stipulated that "A child jockey shall be older than seven years and covered by insurance".

In Khuvsgul province, 6.4 percent of children age 4-15 years rode race horses, since November 2015 (Table CP.16). As mentioned before, the law on National Naadam Festival stipulates the minimum age of a child jockey. However, there are no any legal regulations on other types of celebrations and festivals, it is impossible to monitor the minimum age of a child jockey in such cases. The result of the current survey indicates that 0.3 percent of all children age 4-6 years have competed in horse racing nationwide during this period.

11.6 percent of boys age 4-15 years rode race horses, while only 0.8 percent of girls did. By regions, the percentage in Tes-Ekh is 13.5 percent, while in other regions vary from 1.7 to 8.3 percent. Also, it is observed that the more remote region is, the more children compete in horse racing. For example, the percentage is 1.7 percent for the children who live in the province and soum centers and 7.7 percent of children in rural areas have ridden race horses since November 2015. As mother's education level and household wealth index increase, the number of children who ride race horses decreases.

Table CP.16 shows the frequency of attendance of child jockeys in the horse race since November 2015. The majority of child jockeys or 43.9 percent have participated in horse races less than 5 times, while 25.7 percent 5-9 times, 13.9 percent 10-14 times, 4.1 percent 15-19 times, 7.6 percent 20 or more times.

⁸ This module is not MICS5 standard questionnaire, The module developed by country specific.

Table CP.16: Child jockeys by number of their participation horse races

Percentage of children age 4-15 years who participated in horse racing since November of 2015, and percent distribution of children who participated in horse racing by the number of participated horse racing since November of 2015, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of child jockeys ¹	Number of children age 4-15 years	Number of horse races						Total	Number of child jockeys
			Less than 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 or more	Missing/DK		
Total	6.4	2262	43.9	25.7	13.9	4.1	7.6	4.8	100.0	144
Sex										
Male	11.6	1165	41.0	27.3	14.2	4.3	8.1	5.1	100.0	136
Female	0.8	1097	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Age										
4-6	0.3	675	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
7-9	6.7	635	(66.4)	(11.2)	(12.1)	(2.9)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	42
10-15	10.5	951	33.1	32.4	14.9	4.6	7.9	6.9	100.0	99
Region										
Central	8.3	454	(50.8)	(26.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(13.3)	100.0	38
Tourism	5.1	489	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Agriculture	7.7	250	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Ilder	5.5	300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Tes-Ekh	13.5	277	(40.1)	(23.5)	(20.8)	(4.7)	(5.8)	(5.0)	100.0	37
Murun	1.7	492	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Area										
Urban	1.7	492	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Rural	7.7	1770	42.2	27.3	13.0	4.3	8.1	5.1	100.0	136
School attendance										
Yes	6.9	1948	45.8	23.4	14.1	3.5	8.1	5.1	100.0	134
No	3.1	314	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Mother's education										
None	9.8	298	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Primary	6.9	366	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Basic (lower secondary)	9.1	545	(41.8)	(15.7)	(23.3)	(6.1)	(7.2)	(6.0)	100.0	49
Upper secondary	6.3	477	(48.5)	(38.8)	(2.1)	(0.4)	(10.2)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Vocational	2.0	148	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
College, university	1.8	404	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Mother not in the household	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	9.5	378	(19.0)	(31.0)	(21.3)	(6.9)	(7.1)	(14.7)	100.0	36
Second	7.7	421	(36.1)	(34.9)	(9.7)	(2.0)	(12.3)	(4.9)	100.0	32
Middle	5.5	472	(54.3)	(10.9)	(16.4)	(10.3)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Fourth	5.4	531	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Richest	4.4	460	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	6.2	1503	52.0	20.0	6.6	3.1	11.2	7.1	100.0	93
Darkhad	4.5	422	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Khotgoid	7.7	251	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Other	10.5	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7

¹ MICS indicator 8.S2 - Child jockeys

* Respectively two and zero unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

** Respectively ten and three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

Table CP.17 presents information on what types of celebrations and festivals child jockeys have attended. 71.8 percent of child jockeys attended celebrations in soums, 4.7 percent in provinces, 1.1 percent in regional celebrations, 0.1 percent in National Naadam, while 22.2 percent in other types of festivals.

Table CP.17: Child jockeys by types of horse races

Percentage of children age 4-15 years who participated in horse racing since November of 2015, and percent distribution of children who participated in horse racing by type of the last participated horse racing, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of child jockeys	Number of children age 4-15 years	Types of horse races					Total	Number of child jockeys
			National	Regional	Aimag's	Soum's	Other		
Total	6.4	2262	0.1	1.1	4.7	71.8	22.2	100.0	144
Sex									
Male	11.6	1165	0.1	1.2	5.0	70.6	23.0	100.0	136
Female	0.8	1097	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8

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

Table CP.18 shows at what age child jockeys started to ride race horses. Of these, 29.2 percent of child jockeys began riding race horses before age 7, 54.0 percent at the age of 7-9, 16.8 percent at 10 or above. The average age at the first participation in horse racing for child is 7.0.

Table CP.18: Age at which child jockeys attended horse racing first

Percent distribution of children age 4-15 years who participated in horse races by age at the first participation in horse racing, and average age at the first participation in horse racing, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Age at the first participation in horse racing			Average age at the first participation in	Number of child jockeys age 4-15 years
	Below 7	7-9	10 or above		
Total	29.2	54.0	16.8	7.0	144
Sex					
Male	27.7	55.4	16.9	7.0	136
Female	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

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

Table CP.19 provides information on necessary safety gear provided to jockey children. In this survey, 55.7 percent of all child jockeys age 4-15 said that they have been provided with protective helmets, 44.5 percent with horse racing goggles, 39.8 percent with vests, 40.1 percent with knee protectors and 66.3 percent with safe boots (Table CP.19). 37.4 percent of jockey children have been provided with all 5 items of protective clothes and equipment during races organized within last 1 year.

Table CP.19: Use of protective clothing during horse races

Percentage of children who had not use protective clothing during the last horse racing, and percentage of children who wore protective clothing by types of clothing, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of child jockeys who had not use protective clothing	Percentage of child jockeys who used:							Number of child jockeys age 4-15 years
		Helmet	Goggles	Vest	Knee pad	Shoes	At least one	All	
Total	25.5	55.7	44.5	39.8	40.1	66.3	74.5	37.4	144
Sex									
Male	27.1	54.3	43.1	40.7	41.0	66.9	72.9	38.2	136
Female	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

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

Table CP.20 shows that 76.5 percent of child jockeys have had bareback riding. In addition, 4.5 percent of them were injured during the last horse racing.

Table CP.20: Child injuries during the horse races

Percentage of children who rode a horse without saddle and injured during the last horse racing, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of child jockeys who rode a horse without saddle in the last horse racing	Percentage of child jockeys who injured during the last horse racing	Number of child jockeys age 4-15 years
Total	76.5	4.5	144
Sex			
Male	76.0	4.2	136
Female	(*)	(*)	8

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

There are many issues of concern to the social welfare of child jockeys such as whether they are covered by accident insurance, entered into a contract with a race horse owner and awarded adequate remuneration or not. Table CP.21 shows some issues concerning social welfare of child jockeys. During the last horse racing, 55.1 percent of them were covered by accident insurance, 4.1 percent entered into a contract with the race horse owners, 44.8 percent were awarded with adequate remuneration, while 20.9 percent were not insured, neither given contract or other incentives.

Table CP.21: Social protection for child jockeys

Percentage of children who neither had not insurance, contract nor any kind of incentives in the last horse racing, percentage of children who had insurance, contract and incentives, and percentage of children who had insurance and injured during the last horse racing, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of child jockeys who neither had insurance, contract nor any kind of incentives in the last horse racing	Percentage of child jockeys who had:				Number of child jockeys age 4-15 years	Percentage of child jockeys who injured and had insurance in the last horse racing	Number of child jockeys age 4-15 years who injured during the last horse racing
		Insurance	Contract	Incentives	All three			
Total	20.9	55.1	4.1	44.8	3.5	144	3.0	79
Sex								
Male	21.4	55.8	4.3	44.8	3.7	136	2.0	76
Female	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	4

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

Chapter XII

HIV/ AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Knowledge about HIV transmission and misconceptions about HIV/ AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving people the tools to protect themselves from the infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and 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 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. HIV module(s) were administered to women and men 15-49 years of age. Please note that the questions in this module often refer to “the AIDS virus”. This terminology is used strictly as a method of data collection to aid respondents, preferred over the correct terminology of “HIV” that is used here in reporting the results, where appropriate.

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. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Khuvsgul province all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables HA.1 and HA.1M. In Khuvsgul province, 78.7 percent of total women and 78.4 percent of men have heard of AIDS.

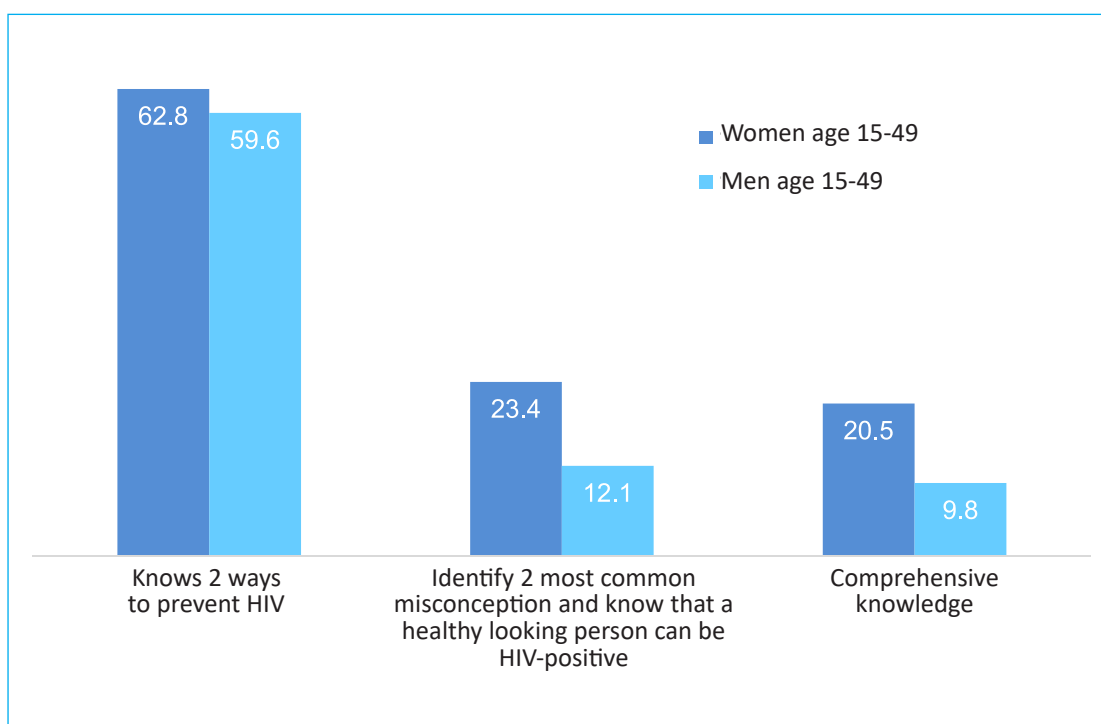
However, 62.8 percent of women and 59.6 percent of men aged 15-49 years know the two ways of preventing HIV transmission (Figure HA.1). 68.4 percent of women (65.5 percent of men) know of having only one faithful uninfected sex partner, 69.4 percent of women (67.8 percent of men) know of using condom every time as a way of preventing HIV transmission.

While 73.0 percent of men and 69.1 percent of women in urban area know both ways of HIV prevention, only 56.0 percent of men and 60.7 percent of women in rural area know both ways of HIV prevention. However, this knowledge is 43.1 percent among men and 36.4 percent among women in Ider region which is the lowest rate. By education and household wealth, as a man or a woman is more educated or wealthier, their knowledge about HIV prevention increases.

The percentage of women and men who know a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus and percentage of men and women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV are presented in Table HA.1 and Table HA.1M and Figure HA.1. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in the country and in Mongolia the two most common misconceptions are that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing foods with person living with HIV. 36.7 percent of women and 22.3 of men have rejected the two most common misconceptions (HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and (48.5 percent of women and 38.5 percent of men) by sharing foods with person living with HIV), and 66.2 percent of women and 63.3 percent of men know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus. Men and women in Ider region, older and uneducated men from households with lower income

and residing in rural areas still have lower level of knowledge on HIV and percentage of men and women who know the most common misconception of HIV transmission and who know that a healthy looking person can have HIV virus was still fairly low. Similar to the level of knowledge on ways of HIV prevention, women have better knowledge (23.4 percent) than men (12.1 percent) in terms of rejecting the most common misconceptions and knowing a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus.

Figure HA.1: Percentage of men and women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Khuvsgul, 2016



Men and women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include men and women who know of the both ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), reject the two most common misconceptions (HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing foods with person living with HIV), and know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus. Tables HA.1 and HA.1M also present the percentage of men and women with comprehensive knowledge. In Khuvsgul province, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low, only 20.5 percent of women age 15-49 and 9.8 percent of male age 15-49 were found to have comprehensive knowledge. Although the level of knowledge among young men and women (for instance, comprehensive knowledge -24.3 percent and 12.8 percent) is higher than the level of knowledge among men and women age 15-49.

This indicator is considerably low among men and women in rural area (8.4 percent and 18.4 percent), in Ider region (women 8.4 percent, 4.1 percent men), with lower or no education (women 2.2-5.5 percent and men 1.1-3.6 men), or from poorest households (women 7.6 percent and men 6.1 percent).

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that people can get the aids virus by needle or syringe used by other person	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both			Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	78.7	68.4	69.4	62.8	66.2	75.2	36.7	48.5	23.4	20.5	2039
Region											
Central	87.7	71.8	77.0	65.5	74.0	81.6	40.3	46.5	18.9	15.5	387
Tourism	82.2	76.7	77.5	74.6	74.2	80.9	45.3	54.1	35.5	34.6	392
Agriculture	89.8	79.2	76.1	69.2	71.7	85.2	27.1	48.9	16.3	15.2	237
Ilder	48.5	40.1	42.5	36.4	38.1	46.4	22.7	24.9	11.7	8.4	266
Tes-Ekh	71.2	57.0	58.3	50.1	55.9	64.7	29.0	41.2	16.5	11.5	258
Murun	83.7	75.2	74.0	69.1	71.7	82.0	43.1	62.0	30.4	27.0	499
Area											
Urban	83.7	75.2	74.0	69.1	71.7	82.0	43.1	62.0	30.4	27.0	499
Rural	77.1	66.2	67.9	60.7	64.5	73.1	34.6	44.2	21.1	18.4	1540
Age											
15-24 ¹	78.9	60.8	65.2	54.5	66.5	75.1	45.8	48.7	29.1	24.3	439
15-19	80.9	58.2	62.7	50.2	68.7	77.4	48.9	50.3	31.1	24.4	254
20-24	76.2	64.4	68.6	60.3	63.5	72.0	41.5	46.5	26.2	24.1	185
25-29	79.4	72.3	71.5	66.9	66.3	75.4	38.6	57.5	25.5	22.9	352
30-39	79.1	70.2	71.2	64.1	65.4	76.9	30.2	47.9	20.9	18.7	664
40-49	77.6	69.8	69.2	65.0	66.9	73.4	36.0	43.7	20.5	18.3	584
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	80.6	72.5	72.7	67.2	68.4	77.4	35.7	49.5	22.8	20.6	1597
Never married/in union	71.7	53.6	57.3	46.8	58.4	67.4	40.3	45.1	25.4	20.3	442
Education*											
None	39.2	24.9	32.4	22.4	25.6	34.3	14.3	11.6	4.0	2.2	185
Primary	59.9	50.7	53.6	49.2	45.5	56.1	16.3	21.2	6.5	5.5	212
Basic (lower secondary)	77.8	63.5	65.3	57.3	62.9	75.0	36.2	39.5	18.5	15.5	553
Upper secondary	85.0	77.0	77.5	71.5	75.2	82.2	34.7	55.1	24.4	21.3	496
Vocational	84.9	75.2	75.8	70.6	72.5	78.6	36.6	49.9	18.4	16.7	149
College, university	96.1	89.3	86.3	80.5	85.1	92.9	58.5	80.5	46.1	42.0	443
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	64.3	54.9	56.4	50.3	51.1	60.6	25.0	26.3	9.8	7.6	414
Second	69.0	56.2	59.1	51.4	55.7	63.6	28.1	37.9	13.9	12.4	371
Middle	77.1	68.4	70.6	64.5	64.7	74.3	31.1	45.7	18.6	17.4	380
Fourth	86.4	76.5	77.3	71.2	73.4	83.5	47.3	58.1	35.2	32.2	433
Richest	94.1	83.4	81.4	74.3	83.4	91.4	49.1	71.4	36.4	30.6	441
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	77.6	66.2	67.3	59.8	64.0	74.3	36.2	47.8	21.4	18.6	1402
Darkhad	81.2	77.9	77.1	75.4	72.8	80.4	43.0	53.0	33.9	33.0	340
Khotgoid	80.2	70.6	68.2	63.9	66.3	72.0	31.7	49.0	22.2	17.5	214
Other	90.1	74.9	82.1	70.0	81.1	85.6	28.6	55.5	19.9	12.9	59

¹ MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

* One unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that people can get the aids virus by needle or syringe used by other person	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both			Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	78.4	65.5	67.8	59.6	63.3	73.9	22.3	38.5	12.1	9.8	943
Region											
Central	82.1	64.6	68.9	58.3	70.9	78.9	27.2	40.2	14.4	12.3	203
Tourism	66.3	61.4	59.5	57.6	62.2	62.9	16.5	28.2	8.3	6.2	178
Agriculture	81.7	65.3	74.4	61.8	62.9	75.8	18.0	42.3	8.6	4.3	129
Ilder	63.8	51.2	48.8	43.1	40.1	57.5	10.7	24.9	4.1	4.1	114
Tes-Ekh	82.8	61.0	70.4	56.1	54.7	73.5	25.1	44.4	17.3	13.5	123
Murun	89.1	81.3	79.4	73.0	75.4	87.1	30.1	47.9	16.8	15.0	196
Area											
Urban	89.1	81.3	79.4	73.0	75.4	87.1	30.1	47.9	16.8	15.0	196
Rural	75.6	61.3	64.8	56.0	60.1	70.4	20.2	36.0	10.9	8.4	747
Age											
15-24 ¹	83.6	69.5	77.4	66.6	69.6	77.9	32.9	44.1	15.1	12.8	218
15-19	89.6	72.6	82.1	69.6	75.8	83.9	35.0	40.0	15.4	12.8	127
20-24	75.2	65.2	70.8	62.5	60.9	69.5	29.8	49.8	14.5	13.0	91
25-29	85.7	68.5	78.5	65.0	64.5	79.0	31.5	41.5	15.0	14.0	132
30-39	72.0	59.9	60.1	52.8	58.1	69.8	14.9	32.5	8.3	6.3	313
40-49	78.1	67.0	64.0	59.0	63.5	72.9	17.9	39.5	12.7	9.3	281
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	77.3	65.1	65.4	58.5	62.3	73.5	19.4	37.9	11.6	9.2	682
Never married/in union	81.2	66.4	74.3	62.4	65.8	74.8	29.9	40.1	13.3	11.4	261
Education*											
None	41.2	25.2	29.7	19.9	28.1	38.1	6.4	12.9	1.4	1.1	157
Primary	70.1	59.2	62.4	57.8	55.6	64.8	14.2	20.0	6.0	3.6	173
Basic (lower secondary)	86.6	73.1	73.0	64.7	66.4	80.0	26.1	42.1	13.8	10.5	263
Upper secondary	92.4	81.8	81.2	72.3	76.4	88.6	26.8	47.9	14.0	10.5	194
Vocational	94.8	72.3	86.1	70.9	88.4	92.7	20.3	51.6	16.1	16.1	67
College, university	93.1	85.6	87.8	81.3	83.8	90.7	46.7	79.2	30.9	28.7	88
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	71.2	52.4	59.9	48.6	51.9	63.7	19.0	38.4	9.8	6.1	211
Second	76.6	62.7	63.8	53.9	59.8	72.3	16.2	33.2	8.4	7.4	199
Middle	71.0	57.9	58.6	50.8	55.3	67.4	20.5	24.9	8.5	7.1	167
Fourth	84.2	76.1	79.9	74.3	69.6	81.8	21.3	36.2	10.0	8.8	181
Richest	89.6	79.7	77.8	71.6	81.0	85.2	35.2	58.9	23.9	20.0	185
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	81.0	66.7	69.6	59.8	63.3	76.1	22.7	38.9	11.8	9.8	652
Darkhad	60.8	58.2	56.0	54.8	59.7	58.3	11.9	26.3	6.5	5.8	152
Khotgoid	82.5	67.6	74.7	64.7	61.0	78.2	30.9	50.2	20.5	16.0	107
Other	(96.6)	(74.4)	(69.8)	(63.5)	(86.1)	(84.1)	(43.5)	(50.3)	(20.9)	(9.5)	24

¹ MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men^(M)

* One unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when women are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. All men and women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented respectively in Tables HA.2 and HA.2M. 65.4 percent of women and 60.3 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women (men) who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 24.3 percent (20.0 percent). Moreover, 18.1 percent (13.3 percent) of men (women) 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, 50.3 percent and 39.3 percent), the next common knowledge is during delivery (respectively, 49.3 percent and 46.5 percent), and the least known is through breastfeeding (respectively, 42.6 percent and 39.6 percent). The level of knowledge of HIV transmission from mother to child is vary in all regions, rural and urban areas as well as different different age groups and educational background and livelihood standards.

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Total	50.3	49.3	42.6	65.4	24.3	13.3	2039
Region							
Central	56.1	53.6	53.4	73.7	29.3	14.0	387
Tourism	36.3	43.9	42.4	55.2	19.2	26.9	392
Agriculture	66.8	54.7	36.7	76.4	22.9	13.4	237
Ider	42.2	37.6	32.7	44.9	29.1	3.6	266
Tes-Ekh	49.3	32.6	27.4	57.9	14.3	13.4	258
Murun	53.6	62.5	50.4	76.4	27.6	7.3	499
Area							
Urban	53.6	62.5	50.4	76.4	27.6	7.3	499
Rural	49.2	45.0	40.1	61.8	23.2	15.3	1540
Age group							
15-24	46.4	43.6	43.1	61.2	23.9	17.7	439
15-19	47.5	41.6	42.3	60.7	24.4	20.2	254
20-24	44.7	46.4	44.2	61.9	23.2	14.3	185
25-29	51.3	52.9	50.1	70.0	26.6	9.4	352
30-39	53.1	48.8	41.6	65.3	25.4	13.8	664
40-49	49.3	52.1	38.8	65.8	21.9	11.8	584
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	53.3	51.9	43.5	68.7	25.0	11.9	1597
Never married/in union	39.3	39.9	39.2	53.4	21.6	18.3	442
Education*							
None	23.9	22.5	25.9	30.2	15.4	9.1	185
Primary	38.8	30.6	33.3	47.6	19.4	12.3	212
Basic (lower secondary)	47.8	46.0	39.1	60.4	24.0	17.4	553
Upper secondary	56.2	53.9	42.6	71.2	25.0	13.8	496
Vocational	58.4	48.3	40.6	71.7	25.0	13.2	149
College, university	60.4	68.9	59.2	86.2	29.6	9.9	443
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	44.7	40.5	36.0	53.0	22.9	11.3	414
Second	46.3	40.0	34.7	53.7	25.4	15.3	371
Middle	52.8	48.9	41.2	64.7	26.2	12.3	380
Fourth	46.3	51.7	48.5	69.5	22.8	16.9	433
Richest	60.5	63.4	50.8	83.3	24.5	10.8	441
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	52.2	50.8	42.5	67.0	24.7	10.6	1402
Darkhad	37.5	45.4	46.3	56.9	22.0	24.4	340
Khotgoid	53.2	48.6	34.5	66.0	22.7	14.2	214
Other	62.8	40.8	48.2	73.3	25.2	16.9	59

¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

* One unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

Table HA.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of men age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Total	39.3	46.5	39.6	60.3	20.0	18.1	943
Region							
Central	42.6	50.7	41.3	64.3	22.5	17.8	203
Tourism	18.7	43.9	36.1	53.1	8.1	13.2	178
Agriculture	56.4	54.6	49.5	65.4	36.3	16.4	129
Ilder	37.1	36.3	28.9	47.4	20.9	16.4	114
Tes-Ekh	42.9	26.3	23.6	54.2	10.8	28.7	123
Murun	42.4	57.8	50.5	70.8	22.4	18.3	196
Area							
Urban	42.4	57.8	50.5	70.8	22.4	18.3	196
Rural	38.5	43.5	36.7	57.6	19.3	18.0	747
Age group							
15-24	34.2	43.3	42.0	57.4	18.2	26.2	218
15-19	37.4	49.8	46.6	61.7	23.6	27.9	127
20-24	29.7	34.3	35.6	51.5	10.7	23.7	91
25-29	43.3	50.6	46.6	67.4	18.7	18.3	132
30-39	36.3	43.9	38.3	55.9	20.7	16.1	313
40-49	44.7	49.9	35.8	64.2	21.0	13.9	281
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	40.3	48.0	40.0	62.1	20.3	15.3	682
Never married/in union	36.7	42.5	38.3	55.7	19.0	25.5	261
Education*							
None	18.1	17.2	16.7	24.6	11.3	16.7	157
Primary	38.6	45.7	41.4	58.7	22.1	11.4	173
Basic (lower secondary)	38.2	47.1	40.1	61.5	21.7	25.1	263
Upper secondary	50.8	58.9	44.2	74.1	20.2	18.3	194
Vocational	48.8	62.5	54.1	79.7	26.0	15.2	67
College, university	49.2	59.2	54.1	79.0	21.3	14.1	88
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.5	35.8	32.1	51.0	17.5	20.2	211
Second	40.3	45.3	37.3	56.0	22.3	20.6	199
Middle	40.6	40.4	36.0	53.6	19.3	17.4	167
Fourth	41.3	60.2	51.7	73.1	23.6	11.1	181
Richest	41.7	52.1	41.8	69.1	17.2	20.5	185
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	42.3	48.9	41.1	61.9	22.7	19.1	652
Darkhad	17.6	40.0	35.1	50.1	8.5	10.7	152
Khotgoid	47.8	40.3	37.4	64.1	20.1	18.4	107
Other	(51.6)	(47.1)	(30.5)	(67.5)	(7.4)	(29.1)	24

¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV^(M)

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

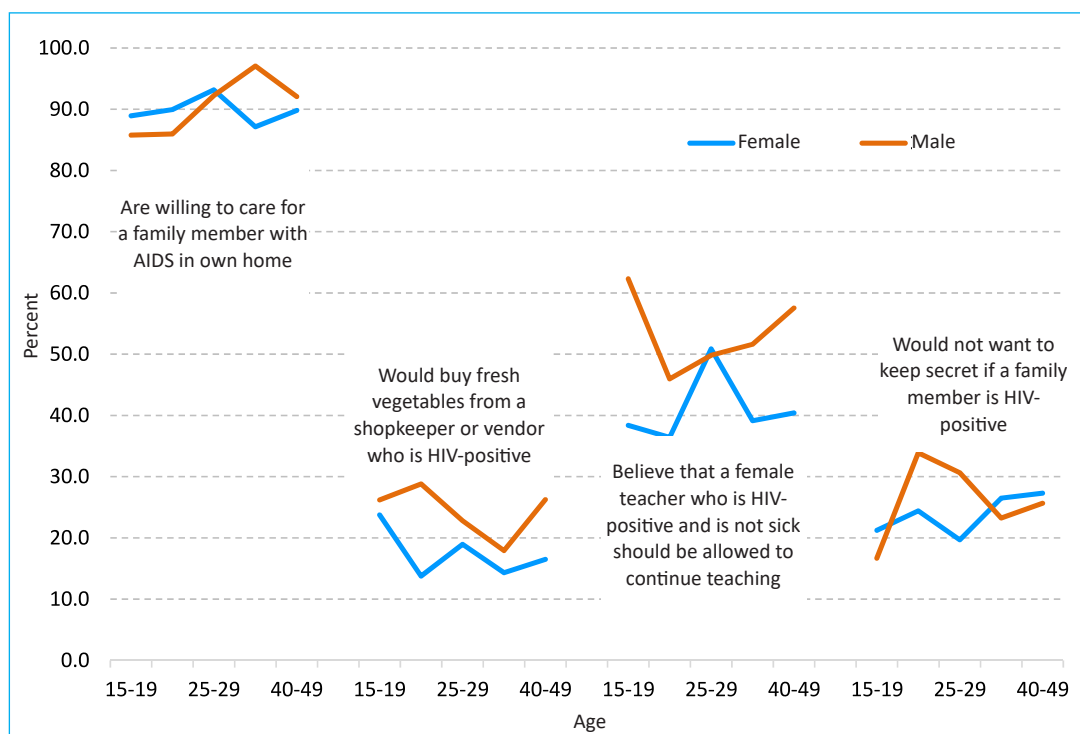
Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV, AIDS measure stigma and discrimination in the community.

Stigma and discrimination are considered low, if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care if a family member falls ailing with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive; 3) think that a teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to continue teaching in school; and 4) would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret.

Accepting attitude toward people living with AIDS was presented in Figure HA.2 by age groups on four statements. In Khuvsgul province, response rate on statement 1 – would care if a family member falls ailing with AIDS was relatively higher while response rate on statement 2 – would buy fresh vegetable and meat from a vendor who is HIV positive was the lowest.

Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS Khuvsgul, 2016



Tables HA.3 and HA.3M presents the attitude of men and women age 15-49 toward people living with HIV/AIDS. 96.5 percent of women and 97.5 percent of men have heard of AIDS and agree with at least one of the four statements mentioned above.

The most prevalent discriminative attitude in Khuvsgul is not buying fresh vegetable or meat from a vendor who is HIV positive (only 16.9 of men, 23.4 percent of women reported they would buy). Only 1.9 percent of women and 2.3 percent of men age 15-49 expressed accepting attitudes on all four questions. As indicated in Table HA.3 and HA.3M, there are no strong differentials of accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV, AIDS observed by household wealth, educational level, rural and urban.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Total	89.4	16.9	41.2	24.7	96.5	1.9	1604
Region							
Central	90.8	20.8	38.5	20.3	96.2	1.7	340
Tourism	91.4	5.6	24.5	15.7	95.0	0.0	322
Agriculture	87.1	17.6	43.4	34.6	97.4	3.5	212
Ider	88.8	18.4	39.4	39.5	98.1	0.4	129
Tes-Ekh	81.3	19.4	45.4	39.2	94.6	3.8	184
Murun	91.7	20.6	53.9	19.1	97.6	2.3	417
Area							
Urban	91.7	20.6	53.9	19.1	97.6	2.3	417
Rural	88.6	15.6	36.7	26.6	96.0	1.8	1187
Age							
15-24	89.3	19.7	37.6	22.5	95.5	2.9	346
15-19	88.9	23.8	38.4	21.2	96.5	2.8	206
20-24	89.9	13.8	36.4	24.4	94.1	2.9	141
25-29	93.2	18.9	50.9	19.7	98.4	4.9	280
30-39	87.1	14.3	39.1	26.5	94.6	0.6	525
40-49	89.8	16.5	40.4	27.3	98.2	0.9	453
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	89.2	16.5	41.2	25.7	96.5	1.7	1287
Never married/in union	90.1	18.4	41.1	20.3	96.1	2.8	317
Education*							
None	85.1	16.5	28.8	21.3	91.7	0.0	73
Primary	81.9	10.8	20.4	31.5	92.3	0.0	127
Basic (lower secondary)	86.3	16.6	35.4	28.7	95.7	1.5	430
Upper secondary	90.3	13.5	40.7	25.4	97.5	2.2	422
Vocational	90.4	14.2	39.2	28.0	94.8	2.2	127
College, university	94.3	23.3	56.5	17.4	98.8	2.8	425
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	85.6	13.8	31.9	30.8	94.2	1.9	266
Second	88.5	17.9	42.2	27.6	97.5	3.6	256
Middle	89.2	16.1	35.1	30.4	96.9	1.8	293
Fourth	91.3	14.9	37.3	21.7	96.0	1.3	374
Richest	90.9	20.7	54.3	17.6	97.3	1.5	415
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	90.0	19.5	43.4	25.9	97.3	1.8	1088
Darkhad	87.1	4.9	26.4	14.2	92.9	0.0	276
Khotgoid	89.1	19.2	51.1	33.5	98.0	6.0	172
Other	88.7	14.7	44.6	31.2	92.5	2.1	53

¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV

* One unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men who:						Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Total	92.1	23.4	54.2	25.1	97.5	2.3	739
Region							
Central	93.1	24.5	38.3	25.4	97.1	2.5	167
Tourism	92.8	27.2	72.9	8.6	98.0	0.9	118
Agriculture	90.7	20.4	45.4	24.5	93.8	3.3	106
Ider	89.5	29.8	53.1	44.7	100.0	5.6	73
Tes-Ekh	86.1	15.9	42.5	45.6	95.7	2.6	102
Murun	96.0	23.4	69.5	16.0	99.7	0.8	174
Area							
Urban	96.0	23.4	69.5	16.0	99.7	0.8	174
Rural	90.9	23.4	49.5	27.8	96.8	2.7	565
Age							
15-24	85.8	27.2	56.2	23.1	93.8	0.9	182
15-19	85.8	26.2	62.3	16.7	94.2	0.6	114
20-24	86.0	28.8	46.0	33.9	93.0	1.4	68
25-29	92.2	22.8	49.8	30.6	99.0	2.7	113
30-39	97.0	17.9	51.6	23.2	99.1	1.4	225
40-49	92.1	26.2	57.5	25.6	98.1	4.1	219
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	94.0	22.5	53.6	27.1	98.7	2.6	528
Never married/in union	87.4	25.8	55.8	19.9	94.5	1.5	212
Education*							
None	84.0	16.8	43.5	25.8	89.8	1.7	65
Primary	93.8	23.0	43.0	29.7	98.3	0.6	121
Basic (lower secondary)	90.1	25.1	50.4	22.9	95.8	1.4	228
Upper secondary	93.4	19.5	56.5	29.5	99.7	2.9	179
Vocational	95.6	25.6	64.1	21.1	100.0	3.5	64
College, university	95.7	31.2	77.4	17.2	100.0	5.4	82
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.0	25.2	45.8	34.7	98.0	3.1	150
Second	85.5	23.3	45.3	28.8	95.2	2.8	152
Middle	90.3	24.3	49.1	29.9	97.2	1.3	119
Fourth	93.7	21.9	59.1	13.8	96.9	2.5	153
Richest	94.3	22.6	69.2	19.8	99.8	1.6	165
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	92.1	23.7	52.3	27.0	97.8	2.6	528
Darkhad	94.3	29.6	75.4	3.0	98.9	0.7	93
Khotgoid	91.8	18.2	49.3	33.2	94.8	2.4	88
Other	(83.0)	(17.9)	(36.2)	(44.7)	(94.3)	(2.0)	24

¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV^(M)

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

Knowledge of a place for HIV testing, counselling and testing during antenatal care

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of one's status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.

Questions related to knowledge among women and men of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Tables HA.4, HA.4M. The percentage of men (39.8) and women (60.2) age 15-49 know of a facility for HIV testing.

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 16.9 percent of women and 5.8 percent of men had taken the test. In 12 months preceding the survey, 14.4 percent of women and 4.7 percent of men had taken test and were told the results. As shown in the table, the women and men in rural areas such as Ider and Tes-Ekh region and who are less educated or from less wealthy households are more disadvantaged in terms of knowing a place to get tested for HIV, being tested, told results and being counselled.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	
Total	60.2	48.1	36.5	16.9	14.4	2039
Region						
Central	64.3	51.1	40.9	15.2	11.0	387
Tourism	58.9	50.6	35.2	15.1	13.8	392
Agriculture	64.6	51.9	43.5	18.0	15.8	237
Ider	32.4	27.2	18.6	9.5	8.6	266
Tes-Ekh	48.4	31.8	24.1	9.6	8.3	258
Murun	76.9	61.6	47.0	26.8	22.9	499
Area						
Urban	76.9	61.6	47.0	26.8	22.9	499
Rural	54.8	43.7	33.2	13.7	11.6	1540
Age						
15-24	52.9	32.0	22.0	11.8	9.9	439
15-19	33.9	7.2	5.2	3.8	3.7	254
20-24	79.0	66.1	45.3	22.7	18.4	185
25-29	70.3	63.3	48.8	26.9	23.1	352
30-39	63.4	56.8	42.8	18.9	15.6	664
40-49	56.0	41.2	32.9	12.4	11.0	584
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	66.5	56.8	42.9	19.8	16.7	1593
15-24 ³	79.2	68.2	47.8	26.0	22.1	179
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
20-24	82.1	72.1	49.2	25.9	21.5	153
25-49	64.9	55.3	42.3	19.0	16.0	1414
Sexually inactive	37.5	17.1	13.7	6.6	6.1	446
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	65.3	56.4	43.2	19.2	16.2	1597
Never married/in union	41.6	18.3	12.4	8.5	7.5	442
Education*						
None	32.2	27.7	19.7	8.9	5.6	185
Primary	39.8	34.9	19.8	9.4	8.4	212
Basic (lower secondary)	45.9	28.2	23.0	9.0	8.5	553
Upper secondary	66.5	55.2	40.0	17.3	13.8	496
Vocational	74.6	56.1	41.4	19.1	16.9	149
College, university	87.6	77.3	63.0	32.6	28.0	443
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	46.5	35.3	24.7	9.0	7.1	414
Second	46.0	35.4	26.4	9.4	7.8	371
Middle	60.7	49.7	39.0	24.3	22.5	380
Fourth	68.3	55.5	38.8	15.5	12.9	433
Richest	76.6	62.1	51.9	25.6	21.0	441
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	60.1	47.9	36.5	17.9	14.9	1402
Darkhad	60.8	53.2	36.4	13.8	12.1	340
Khotgoid	60.9	44.0	38.4	18.5	17.2	214
Other	58.9	47.2	34.2	12.6	9.6	59

¹ MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV

² MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

³ MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

* One unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

Table HA.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	
Total	39.8	17.0	12.7	5.8	4.7	943
Region						
Central	35.0	14.0	7.5	4.2	2.1	203
Tourism	26.7	4.9	2.9	2.1	1.8	178
Agriculture	42.6	16.8	12.3	3.4	3.1	129
Ilder	36.3	12.8	9.4	2.8	2.7	114
Tes-Ekh	45.1	22.4	19.9	4.9	4.3	123
Murun	53.4	30.2	24.7	14.5	12.6	196
Area						
Urban	53.4	30.2	24.7	14.5	12.6	196
Rural	36.2	13.5	9.6	3.5	2.7	747
Age						
15-24	40.4	6.7	4.7	2.7	1.6	218
15-19	45.6	3.2	1.9	1.1	0.0	127
20-24	33.1	11.7	8.7	4.8	3.8	91
25-29	50.8	20.2	15.0	12.7	9.1	132
30-39	38.9	20.3	15.0	7.4	7.0	313
40-49	35.0	19.6	15.2	3.1	2.5	281
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	40.7	19.4	14.5	6.7	5.5	810
15-24 ³	44.4	12.8	9.2	5.6	3.4	104
15-19	(53.9)	(9.4)	(5.1)	(4.3)	(0.0)	32
20-24	40.0	14.4	11.0	6.1	4.9	71
25-49	40.1	20.3	15.2	6.9	5.8	706
Sexually inactive	34.1	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	133
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	41.0	20.8	15.5	6.9	5.8	682
Never married/in union	36.5	6.9	5.2	2.7	1.8	261
Education*						
None	15.0	9.1	5.7	1.9	1.8	157
Primary	22.1	6.6	2.3	2.1	.8	173
Basic (lower secondary)	39.7	14.4	9.7	4.7	2.6	263
Upper secondary	48.4	22.5	20.5	6.7	6.5	194
Vocational	65.7	21.2	14.6	.6	.4	67
College, university	80.5	44.1	36.1	24.9	23.3	88
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	28.1	13.6	7.9	3.8	2.4	211
Second	38.0	14.7	12.0	3.1	2.8	199
Middle	38.5	13.2	8.2	2.7	2.0	167
Fourth	41.3	18.7	14.0	6.6	4.5	181
Richest	54.6	25.0	21.7	12.8	12.1	185
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	40.7	18.1	13.7	6.6	5.2	652
Darkhad	26.6	9.1	6.3	2.3	2.0	152
Khotgoid	49.0	21.6	17.2	5.5	5.5	107
Other	(56.2)	(20.5)	(8.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	24

¹ MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV^[M]

² MICS indicator 9.5 - Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results^[M]

³ MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results^[M]

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

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 HA5. Of the women who had given birth within the 2 years, 19.0 percent received counselling and 39.3 percent have been tested for HIV and told the results during antenatal care.

The percentage share of women who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care was two times lower than those women tested for HIV test.

There are disparities in the percentage of women, who received HIV counseling, who had been tested and told the results during antenatal care, by location and household wealth. For instance, the percentages of those women, who received HIV counseling, and who had been tested and told the results during antenatal care is lower in touristic areas and rural areas.

The percentages of those women, who received HIV counseling, and who had been tested and told the results during antenatal care is 57.7 in urban areas which is higher than among women in rural areas (34.4 percent). In Ider region, this indicator is 19.5 percent at lowest and 57.7 percent at highest in Murun. Among women who had given a birth within the two years preceding the survey, 21.8 percent done HIV testing and told the results, while these indicators are 34.8-53.2 percent respectively, among women from wealthier households.

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Total	99.7	19.0	46.4	39.3	15.3	397
Region						
Central	100.0	16.3	43.0	34.4	9.8	76
Tourism	98.8	8.1	47.2	36.2	6.4	91
Agriculture	100.0	16.8	56.2	50.3	12.5	43
Ider	100.0	21.2	19.5	19.5	16.1	52
Tes-Ekh	100.0	18.8	39.2	32.8	14.3	52
Murun	100.0	33.2	65.1	57.7	31.8	83
Area						
Urban	100.0	33.2	65.1	57.7	31.8	83
Rural	99.6	15.2	41.5	34.4	11.0	314
Age						
15-24	100.0	19.3	44.8	37.3	16.0	96
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
20-24	100.0	20.7	41.1	33.1	18.0	85
25-29	99.7	23.7	43.1	40.2	19.6	114
30-39	99.6	14.2	48.4	38.8	10.3	175
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	99.7	19.3	46.1	39.0	15.5	368
Never married/in union	(100.0)	(15.1)	(51.4)	(43.1)	(13.5)	29
Education						
None	(98.0)	(21.8)	(26.1)	(20.5)	(9.5)	37
Primary	(100.0)	(2.0)	(22.9)	(10.2)	(2.0)	40
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	18.9	45.4	43.4	15.9	55
Upper secondary	100.0	13.6	48.4	37.7	11.3	94
Vocational	(100.0)	(27.9)	(45.6)	(39.7)	(18.2)	26
College, university	99.7	24.9	57.4	51.4	22.3	146
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.2	10.7	29.2	21.8	8.7	86
Second	100.0	18.7	43.4	34.8	9.9	62
Middle	100.0	20.6	42.2	37.2	18.5	89
Fourth	99.4	19.1	60.2	53.2	16.3	63
Richest	100.0	25.0	58.7	50.4	21.2	97
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	100.0	23.3	49.4	44.0	18.7	266
Darkhad	98.5	4.4	35.5	20.0	3.7	75
Khotgoid	(100.0)	(23.1)	(51.6)	(49.4)	(20.9)	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care

² MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care

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

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

Sexual behavior related to HIV transmission

Promoting safe sexual behavior is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. Sexual behavior, particularly indicators for those who had sex, who were sexually active in the 12 months preceding the survey, who had multiple sex partners, and condom use during last sexual intercourse, was assessed for women (men) age 15-49.

As it can be seen from Table HA.6 and HA.6M, of women (men) age 15-49, 0.5 percent (6.5 percent) percent reported having sex with more than one partner. Of those men 30.2 percent reported a condom was used at last sex.

11.1 percent of men who had multiple sex partners were from urban areas while this number was 5.3 percent among men in rural areas. Percentage of men who had multiple sex partners were higher in Murun, among men who are less educated or highly educated, never married and from wealthier households. There was no significant difference among women in regard to this indicator.

In 2016 survey, it has been aimed to estimate the average number of sex partners in lifetime of people in their reproductive age. On average, women in reproductive age between 15-49 have had 2 sex partners while this number was 6 among men of same age 15-49. There is no significant difference among women from different background while this indicator is higher among men living in urban areas with higher education or from wealthier household.

Table HA.6: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹					
Total	87.8	78.1	0.5	2039	2	1790	(*)	10
Region								
Central	86.6	75.6	0.0	387	2	336	(*)	0
Tourism	87.6	78.4	0.8	392	3	343	(*)	3
Agriculture	91.1	80.0	0.9	237	2	215	(*)	2
Ilder	87.3	80.1	0.4	266	2	232	(*)	1
Tes-Ekh	89.9	79.1	0.6	258	2	232	(*)	2
Murun	86.5	77.5	0.4	499	3	431	(*)	2
Area								
Urban	86.5	77.5	0.4	499	3	431	(*)	2
Rural	88.2	78.4	0.5	1540	2	1359	(*)	8
Age								
15-24	45.9	40.9	0.4	439	2	201	(*)	2
15-19	12.6	10.5	0.2	254	2	32	(*)	0
20-24	91.6	82.6	0.8	185	2	169	(*)	1
25-29	97.8	90.3	0.3	352	2	344	(*)	1
30-39	99.7	90.9	0.5	664	2	662	(*)	3
40-49	99.8	84.3	0.6	584	2	582	(*)	4
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	93.5	0.5	1597	2	1597	(*)	7
Never married/in union	43.8	22.8	0.5	442	3	194	(*)	2
Education*								
None	93.6	77.0	0.8	185	2	173	(*)	1
Primary	97.8	83.8	0.0	212	2	208	(*)	0
Basic (lower secondary)	64.7	55.2	0.4	553	2	358	(*)	2
Upper secondary	94.6	88.2	0.5	496	2	470	(*)	3
Vocational	97.3	82.4	0.3	149	2	145	(*)	0
College, university	98.5	91.8	0.8	443	3	436	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	89.0	77.2	0.4	414	2	368	(*)	2
Second	87.5	74.7	0.4	371	2	324	(*)	1
Middle	90.6	78.8	0.8	380	2	344	(*)	3
Fourth	87.4	77.5	0.2	433	2	379	(*)	1
Richest	85.0	82.0	0.6	441	2	375	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head**								
Khalkh	88.1	78.4	0.6	1402	2	1235	(*)	8
Darkhad	87.9	78.6	0.2	340	2	299	(*)	1
Khotgoid	89.0	80.3	0.3	214	2	190	(*)	1
Other	88.7	79.2	0.8	59	2	52	(*)	0

¹ MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships

² MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

* Respectively one, one and zero unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

** Respectively twelve, eighth and zero unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

Table HA.6M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹					
Total	89.4	85.9	6.5	943	6	843	30.2	61
Region								
Central	92.2	88.1	7.2	203	8	188	(*)	15
Tourism	88.8	87.0	4.1	178	7	158	(*)	7
Agriculture	87.8	86.8	7.1	129	5	113	(*)	9
Ider	92.9	87.0	4.8	114	5	106	(*)	6
Tes-Ekh	87.6	80.2	2.2	123	5	107	(*)	3
Murun	87.2	85.1	11.1	196	7	171	(*)	22
Area								
Urban	87.2	85.1	11.1	196	7	171	(*)	22
Rural	90.0	86.1	5.3	747	6	672	(31.4)	39
Age								
15-24	56.2	47.6	8.6	218	6	122	(*)	19
15-19	33.1	25.4	6.5	127	4	42	(*)	8
20-24	88.5	78.8	11.4	91	8	80	(*)	10
25-29	96.6	94.7	7.7	132	7	127	(*)	10
30-39	100.0	99.1	6.4	313	8	313	(*)	20
40-49	99.9	96.7	4.4	281	5	281	(*)	12
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.6	5.1	682	6	682	(5.9)	35
Never married/in union	61.7	52.7	10.2	261	8	161	(62.1)	26
Education*								
None	91.8	87.9	8.0	157	7	144	(*)	13
Primary	95.5	92.7	2.9	173	5	165	(*)	5
Basic (lower secondary)	75.9	72.0	3.4	263	6	200	(*)	9
Upper secondary	92.7	88.3	8.4	194	6	179	(*)	16
Vocational	97.2	96.5	5.0	67	10	65	(*)	3
College, university	100.0	97.5	17.0	88	9	88	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	91.3	86.6	5.5	211	5	193	(*)	12
Second	84.3	80.2	5.1	199	8	168	(*)	10
Middle	93.4	90.5	7.1	167	5	156	(*)	12
Fourth	87.8	86.6	6.0	181	8	159	(*)	11
Richest	90.6	86.4	9.1	185	6	167	(*)	17
Ethnicity of household head**								
Khalkh	89.7	85.8	7.1	652	6	585	(29.8)	46
Darkhad	90.5	88.5	5.0	152	7	138	(*)	8
Khotgoid	85.6	81.5	4.9	107	7	92	(*)	5
Other	(88.7)	(88.7)	(7.4)	24	(*)	22	(*)	2

¹ MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships^[M]

² MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships^[M]

* Respectively two, two and zero unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

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

HIV Indicators for Young Women and Young Men

In most developing countries, over half of new HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years, Therefore, changing behavior among this age group will be especially critical to reduce further occurrence of new infections.

Main indicators of knowledge on HIV among young women and men is presented in table HA.7 and HA.7M. For instance, compared to age group 15-49, number of young women and men who have comprehensive knowledge on HIV (24.3 percent of young women, 12.8 percent of young men), who know all three ways of HIV transmission such as mother-to-child (23.9 percent of young women, 18.2 percent of young men), who know the place to get tested for HIV (52.9 percent of young women, 40.4 percent of young men) was generally similar.

A module of questions on sexual behaviour was administered to women and men age 15-24 to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, and sex with a non-regular partner, and failure to use a condom.

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among young men and women is presented in Tables HA.8, HA.8M. Of the women age 15-24 covered by the survey, 75.2 percent of women never had sex while 49.5 percent of surveyed men from same age group never had sex. Of women, 1.1 percent had a sex before age 15 while this rate was 4.5 percent among young men. In the 12 month preceding the survey, 0.4 percent of young women and 8.6 percent of young men had sex with more than one partner.

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 13.7 percent of young women and 36.4 percent of young men had sex with non-cohabiting partner and out of this, only 44.7 percent of women and 82.5 percent of total men reported a condom was used. In the 12 months preceding the survey, 2.1 percent of women of this age group had sex with 10 or more years` older men.

Note that total number of surveyed young men and women with age 15-24 who had sex is very low, therefore the use of above mentioned indicators by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

Table HA.7: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	24.3	23.9	52.9	22.0	9.9	40.9	439	22.1	179	2.9	346
Region											
Central	23.3	31.7	59.6	27.7	12.1	46.8	102	(26.0)	48	1.7	87
Tourism	42.2	8.2	41.3	21.3	11.8	37.6	83	(*)	31	(0.0)	57
Agriculture	15.2	14.7	60.3	17.5	9.8	32.7	39	(*)	13	1.7	31
Ider	8.5	50.0	34.8	13.5	1.5	31.9	51	(*)	16	(1.5)	34
Tes-Ekh	9.1	12.4	50.9	21.8	8.9	56.1	55	(15.8)	31	5.3	42
Murun	29.7	25.4	62.0	23.0	10.7	37.3	110	(20.4)	41	5.4	96
Area											
Urban	29.7	25.4	62.0	23.0	10.7	37.3	110	(20.4)	41	5.4	96
Rural	22.5	23.4	49.8	21.7	9.6	42.1	329	22.6	138	1.9	251
Age											
15-19	24.4	24.4	33.9	5.2	3.7	10.5	254	(*)	27	2.8	206
15-17	20.9	26.3	31.8	2.6	2.6	3.1	211	(*)	7	2.8	171
18-19	(41.7)	(14.8)	(43.8)	(17.5)	(8.7)	(46.7)	43	(*)	20	(2.7)	35
20-24	24.1	23.2	79.0	45.3	18.4	82.6	185	21.5	153	2.9	141
20-22	18.3	17.3	75.0	36.8	15.5	74.8	97	20.2	73	.5	66
23-24	30.5	29.7	83.4	54.6	21.7	91.4	88	22.6	80	5.1	75
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	25.4	25.2	82.6	58.3	22.5	95.1	123	22.9	117	1.1	101
Never married/in union	23.8	23.4	41.3	7.9	4.9	19.7	316	20.5	62	3.6	246
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	16	(*)	9
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	4	(*)	5
Basic (lower secondary)	20.8	26.2	34.9	3.8	2.9	8.5	216	(*)	18	2.7	177
Upper secondary	30.4	16.7	68.3	33.9	17.3	70.8	100	24.4	71	1.0	79
Vocational	(15.6)	(26.1)	(69.3)	(36.3)	(9.9)	(77.5)	37	(9.7)	29	(0.6)	26
College, university	43.3	34.6	92.8	64.7	23.8	80.0	52	(28.9)	42	8.2	50
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	12.3	25.7	54.3	24.5	5.5	54.9	111	10.0	61	0.2	74
Second	34.9	19.6	46.6	19.8	8.4	38.7	77	(18.6)	30	7.0	63
Middle	23.8	21.8	62.4	33.3	20.7	56.2	96	32.1	54	2.3	71
Fourth	28.3	33.1	53.5	19.0	12.5	27.2	74	(46.1)	20	5.3	64
Richest	27.5	19.3	44.9	10.2	2.1	18.2	81	(*)	15	0.4	74
Ethnicity of household head*											
Khalkh	21.6	26.0	51.9	20.0	8.7	39.8	299	20.9	119	2.0	240
Darkhad	(37.2)	(8.8)	(49.6)	(22.9)	(12.4)	(42.9)	73	(*)	31	(0.0)	50
Khotgoid	(25.0)	(17.4)	(56.4)	(34.7)	(18.1)	(47.0)	45	(*)	21	(10.7)	38
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	8	(*)	12

¹ MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women² MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results^a Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators.

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

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

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

Table HA.7M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	12.8	18.2	40.4	4.7	1.6	47.6	218	3.4	104	0.9	182
Region											
Central	(18.6)	(23.2)	(31.6)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(65.3)	49	(0.6)	32	(0.0)	38
Tourism	(12.6)	(10.8)	(33.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.5)	34	(*)	12	(0.0)	32
Agriculture	(6.6)	(33.8)	(41.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(51.4)	34	(*)	17	(2.5)	29
Ider	(4.0)	(11.4)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.7)	21	(*)	10	(0.0)	16
Tes-Ekh	(4.5)	(7.2)	(48.5)	(16.4)	(4.2)	(46.2)	38	(*)	17	(0.0)	27
Murun	(23.0)	(19.2)	(45.6)	(9.2)	(4.0)	(35.7)	43	(*)	15	(2.1)	41
Area											
Urban	(23.0)	(19.2)	(45.6)	(9.2)	(4.0)	(35.7)	43	(*)	15	(2.1)	41
Rural	10.4	18.0	39.1	3.6	1.0	50.6	175	2.0	88	0.5	141
Age											
15-19	12.8	23.6	45.6	1.9	0.0	25.4	127	(0.0)	32	0.6	114
15-17	14.1	20.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	11.0	91	(*)	10	0.5	82
18-19	(9.4)	(33.0)	(51.1)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(62.3)	36	(*)	22	(0.7)	32
20-24	13.0	10.7	33.1	8.7	3.8	78.8	91	4.9	71	1.4	68
20-22	10.7	2.8	30.2	15.3	5.9	79.3	40	(7.5)	32	(2.8)	33
23-24	14.8	17.0	35.4	3.3	2.1	78.4	50	(2.7)	39	(0.0)	35
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	25	(*)	19
Never married/in union	12.5	19.8	38.3	3.2	0.8	40.9	193	2.1	79	1.0	163
Education											
None	(2.8)	(12.6)	(10.2)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(50.5)	29	(*)	15	(*)	12
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	8	(*)	9
Basic (lower secondary)	18.6	21.9	45.4	0.2	0.2	25.6	94	(0.8)	24	0.5	87
Upper secondary	8.9	18.1	38.8	9.8	1.7	66.3	53	(2.6)	35	0.9	49
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	13	(*)	16
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	9	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	10.0	14.4	29.7	7.3	1.9	68.3	71	(2.8)	48	0.0	50
Second	13.4	23.4	41.7	2.4	0.8	40.4	51	(2.0)	21	(0.0)	43
Middle	(13.5)	(22.5)	(59.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(55.4)	31	(*)	17	(1.8)	28
Fourth	(7.7)	(22.5)	(40.0)	(9.5)	(2.7)	(32.0)	33	(*)	11	(2.2)	30
Richest	(22.9)	(9.8)	(43.6)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(21.8)	31	(*)	7	(1.4)	31
Religion/Language/Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	12.8	22.3	36.5	4.9	1.8	50.1	158	3.6	79	0.9	129
Darkhad	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	10	(*)	23
Khotgoid	(17.8)	(12.1)	(57.3)	(6.9)	(0.5)	(40.1)	31	(*)	12	(1.7)	26
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	2	(*)	4

¹ MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men^[M]

² MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results^[M]

^a Refer to Table HA.3M for the four indicators.

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

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

Table HA.8: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
Total	1.1	45.9	0.4	439	75.2	316	2.1	13.7	179	44.7	60	(*)	2
Region													
Central	2.6	53.2	0.0	102	(73.9)	65	(2.7)	(14.0)	48	(*)	14	na	na
Tourism	0.6	42.7	0.0	83	(74.0)	64	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	12	na	na
Agriculture	0.0	47.5	3.8	39	(64.5)	32	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	7	(*)	1
Ider	0.0	33.6	0.0	51	93.9	36	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	2	na	na
Tes-Ekh	2.9	61.6	0.0	55	(65.1)	32	(6.9)	(15.4)	31	(*)	8	na	na
Murun	0.0	38.9	0.4	110	77.1	87	(0.0)	(15.1)	41	(*)	17	(*)	0
Area													
Urban	0.0	38.9	0.4	110	77.1	87	(0.0)	(15.1)	41	(*)	17	(*)	0
Rural	1.4	48.2	0.4	329	74.5	229	2.8	13.2	138	(36.7)	43	(*)	1
Age													
15-49	1.3	12.6	0.2	254	92.0	241	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	14	(*)	0
15-17	1.0	5.2	0.0	211	95.5	210	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	5	na	na
18-19	(2.7)	(49.1)	(1.1)	43	(68.7)	32	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	9	(*)	0
20-24	0.8	91.6	0.8	185	20.8	74	2.5	24.9	153	40.0	46	(*)	1
20-22	0.0	86.6	0.0	97	24.7	53	2.2	30.1	73	(32.9)	29	na	na
23-24	1.7	97.2	1.7	88	(11.4)	21	2.7	19.2	80	(*)	17	(*)	1
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	1.3	100.0	1.2	123	(*)	0	3.2	3.1	117	(*)	4	(*)	1
Never married/in union	1.0	24.8	0.2	316	75.2	316	0.0	17.8	62	42.5	56	(*)	0
Education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	6	na	na
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	2	na	na
Basic (lower secondary)	0.7	10.1	0.0	216	95.1	204	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	7	na	na
Upper secondary	0.0	73.5	1.5	100	47.5	56	4.1	26.2	71	(46.7)	26	(*)	1
Vocational	(0.0)	(89.4)	(1.3)	37	(*)	16	(0.9)	(27.0)	29	(*)	10	(*)	0
College, university	0.0	89.1	0.0	52	(*)	18	(0.0)	(17.0)	42	(*)	9	na	na
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.8	62.9	1.3	111	61.7	67	0.4	17.3	61	(*)	19	(*)	1
Second	0.0	43.0	0.0	77	84.1	52	(5.7)	(6.2)	30	(*)	5	na	na
Middle	1.2	62.7	0.5	96	58.8	61	0.0	23.3	54	(53.1)	22	(*)	0
Fourth	0.0	32.0	0.0	74	81.4	62	(7.9)	(12.3)	20	(*)	9	na	na
Richest	0.6	18.2	0.0	81	89.5	74	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	5	na	na
Ethnicity of household head*													
Khalkh	1.4	45.9	0.7	299	74.2	218	3.0	15.1	119	42.0	45	(*)	2
Darkhad	(0.0)	(43.7)	(0.0)	73	(76.9)	54	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	9	na	na
Khotgoid	(0.0)	(50.7)	(0.0)	45	(82.8)	27	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	2	na	na
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	4	na	na

¹ MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young women² MICS indicator 9.9 - Young women who have never had sex³ MICS indicator 9.11 - Age-mixing among sexual partners⁴ MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners⁵ MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

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

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

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

Table HA.8M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Total	4.5	56.2	8.6	218	49.5	193	36.4	104	82.5	79	(*)	19
Region												
Central	(0.0)	(74.8)	(6.8)	49	(33.2)	37	(41.1)	32	(*)	20	(*)	3
Tourism	(1.1)	(42.2)	(1.6)	34	(60.0)	32	(*)	12	(*)	11	(*)	1
Agriculture	(16.8)	(53.4)	(9.8)	34	(51.2)	31	(*)	17	(*)	15	(*)	3
Ider	(3.9)	(62.2)	(1.0)	21	(47.8)	16	(*)	10	(*)	6	na	na
Tes-Ekh	(7.9)	(59.5)	(3.7)	38	(44.8)	34	(*)	17	(*)	14	(*)	1
Murun	(0.0)	(42.1)	(23.1)	43	(59.1)	42	(*)	15	(*)	14	(*)	10
Area												
Urban	(0.0)	(42.1)	(23.1)	43	(59.1)	42	(*)	15	(*)	14	(*)	10
Rural	5.6	59.6	5.0	175	46.8	151	37.1	88	82.0	65	(*)	9
Age												
15-19	6.1	33.1	6.5	127	66.9	127	(25.4)	32	(94.1)	32	(*)	8
15-17	3.2	18.2	1.5	91	81.8	91	(*)	10	(*)	10	(*)	1
18-19	(13.4)	(71.2)	(19.2)	36	(28.8)	36	(*)	22	(*)	22	(*)	7
20-24	2.3	88.5	11.4	91	15.9	66	51.9	71	74.5	47	(*)	10
20-22	2.1	94.4	10.2	40	(6.7)	34	(63.6)	32	(76.4)	26	(*)	4
23-24	2.5	83.8	12.5	50	(25.8)	31	(42.5)	39	(72.2)	21	(*)	6
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	0	(*)	25	(*)	1	na	na
Never married/in union	5.0	50.5	9.6	193	49.5	193	40.9	79	82.4	79	(*)	18
Education												
None	(5.6)	(57.5)	(7.1)	29	(51.7)	24	(*)	15	(*)	10	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	12	(*)	8	(*)	4	na	na
Basic (lower secondary)	4.7	32.8	3.2	94	70.5	90	(21.2)	24	(*)	20	(*)	3
Upper secondary	6.3	80.5	14.9	53	21.2	48	(58.7)	35	(79.3)	31	(*)	8
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	12	(*)	13	(*)	10	(*)	3
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	6	(*)	9	(*)	5	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	7.8	75.1	3.0	71	31.2	56	(48.9)	48	(81.9)	34	(*)	2
Second	5.0	46.5	9.1	51	(58.0)	47	(32.6)	21	(*)	17	(*)	5
Middle	(4.0)	(65.1)	(10.2)	31	(37.2)	29	(*)	17	(*)	15	(*)	3
Fourth	(1.5)	(33.2)	(21.6)	33	(69.5)	32	(*)	11	(*)	9	(*)	7
Richest	(0.0)	(44.7)	(4.9)	31	(62.1)	28	(*)	7	(*)	3	(*)	2
Religion/Language/Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	5.1	60.0	8.7	158	47.1	134	35.6	79	79.4	56	(*)	14
Darkhad	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	23	(*)	10	(*)	9	(*)	2
Khotgoid	(4.3)	(50.1)	(10.8)	31	(50.2)	31	(*)	12	(*)	12	(*)	3
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	2	(*)	2	na	na

¹ MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young men^[M]

² MICS indicator 9.9 - Young men who have never had sex^[M]

³ MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners^[M]

⁴ MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners^[M]

na: not applicable

() 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

In Khuvsgul province’s CDS 2016 the information on the exposure of men and women age 15-49 to mass media and the use of computers and the internet was collected.

This information will help to understand:

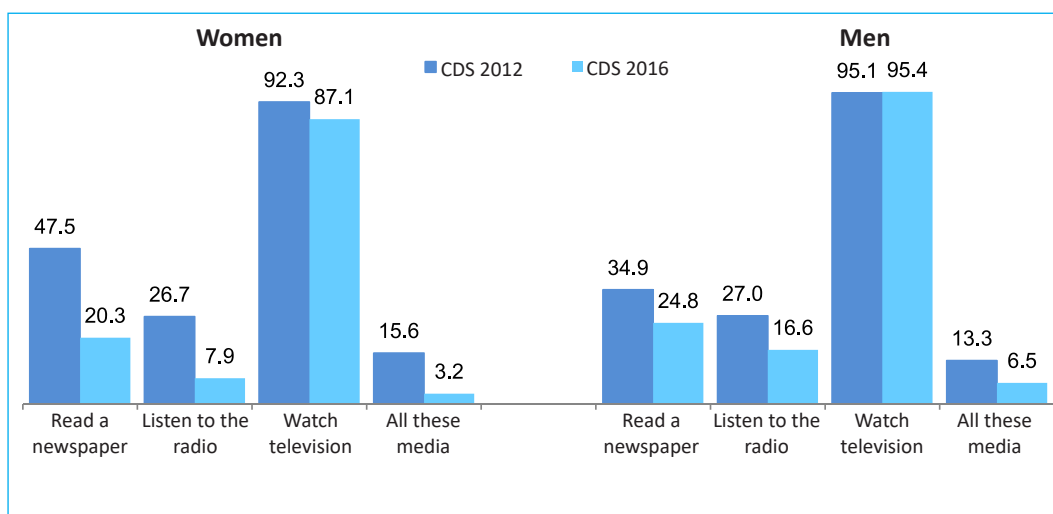
- whether respondents are exposed to newspapers/ magazines, radio and television;
- ever use and current/ recent use of computers;
- ever use and current/ recent use of the internet.

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

20.3 percent of women in Khuvsgul province read a newspaper or magazine, 7.9 percent listen to the radio/FM, and 87.1 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, 10.4 percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 89.6 percent are exposed to at least one and 3.2 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

Figure MT.1: Use of Mass media in Khuvsgul province, 2012 and 2016



Use of mass media among older women age 45-49 tend to be higher than other age groups and in particular older women are more interested in reading newspaper and listening to FM radio stations. 15.0 percent of women age of 20-24 do not have any exposure to media in one week period, which is the highest rate among the age groups.

Notable differentials by location, education and socio-economic status are observed for exposure to mass media, primarily due to differentials in exposure to print media. Exposure to all three types of mass media is as high as 2.5 times more among women with college and university education than women with no education.

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	
Total	20.3	7.9	87.1	3.2	89.6	10.4	2039
Age							
15-19	28.8	8.5	87.9	3.9	93.0	7.0	254
20-24	18.9	8.6	84.0	4.9	85.0	15.0	185
25-29	21.0	7.9	88.1	2.9	91.5	8.5	352
30-34	19.6	8.2	88.8	3.2	90.9	9.1	338
35-39	14.3	4.4	84.3	0.4	87.4	12.6	327
40-44	15.3	7.1	87.4	1.4	89.1	10.9	306
45-49	26.3	11.6	88.0	7.2	89.0	11.0	278
Region							
Central	24.0	12.5	85.2	4.5	88.8	11.2	387
Tourism	7.9	4.1	83.8	1.5	84.5	15.5	392
Agriculture	33.0	9.5	91.0	4.6	94.4	5.6	237
Ider	18.3	6.9	79.1	3.0	84.9	15.1	266
Tes-Ekh	24.3	9.3	89.2	3.2	91.3	8.7	258
Murun	20.3	6.4	92.5	3.0	93.6	6.4	499
Area							
Urban	20.3	6.4	92.5	3.0	93.6	6.4	499
Rural	20.3	8.4	85.4	3.3	88.3	11.7	1540
Education*							
None	4.0	8.9	75.7	1.4	76.7	23.3	185
Primary	11.1	4.7	81.3	0.2	83.9	16.1	212
Basic (lower secondary)	19.7	6.3	85.0	2.4	88.9	11.1	553
Upper secondary	21.8	10.1	91.0	4.6	92.8	7.2	496
Vocational	26.0	13.6	89.5	7.5	90.9	9.1	149
College, university	29.0	6.6	92.0	3.4	94.7	5.3	443
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.3	10.3	74.6	2.6	79.2	20.8	414
Second	15.5	6.8	84.2	2.2	86.2	13.8	371
Middle	22.0	8.8	88.3	4.7	90.1	9.9	380
Fourth	19.4	9.3	93.4	4.5	95.1	4.9	433
Richest	28.7	4.4	94.1	2.2	96.5	3.5	441
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	23.0	8.7	87.5	3.7	90.5	9.5	1402
Darkhad	8.0	4.7	83.1	2.5	83.8	16.2	340
Khotgoid	18.9	8.2	92.0	1.7	93.9	6.1	214
Other	25.3	4.3	83.2	1.6	83.4	16.6	59

¹ MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media

* One unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

Men age 15-49 years report a slightly higher level of exposure to all types of media than women as shown in Table MT.1M. At least once a week, 24.8 percent of men read a newspaper or magazine, 16.6 percent listen to the radio/FM, and 95.4 percent watch television. 3.4 percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media. 96.6 percent are exposed to at least one and 6.3 to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

The table shows that, for men, the relationships between exposure to mass media and background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among women.

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:						Number of men age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	
Total	24.8	16.6	95.4	6.3	96.6	3.4	943
Age							
15-19	29.3	13.0	92.4	1.9	97.2	2.8	127
20-24	17.9	12.6	88.3	5.5	90.0	10.0	91
25-29	20.7	22.0	97.6	9.4	98.2	1.8	132
30-34	22.5	16.7	96.6	3.1	96.7	3.3	163
35-39	16.2	8.0	96.1	1.0	97.1	2.9	150
40-44	22.3	18.1	96.6	9.9	96.7	3.3	145
45-49	43.8	25.0	97.5	14.0	98.2	1.8	136
Region							
Central	25.6	29.1	96.5	10.6	97.1	2.9	203
Tourism	18.1	6.6	97.3	4.2	97.3	2.7	178
Agriculture	38.1	11.3	93.6	3.7	96.1	3.9	129
Ider	10.3	14.3	92.8	3.0	95.3	4.7	114
Tes-Ekh	20.5	16.6	91.5	4.4	92.5	7.5	123
Murun	32.3	17.4	97.7	8.7	99.3	0.7	196
Area							
Urban	32.3	17.4	97.7	8.7	99.3	0.7	196
Rural	22.8	16.3	94.8	5.7	95.9	4.1	747
Education*							
None	6.6	18.6	84.1	1.4	85.2	14.8	157
Primary	21.8	20.9	97.1	5.3	98.8	1.2	173
Basic (lower secondary)	26.1	13.8	98.7	5.9	99.0	1.0	263
Upper secondary	26.5	8.8	96.9	3.8	98.4	1.6	194
Vocational	38.0	41.2	94.8	25.3	99.1	0.9	67
College, university	45.3	10.9	99.5	9.7	99.8	0.2	88
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.9	22.9	88.9	6.3	92.4	7.6	211
Second	17.7	16.5	95.9	4.7	96.3	3.7	199
Middle	27.5	20.6	97.2	7.4	97.4	2.6	167
Fourth	25.4	11.2	96.7	6.0	98.1	1.9	181
Richest	39.4	11.0	99.3	7.6	99.6	0.4	185
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	26.6	18.2	95.4	6.5	97.1	2.9	652
Darkhad	19.3	5.4	96.0	4.1	96.0	4.0	152
Khotgoid	17.9	17.5	93.7	3.9	94.2	5.8	107
Other	(34.1)	(16.4)	(97.9)	(16.4)	(97.9)	(2.1)	24

¹ MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media^[M]

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

Use of Information/Communication Technology

Although the questions on computer and internet use were asked to women and men age 15-49, the indicator on the use of computers and internet are calculated for young people age 15-24 (the results are shown in Tables MT 2 and MT 2.M). 78.1 (73.2) percent of women (men) age 15-24 ever used a computer, 56.9 (47.9) percent used a computer during the last year and 35.9 (31.1) percent used every week during the last month.

Overall, 76.5 (72.8) percent of women (men) age 15-24 ever used the internet, while 66.3 (61.2) percent surfed the internet during the last year. The proportion of young women (men) who used the internet more frequently, every week during the last month was smaller, at 48.6 (41.3) percent.

Figure MT.2: Use of computer and internet by young women, Khuvsgul, 2012, 2016

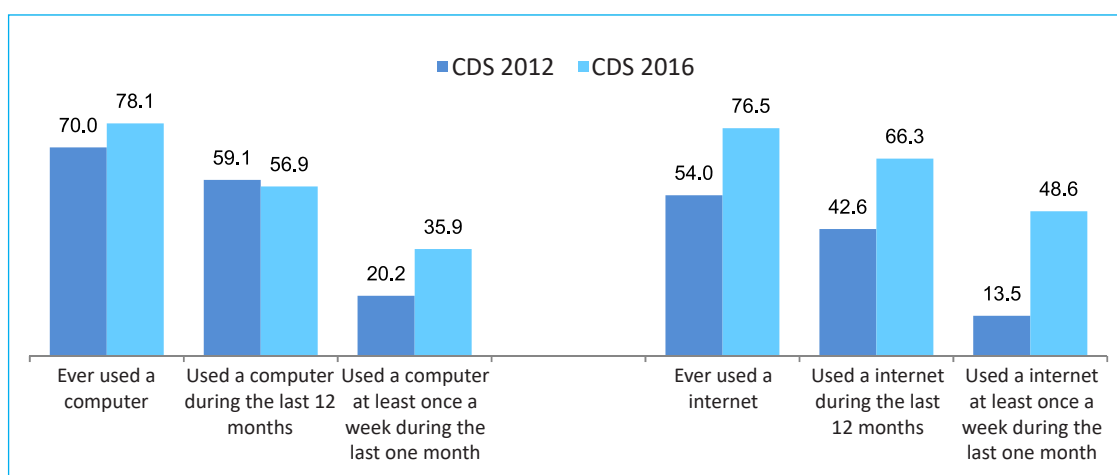
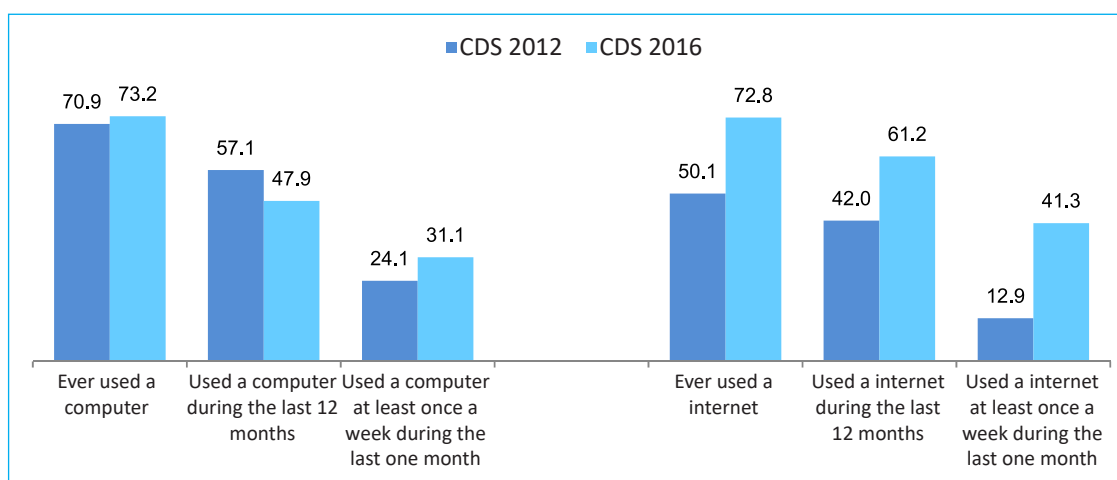


Figure MT.2M: Use of computer and internet by young men, Khuvsgul, 2012, 2016



Both computer and the internet use during the last 12 months is more widespread among men and women age 15-24 years, which evidences the common perception that the youth learn the new technology more easily and use it more frequently than other age groups. Use of a computer and the internet is also strongly associated with the individual’s level of education, household location and wealth.

Only 27.0 percent of women from poorer households reported using a computer during the last year, while 93.5 percent of women from wealthier households had access to a computer.

Moreover, higher utilization of the internet is observed among urban women (90.4 percent) compared to rural women (71.9 percent). Use of internet among women age 15-24 during the last year was highest in Murun at 86.3 percent and in Central region at 64.5 percent while the rate was lowest in Tourism at 54.6 percent. Similarly, use of internet among young women from the richest households during the last year is at 97.8 percent while the rate was much lower among women from the poorest households at 37.2 percent.

Note that total number of surveyed young men age 15-24 who used internet and computer was fairly low, therefore the use of above mentioned indicators by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet (women)

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have:						Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 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 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	78.1	56.9	35.9	76.5	66.3	48.6	439
Age							
15-19	87.2	72.1	48.8	86.8	80.5	63.4	254
20-24	65.6	35.9	18.2	62.4	46.7	28.2	185
Region							
Central	71.6	48.0	27.3	71.6	64.5	38.8	102
Tourism	64.6	44.2	21.2	67.4	54.6	32.5	83
Agriculture	68.9	52.1	30.0	68.9	63.3	49.7	39
Ider	82.8	57.7	44.9	77.9	59.5	50.5	51
Tes-Ekh	78.7	45.0	34.4	75.9	55.1	33.2	55
Murun	95.1	81.8	53.8	90.4	86.3	76.1	110
Area							
Urban	95.1	81.8	53.8	90.4	86.3	76.1	110
Rural	72.4	48.5	30.0	71.9	59.6	39.4	329
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic (lower secondary)	86.3	74.5	53.9	88.2	82.9	68.7	216
Upper secondary	68.6	40.7	14.5	67.3	46.7	24.3	100
Vocational	(81.3)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(53.5)	(30.6)	(16.0)	37
College, university	100.0	81.8	48.1	99.4	95.2	61.2	52
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	61.3	27.0	12.7	58.0	37.2	15.8	111
Second	69.0	43.6	26.6	66.9	53.2	38.2	77
Middle	78.5	58.6	24.3	71.6	65.1	46.5	96
Fourth	88.2	72.9	51.0	95.5	90.2	68.8	74
Richest	100.0	93.5	76.3	99.6	97.8	87.2	81
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	79.5	61.5	39.6	77.9	66.9	51.5	299
Darkhad	(64.5)	(39.7)	(23.9)	(66.2)	(57.4)	(32.8)	73
Khotgoid	(85.7)	(51.8)	(32.5)	(82.1)	(71.9)	(50.7)	45
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

¹ MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers

² MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet

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

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

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

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and internet (men)

Percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have:						Number of men age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 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 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	73.2	47.9	31.1	72.8	61.2	41.3	218
Age							
15-19	85.8	60.7	44.1	86.4	76.6	57.3	127
20-24	55.5	30.0	12.8	53.7	39.6	18.8	91
Region							
Central	(56.7)	(31.6)	(18.7)	(53.8)	(34.6)	(25.0)	49
Tourism	(85.1)	(48.7)	(38.1)	(87.1)	(52.4)	(39.9)	34
Agriculture	(63.8)	(29.9)	(15.5)	(60.1)	(59.0)	(30.9)	34
Ider	(74.1)	(56.3)	(33.5)	(72.0)	(65.9)	(35.7)	21
Tes-Ekh	(70.7)	(43.2)	(21.0)	(70.7)	(64.1)	(27.9)	38
Murun	(92.1)	(80.3)	(59.7)	(95.6)	(95.6)	(83.5)	43
Area							
Urban	(92.1)	(80.3)	(59.7)	(95.6)	(95.6)	(83.5)	43
Rural	68.6	40.0	24.1	67.2	52.8	30.9	175
Education							
None	(7.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(0.0)	29
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Basic (lower secondary)	86.1	72.9	53.6	88.4	83.6	62.7	94
Upper secondary	89.0	39.8	24.0	88.2	68.4	42.4	53
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	51.3	25.3	8.1	49.7	39.8	11.3	71
Second	68.8	29.9	19.0	69.4	38.5	15.5	51
Middle	(80.9)	(66.5)	(40.2)	(81.8)	(78.8)	(51.4)	31
Fourth	(94.1)	(66.3)	(51.3)	(94.1)	(89.6)	(84.6)	33
Richest	(100.0)	(90.2)	(72.0)	(98.8)	(98.8)	(94.5)	31
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	68.7	46.4	28.6	67.7	60.5	40.5	158
Darkhad	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Khotgoid	(85.9)	(52.2)	(32.2)	(85.9)	(71.9)	(43.7)	31
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4

¹ MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers^[M]

² MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet^[M]

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

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

Chapter XIV

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status.¹

In the CDS 2016, a set of questions were asked to women and men age 15-24 years to understand how satisfied this group of young people is in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income.

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 also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion, which can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors, such as the weather, or a recent tragedy in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with their job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life, but still be unhappy.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F) 'very satisfied', 'somewhat satisfied', 'neither satisfied nor unsatisfied', 'somewhat unsatisfied' and 'very unsatisfied'. For the question on happiness, the same scale was used, this time ranging from 'very happy' to 'very unhappy', in the same fashion.

Tables SW.1 and SW.1M respectively show the proportion of young women and men age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of their lives. The different domains, such as the satisfaction with their job, school and income level are used only for those who are employed, in school and who have permanent income.

As regards to different domains, young women are the most satisfied with their family life (93.0 percent), with their friendship (86.9 percent), with their living environment (86.8 percent). The results of young men are similar; they are most satisfied with their family life (94.0 percent), and they look (92.7 percent) and with their living environment (89.9 percent). Among the domains, both young women and men are the least satisfied with their current income, with 53.6 percent of young men and 76 percent of young women not having an income at all.

¹ OECD. 2013. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being. OECD. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en>

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	93.0	86.9	85.1	86.8	73.0	83.4	58.5	16.5	24.0	439	90.6	257	88.6	73	71.5	105
Age																
15-19	94.8	88.8	86.0	90.4	75.1	85.6	85.7	4.3	11.1	254	91.7	218	(*)	11	(78.7)	28
20-24	90.7	84.2	84.0	81.8	70.0	80.4	21.1	33.4	41.8	185	84.8	39	88.2	62	68.9	77
Region																
Central	87.8	83.9	90.0	88.7	66.0	81.9	64.8	10.4	11.7	102	84.7	66	(*)	11	(*)	12
Tourism	97.4	89.6	85.1	92.3	85.0	89.5	53.3	7.0	17.7	83	(92.7)	44	(*)	6	(*)	15
Agriculture	90.4	89.4	83.0	77.7	80.2	72.9	54.7	21.8	29.7	39	(94.9)	21	(*)	9	(*)	12
Ider	92.3	88.6	78.4	76.7	78.3	72.7	53.1	18.8	35.3	51	(91.0)	27	(*)	9	(*)	18
Tes-Ekh	95.1	87.4	85.5	93.9	67.2	74.6	37.6	37.8	38.9	55	(96.0)	21	(88.7)	21	(90.3)	21
Murun	94.8	85.6	84.3	85.3	68.1	93.3	70.8	15.9	25.7	110	91.7	78	(83.2)	18	(60.8)	28
Area																
Urban	94.8	85.6	84.3	85.3	68.1	93.3	70.8	15.9	25.7	110	91.7	78	(83.2)	18	(60.8)	28
Rural	92.5	87.3	85.4	87.3	74.6	80.1	54.4	16.7	23.5	329	90.2	179	90.3	55	75.5	77
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	94.8	90.1	88.0	86.9	71.6	80.5	15.3	35.0	50.2	123	(79.6)	19	(94.6)	43	78.3	62
Never married/in union	92.4	85.6	84.0	86.8	73.5	84.5	75.4	9.3	13.8	316	91.5	238	(79.7)	29	62.0	44
Education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	6	(*)	11	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	5	(*)	2	(*)	3
Basic (lower secondary)	96.2	88.4	84.3	92.4	73.7	85.1	92.1	5.0	12.9	216	93.6	199	(*)	11	(81.5)	28
Upper secondary	89.0	87.1	91.0	79.5	76.7	88.5	28.1	17.4	25.8	100	(82.6)	28	(*)	17	(70.5)	26
Vocational	(91.6)	(94.6)	(81.2)	(85.4)	(63.2)	(72.9)	(28.8)	(22.7)	(37.9)	37	(*)	11	(*)	8	(*)	14
College, university	95.1	82.6	84.4	82.2	65.3	86.9	16.4	44.0	52.2	52	(*)	9	(87.1)	23	(63.3)	27
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	90.5	86.5	79.0	82.8	72.2	73.9	37.4	23.7	27.4	111	(88.9)	41	(*)	26	(74.5)	30
Second	90.7	81.6	93.4	84.1	65.7	81.0	56.2	8.6	21.9	77	(75.1)	43	(*)	7	(*)	17
Middle	93.6	86.8	84.0	83.5	72.3	88.5	51.4	17.4	31.0	96	92.9	49	(*)	17	(65.1)	30
Fourth	91.4	84.0	82.5	89.2	80.6	80.7	75.9	14.9	21.2	74	93.7	57	(*)	11	(*)	16
Richest	99.7	95.0	89.4	96.7	74.7	95.1	81.9	14.8	15.7	81	97.4	66	(*)	12	(*)	13
Ethnicity of household head*																
Khalkh	92.1	86.5	85.8	84.8	70.7	83.4	59.9	17.1	23.1	299	90.0	179	89.1	51	70.8	69
Darkhad	(94.6)	(96.4)	(88.5)	(91.1)	(85.5)	(88.8)	(48.9)	(9.0)	(14.4)	73	(98.3)	36	(*)	7	(*)	11
Khotgoid	(94.7)	(76.2)	(76.2)	(90.6)	(62.2)	(72.8)	(53.8)	(30.6)	(37.3)	45	(89.1)	24	(*)	14	(*)	17
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	11	(*)	1	(*)	9

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

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

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

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of men age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of men age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	94.0	88.4	87.1	89.9	79.9	92.7	47.3	42.0	46.4	218	90.3	103	90.3	91	73.2	101
Age																
15-19	96.5	93.2	87.4	91.4	86.0	93.1	65.7	24.1	22.5	127	95.6	84	(84.8)	31	(75.4)	29
20-24	90.5	81.6	86.6	87.8	71.3	92.1	21.4	67.2	79.9	91	(*)	19	93.1	61	72.3	72
Region																
Central	(97.2)	(84.4)	(89.8)	(87.9)	(72.6)	(98.2)	(43.4)	(55.7)	(72.9)	49	(76.6)	21	(*)	27	(79.8)	36
Tourism	(94.9)	(95.8)	(82.4)	(93.0)	(93.8)	(92.2)	(44.2)	(24.4)	(17.4)	34	(*)	15	(*)	8	(*)	6
Agriculture	(96.0)	(83.1)	(74.7)	(91.8)	(87.3)	(81.0)	(39.3)	(37.2)	(29.4)	34	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	10
Ider	(93.9)	(94.6)	(92.6)	(92.0)	(66.5)	(91.9)	(30.9)	(49.7)	(49.7)	21	(*)	6	(*)	10	(*)	10
Tes-Ekh	(86.2)	(79.0)	(84.8)	(85.9)	(80.7)	(93.6)	(28.3)	(59.1)	(62.4)	38	(*)	11	(83.9)	22	(74.2)	24
Murun	(94.9)	(96.6)	(96.6)	(90.9)	(77.2)	(95.6)	(85.1)	(25.0)	(36.3)	43	(91.1)	36	(*)	11	(*)	16
Area																
Urban	(94.9)	(96.6)	(96.6)	(90.9)	(77.2)	(95.6)	(85.1)	(25.0)	(36.3)	43	(91.1)	36	(*)	11	(*)	16
Rural	93.8	86.4	84.7	89.7	80.5	92.0	38.0	46.1	48.8	175	89.8	67	93.0	81	76.2	85
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	3	(*)	18	(*)	23
Never married/in union	94.9	90.2	87.9	90.5	82.1	92.4	52.1	38.2	40.2	193	91.1	100	88.0	74	74.8	77
Education																
None	(82.8)	(76.3)	(84.8)	(89.2)	(62.5)	(75.4)	(11.6)	(76.4)	(68.8)	29	(*)	3	(*)	22	(*)	20
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)	8
Basic (lower secondary)	98.1	92.1	85.6	89.7	84.1	97.0	79.5	23.0	27.0	94	95.6	75	(*)	22	(65.7)	25
Upper secondary	91.4	85.9	85.9	86.0	81.3	91.8	25.9	59.3	59.7	53	(*)	14	(74.7)	31	(63.8)	31
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	4	(*)	6	(*)	8
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	1	(*)	7	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	95.9	84.7	85.0	90.0	83.4	91.3	22.7	61.8	58.9	71	(*)	16	(94.9)	44	(71.9)	42
Second	92.3	88.2	87.7	95.3	81.1	92.3	37.0	40.9	47.9	51	(*)	19	(89.7)	21	(78.8)	24
Middle	(92.1)	(85.1)	(80.2)	(81.3)	(72.1)	(90.0)	(72.6)	(27.5)	(26.4)	31	(93.7)	23	(*)	9	(*)	8
Fourth	(88.7)	(90.8)	(84.8)	(85.2)	(84.9)	(94.5)	(72.5)	(27.1)	(37.3)	33	(*)	24	(*)	9	(*)	12
Richest	(100.0)	(97.7)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(72.5)	(97.2)	(67.3)	(29.4)	(45.2)	31	(*)	21	(*)	9	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head																
Khalkh	93.4	87.3	89.4	89.2	75.7	93.1	45.4	46.6	53.0	158	87.1	72	92.7	74	70.9	84
Darkhad	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	12	(*)	4	(*)	4
Khotgoid	(97.1)	(92.8)	(80.0)	(96.4)	(93.6)	(97.7)	(51.9)	(40.6)	(41.7)	31	(*)	16	(*)	13	(*)	13
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	0

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

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

In Table SW.2, the proportion of women age 15-24 with life satisfaction is shown, and in Table SW.2M the same indicator for men is presented. Life satisfaction is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their marriage, friendships, school, current job, living environment and income.

89.5 percent of women age 15-24 are satisfied with their lives. 95.2 percent of women living in the richest households are satisfied with life as opposed to 89.7 percent of women living in the poorest households.

As a summary measure, the average life satisfaction score is also calculated and presented in Tables SW.2 and SW.2M. The score is simply calculated by averaging the responses to the question on overall life satisfaction, ranging from very satisfied (1) to very unsatisfied (5) (see questionnaires in Appendix F). Therefore, the lower the average score, the higher the life satisfaction levels. The two tables indicate very clearly that there is a strong relationship between the average life satisfaction score and the education level and socioeconomic status of young men and women.

According to the same table (SW.2) 87.0 percent of young women age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. For this indicator, differences by wealth quantiles and education level can be observed. Comparing 15-19 years old to 20-24 years old group, the proportion of respondents who are very or somewhat happy is roughly the same, 86.9 percent and 87.1 percent.

In Table SW 2.M 92.8 percent of young men age 15-24 years old are satisfied with their lives.

88.3 percent of young men age 15-24 years old think that they are very or somewhat happy which is similar to the women`s rate (88.3 percent).

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	89.5	1.5	87.0	439
Age				
15-19	92.1	1.4	86.9	254
20-24	85.9	1.5	87.1	185
Region				
Central	89.2	1.5	85.0	102
Tourism	91.7	1.3	92.7	83
Agriculture	93.3	1.4	75.2	39
Ider	89.2	1.5	75.7	51
Tes-Ekh	86.0	1.6	87.0	55
Murun	88.6	1.5	93.8	110
Area				
Urban	88.6	1.5	93.8	110
Rural	89.8	1.5	84.7	329
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	88.3	1.5	86.4	123
Never married/in union	89.9	1.5	87.2	316
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic (lower secondary)	90.8	1.4	89.3	216
Upper secondary	91.4	1.5	82.9	100
Vocational	(94.6)	(1.3)	(90.8)	37
College, university	80.4	1.5	93.8	52
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	89.7	1.5	83.4	111
Second	91.3	1.6	83.1	77
Middle	84.2	1.5	81.7	96
Fourth	88.0	1.5	90.4	74
Richest	95.2	1.3	98.5	81
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	89.9	1.5	85.9	299
Darkhad	(89.7)	(1.3)	(92.5)	73
Khotgoid	(82.4)	(1.9)	(87.7)	45
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

¹ MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction

² MICS indicator 11.2 – Happiness

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

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

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

Table SW.2M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men with overall life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	92.8	1.4	88.3	218
Age				
15-19	91.8	1.5	88.7	127
20-24	94.2	1.4	87.7	91
Region				
Central	(100.0)	(1.3)	(89.3)	49
Tourism	(93.5)	(1.3)	(92.7)	34
Agriculture	(94.8)	(1.7)	(86.8)	34
Ider	(95.0)	(1.4)	(89.0)	21
Tes-Ekh	(90.5)	(1.3)	(87.6)	38
Murun	(83.3)	(1.7)	(85.1)	43
Area				
Urban	(83.3)	(1.7)	(85.1)	43
Rural	95.1	1.4	89.1	175
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Never married/in union	92.2	1.5	89.2	193
Education				
None	(92.7)	(1.6)	(92.1)	29
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Basic (lower secondary)	92.5	1.4	92.2	94
Upper secondary	89.4	1.6	74.6	53
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	96.8	1.4	80.0	71
Second	94.0	1.4	95.6	51
Middle	(89.0)	(1.5)	(93.7)	31
Fourth	(86.8)	(1.6)	(86.7)	33
Richest	(91.8)	(1.4)	(91.1)	31
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	92.7	1.5	88.7	158
Darkhad	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Khotgoid	(93.6)	(1.3)	(84.1)	31
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	4

¹ MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction^[M]

² MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness^[M]

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

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

In Table SW.3, women's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportion of women age 15-24 who think that their lives improved during the last one year and think it will get better after one year is 53.6 percent. The corresponding indicator for men (31.4 percent), found in Table SW.3M, is much lower, compared to that of women. Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles. For instance, young women and men who live in households from 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.

When this indicator is further analyzed, 36.6 percent of men and 55.3 percent of women age 15-24 think that their lives improved during the last one year, which are not very promising figures. However, 78.2 percent of young men and 88.7 percent of young women think that their life will get better after one year, which suggests that young people see their future brightly with positive belief.

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Total	55.3	88.7	53.6	439
Age				
15-19	59.1	88.3	57.3	254
20-24	50.1	89.3	48.5	185
Region				
Central	72.9	98.7	71.6	102
Tourism	62.7	96.0	61.1	83
Agriculture	44.1	79.0	43.1	39
Ider	44.4	75.4	37.5	51
Tes-Ekh	44.0	75.4	42.3	55
Murun	47.9	90.2	47.9	110
Area				
Urban	47.9	90.2	47.9	110
Rural	57.7	88.2	55.5	329
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	62.4	92.9	61.1	123
Never married/in union	52.5	87.1	50.6	316
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic (lower secondary)	61.7	86.5	58.8	216
Upper secondary	48.4	93.7	47.2	100
Vocational	(50.8)	(88.4)	(50.8)	37
College, university	55.7	92.1	55.7	52
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	47.8	85.5	47.2	111
Second	59.6	91.3	56.1	77
Middle	50.9	89.3	49.1	96
Fourth	62.2	90.4	59.0	74
Richest	60.2	88.4	60.2	81
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	52.8	86.5	51.0	299
Darkhad	(62.0)	(97.8)	(62.0)	73
Khotgoid	(46.5)	(88.3)	(45.3)	45
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

¹ MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life

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

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

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

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Total	36.6	78.2	31.4	218
Age				
15-19	38.6	79.2	34.1	127
20-24	33.8	76.7	27.7	91
Region				
Central	(32.6)	(71.6)	(22.9)	49
Tourism	(8.2)	(62.7)	(8.2)	34
Agriculture	(46.5)	(76.6)	(42.4)	34
Ider	(43.0)	(91.4)	(41.4)	21
Tes-Ekh	(60.7)	(75.7)	(49.5)	38
Murun	(31.2)	(94.8)	(30.1)	43
Area				
Urban	(31.2)	(94.8)	(30.1)	43
Rural	37.9	74.1	31.8	175
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Never married/in union	36.9	79.2	33.0	193
Education				
None	(22.8)	(79.4)	(22.8)	29
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Basic (lower secondary)	37.8	78.5	32.8	94
Upper secondary	31.1	75.1	27.8	53
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	41.7	80.2	36.8	71
Second	38.8	71.1	27.5	51
Middle	(29.8)	(88.1)	(29.3)	31
Fourth	(24.2)	(69.2)	(20.2)	33
Richest	(41.2)	(84.6)	(39.7)	31
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	39.3	87.5	35.5	158
Darkhad	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Khotgoid	(48.0)	(52.4)	(32.7)	31
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	4

¹ MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life^[M]

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

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

Chapter XV

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.¹

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.² Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.³

This round of survey collected data on tobacco and alcohol use among men and women age 15-49 years. This information will help to understand:

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

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49, and Table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men age 15-49.

In Khuvsgul province, use of tobacco products is more common among men than among women. 89.2 percent of men and 27.1 percent of women age 15-49 years reported to have ever used a tobacco product. 54.2 percent of men and 2.3 percent of women age 15-49 years smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products during the one month preceding the survey. The percentage of men who ever used a tobacco is 88.9 percent in rural area and 90.1 percent in urban area. The percentage of women who ever used a tobacco is 31.5 percent in urban and slightly higher 25.6 percent in rural areas.

51.6 percent of women in Agriculture region and 92.0 percent of men in Tourism region tend to use tobacco more often. Cigarette and other tobacco products is the most commonly used tobacco among men (61.3 percent of men) while for women the most commonly used is "only other tobacco product" (17.4 percent of women).

In figure TA.1, the current and ever use of tobacco by age groups is shown. It can be observed that the use of tobacco is the highest among men age 35-39. The number of women who are currently smoker is relatively lower.

¹ WHO. <http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/>

² WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/

³ WHO. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/>

Figure TA.1: Number of people who used a tobacco ever and who are currently smoker, Khuvsgul, 2016

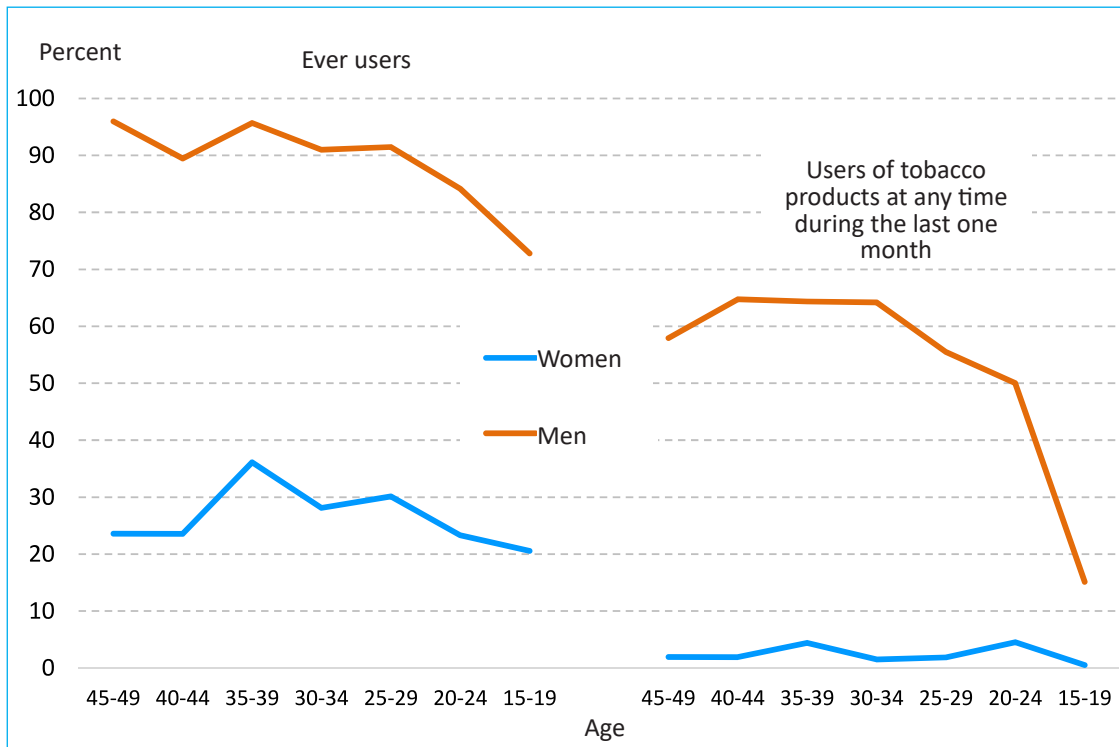


Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	72.9	6.6	3.0	17.4	27.1	1.3	0.2	0.8	2.3	2039
Age										
15-19	79.4	2.2	1.1	17.3	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	254
20-24	76.7	4.6	4.7	14.0	23.3	3.6	0.8	0.2	4.5	185
25-29	69.9	8.5	3.0	18.7	30.1	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.9	352
30-34	71.9	6.4	4.2	17.5	28.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	338
35-39	63.9	11.4	3.6	21.1	36.1	2.7	0.3	1.4	4.4	327
40-44	76.4	3.6	2.4	17.6	23.6	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.9	306
45-49	76.4	7.7	2.2	13.7	23.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	2.0	278
Region										
Central	68.9	7.0	3.1	21.0	31.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.8	387
Tourism	91.0	3.6	0.5	4.9	9.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	392
Agriculture	48.4	4.4	7.0	40.1	51.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	237
Ilder	80.6	5.0	1.5	12.8	19.4	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.3	266
Tes-Ekh	74.7	12.6	2.0	10.7	25.3	1.0	0.5	1.4	2.9	258
Murun	68.5	7.5	4.3	19.7	31.5	3.4	0.3	0.9	4.6	499
Area										
Urban	68.5	7.5	4.3	19.7	31.5	3.4	0.3	0.9	4.6	499
Rural	74.4	6.3	2.6	16.7	25.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.6	1540
Education										
None	81.1	4.9	0.3	13.7	18.9	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.9	185
Primary	79.8	6.9	1.2	12.1	20.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.0	212
Basic (lower secondary)	75.6	4.7	2.3	17.4	24.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.5	553
Upper secondary	66.5	8.7	4.7	20.2	33.5	1.4	0.3	1.3	3.0	496
Vocational	71.5	7.1	0.3	21.1	28.5	2.8	0.0	0.1	2.9	149
College, university	70.7	7.0	5.0	17.3	29.3	1.8	0.0	1.0	2.8	443
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	72.0	6.4	3.5	18.1	28.0	1.4	0.3	0.6	2.3	1024
None	73.8	6.9	2.6	16.7	26.2	1.3	0.2	0.9	2.3	1015
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	78.5	6.7	1.2	13.6	21.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	414
Second	70.6	9.0	2.9	17.6	29.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	2.7	371
Middle	69.9	7.1	2.7	20.3	30.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	3.2	380
Fourth	73.0	4.6	5.0	17.5	27.0	1.5	0.1	0.4	2.0	433
Richest	72.2	6.2	3.3	18.3	27.8	1.7	0.0	1.2	3.0	441
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	68.8	6.8	3.7	20.7	31.2	1.7	0.2	0.9	2.8	1402
Darkhad	92.1	4.8	0.9	2.2	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	340
Khotgoid	69.2	8.4	1.8	20.6	30.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.4	214
Other	67.4	3.5	5.2	23.9	32.6	0.0	0.9	2.3	3.2	59

¹ MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use

* One unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	10.8	14.3	61.3	13.6	89.2	29.0	21.9	3.3	54.2	943
Age										
15-19	27.2	12.2	25.0	35.6	72.8	5.6	6.2	3.3	15.1	127
20-24	15.9	11.3	59.8	13.0	84.1	23.4	19.1	7.6	50.0	91
25-29	8.5	17.3	55.2	19.0	91.5	24.5	23.3	7.7	55.5	132
30-34	9.0	15.1	66.0	9.9	91.0	41.6	21.2	1.3	64.2	163
35-39	4.3	15.2	77.7	2.8	95.7	37.5	24.8	2.0	64.3	150
40-44	10.6	13.5	71.2	4.7	89.4	33.7	29.5	1.6	64.7	145
45-49	4.0	14.3	67.8	13.9	96.0	29.7	26.4	1.8	57.9	136
Region										
Central	8.9	9.4	67.3	14.3	91.1	23.7	25.9	5.9	55.5	203
Tourism	8.0	2.2	68.0	21.9	92.0	38.4	21.6	.7	60.7	178
Agriculture	15.0	26.3	53.3	5.4	85.0	22.0	28.4	1.6	52.1	129
Ider	9.8	22.2	64.4	3.7	90.2	24.9	25.4	8.1	58.5	114
Tes-Ekh	16.2	19.4	54.0	10.3	83.8	20.0	29.9	.9	50.7	123
Murun	9.9	14.7	57.0	18.5	90.1	38.8	6.5	2.7	48.0	196
Area										
Urban	9.9	14.7	57.0	18.5	90.1	38.8	6.5	2.7	48.0	196
Rural	11.1	14.2	62.4	12.3	88.9	26.5	25.9	3.4	55.8	747
Education*										
None	15.7	8.8	68.8	6.7	84.3	24.8	35.3	1.5	61.6	157
Primary	4.4	15.3	73.3	7.0	95.6	30.5	24.4	4.0	58.9	173
Basic (lower secondary)	15.3	13.8	52.0	19.0	84.7	20.1	18.4	3.9	42.4	263
Upper secondary	8.6	19.2	58.7	13.5	91.4	34.6	19.3	1.5	55.4	194
Vocational	9.0	7.8	56.7	26.5	91.0	42.6	13.4	4.2	60.2	67
College, university	7.5	17.9	61.4	13.3	92.5	38.0	15.2	6.5	59.8	88
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	9.4	12.6	63.6	14.3	90.6	32.6	20.6	4.3	57.5	410
None	11.9	15.6	59.5	13.0	88.1	26.3	22.9	2.5	51.7	533
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	11.1	15.8	67.1	6.1	88.9	18.4	38.4	3.2	60.0	211
Second	10.7	11.4	60.6	17.3	89.3	23.3	26.9	3.0	53.3	199
Middle	18.2	13.4	58.6	9.8	81.8	31.0	20.3	5.0	56.4	167
Fourth	8.0	12.6	57.8	21.6	92.0	37.5	11.2	1.7	50.5	181
Richest	6.7	18.3	61.4	13.6	93.3	37.3	9.4	3.6	50.3	185
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	10.6	16.8	61.2	11.5	89.4	28.7	21.3	4.4	54.4	652
Darkhad	7.3	3.5	69.1	20.1	92.7	35.8	24.3	.9	61.0	152
Khotgoid	16.7	18.1	45.5	19.6	83.3	20.6	21.6	.8	43.1	107
Other	(16.8)	(2.8)	(74.9)	(5.5)	(83.2)	(39.6)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(56.3)	24

¹ MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use^(M)

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

The results of the CDS 2016 show that 16.7 percent of men and 0.2 percent of women age 15-49 smoked a cigarette for the first time before age of 15. (Table TA.2M).

13.2 percent of young men age of 15-19 smoked a cigarette for the first time before age of 15, while this percentage was 25.3 percent for men age 40-44. These numbers show that the number of men who smoked their first cigarette before age of 15 is constantly increasing with the increase in age of men. As it can be seen from Table TA.2M 32.1 percent of men who are currently smoker smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. This percentage varies among the regions; higher in Tourism region (37.9 percent) but lower in Central region (26.9 percent).

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	0.2	2039
Age		
15-19	0.3	254
20-24	0.4	185
25-29	0.1	352
30-34	0.0	338
35-39	0.6	327
40-44	0.0	306
45-49	0.3	278
Region		
Central	0.2	387
Tourism	0.1	392
Agriculture	0.2	237
Ider	0.3	266
Tes-Ekh	0.4	258
Murun	0.3	499
Area		
Urban	0.3	499
Rural	0.2	1540
Education*		
None	0.3	185
Primary	0.1	212
Basic (lower secondary)	0.4	553
Upper secondary	0.2	496
Vocational	0.0	149
College, university	0.2	443
Under-5s in the same household		
At least one	0.2	1024
None	0.3	1015
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.0	414
Second	0.3	371
Middle	0.5	380
Fourth	0.3	433
Richest	0.0	441
Ethnicity of household head**		
Khalkh	0.3	1402
Darkhad	0.0	340
Khotgoid	0.4	214
Other	0.0	59

¹ MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15

* Respectively one and zero unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

** Respectively twelve and one unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+			
Total	16.7	943	10.5	20.9	36.5	32.1	100.0	484	
Age									
15-19	13.2	127	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	
20-24	14.1	91	(12.3)	(41.0)	(28.1)	(18.6)	100.0	39	
25-29	14.0	132	13.2	18.9	41.6	26.3	100.0	63	
30-34	10.2	163	7.9	15.8	40.9	35.4	100.0	102	
35-39	24.2	150	1.5	17.1	32.6	48.8	100.0	93	
40-44	25.3	145	8.6	24.9	33.5	33.1	100.0	94	
45-49	14.7	136	13.8	16.1	46.0	24.1	100.0	76	
Region									
Central	17.7	203	8.9	25.1	39.2	26.9	100.0	103	
Tourism	8.3	178	9.8	12.0	40.3	37.9	100.0	108	
Agriculture	19.7	129	2.4	30.9	32.8	33.9	100.0	65	
Ider	24.2	114	9.3	11.6	44.5	34.5	100.0	58	
Tes-Ekh	20.9	123	19.5	26.5	22.7	31.3	100.0	61	
Murun	14.5	196	13.8	21.4	35.8	29.0	100.0	89	
Area									
Urban	14.5	196	13.8	21.4	35.8	29.0	100.0	89	
Rural	17.3	747	9.8	20.7	36.7	32.8	100.0	395	
Education									
None	23.3	157	4.7	22.2	40.0	33.1	100.0	95	
Primary	20.4	173	11.9	21.0	36.2	30.9	100.0	97	
Basic (lower secondary)	16.2	263	5.6	22.0	42.2	30.2	100.0	102	
Upper secondary	12.7	194	13.8	21.3	27.7	37.3	100.0	105	
Vocational	12.1	67	(13.3)	(14.5)	(50.9)	(21.2)	100.0	38	
College, university	12.0	88	20.6	19.7	26.0	33.6	100.0	47	
Under-5s in the same household									
At least one	16.3	410	10.7	20.8	37.0	31.5	100.0	221	
None	17.1	533	10.3	20.9	36.0	32.7	100.0	262	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	21.6	211	14.9	20.2	35.7	29.2	100.0	123	
Second	20.1	199	6.0	19.1	33.9	41.0	100.0	100	
Middle	16.5	167	8.4	15.0	45.9	30.7	100.0	86	
Fourth	8.6	181	10.1	25.4	34.0	30.6	100.0	88	
Richest	15.8	185	11.9	25.0	33.9	29.1	100.0	86	
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	17.7	652	11.0	25.3	34.7	29.0	100.0	328	
Darkhad	9.1	152	9.0	10.6	38.4	42.0	100.0	93	
Khotgoid	21.7	107	11.9	14.9	47.3	25.9	100.0	46	
Other	(7.4)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	

¹ MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15^(M)

* Respectively two and one unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

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

Alcohol use

The use of alcohol is shown respectively for women age 15-49 in Table TA.3 and for men in Table TA.3M.

In Khuvsgul province, use of alcohol products is more common among men than among women. 35 percent of men and 16.7 percent of women age 15-49 had drink of alcohol on one or more days during the one month preceding the survey. Among women, 24.5 percent never had one drink of alcohol, and less than 0.3 percent first drank alcohol before age 15. These figures are 14.5 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively, among men.

Although the use of alcohol among men is somewhat different by location and by household wealth, it varies by the level of education. Particularly, men and women from the richest households and with education and men with education are more likely to use alcohol. 79.2 percent of women and 81.4 percent of men age 15-49 in Urban area had one alcoholic drink compared to 74.3 percent of women and 86.6 percent of men in rural area. Similarly, 57.4 percent of women and 89.2 percent of men with no education compared to 96.1 percent of women and 97.6 percent of men who h with education of college/university. Use of alcohol is highest among women age 15-49 years in Murun region (79.2 percent), among men in Ider region (91.0 percent).

Except for women and men age 15-19, no considerable age differential in the women's and men's use of alcohol is observed.

Had at least one drink during last one month is lowest among women and men aged 15-19 years (4.0 and 2.1 percent respectively) and in Ider region (9.0 and 21.4 percent) while on the other hand it is high among men in age group 25-29 years (50.7 percent) and with education of college/university (62.0 percent).

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	24.5	0.3	16.7	2039
Age				
15-19	86.8	0.3	4.0	254
20-24	25.7	0.0	11.0	185
25-29	13.1	0.6	19.4	352
30-34	12.8	0.2	20.9	338
35-39	13.6	0.0	23.7	327
40-44	13.0	0.5	19.0	306
45-49	20.8	0.3	13.1	278
Region				
Central	29.3	0.9	12.7	387
Tourism	22.1	0.0	14.1	392
Agriculture	23.2	0.0	22.6	237
Ider	32.4	0.0	9.0	266
Tes-Ekh	21.1	0.9	18.4	258
Murun	20.8	0.0	22.5	499
Area				
Urban	20.8	0.0	22.5	499
Rural	25.7	0.4	14.9	1540
Education				
None	42.6	0.0	11.9	185
Primary	25.7	1.0	6.4	212
Basic (lower secondary)	45.5	0.1	9.2	553
Upper secondary	13.7	0.3	20.2	496
Vocational	19.3	0.0	13.1	149
College, university	3.9	0.3	30.5	443
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	33.8	0.5	5.1	414
Second	28.6	0.0	11.1	371
Middle	24.4	0.6	18.2	380
Fourth	19.8	0.0	20.1	433
Richest	17.0	0.3	27.9	441
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	25.2	0.3	17.9	1402
Darkhad	23.7	0.0	8.2	340
Khotgoid	21.5	0.8	21.1	214
Other	15.9	0.0	26.7	59

¹ MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15

² MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol

* One unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	14.5	1.4	35.0	943
Age				
15-19	79.3	2.9	2.1	127
20-24	18.9	1.0	37.5	91
25-29	0.8	3.6	50.7	132
30-34	5.3	1.4	44.3	163
35-39	0.2	1.4	42.6	150
40-44	3.5	0.0	37.4	145
45-49	3.1	0.0	26.5	136
Region				
Central	9.3	1.1	40.6	203
Tourism	13.9	0.5	32.8	178
Agriculture	21.6	0.9	35.2	129
Ider	9.0	3.0	21.4	114
Tes-Ekh	15.3	2.3	33.8	123
Murun	18.6	1.6	39.6	196
Area				
Urban	18.6	1.6	39.6	196
Rural	13.4	1.4	33.7	747
Education				
None	10.8	0.5	35.2	157
Primary	4.5	1.3	34.2	173
Basic (lower secondary)	29.5	1.4	23.0	263
Upper secondary	13.8	2.7	40.9	194
Vocational	8.9	0.7	31.2	67
College, university	2.4	1.5	62.0	88
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	13.4	1.8	27.9	211
Second	15.2	0.2	29.0	199
Middle	13.5	0.3	40.4	167
Fourth	17.8	1.7	33.3	181
Richest	12.7	3.2	46.2	185
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	14.8	1.9	34.6	652
Darkhad	12.0	0.6	29.1	152
Khotgoid	18.0	0.3	36.7	107
Other	(11.3)	(0.0)	(69.6)	24

¹ MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15^[M]

² MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol^[M]

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

Chapter XVI

CHILD FUNCTIONING

UNICEF and the United Nations Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG), have developed and tested a new data-collection module on child functioning for use in household surveys and censuses.

In line with the bio-psycho-social model of disability, the module focuses on the presence and extent of functional difficulties rather than on body function and structure or conditions, i.e. causes of those difficulties. These functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment. The module covers core domains of functioning for two age groups: two to four years of age and five to 17 years of age. Common domains to both age groups are: seeing, hearing, walking, communication, learning and behavior. Included specifically for the younger age group are fine motor functioning and play, while domains for the older cohort include self-care, emotions, remembering, attention and coping with change and relationships.

The module was administered differently based on the age of the child. Data was obtained for all children aged 2-4 through interviews with the mother. For children 5-17, one child was randomly selected per household.

For the cut offs used to determine functional difficulty: Children has at least one domain that is coded as a lot of difficulty or cannot do it at all, daily for anxiety and depression, a lot more for behaviour.

In order to identify functional difficulties of seeing, hearing and walking, the use of glasses, contact lenses, hearing aids, and equipment for walking was ascertained and if a child used equipment or received help, difficulty in doing different activities while using these devices was also asked.

8.4 percent of children age 2-4 of Khuvsgul province were identified as having functional difficulties (Table CF.1). In terms of types of functional difficulties, 6.5 percent of children in the age group have difficulty controlling behaviour, 1.2 percent have difficulty seeing, 0.7 percent have difficulty speaking, 0.6 percent have difficulty understanding verbal communication, 0.5 percent of children 2-4 years were identified as having difficulty in each of the domains of hearing, walking and playing. 1.7 percent of children age 2-4 use glasses, 1.3 percent use hearing aids , 1.3 percent use equipment or receive assistance for walking.

4.9 percent of children age 2-4 living in urban areas have functional difficulties while 9.6 percent living in rural areas have functional difficulties, which is relatively high. As it can be seen from Table CF.1, there is no apparent relationship between type of functional difficulty and mother`s educational level or household wealth quintile. However, differences were observed among regions. For instance, 13.4 percent of children age 2-4 living in Central and Tes-Eh region, have functional difficulties while this rate was only 4.9 percent among children in Murun.

Table CF.1: Child functioning for children age 2-4

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty for the indicated domains								Percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	6.5	8.4	697
Sex										
Male	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	7.5	8.9	362
Female	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.4	8.0	336
Region										
Central	5.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.3	5.1	13.4	123
Tourism	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	6.6	144
Agriculture	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	9.9	82
Ider	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	4.9	5.6	90
Tes-Ekh	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	12.4	13.4	81
Murun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.9	176
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.9	176
Rural	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	7.0	9.6	521
Age										
2 years	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	11.9	13.9	244
3 years	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.8	232
4 years	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.7	7.3	221
Attending pre-school*										
Kindergarten	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.3	7.7	394
Alternative form of education	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(5.3)	26
Not attending pre-school	2.3	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	7.1	9.7	277
Mother's/ caretaker`s education**										
None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	9.1	9.1	92
Primary	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	7.6	9.8	54
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	5.6	6.1	116
Upper secondary	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	8.6	191
Vocational	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.8	54
College, university	2.1	0.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	7.5	10.1	190
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	8.6	8.9	110
Second	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	7.3	10.9	120
Middle	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	5.0	6.3	154
Fourth	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	5.8	9.9	160
Richest	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.8	153
Ethnicity of household head***										
Khalkh	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	6.2	8.6	472
Darkhad	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	5.8	124
Khotgoid	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	12.0	13.2	73
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	24

* One unweighted case with missing "Attending pre-school" not shown.

** One unweighted case with missing "Mother's/ caretaker's education" not shown.

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

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

Functional difficulties for children age 5-17 are presented in table CF.2. 8.8 percent of children 5-17 years old of Khuvsgul province have difficulty in at least one functional area. The highest estimates were seen in the following areas: 4.2 percent of children age 5-17 have difficulty controlling behavior, 3.0 percent have anxiety, 2.3 percent have depression, 1.1 percent have difficulty remembering.

9.2 percent of children 5-17 living in urban areas and 8.3 percent living in rural areas have functional difficulties.

There are differences in estimated prevalence of functional difficulty across region, child's age and household wealth quintile for children ages 5 to 17. For instance, compared to other regions, children in Gazar Tarialan (13.0 percent) and Central region (11.2 percent) have higher percentages, while children in Ider region (4.8 percent) have the lowest percentage.

By children's age group, this indicator is two times lower between ages 10 to 14 compared to other age groups. The children from households in the poorest wealth quintile have the highest percentage - 12.0 percent - compared to households in other quintiles.

Table CF.2: Child functioning for children age 5-17

Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who have functional difficulty for the indicated domains													Percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	4.2	0.6	3.0	2.3	8.8	2327
Sex															
Male	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.1	4.1	0.8	2.9	3.0	9.2	1193
Female	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.3	0.3	3.2	1.7	8.3	1134
Region															
Central	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	2.4	0.6	0.8	3.0	0.6	3.6	5.3	11.2	456
Tourism	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	5.9	489
Agriculture	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	9.3	0.7	4.7	4.1	13.0	269
Ilder	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.8	4.8	316
Tes-Ekh	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	3.8	0.4	6.9	288
Murun	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.8	4.9	0.9	4.6	2.4	10.7	509
Area															
Urban	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.8	4.9	0.9	4.6	2.4	10.7	509
Rural	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	4.0	0.5	2.6	2.3	8.2	1818
Age															
5-9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	5.8	0.0	2.9	2.9	10.6	1057
10-14	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	2.8	1.0	5.6	858
15-17	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.8	3.1	1.3	1.1	4.6	0.9	4.0	3.7	10.8	412
Highest level of school attended															
Less than lower secondary	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.3	1.1	2.7	7.1	962
Basic (lower secondary)	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	5.6	0.6	2.9	0.5	7.8	620
Upper secondary or high	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	5.4	0.8	5.6	3.4	11.8	745
Mother's/ caretaker's education*															
None	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	6.2	1.1	2.2	1.0	9.9	291
Primary	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	6.8	0.3	1.4	2.3	11.5	387
Basic (lower secondary)	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.4	1.2	0.8	2.7	0.8	2.3	2.7	7.9	582
Upper secondary	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.3	5.0	1.8	7.0	498
Vocational	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	2.1	1.3	5.8	151
College, university	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	4.9	0.7	4.1	2.0	8.7	357
Cannot be determined	(11.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(14.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.2)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(15.9)	(19.0)	55
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	2.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	4.9	1.3	2.0	7.7	12.0	404
Second	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	3.2	0.8	3.2	1.5	6.2	431
Middle	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	3.5	0.1	2.1	1.0	6.9	474
Fourth	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	3.5	0.3	10.8	540
Richest	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	3.7	0.8	4.2	2.2	8.0	477
Ethnicity of household head**															
Khalkh	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	4.4	0.4	3.5	3.2	9.7	1556
Darkhad	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	4.1	0.2	1.9	0.0	8.1	421
Khotgoid	1.0	0.0	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.6	1.1	5.1	253
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(7.2)	74

* One unweighted case with missing "Mother's/ caretaker's education" not shown.

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

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

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

Table CF.3 presents data on children ages 2 to 17 who use assistive devices. In Khuvsgul province, 3.7 percent of children wear glasses, 0.9 percent use hearing aid, 1.4 percent use equipment or receive assistance for walking. While 4.6 percent of girls between ages 2 to 17 wear glasses, the percentage of boys who wear glasses is slightly lower (2.8 percent). By urban and rural, 5.2 percent of urban children wear glasses, while 3.3 percent of rural children wear glasses.

As children get older the percentage of children wearing glasses increases. For example, 2.9 percent of children between ages 5 to 9 wear glasses while 4.4 percent of children ages 10 to 14 and 7.5 percent of children ages 15-17 wear glasses.

It was not possible to estimate the percentage of children who still had difficulty seeing, hearing or walking despite using assistive devices or equipment due to the low number of children in each case.

Table CF.3: Use of assistive devices for children age 2-17

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domains of assistive devices, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:				Percentage of children age 2-17 years using assistive devices who have difficulty:						
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years	Seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years wearing glasses	Hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years using hearing aids	Walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years using equipment or receiving assistance for walking	
Total	3.7	0.9	1.4	3024	(*)	30	(*)	30	(*)	15	
Sex											
Male	2.8	0.9	1.6	1554	(*)	14	(*)	14	(*)	6	
Female	4.6	0.8	1.1	1470	(*)	16	(*)	16	(*)	9	
Region											
Central	1.3	0.5	1.0	579	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	3	
Tourism	3.4	1.1	1.7	633	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	3	
Agriculture	5.6	1.3	1.6	351	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	1	
Ilder	4.6	2.5	2.7	406	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	2	
Tes-Ekh	2.5	0.1	0.3	369	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	1	
Murun	5.2	0.3	1.1	685	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	4	
Area											
Urban	5.2	0.3	1.1	685	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	4	
Rural	3.3	1.1	1.5	2339	(*)	25	(*)	25	(*)	10	
Age											
2-4	1.7	1.3	1.3	697	(*)	8	(*)	8	(*)	3	
5-9	2.9	1.3	1.8	1057	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	3	
10-14	4.4	0.3	1.0	858	(*)	12	(*)	12	(*)	4	
15-17	7.5	0.6	1.2	412	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	4	
Attendance to early childhood education/education											
Attending	0.6	0.4	0.6	420	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	3	
Not attending	4.2	1.0	1.5	2604	(*)	28	(*)	28	(*)	11	
Mother's/ caretaker's education*											
None	1.4	0.9	2.1	382	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	4	
Primary	3.5	1.5	1.3	441	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	1	
Basic (lower secondary)	3.8	1.2	1.9	698	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	2	
Upper secondary	4.7	0.6	1.0	689	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4	
Vocational	3.2	0.3	0.8	205	(*)	2	(*)	2	-	0	
College, university	4.4	0.7	1.0	548	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	2	
Cannot be determined	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	55	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	2	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.1	0.2	1.4	514	(*)	11	(*)	11	(*)	4	
Second	3.4	1.7	1.7	552	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	4	
Middle	3.8	1.0	1.9	628	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	1	
Fourth	3.6	0.6	0.7	701	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	5	
Richest	4.4	0.8	1.3	630	(*)	4	(*)	4	-	0	
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	4.0	1.0	1.4	2028	(*)	25	(*)	25	(*)	14	
Darkhad	2.6	1.1	1.4	544	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	1	
Khotgoid	2.4	0.2	1.2	327	(*)	3	(*)	3	-	0	
Other	8.6	0.6	1.5	98	-	0	-	0	-	0	

* Two, zero zero unweighted case with missing "Mother's/ caretaker's education" not shown, respectively.

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

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

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

As seen in Table CF.4, 8.7 percent of children ages 2-17 in Khuvsgul have functional difficulty in at least one domain. This indicator is 9.2 percent among boys and 8.2 percent among girls. In terms of regional distribution, percent of children with functional difficulty in more than one domain is higher in some areas than others - 12.3 percent in agricultural zones, 11.7 percent in central region, and 5 percent in Ider region.

There are some differences in terms of household wealth quintile. For instance, this indicator was higher among children age of 2-17 from wealthier households, and lower among children from households with below average, compared to other households.

9.5 percent of children from household headed by Khalkh have functional difficulty in at least one domain, which is slightly higher than households headed by other ethnicities.

There are minor differences in prevalence by children's age groups. 8.4 percent of children ages 2 to 4 have functional difficulty in at least one domain, while 8.8 percent for children between ages 5 to 17. 9.6 percent of rural children between ages 2 to 4 have difficulty in at least one domain, this indicator is relatively lower for urban children (4.9 percent). While 10.7 percent of urban children between ages 5 to 17 have difficulty in at least one domain, this indicator is relatively lower for rural children (8.2 percent).

Table CF.4: Child functioning for children age 2-17

Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	8.4	697	8.8	2327	8.7	3024
Sex						
Male	8.9	362	9.2	1193	9.2	1554
Female	8.0	336	8.3	1134	8.2	1470
Region						
Central	13.4	123	11.2	456	11.7	579
Tourism	6.6	144	5.9	489	6.0	633
Agriculture	9.9	82	13.0	269	12.3	351
Ider	5.6	90	4.8	316	5.0	406
Tes-Ekh	13.4	81	6.9	288	8.3	369
Murun	4.9	176	10.7	509	9.2	685
Area						
Urban	4.9	176	10.7	509	9.2	685
Rural	9.6	521	8.2	1818	8.5	2339
Mother's/ caretaker`s education*						
None	9.1	92	9.9	291	9.7	382
Primary	9.8	54	11.5	387	11.3	441
Basic (lower secondary)	6.1	116	7.9	582	7.6	698
Upper secondary	8.6	191	7.0	498	7.4	689
Vocational	4.8	54	5.8	151	5.6	205
College, university	10.1	190	8.7	357	9.2	548
Cannot be determined	na	na	(19.0)	55	(19.0)	55
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	8.9	110	12.0	404	11.3	514
Second	10.9	120	6.2	431	7.2	552
Middle	6.3	154	6.9	474	6.8	628
Fourth	9.9	160	10.8	540	10.6	701
Richest	6.8	153	8.0	477	7.7	630
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	8.6	472	9.7	1556	9.5	2028
Darkhad	5.8	124	8.1	421	7.6	544
Khotgoid	13.2	73	5.1	253	6.9	327
Other	(4.0)	24	(7.2)	74	6.4	98

* One unweighted case with missing "Mother's/ Caretaker's education" not shown.

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

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

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

Appendix A

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample design is described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame, listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification and the calculation of sample weights.

The sample for the Khuvsgul province CDS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at provincial level, for urban and rural areas, for the six regions namely Central, Touristic, Agricultural, Ider, Tes-Ekh and Murun. The regions were identified as the main sampling domains.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The sample size for the CDS was calculated as 2,650 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the pre-school attendance among children age 3-4 years. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.15r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

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 indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion;

$deff$ is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5;

$0.15r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 15 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r);

pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based;

$AveSize$ is the average household size (number of persons per household);

RR is the predicted response rate;

For the calculation, r (pre-school attendance among children age 3-4 years) was assumed to be 48 percent. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.76 based on estimates from previous surveys, pb (percentage of children age 3-4 years in the total population) was taken as 4.4 percent, $AveSize$ (average household size) was taken as 3.2 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 90 percent, based on experience from previous surveys.

The relative margin of error (RME) is an important factor for determining the sample size. The sample size was determined with 3 variants in accordance with the relative margin of error from 10 to 20 percent (TableSD.1). The resulting number of households from this exercise was at the beginning 2,543 households for Khuvsgul province. This will give a relative margin of error of 15.0 percent for the key indicator.

Table SD.1: Sample sizes of the survey by relative margin of error and key indicator, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Relative margin of error		
	10	15	20
Pre-school attendance among children aged 3-4 years	5,722	2,543	1,430

The number of households selected per cluster for the CDS 2016 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 total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 106 sample clusters would need to be covered in the survey.

Table SD.2 shows sample size, RME and standard errors by region. By region, RME are between 27.7-32.4 percent and standard errors are between 7-8 percent.

Table SD.2: Sample sizes, relative margin of errors and standard errors by regions, Khuvsgul, 2016

Description	Number of clusters	Sample size	Relative margin of error at 95% confidence	Standard error
Total	106	2650	0.150	0.036
Region				
Central	16	400	0.316	0.08
Tourism	16	400	0.316	0.08
Agriculture	17	425	0.321	0.08
Ider	17	425	0.323	0.08
Tes-Ekh	17	425	0.324	0.08
Murun	23	575	0.277	0.07

Mixed and adjusted allocation (based on equal allocation) of the total sample size to six regions was used. Therefore, nearly 14 clusters were allocated to each region, with the final sample size calculated as 2,650 households ((16 clusters * 2 regions * 25 sample households per cluster), (17 clusters * 3 regions * 25 sample households per cluster), (23 clusters * 1 region * 25 sample households per cluster)). In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural domains proportionally to the size of urban and rural populations in that region. The table below shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling strata.

Table SD.3: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata

	Administrative records of the population			Number of Clusters		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	127,423	37,921	89,502	106	23	83
Region						
Central	20,615	-	20,615	16	0	16
Tourism	26,560	-	26,560	16	0	16
Agriculture	18,755	-	18,755	17	0	17
Ider	13,629	-	13,629	17	0	17
Tes-Ekh	9,943	-	9,943	17	0	17
Murun	37,921	37,921	-	23	23	0

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The sampling frame was based on the population registration as of the end of 2015. The baghs of the province are defined as clusters, and the sampling frame had information on the estimated number of households in each cluster. At the first sampling stage the clusters were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the sizes of the baghs of the administrative unit (soums) in the year-end annual statistics on population and households.

Listing Activities

The representatives of the state treasury in soums were responsible for asking the governors of the baghs (PSUs), which were selected in the first round of sampling, to update their household listings, and for delivering the updated listings to the Statistics Department. The governors of the selected baghs were instructed to include all households located within the boundaries of the bagh regardless of their registration.

Selection of Households

First it was stated that the PSUs were baghs, and the local administrative units (soums) updated the household listings in the selected baghs in September to October 2016. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the NSO, where the selection of 25 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in one-half of the sample of households.

Calculation of Sample Weights

Essentially, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the sizes 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):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling fraction for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_h}{M_h},$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2015 population and household register for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2015 population and household register for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{25}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2015 population and household register used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the

proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sampling weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the CDS are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women, men, and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

Since interviews with eligible men were conducted in one-half of the selected households, the sample weight for men includes an additional factor of 2, in addition to the nonresponse adjustment factor.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the province level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the province level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the province level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for nonresponse). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women, men, under-5 and water quality test questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) all weights varied between 0.1048 weight and 4.0854 in the 106 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets, and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, or under-5s with these sample weights.

Appendix B

LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Persons involved in data collection and data entry

Technical Support/consultant

D. Khurelmaa	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF Mongolia
Z. Munkhzul	Regional MICS Data Processing Consultant
Andrew Shantz	MICS Water Quality Specialist, New York Head Quarters

National Officer

T.Altantsetseg	Senior officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
Sh.Ariunbold	Senior Statistician, Data analysis and Sampling Unit, National Account and Statistical Research Department, NSO /sampling design/
D.Lkhagvatseren	Programmer, Information Technology Department, NSO

Supervisors:

Kh. Tsogtsaikhan	Sh. Badamragchaa	Ts. Enkhtaivan
D. Unensanaa	S. Urtnasan	

Interviewers:

U. Nyamsuren	E. Tsengelmaa	M. Baigal
B. Lkhagvadorj	Sh. Naranbaatar	D. Gantsetseg
G. Sergelenchimeg	Ch. Byambajargal	Kh. Otgonjargal
M. Sarantsetseg	B. Munkhtsetseg	n. Gantulga
D. Ochirsuren	G. Delgernasan	n. Munkhjargal
M. Gal-Erdene	L. Baasansuren	D. Ichinkhorloo
A. Baasankhuu	T. Nyamtaivan	B. Myagmarjav
D. Bolortsetseg	Ch. Khoroldorj	Kh. Odondalai
J. Otgonbayar		

Appendix C

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Khuvsgul province's CDS-2016 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)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For CDS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from CDS data, programs developed in CPro Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack¹ have 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. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population.

¹ CMRJack is a software developed by FAFO, an independent and multidisciplinary research foundation. CMRJack produces mortality estimates and standard errors for surveys with complete birth histories or summary birth histories. See http://www.fafo.no/ais/child_mortality/index.html

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the province level, for urban and rural areas, and for all regions. Three of the selected indicators are based on households, 11 are households members, 41 are based on women, 24 are based on men, and 39 are based on children under 5. 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.10 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Khuvsgul, 2016

Number of indicator	MICS indicator	Base Population
HOUSEHOLD		
2.19	Percent of households with salt test result	All households
-	Place for handwashing was observed	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 ^a
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members ^a
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household members ^a
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
7.S1	Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of basic education age
WOMEN		
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.S5	Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	First semester of pregnancy at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.S6	First semester of pregnancy at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.6	Content of ANC	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.S8	Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Delivered in health facility	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
-	Have heard of or read about HIV	Women age 15-49 years
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years

8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Women age 15-19 years
8.8a	Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	Women age 15-19 years who are married or in union
8.8b	Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	Women age 20-24 years who are married or in union
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	Women age 15-24 years
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-49 years
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	Women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	Women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Women age 15-49 years
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women	Women age 15-24 years
9.9	Young women who have never had sex	Never married women age 15-24 years
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	Women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
12.1	Any tobacco product	Women age 15-49 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
12.3	Use of alcohol	Women age 15-49 years
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Women age 15-49 years
10.2	Use of computers	Women age 15-24 years
10.3	Use of internet	Women age 15-24 years
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
-	Have heard of or read about HIV	Men age 15-49 years
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Men age 20-49 years
8.6	Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Men age 15-19 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	Men age 15-24 years
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Men age 15-49 years
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.4	Men who know where to be tested for HIV	Men age 15-49 years
9.5	Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men age 15-49 years
9.6	Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Men age 15-49 years
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Men age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months

9.10	Sex before age 15 among young men	Men age 15-24 years
9.9	Young men who have never had sex	Never married men age 15-24 years
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
12.1	Any tobacco product	Men age 15-49 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
12.3	Use of alcohol	Men age 15-49 years
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Men age 15-49 years
10.2	Use of computers	Men age 15-24 years
10.3	Use of internet	Men age 15-24 years

UNDER-5s

2.1a	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5
2.1b	Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5
2.2b	Stunting prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5
2.3b	Wasting prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding	Infants under 6 months of age
2.8	Predominantly breastfeeding	Infants under 6 months of age
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Children age 12-15 months
2.1	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Children age 20-23 months
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0-23 months
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Children age 6-8 months
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Children age 6-23 months
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Children age 6-23 months
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	Breastfed children age 6-23 months
2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months
2.18	Bottle feeding	Children age 0-23 months
-	An episode of diarrhoea	Children age 0-59 months
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks
3.11	ORS and zinc	Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks
3.12	ORT with continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks
-	Symptoms of ARI	Children age 0-59 months
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks
8.1	Birth registration	Children under age 5
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.2	Support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.3	Father's support for learning	Children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
6.5	Availability of children's books	Children under age 5
6.6	Availability of playthings	Children under age 5
6.7	Inadequate care	Children under age 5

6.8	Early child development index score	Children age 36-59 months
-	Literacy-numeracy	Children age 36-59 months
-	Physical	Children age 36-59 months
-	Social-Emotional	Children age 36-59 months
-	Learning	Children age 36-59 months

^a To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 4.1 4.3 and 3.15, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.

Table SE.2: Sampling error: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Khuvsgul province, 2016

	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
HOUSEHOLD										
Percent of households with salt test result	2.19	0.3638	0.0243	0.067	6.525	2.554	2,574	2565	0.315	0.412
Place for handwashing was observed	-	0.8712	0.0129	0.015	3.867	1.966	2,626	2626	0.846	0.897
Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	4.5	0.7503	0.0137	0.018	2.548	1.596	2,556	2559	0.723	0.778
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.4417	0.0308	0.070	10.092	3.177	8,784	2626	0.380	0.503
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.5665	0.0228	0.040	5.547	2.355	8,784	2626	0.521	0.612
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.9832	0.0038	0.004	2.241	1.497	8,784	2626	0.976	0.991
School readiness	7.2	0.8734	0.0296	0.034	1.715	1.310	229	218	0.814	0.933
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3	0.9402	0.0162	0.017	1.083	1.041	233	232	0.908	0.973
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9777	0.0055	0.006	1.419	1.191	1,038	1034	0.967	0.989
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9367	0.0099	0.011	1.053	1.026	634	636	0.917	0.957
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.51	0.9753	0.0042	0.004	1.209	1.099	1,672	1670	0.967	0.984
E.coli recorded in households drinking water	-	0.0424	0.0041	0.098	1.110	1.054	8,784	2626	0.034	0.051
E.coli recorded in source water	-	0.0469	0.0047	0.099	1.277	1.130	8,784	2626	0.038	0.056
E.coli recorded in household or source water	-	0.0484	0.0047	0.098	1.279	1.131	8,784	2626	0.039	0.058
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5652	0.0192	0.034	2.197	1.482	1,483	1473	0.527	0.604
Unmet need	5.4	0.2298	0.0143	0.062	1.699	1.304	1,483	1473	0.201	0.258
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9972	0.0021	0.002	0.641	0.801	397	400	0.993	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9101	0.0300	0.033	4.381	2.093	397	400	0.850	0.970
Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	5.55	0.6708	0.0342	0.051	2.116	1.455	397	400	0.602	0.739
First semester of pregnancy at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	-	0.8200	0.0257	0.031	1.792	1.339	397	400	0.769	0.872
First semester of pregnancy at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	5.56	0.5879	0.0338	0.058	1.884	1.372	397	400	0.520	0.656
Content of ANC	5.6	24.2792	1.8344	0.076	3.730	1.931	2,039	2039	20.610	1.000
Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	5.58	0.4089	0.0439	0.107	3.184	1.785	397	400	0.321	0.497
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9990	0.0010	0.001	0.419	0.647	397	400	0.997	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2036	0.0242	0.119	1.444	1.202	397	400	0.155	0.252
Delivered in health facility	5.8	0.9964	0.0029	0.003	0.928	0.963	397	400	0.991	1.000

	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
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9521	0.0109	0.011	1.160	1.077	439	445	0.930	0.974
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.7868	0.0187	0.024	4.250	2.062	2,039	2039	0.749	0.824
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0019	0.0013	0.701	1.913	1.383	2,039	2039	0.000	0.005
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0671	0.0083	0.124	1.991	1.411	1,785	1792	0.050	0.084
Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	0.0503	0.0201	0.399	2.070	1.439	254	247	0.010	0.090
Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	8.8a	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	13	11	(*)	(*)
Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	8.8b	0.0366	0.0047	0.128	0.065	0.255	104	106	0.027	0.046
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.1	0.2427	0.0276	0.114	1.837	1.355	439	445	0.188	0.298
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2428	0.0183	0.076	3.730	1.931	2,039	2039	0.206	0.279
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0190	0.0042	0.223	1.547	1.244	1,604	1607	0.011	0.027
Women who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.6020	0.0169	0.028	2.422	1.556	2,039	2039	0.568	0.636
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.1436	0.0141	0.099	3.319	1.822	2,039	2039	0.115	0.172
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2208	0.0398	0.180	1.653	1.286	179	181	0.141	0.300
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.1899	0.0307	0.162	2.443	1.563	397	400	0.128	0.251
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	1.0000	na	na	na	na	156	169	na	na
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0049	0.0015	0.318	1.005	1.003	2,039	2039	0.002	0.008
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	10	15	0.134	0.134
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.10	0.0107	0.0058	0.536	1.386	1.177	439	445	0.000	0.022
Young women who have never had sex	9.9	0.7524	0.0312	0.041	1.656	1.287	316	319	0.690	0.815
Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.11	0.0212	0.0079	0.370	0.535	0.731	179	181	0.006	0.037
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.1366	0.0232	0.170	2.035	1.426	439	445	0.090	0.183
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	0.4466	0.0300	0.067	0.226	0.476	60	63	0.386	0.507
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.0231	0.0032	0.140	0.951	0.975	2,039	2039	0.017	0.030
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0023	0.0008	0.365	0.634	0.796	2,039	2039	0.001	0.004
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.1674	0.0189	0.113	5.208	2.282	2,039	2039	0.130	0.205
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0028	0.0015	0.513	1.522	1.234	2,039	2039	0.000	0.006
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0322	0.0055	0.170	1.952	1.397	2,039	2039	0.021	0.043
Use of computers	10.2	0.5685	0.0316	0.056	1.810	1.345	439	445	0.505	0.632
Use of internet	10.3	0.6625	0.0327	0.049	2.123	1.457	439	445	0.597	0.728
MEN										
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.8868	0.0190	0.021	0.849	0.921	218	237	0.849	0.925
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.7841	0.0213	0.027	2.516	1.586	943	943	0.742	0.827

	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
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0021	0.0022	1.008	2.061	1.436	943	943	0.000	0.006
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0144	0.0037	0.256	0.770	0.878	816	807	0.007	0.022
Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	0.0000	na	na	na	na	127	136	na	na
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	9.1	0.1284	0.0354	0.276	2.643	1.626	218	237	0.058	0.199
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.1996	0.0246	0.123	3.571	1.890	943	943	0.150	0.249
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0227	0.0060	0.266	1.247	1.117	739	764	0.011	0.035
Men who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.3976	0.0217	0.055	1.859	1.364	943	943	0.354	0.441
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0471	0.0108	0.229	2.437	1.561	943	943	0.026	0.069
Sexually active young Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0335	0.0132	0.395	0.638	0.799	104	119	0.007	0.060
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0649	0.0151	0.232	3.518	1.876	943	943	0.035	0.095
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	0.3023	0.0426	0.141	0.507	0.712	61	60	0.217	0.387
Sex before age 15 among young Men	9.10	0.0451	0.0083	0.183	0.374	0.611	218	237	0.029	0.062
Young Men who have never had sex	9.9	0.4950	0.0453	0.092	1.751	1.323	193	214	0.404	0.586
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.3644	0.0462	0.127	2.176	1.475	218	237	0.272	0.457
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	0.8249	0.0278	0.034	0.519	0.721	79	98	0.769	0.881
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.5421	0.0260	0.048	2.571	1.603	943	943	0.490	0.594
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.1673	0.0189	0.113	2.413	1.553	943	943	0.129	0.205
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.3496	0.0278	0.080	3.209	1.791	943	943	0.294	0.405
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0145	0.0042	0.291	1.173	1.083	943	943	0.006	0.023
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0634	0.0159	0.251	4.023	2.006	943	943	0.032	0.095
Use of computers	10.2	0.4791	0.0543	0.113	2.793	1.671	218	237	0.370	0.588
Use of internet	10.3	0.6122	0.0393	0.064	1.536	1.239	218	237	0.534	0.691
UNDER 5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0195	0.0070	0.358	2.844	1.687	1,121	1122	0.006	0.033
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0083	0.0056	0.678	4.287	2.071	1,121	1122	0.000	0.019
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1899	0.0338	0.178	8.310	2.883	1,119	1118	0.122	0.258
Stunting prevalence (severe)	2.2b	0.0761	0.0168	0.221	4.497	2.121	1,119	1118	0.042	0.110
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0161	0.0040	0.247	1.105	1.051	1,115	1112	0.008	0.024
Wasting prevalence (severe)	2.3b	0.0063	0.0036	0.568	2.263	1.504	1,115	1112	0.000	0.013
Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.2205	0.0313	0.142	6.338	2.518	1,115	1112	0.158	0.283
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.7	0.6744	0.0357	0.053	0.610	0.781	100	106	0.603	0.746
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.8	0.7243	0.0265	0.037	0.370	0.608	100	106	0.671	0.777

	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
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.9	0.8170	0.0666	0.081	1.661	1.289	52	57	0.684	0.950
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	2.1	0.5996	0.0673	0.112	1.357	1.165	71	73	0.465	0.734
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.6742	0.0372	0.055	2.638	1.624	419	419	0.600	0.749
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	2.13	0.7445	0.1006	0.135	3.030	1.741	70	58	0.543	0.946
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	2.14	0.6916	0.0510	0.074	0.805	0.897	79	67	0.590	0.794
Minimum meal frequency	2.15	0.8639	0.0310	0.036	2.546	1.596	319	313	0.802	0.926
Minimum dietary diversity	2.16	0.3388	0.0498	0.147	3.458	1.860	319	313	0.239	0.438
Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	2.17a	0.2552	0.0383	0.150	1.887	1.374	240	246	0.179	0.332
Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	2.17b	0.2795	0.0613	0.219	1.231	1.110	79	67	0.157	0.402
Bottle feeding	2.18	0.1954	0.0292	0.150	2.274	1.508	419	419	0.137	0.254
An episode of diarrhoea	-	0.0691	0.0091	0.132	1.458	1.207	1,129	1129	0.051	0.087
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	3.10	0.3740	0.0371	0.099	0.564	0.751	78	97	0.300	0.448
ORS and zinc	3.11	0.5513	0.0346	0.063	0.464	0.681	78	97	0.482	0.620
ORT with continued feeding	3.12	0.8817	0.0240	0.027	0.528	0.727	78	97	0.834	0.930
Symptoms of ARI	-	0.0538	0.0091	0.168	1.818	1.348	1,129	1129	0.036	0.072
Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	3.13	0.7698	0.0262	0.034	0.236	0.486	61	62	0.717	0.822
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	3.14	0.6266	0.0427	0.068	0.476	0.690	61	62	0.541	0.712
Birth registration	8.1	0.9893	0.0037	0.004	1.484	1.218	1,129	1129	0.982	0.997
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1	0.6301	0.0441	0.070	3.847	1.961	465	461	0.542	0.718
Support for learning	6.2	0.4851	0.0463	0.095	3.940	1.985	465	461	0.393	0.578
Father's support for learning	6.3	0.0559	0.0153	0.274	2.053	1.433	465	461	0.025	0.087
Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.1699	0.0178	0.105	1.038	1.019	465	461	0.134	0.206
Availability of children's books	6.5	0.1783	0.0152	0.085	1.785	1.336	1,129	1129	0.148	0.209
Availability of playthings	6.6	0.6317	0.0195	0.031	1.841	1.357	1,129	1129	0.593	0.671
Inadequate care	6.7	0.1749	0.0249	0.142	4.844	2.201	1,129	1129	0.125	0.225
Early child development index score	6.8	0.7471	0.0323	0.043	2.533	1.592	465	461	0.683	0.812
Literacy-numeracy	-	0.0522	0.0158	0.303	2.319	1.523	465	461	0.021	0.084
Physical	-	0.9644	0.0123	0.013	2.033	1.426	465	461	0.940	0.989
Social-Emotional	-	0.7731	0.0294	0.038	2.264	1.505	465	461	0.714	0.832
Learning	-	0.9466	0.0144	0.015	1.890	1.375	465	461	0.918	0.975
na: not applicable										

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, Khuvsgul province, 2016

	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
HOUSEHOLD										
Percent of households with salt test result	2.19	0.4772	0.0781	0.164	13.286	3.645	606	545	0.321	0.633
Place for handwashing was observed	-	0.9548	0.0196	0.021	4.988	2.233	629	562	0.916	0.994
Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	4.5	0.8854	0.0230	0.026	2.921	1.709	627	559	0.839	0.931
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.5081	0.0738	0.145	12.224	3.496	2,047	562	0.361	0.656
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.6936	0.0484	0.070	6.190	2.488	2,047	562	0.597	0.790
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.9501	0.0156	0.016	2.871	1.695	2,047	562	0.919	0.981
School readiness	7.2	(0.9799)	(0.0147)	(0.015)	(0.462)	(0.679)	52	43	(0.950)	(1.000)
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3	(0.9679)	0.0107	0.011	0.155	0.394	42	43	0.947	0.989
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9800	0.0111	0.011	1.302	1.141	209	210	0.958	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9538	0.0287	0.030	2.078	1.441	122	112	0.896	1.000
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.51	0.9775	0.0104	0.011	1.576	1.255	331	322	0.957	0.998
E.coli recorded in households drinking water	-	0.0326	0.0065	0.199	0.752	0.867	2,047	562	0.020	0.046
E.coli recorded in source water	-	0.0310	0.0063	0.205	0.754	0.868	2,047	562	0.018	0.044
E.coli recorded in household or source water	-	0.0326	0.0065	0.199	0.752	0.867	2,047	562	0.020	0.046
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5470	0.0650	0.119	5.044	2.246	345	297	0.417	0.677
Unmet need	5.4	0.2116	0.0333	0.157	1.969	1.403	345	297	0.145	0.278
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	83	83	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9582	0.0200	0.021	0.820	0.906	83	83	0.918	0.998
Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	5.55	0.7166	0.0380	0.053	0.582	0.763	83	83	0.641	0.793
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	-	0.7374	0.0529	0.072	1.185	1.089	83	83	0.632	0.843
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	5.56	0.5097	0.0819	0.161	2.199	1.483	83	83	0.346	0.673
Content of ANC	5.6	27.5661	5.4926	0.199	6.648	2.578	499	441	16.581	1.000
Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	5.58	0.4590	0.0477	0.104	0.751	0.866	83	83	0.364	0.554
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9950	0.0050	0.005	0.422	0.649	83	83	0.985	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2895	0.0694	0.240	1.918	1.385	83	83	0.151	0.428
Delivered in health facility	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	83	83	1.000	1.000

	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
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	110	100	1.000	1.000
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8366	0.0284	0.034	2.599	1.612	499	441	0.780	0.893
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0065	0.0049	0.759	1.658	1.288	499	441	0.000	0.016
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0459	0.0154	0.336	2.102	1.450	432	388	0.015	0.077
Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	0.0388	0.0408	1.053	2.324	1.524	67	53	0.000	0.120
Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	8.8a	(*)	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	3	1	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	8.8b	(*)	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	20	20	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.1	0.2971	0.0945	0.318	4.238	2.059	110	100	0.108	0.486
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2757	0.0549	0.199	6.648	2.578	499	441	0.166	0.386
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0227	0.0098	0.433	1.620	1.273	417	374	0.003	0.042
Women who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.7688	0.0268	0.035	1.776	1.333	499	441	0.715	0.822
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.2293	0.0449	0.196	5.013	2.239	499	441	0.140	0.319
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(0.2043)	0.1103	0.540	2.918	1.708	41	40	0.000	0.425
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.3322	0.1015	0.305	3.805	1.951	83	83	0.129	0.535
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	48	56	1.000	1.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0040	0.0021	0.520	0.479	0.692	499	441	0.000	0.008
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	2	4	0.294	0.294
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.10	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	110	100	0.000	0.000
Young women who have never had sex	9.9	0.7713	0.0820	0.106	2.976	1.725	87	79	0.607	0.935
Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.11	(0.0000)	0.0000	na	na	na	41	40	0.000	0.000
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.1515	0.0605	0.399	2.819	1.679	110	100	0.030	0.272
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0259	0.040	na	na	17	20	0.602	0.705
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.0459	0.0083	0.180	0.690	0.831	499	441	0.029	0.063
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0033	0.0024	0.711	0.742	0.862	499	441	0.000	0.008
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.2252	0.0216	0.096	1.172	1.082	499	441	0.182	0.268
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	499	441	0.000	0.000
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0303	0.0080	0.264	0.958	0.979	499	441	0.014	0.046
Use of computers	10.2	0.8177	0.0707	0.086	3.322	1.823	110	100	0.676	0.959
Use of internet	10.3	0.8630	0.0541	0.063	2.452	1.566	110	100	0.755	0.971
MEN										
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	(0.9432)	0.0240	0.025	0.506	0.712	43	48	0.895	0.991
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8910	0.0516	0.058	5.037	2.244	196	185	0.788	0.994

	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
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	196	185	0.000	0.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0026	0.0026	1.019	0.397	0.630	160	150	0.000	0.008
Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(0.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	35	35	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	9.1	(0.2301)	0.1653	0.718	7.250	2.693	43	48	0.000	0.561
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2245	0.0523	0.233	2.891	1.700	196	185	0.120	0.329
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0079	0.0058	0.741	0.734	0.857	174	169	0.000	0.020
Men who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.5341	0.0345	0.065	0.882	0.939	196	185	0.465	0.603
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.1260	0.0388	0.308	2.522	1.588	196	185	0.048	0.204
Sexually active young Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(*)	0.0449	0.403	na	na	15	21	0.022	0.201
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.1114	0.0258	0.231	1.234	1.111	196	185	0.060	0.163
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0927	0.329	na	na	22	20	0.096	0.467
Sex before age 15 among young Men	9.10	(0.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	43	48	0.000	0.000
Young Men who have never had sex	9.9	(0.5914)	0.0943	0.159	1.655	1.286	42	46	0.403	0.780
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	(0.3356)	0.0921	0.274	1.786	1.336	43	48	0.151	0.520
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0268	0.032	na	na	14	19	0.795	0.903
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.4802	0.0377	0.079	1.048	1.024	196	185	0.405	0.556
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.1448	0.0525	0.362	4.094	2.023	196	185	0.040	0.250
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.3964	0.0552	0.139	2.341	1.530	196	185	0.286	0.507
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0157	0.0092	0.583	1.001	1.001	196	185	0.000	0.034
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0868	0.0624	0.719	9.037	3.006	196	185	0.000	0.212
Use of computers	10.2	(0.8030)	0.0849	0.106	2.144	1.464	43	48	0.633	0.973
Use of internet	10.3	(0.9563)	0.0170	0.018	0.325	0.570	43	48	0.922	0.990
UNDER 5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0188	0.0099	0.527	1.246	1.116	258	236	0.000	0.039
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0000	0.0000				258	236	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.2549	0.0992	0.389	12.165	3.488	258	236	0.057	0.453
Stunting prevalence (severe)	2.2b	0.0794	0.0210	0.264	1.415	1.189	258	236	0.037	0.121
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0138	0.0112	0.810	2.149	1.466	257	234	0.000	0.036
Wasting prevalence (severe)	2.3b	0.0107	0.0105	0.980	2.420	1.556	257	234	0.000	0.032
Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.2749	0.0956	0.348	10.681	3.268	257	234	0.084	0.466
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.7	(*)	0.0466	0.057	na	na	17	19	0.722	0.909
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.8	(*)	0.0466	0.057	na	na	17	19	0.722	0.909

	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
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.9	(*)	0.0136	0.015	na	na	10	14	0.852	0.906
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	2.1	(*)	0.0371	0.052	na	na	15	14	0.637	0.786
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.7410	0.0714	0.096	2.202	1.484	84	84	0.598	0.884
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	2.13	(*)	0.0245	0.025	na	na	23	17	0.919	1.000
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	2.14	(*)	0.1436	0.233	na	na	11	11	0.329	0.903
Minimum meal frequency	2.15	0.8374	0.0497	0.059	1.161	1.077	68	65	0.738	0.937
Minimum dietary diversity	2.16	0.4139	0.1463	0.354	5.650	2.377	68	65	0.121	0.707
Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	2.17a	0.3064	0.1236	0.403	3.807	1.951	57	54	0.059	0.554
Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	2.17b	(*)	0.0878	0.263	na	na	11	11	0.158	0.509
Bottle feeding	2.18	0.1765	0.0585	0.331	1.951	1.397	84	84	0.060	0.293
An episode of diarrhoea	-	0.0753	0.0201	0.267	1.384	1.176	263	239	0.035	0.115
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	3.10	(*)	0.0851	0.159	na	na	20	19	0.366	0.706
ORS and zinc	3.11	(*)	0.1003	0.143	na	na	20	19	0.499	0.900
ORT with continued feeding	3.12	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	20	19	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of ARI	-	0.0549	0.0181	0.330	1.505	1.227	263	239	0.019	0.091
Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	3.13	(*)	0.0607	0.067	na	na	14	15	0.783	1.000
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	3.14	(*)	0.1296	0.174	na	na	14	15	0.487	1.000
Birth registration	8.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	263	239	1.000	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1	0.8399	0.0749	0.089	4.298	2.073	123	104	0.690	0.990
Support for learning	6.2	0.6582	0.1210	0.184	6.700	2.588	123	104	0.416	0.900
Father's support for learning	6.3	0.0542	0.0254	0.469	1.297	1.139	123	104	0.003	0.105
Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.1436	0.0398	0.277	1.327	1.152	123	104	0.064	0.223
Availability of children's books	6.5	0.2675	0.0221	0.083	0.595	0.772	263	239	0.223	0.312
Availability of playthings	6.6	0.6688	0.0535	0.080	3.080	1.755	263	239	0.562	0.776
Inadequate care	6.7	0.1187	0.0532	0.448	6.430	2.536	263	239	0.012	0.225
Early child development index score	6.8	0.7693	0.0630	0.082	2.304	1.518	123	104	0.643	0.895
Literacy-numeracy	-	0.0774	0.0376	0.486	2.040	1.428	123	104	0.002	0.153
Physical	-	0.9788	0.0204	0.021	2.064	1.437	123	104	0.938	1.000
Social-Emotional	-	0.7785	0.0633	0.081	2.396	1.548	123	104	0.652	0.905
Learning	-	0.9669	0.0214	0.022	1.474	1.214	123	104	0.924	1.000

na: not applicable

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, Khuvsgul province, 2016

	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
HOUSEHOLD										
Percent of households with salt test result	2.19	0.3289	0.0197	0.060	3.549	1.884	1,968	2020	0.289	0.368
Place for handwashing was observed	-	0.8449	0.0154	0.018	3.757	1.938	1,997	2064	0.814	0.876
Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	4.5	0.7064	0.0139	0.020	1.855	1.362	1,929	2000	0.679	0.734
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.4215	0.0329	0.078	9.179	3.030	6,737	2064	0.356	0.487
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.5278	0.0242	0.046	4.861	2.205	6,737	2064	0.479	0.576
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.9933	0.0022	0.002	1.444	1.202	6,737	2064	0.989	0.998
School readiness	7.2	0.8416	0.0358	0.043	1.674	1.294	176	175	0.770	0.913
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3	0.9342	0.0193	0.021	1.143	1.069	192	189	0.895	0.973
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9771	0.0063	0.006	1.444	1.202	829	824	0.965	0.990
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9326	0.0102	0.011	0.874	0.935	512	524	0.912	0.953
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.51	0.9747	0.0045	0.005	1.127	1.062	1,341	1348	0.966	0.984
E.coli recorded in households drinking water	-	0.0454	0.0050	0.110	1.192	1.092	6,737	2064	0.035	0.055
E.coli recorded in source water	-	0.0518	0.0057	0.110	1.373	1.172	6,737	2064	0.040	0.063
E.coli recorded in household or source water	-	0.0531	0.0058	0.109	1.379	1.174	6,737	2064	0.042	0.065
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5708	0.0153	0.027	1.126	1.061	1,138	1176	0.540	0.601
Unmet need	5.4	0.2353	0.0154	0.066	1.554	1.247	1,138	1176	0.204	0.266
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9964	0.0027	0.003	0.650	0.806	314	317	0.991	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.8975	0.0376	0.042	4.857	2.204	314	317	0.822	0.973
Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	5.55	0.6587	0.0420	0.064	2.482	1.576	314	317	0.575	0.743
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	-	0.8418	0.0281	0.033	1.872	1.368	314	317	0.786	0.898
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	5.56	0.6086	0.0352	0.058	1.645	1.283	314	317	0.538	0.679
Content of ANC	5.6	23.2150	1.6850	0.073	2.544	1.595	1,540	1598	19.845	1.000
Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	5.58	0.3956	0.0544	0.138	3.915	1.979	314	317	0.287	0.505
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	314	317	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1809	0.0244	0.135	1.270	1.127	314	317	0.132	0.230

	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
Delivered in health facility	5.8	0.9954	0.0037	0.004	0.923	0.961	314	317	0.988	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9360	0.0142	0.015	1.153	1.074	329	345	0.908	0.964
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.7706	0.0229	0.030	4.749	2.179	1,540	1598	0.725	0.817
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0004	0.0004	1.000	0.662	0.813	1,540	1598	0.000	0.001
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0739	0.0097	0.131	1.927	1.388	1,353	1404	0.054	0.093
Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	0.0544	0.0230	0.422	1.978	1.406	187	194	0.009	0.100
Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	8.8a	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	10	10	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	8.8b	0.0454	0.0053	0.116	0.055	0.234	84	86	0.035	0.056
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.1	0.2245	0.0196	0.087	0.762	0.873	329	345	0.185	0.264
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2322	0.0169	0.073	2.544	1.595	1,540	1598	0.198	0.266
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0177	0.0045	0.254	1.429	1.195	1,187	1233	0.009	0.027
Women who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.5480	0.0190	0.035	2.319	1.523	1,540	1598	0.510	0.586
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.1158	0.0123	0.106	2.354	1.534	1,540	1598	0.091	0.140
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2258	0.0395	0.175	1.248	1.117	138	141	0.147	0.305
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.1523	0.0240	0.158	1.411	1.188	314	317	0.104	0.200
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	108	113	1.000	1.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0051	0.0019	0.377	1.170	1.082	1,540	1598	0.001	0.009
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	8	11	0.093	0.093
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.10	0.0143	0.0077	0.537	1.442	1.201	329	345	0.000	0.030
Young women who have never had sex	9.9	0.7452	0.0295	0.040	1.095	1.046	229	240	0.686	0.804
Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.11	0.0275	0.0101	0.366	0.531	0.729	138	141	0.007	0.048
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.1316	0.0238	0.180	1.699	1.303	329	345	0.084	0.179
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(0.3670)	0.0424	0.116	0.325	0.570	43	43	0.282	0.452
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.0157	0.0030	0.194	0.955	0.977	1,540	1598	0.010	0.022
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0020	0.0008	0.410	0.539	0.734	1,540	1598	0.000	0.004
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.1487	0.0228	0.153	6.543	2.558	1,540	1598	0.103	0.194
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0037	0.0019	0.517	1.605	1.267	1,540	1598	0.000	0.008
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0328	0.0067	0.205	2.278	1.509	1,540	1598	0.019	0.046
Use of computers	10.2	0.4853	0.0298	0.061	1.219	1.104	329	345	0.426	0.545
Use of internet	10.3	0.5955	0.0373	0.063	1.983	1.408	329	345	0.521	0.670

MEN

	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
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.8729	0.0222	0.025	0.835	0.914	175	189	0.829	0.917
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.7561	0.0207	0.027	1.765	1.328	747	758	0.715	0.798
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0027	0.0027	1.010	2.102	1.450	747	758	0.000	0.008
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0173	0.0045	0.263	0.796	0.892	655	657	0.008	0.026
Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	92	101	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	9.1	0.1035	0.0151	0.146	0.461	0.679	175	189	0.073	0.134
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.1931	0.0279	0.145	3.784	1.945	747	758	0.137	0.249
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0272	0.0077	0.284	1.339	1.157	565	595	0.012	0.043
Men who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.3619	0.0250	0.069	2.046	1.430	747	758	0.312	0.412
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0265	0.0074	0.279	1.607	1.268	747	758	0.012	0.041
Sexually active young Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0201	0.0137	0.681	0.921	0.960	88	98	0.000	0.047
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0527	0.0170	0.322	4.380	2.093	747	758	0.019	0.087
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	0.3137	0.0419	0.134	0.319	0.564	39	40	0.230	0.398
Sex before age 15 among young Men	9.10	0.0561	0.0098	0.175	0.343	0.586	175	189	0.036	0.076
Young Men who have never had sex	9.9	0.4683	0.0521	0.111	1.821	1.349	151	168	0.364	0.573
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.3715	0.0531	0.143	2.274	1.508	175	189	0.265	0.478
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	0.8196	0.0334	0.041	0.589	0.767	65	79	0.753	0.886
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.5583	0.0315	0.056	3.046	1.745	747	758	0.495	0.621
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.1731	0.0192	0.111	1.956	1.398	747	758	0.135	0.212
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.3374	0.0318	0.094	3.424	1.850	747	758	0.274	0.401
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0142	0.0048	0.336	1.228	1.108	747	758	0.005	0.024
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0573	0.0111	0.193	1.718	1.311	747	758	0.035	0.079
Use of computers	10.2	0.3998	0.0589	0.147	2.720	1.649	175	189	0.282	0.518
Use of internet	10.3	0.5280	0.0448	0.085	1.512	1.230	175	189	0.438	0.618
UNDER 5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0197	0.0085	0.435	3.354	1.831	863	886	0.003	0.037
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0107	0.0073	0.685	4.504	2.122	863	886	0.000	0.025
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1705	0.0302	0.177	5.689	2.385	861	882	0.110	0.231
Stunting prevalence (severe)	2.2b	0.0751	0.0209	0.278	5.536	2.353	861	882	0.033	0.117
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0168	0.0038	0.229	0.782	0.884	858	878	0.009	0.024
Wasting prevalence (severe)	2.3b	0.0050	0.0036	0.722	2.273	1.508	858	878	0.000	0.012
Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.2042	0.0281	0.138	4.257	2.063	858	878	0.148	0.260

	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
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.7	0.6466	0.0426	0.066	0.682	0.826	84	87	0.561	0.732
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.8	0.7064	0.0310	0.044	0.399	0.632	84	87	0.644	0.768
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.9	(0.8017)	0.0820	0.102	1.778	1.334	42	43	0.638	0.966
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	2.1	0.5687	0.0798	0.140	1.505	1.227	56	59	0.409	0.728
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.6573	0.0421	0.064	2.624	1.620	335	335	0.573	0.741
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	2.13	(0.6375)	0.1355	0.213	3.177	1.782	48	41	0.367	0.908
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	2.14	0.7038	0.0537	0.076	0.762	0.873	68	56	0.596	0.811
Minimum meal frequency	2.15	0.8710	0.0375	0.043	3.089	1.758	251	248	0.796	0.946
Minimum dietary diversity	2.16	0.3185	0.0482	0.151	2.648	1.627	251	248	0.222	0.415
Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	2.17a	0.2394	0.0327	0.137	1.121	1.059	183	192	0.174	0.305
Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	2.17b	0.2707	0.0693	0.256	1.338	1.157	68	56	0.132	0.409
Bottle feeding	2.18	0.2001	0.0336	0.168	2.355	1.535	335	335	0.133	0.267
An episode of diarrhoea	-	0.0672	0.0102	0.152	1.485	1.219	866	890	0.047	0.088
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	3.10	0.3188	0.0334	0.105	0.396	0.629	58	78	0.252	0.386
ORS and zinc	3.11	0.5007	0.0357	0.071	0.393	0.627	58	78	0.429	0.572
ORT with continued feeding	3.12	0.8414	0.0317	0.038	0.580	0.762	58	78	0.778	0.905
Symptoms of ARI	-	0.0535	0.0104	0.195	1.914	1.384	866	890	0.033	0.074
Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	3.13	(0.7278)	0.0207	0.028	0.099	0.315	46	47	0.686	0.769
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	3.14	(0.5894)	0.0229	0.039	0.099	0.315	46	47	0.544	0.635
Birth registration	8.1	0.9861	0.0048	0.005	1.510	1.229	866	890	0.976	0.996
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1	0.5543	0.0415	0.075	2.477	1.574	341	357	0.471	0.637
Support for learning	6.2	0.4226	0.0312	0.074	1.423	1.193	341	357	0.360	0.485
Father's support for learning	6.3	0.0565	0.0188	0.332	2.348	1.532	341	357	0.019	0.094
Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.1794	0.0189	0.106	0.867	0.931	341	357	0.142	0.217
Availability of children's books	6.5	0.1511	0.0176	0.117	2.153	1.467	866	890	0.116	0.186
Availability of playthings	6.6	0.6204	0.0190	0.031	1.368	1.170	866	890	0.582	0.659
Inadequate care	6.7	0.1920	0.0277	0.144	4.391	2.095	866	890	0.137	0.247
Early child development index score	6.8	0.7390	0.0375	0.051	2.602	1.613	341	357	0.664	0.814
Literacy-numeracy	-	0.0430	0.0152	0.354	2.005	1.416	341	357	0.013	0.074
Physical	-	0.9592	0.0148	0.015	2.004	1.416	341	357	0.930	0.989
Social-Emotional	-	0.7712	0.0328	0.043	2.171	1.473	341	357	0.706	0.837
Learning	-	0.9393	0.0177	0.019	1.960	1.400	341	357	0.904	0.975

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Khuvsgul province, 2016

	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
HOUSEHOLD										
Percent of households with salt test result	2.19	0.2698	0.0290	0.107	1.690	1.300	520	398	0.212	0.328
Place for handwashing was observed	-	0.8280	0.0441	0.053	5.420	2.328	520	398	0.740	0.916
Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	4.5	0.7022	0.0212	0.030	0.841	0.917	498	391	0.660	0.745
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.5587	0.1068	0.191	18.363	4.285	1,734	398	0.345	0.772
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.5188	0.0580	0.112	5.343	2.311	1,734	398	0.403	0.635
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.9961	0.0026	0.003	0.681	0.825	1,734	398	0.991	1.000
School readiness	7.2	(0.9623)	0.0273	0.028	0.596	0.772	40	30	0.908	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3	(1.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	49	36	1.000	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9970	0.0033	0.003	0.589	0.768	221	166	0.991	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9747	0.0146	0.015	0.810	0.900	112	95	0.946	1.000
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.51	0.9954	0.0030	0.003	0.502	0.709	333	261	0.989	1.000
E.coli recorded in households drinking water	-	0.0542	0.0117	0.216	1.063	1.031	1,734	398	0.031	0.078
E.coli recorded in source water	-	0.0583	0.0118	0.202	1.007	1.003	1,734	398	0.035	0.082
E.coli recorded in household or source water	-	0.0583	0.0118	0.202	1.007	1.003	1,734	398	0.035	0.082
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5009	0.0180	0.036	0.276	0.525	278	215	0.465	0.537
Unmet need	5.4	0.2787	0.0206	0.074	0.453	0.673	278	215	0.237	0.320
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000			76	56	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.8294	0.1256	0.151	6.133	2.476	76	56	0.578	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	5.55	0.5678	0.1114	0.196	2.780	1.667	76	56	0.345	0.791
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	-	0.7515	0.0508	0.068	0.760	0.872	76	56	0.650	0.853
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	5.56	0.3501	0.0558	0.159	0.751	0.867	76	56	0.239	0.462
Content of ANC	5.6	29.3499	3.8152	0.130	2.043	1.429	387	292	21.720	1.000
Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	5.58	0.3995	0.0851	0.213	1.660	1.289	76	56	0.229	0.570
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	76	56	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1141	0.0539	0.472	1.581	1.257	76	56	0.006	0.222
Delivered in health facility	5.8	0.9851	0.0138	0.014	0.710	0.843	76	56	0.958	1.000

	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
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9102	0.0332	0.036	0.956	0.978	102	72	0.844	0.977
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8768	0.0250	0.029	1.685	1.298	387	292	0.827	0.927
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	387	292	0.000	0.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0714	0.0135	0.189	0.695	0.834	329	255	0.044	0.098
Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	0.0736	0.0649	0.881	2.222	1.491	58	37	0.000	0.203
Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	8.8a	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	4	3	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	8.8b	0.0465	0.0065	0.141	0.019	0.139	28	21	0.033	0.060
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.1	0.2327	0.0428	0.184	0.728	0.853	102	72	0.147	0.318
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2935	0.0382	0.130	2.043	1.429	387	292	0.217	0.370
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0175	0.0098	0.562	1.404	1.185	340	251	0.000	0.037
Women who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.6434	0.0234	0.036	0.696	0.835	387	292	0.597	0.690
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.1105	0.0269	0.243	2.141	1.463	387	292	0.057	0.164
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2596	0.1111	0.428	2.377	1.542	48	38	0.037	0.482
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.1631	0.0550	0.337	1.220	1.105	76	56	0.053	0.273
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	26	19	1.000	1.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	387	292	0.000	0.000
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	0	0	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.10	0.0260	0.0191	0.734	1.022	1.011	102	72	0.000	0.064
Young women who have never had sex	9.9	(0.7389)	0.0463	0.063	0.466	0.683	65	43	0.646	0.831
Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.11	(0.0269)	0.0256	0.953	0.927	0.963	48	38	0.000	0.078
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.1396	0.0308	0.220	0.559	0.748	102	72	0.078	0.201
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0486	0.180	0.132	0.363	14	12	0.173	0.367
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.0177	0.0047	0.265	0.367	0.606	387	292	0.008	0.027
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0017	0.0017	1.043	0.530	0.728	387	292	0.000	0.005
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.1266	0.0306	0.242	2.464	1.570	387	292	0.065	0.188
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0090	0.0069	0.762	1.541	1.241	387	292	0.000	0.023
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0447	0.0181	0.405	2.231	1.494	387	292	0.008	0.081
Use of computers	10.2	0.4801	0.0628	0.131	1.121	1.059	102	72	0.355	0.606
Use of internet	10.3	0.6453	0.0686	0.106	1.460	1.208	102	72	0.508	0.782
MEN										
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	(0.8475)	0.0212	0.025	0.146	0.382	49	43	0.805	0.890
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8212	0.0282	0.034	0.851	0.923	203	158	0.765	0.878

	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
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0100	0.0103	1.036	1.694	1.302	203	158	0.000	0.031
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0437	0.0126	0.289	0.543	0.737	192	143	0.018	0.069
Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	11	15	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	9.1	(0.1863)	0.0269	0.144	0.200	0.447	49	43	0.133	0.240
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2251	0.0452	0.201	1.841	1.357	203	158	0.135	0.316
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0245	0.0161	0.658	1.447	1.203	167	134	0.000	0.057
Men who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.3496	0.0560	0.160	2.163	1.471	203	158	0.238	0.462
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0209	0.0208	0.995	3.316	1.821	203	158	0.000	0.062
Sexually active young Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(0.0061)	0.0062	1.021	0.179	0.423	32	29	0.000	0.019
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0719	0.0523	0.728	6.448	2.539	203	158	0.000	0.177
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15	10	0.366	0.366
Sex before age 15 among young Men	9.10	(0.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	49	43	0.000	0.000
Young Men who have never had sex	9.9	(0.3323)	0.1309	0.394	2.782	1.668	37	37	0.070	0.594
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	(0.4114)	0.1714	0.416	5.093	2.257	49	43	0.069	0.754
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0648	0.079	0.624	0.790	20	23	0.690	0.949
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.5548	0.0421	0.076	1.124	1.060	203	158	0.471	0.639
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.1770	0.0444	0.251	2.123	1.457	203	158	0.088	0.266
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.4056	0.0249	0.061	0.405	0.636	203	158	0.356	0.456
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0109	0.0068	0.621	0.669	0.818	203	158	0.000	0.025
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.1063	0.0287	0.270	1.365	1.168	203	158	0.049	0.164
Use of computers	10.2	(0.3156)	0.1106	0.350	2.379	1.542	49	43	0.094	0.537
Use of internet	10.3	(0.3459)	0.1095	0.316	2.225	1.492	49	43	0.127	0.565
UNDER 5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0478	0.0372	0.779	4.722	2.173	205	156	0.000	0.122
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0290	0.0324	1.117	5.772	2.403	205	156	0.000	0.094
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1792	0.0900	0.502	8.535	2.922	205	156	0.000	0.359
Stunting prevalence (severe)	2.2b	0.0908	0.0610	0.671	6.977	2.641	205	156	0.000	0.213
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0326	0.0042	0.129	0.085	0.292	203	154	0.024	0.041
Wasting prevalence (severe)	2.3b	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	203	154	0.000	0.000
Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.1440	0.0147	0.102	0.268	0.518	203	154	0.115	0.173
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.7	(*)	0.0158	0.022	0.019	0.138	26	16	0.698	0.761
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.8	(*)	0.0158	0.022	0.019	0.138	26	16	0.698	0.761

	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
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.9	(*)	0.0029	0.003	0.002	0.048	8	7	0.972	0.983
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	2.1	(*)	0.1596	0.282	0.622	0.789	6	7	0.247	0.885
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.7119	0.0521	0.073	0.729	0.854	79	56	0.608	0.816
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	2.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	10	6	1.000	1.000
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	2.14	(*)	0.0497	0.053	0.393	0.627	14	9	0.847	1.000
Minimum meal frequency	2.15	(0.9010)	0.0751	0.083	2.464	1.570	53	40	0.751	1.000
Minimum dietary diversity	2.16	(0.2650)	0.1386	0.523	3.846	1.961	53	40	0.000	0.542
Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	2.17a	(0.1428)	0.0396	0.277	0.384	0.620	39	31	0.064	0.222
Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	2.17b	(*)	0.2466	0.513	1.949	1.396	14	9	0.000	0.974
Bottle feeding	2.18	0.2026	0.0385	0.190	0.504	0.710	79	56	0.126	0.280
An episode of diarrhoea	-	0.0694	0.0274	0.394	1.798	1.341	205	156	0.015	0.124
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	3.10	(*)	0.0381	0.117	0.086	0.293	14	14	0.250	0.402
ORS and zinc	3.11	(*)	0.0494	0.129	0.134	0.367	14	14	0.284	0.481
ORT with continued feeding	3.12	(*)	0.0709	0.102	0.309	0.556	14	14	0.554	0.837
Symptoms of ARI	-	0.0445	0.0270	0.607	2.661	1.631	205	156	0.000	0.099
Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	3.13	(*)	0.0698	0.112	0.166	0.407	9	9	0.484	0.763
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	3.14	(*)	0.0930	0.206	0.280	0.529	9	9	0.265	0.637
Birth registration	8.1	0.9852	0.0140	0.014	2.093	1.447	205	156	0.957	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1	0.6466	0.0825	0.128	1.936	1.391	86	66	0.482	0.812
Support for learning	6.2	0.5155	0.0609	0.118	0.964	0.982	86	66	0.394	0.637
Father's support for learning	6.3	0.0873	0.0379	0.435	1.175	1.084	86	66	0.011	0.163
Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.1676	0.0403	0.240	0.757	0.870	86	66	0.087	0.248
Availability of children's books	6.5	0.1248	0.0429	0.344	2.610	1.616	205	156	0.039	0.211
Availability of playthings	6.6	0.5127	0.0516	0.101	1.649	1.284	205	156	0.410	0.616
Inadequate care	6.7	0.1723	0.0476	0.276	2.462	1.569	205	156	0.077	0.268
Early child development index score	6.8	0.7477	0.1030	0.138	3.656	1.912	86	66	0.542	0.954
Literacy-numeracy	-	0.0226	0.0139	0.617	0.572	0.756	86	66	0.000	0.050
Physical	-	0.9257	0.0372	0.040	1.310	1.144	86	66	0.851	1.000
Social-Emotional	-	0.7793	0.0761	0.098	2.190	1.480	86	66	0.627	0.932
Learning	-	0.9313	0.0373	0.040	1.417	1.191	86	66	0.857	1.000

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Tourism region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Khuvsgul province, 2016

	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
HOUSEHOLD										
Percent of households with salt test result	2.19	0.3969	0.0618	0.156	6.375	2.525	506	400	0.273	0.521
Place for handwashing was observed	-	0.8774	0.0175	0.020	1.137	1.066	506	400	0.842	0.912
Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	4.5	0.7996	0.0262	0.033	1.656	1.287	488	387	0.747	0.852
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.1797	0.0378	0.211	3.876	1.969	1,744	400	0.104	0.255
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.6153	0.0628	0.102	6.641	2.577	1,744	400	0.490	0.741
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.9984	0.0016	0.002	0.656	0.810	1,744	400	0.995	1.000
School readiness	7.2	(0.8585)	0.0721	0.084	1.667	1.291	56	40	0.714	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3	(0.8686)	0.0389	0.045	0.531	0.728	58	41	0.791	0.946
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9435	0.0134	0.014	0.600	0.775	228	178	0.917	0.970
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9141	0.0169	0.018	0.395	0.628	142	110	0.880	0.948
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.51	0.9584	0.0087	0.009	0.547	0.740	370	288	0.941	0.976
E.coli recorded in households drinking water	-	0.1026	0.0110	0.107	0.524	0.724	1,744	400	0.081	0.125
E.coli recorded in source water	-	0.1026	0.0110	0.107	0.524	0.724	1,744	400	0.081	0.125
E.coli recorded in household or source water	-	0.1026	0.0110	0.107	0.524	0.724	1,744	400	0.081	0.125
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5058	0.0325	0.064	0.958	0.979	285	228	0.441	0.571
Unmet need	5.4	0.2960	0.0349	0.118	1.329	1.153	285	228	0.226	0.366
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9877	0.0100	0.010	0.567	0.753	91	69	0.968	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9074	0.0597	0.066	2.885	1.698	91	69	0.788	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	5.55	0.5822	0.0807	0.139	1.821	1.349	91	69	0.421	0.744
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	-	0.8963	0.0416	0.046	1.268	1.126	91	69	0.813	0.980
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	5.56	0.7271	0.0569	0.078	1.110	1.054	91	69	0.613	0.841
Content of ANC	5.6	19.1976	2.7034	0.141	1.508	1.228	392	321	13.791	1.000
Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	5.58	0.6325	0.1345	0.213	5.291	2.300	91	69	0.364	0.901
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	91	69	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1601	0.0179	0.112	0.161	0.402	91	69	0.124	0.196
Delivered in health facility	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	91	69	1.000	1.000

	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
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9679	0.0182	0.019	0.683	0.827	83	65	0.932	1.000
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8215	0.0624	0.076	8.508	2.917	392	321	0.697	0.946
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0016	0.0016	1.003	0.525	0.725	392	321	0.000	0.005
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0707	0.0267	0.378	3.056	1.748	342	282	0.017	0.124
Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	0.0270	0.0245	0.908	0.871	0.933	49	39	0.000	0.076
Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	8.8a	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	1	1	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	8.8b	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	17	14	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.1	0.4220	0.0395	0.094	0.409	0.640	83	65	0.343	0.501
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.1920	0.0270	0.141	1.508	1.228	392	321	0.138	0.246
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	322	267	0.000	0.000
Women who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.5889	0.0464	0.079	2.851	1.688	392	321	0.496	0.682
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.1379	0.0275	0.199	2.037	1.427	392	321	0.083	0.193
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(*)	0.0240	0.076	0.056	0.237	31	22	0.267	0.363
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.0813	0.0261	0.321	0.620	0.787	91	69	0.029	0.134
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	(1.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	33	29	1.000	1.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0077	0.0049	0.642	1.024	1.012	392	321	0.000	0.018
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	3	4	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.10	0.0056	0.0062	1.108	0.440	0.663	83	65	0.000	0.018
Young women who have never had sex	9.9	(*)	0.0774	0.105	1.496	1.223	64	49	0.586	0.895
Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.11	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	31	22	0.000	0.000
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.1439	0.0696	0.484	2.521	1.588	83	65	0.005	0.283
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0792	0.177	0.127	0.356	12	6	0.290	0.607
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.0076	0.0043	0.559	0.767	0.876	392	321	0.000	0.016
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0007	0.0007	1.030	0.231	0.481	392	321	0.000	0.002
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.1407	0.0782	0.556	16.193	4.024	392	321	0.000	0.297
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	392	321	0.000	0.000
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0152	0.0089	0.584	1.689	1.300	392	321	0.000	0.033
Use of computers	10.2	0.4420	0.0502	0.114	0.655	0.809	83	65	0.342	0.542
Use of internet	10.3	0.5461	0.0727	0.133	1.364	1.168	83	65	0.401	0.691
MEN										
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	(*)	0.0118	0.012	0.339	0.583	34	29	0.965	1.000
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.6631	0.0519	0.078	1.605	1.267	178	134	0.559	0.767

	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
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	178	134	0.000	0.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	152	117	0.000	0.000
Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	26	17	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	9.1	(*)	0.0305	0.243	0.237	0.487	34	29	0.065	0.187
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.0811	0.0375	0.463	2.512	1.585	178	134	0.006	0.156
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0093	0.0073	0.788	0.532	0.729	118	92	0.000	0.024
Men who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.2674	0.0454	0.170	1.401	1.184	178	134	0.177	0.358
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0182	0.0070	0.383	0.361	0.601	178	134	0.004	0.032
Sexually active young Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	12	14	0.000	0.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0412	0.0300	0.730	3.041	1.744	178	134	0.000	0.101
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0962	0.354	0.374	0.612	7	9	0.079	0.464
Sex before age 15 among young Men	9.10	(*)	0.0116	1.033	0.338	0.582	34	29	0.000	0.034
Young Men who have never had sex	9.9	(*)	0.0648	0.108	0.438	0.662	32	26	0.471	0.730
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	(*)	0.0352	0.111	0.160	0.400	34	29	0.248	0.388
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0796	0.131	0.266	0.516	11	11	0.449	0.768
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.6075	0.0997	0.164	5.548	2.355	178	134	0.408	0.807
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0827	0.0307	0.371	1.649	1.284	178	134	0.021	0.144
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.3282	0.0978	0.298	5.772	2.402	178	134	0.133	0.524
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0051	0.0038	0.747	0.381	0.618	178	134	0.000	0.013
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0424	0.0236	0.558	1.831	1.353	178	134	0.000	0.090
Use of computers	10.2	(*)	0.0727	0.149	0.593	0.770	34	29	0.341	0.632
Use of internet	10.3	(*)	0.0723	0.138	0.587	0.766	34	29	0.380	0.669
UNDER 5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0096	0.0040	0.421	0.312	0.559	248	183	0.002	0.018
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	248	183	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.2591	0.0626	0.242	3.736	1.933	248	184	0.134	0.384
Stunting prevalence (severe)	2.2b	0.1381	0.0469	0.339	3.376	1.837	248	184	0.044	0.232
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0256	0.0113	0.442	0.936	0.968	248	183	0.003	0.048
Wasting prevalence (severe)	2.3b	0.0171	0.0111	0.650	1.339	1.157	248	183	0.000	0.039
Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.3473	0.0686	0.198	3.781	1.944	248	183	0.210	0.485
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.7	(*)	0.0973	0.123	0.865	0.930	15	16	0.598	0.988
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.8	(*)	0.0973	0.123	0.865	0.930	15	16	0.598	0.988

	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
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.9	(*)	0.1830	0.255	1.319	1.149	16	9	0.351	1.000
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	2.1	(*)	0.0551	0.156	0.133	0.365	17	11	0.243	0.463
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.5389	0.0917	0.170	2.371	1.540	102	71	0.355	0.722
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	2.13	(*)	0.2112	0.800	2.525	1.589	23	12	0.000	0.687
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	2.14	(*)	0.0995	0.202	0.554	0.744	29	15	0.294	0.692
Minimum meal frequency	2.15	0.7750	0.0750	0.097	1.741	1.319	87	55	0.625	0.925
Minimum dietary diversity	2.16	0.2189	0.0788	0.360	1.963	1.401	87	55	0.061	0.377
Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	2.17a	(0.1170)	0.0630	0.539	1.501	1.225	58	40	0.000	0.243
Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	2.17b	(*)	0.0199	0.419	0.123	0.351	29	15	0.008	0.087
Bottle feeding	2.18	0.1841	0.0929	0.505	4.022	2.005	102	71	0.000	0.370
An episode of diarrhoea	-	0.0209	0.0118	0.565	1.247	1.117	248	184	0.000	0.045
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	3.10	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5	8	0.652	0.652
ORS and zinc	3.11	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5	8	0.757	0.757
ORT with continued feeding	3.12	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	5	8	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of ARI	-	0.0496	0.0147	0.297	0.841	0.917	248	184	0.020	0.079
Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	3.13	(*)	0.0107	0.011	0.018	0.133	12	11	0.909	0.952
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	3.14	(*)	0.0173	0.019	0.030	0.173	12	11	0.853	0.922
Birth registration	8.1	0.9947	0.0043	0.004	0.653	0.808	248	184	0.986	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1	0.5021	0.0716	0.143	1.495	1.223	98	74	0.359	0.645
Support for learning	6.2	0.3354	0.0575	0.171	1.081	1.040	98	74	0.220	0.450
Father's support for learning	6.3	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	98	74	0.000	0.000
Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.0915	0.0234	0.256	0.483	0.695	98	74	0.045	0.138
Availability of children's books	6.5	0.1224	0.0281	0.229	1.343	1.159	248	184	0.066	0.179
Availability of playthings	6.6	0.6352	0.0415	0.065	1.360	1.166	248	184	0.552	0.718
Inadequate care	6.7	0.2153	0.0828	0.385	7.430	2.726	248	184	0.050	0.381
Early child development index score	6.8	0.7524	0.0690	0.092	1.865	1.366	98	74	0.614	0.890
Literacy-numeracy	-	0.0439	0.0426	0.971	3.158	1.777	98	74	0.000	0.129
Physical	-	0.9444	0.0307	0.033	1.311	1.145	98	74	0.883	1.000
Social-Emotional	-	0.8035	0.0649	0.081	1.946	1.395	98	74	0.674	0.933
Learning	-	0.8868	0.0375	0.042	1.025	1.013	98	74	0.812	0.962

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Agriculture region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Khuvsgul province, 2016

	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
HOUSEHOLD										
Percent of households with salt test result	2.19	0.5128	0.0554	0.108	5.037	2.244	323	411	0.402	0.624
Place for handwashing was observed	-	0.8749	0.0139	0.016	0.743	0.862	327	423	0.847	0.903
Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	4.5	0.6791	0.0453	0.067	3.872	1.968	325	413	0.589	0.770
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.5393	0.0580	0.108	5.711	2.390	1,073	423	0.423	0.655
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.6523	0.0413	0.063	3.174	1.781	1,073	423	0.570	0.735
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.9890	0.0075	0.008	2.158	1.469	1,073	423	0.974	1.000
School readiness	7.2	(0.8590)	0.0640	0.075	1.421	1.192	32	43	0.731	0.987
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3	(0.9320)	0.0395	0.042	1.008	1.004	29	42	0.853	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9789	0.0131	0.013	1.354	1.164	112	164	0.953	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9368	0.0292	0.031	1.439	1.199	69	101	0.878	0.995
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.51	0.9810	0.0113	0.011	1.793	1.339	181	265	0.958	1.000
E.coli recorded in households drinking water	-	0.0094	0.0054	0.569	1.304	1.142	1,073	423	0.000	0.020
E.coli recorded in source water	-	0.0250	0.0103	0.413	1.848	1.360	1,073	423	0.004	0.046
E.coli recorded in household or source water	-	0.0279	0.0120	0.429	2.231	1.494	1,073	423	0.004	0.052
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.6209	0.0376	0.061	1.355	1.164	182	226	0.546	0.696
Unmet need	5.4	0.1593	0.0454	0.285	3.459	1.860	182	226	0.069	0.250
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	43	60	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.8928	0.0411	0.046	1.043	1.021	43	60	0.811	0.975
Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	5.55	0.7286	0.0862	0.118	2.219	1.490	43	60	0.556	0.901
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	-	0.8466	0.0664	0.078	2.005	1.416	43	60	0.714	0.979
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	5.56	0.5963	0.0430	0.072	0.454	0.674	43	60	0.510	0.682
Content of ANC	5.6	22.9382	3.6657	0.160	2.318	1.523	237	306	15.607	1.000
Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	5.58	0.2313	0.0924	0.400	2.834	1.683	43	60	0.046	0.416
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	43	60	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2115	0.1145	0.541	4.635	2.153	43	60	0.000	0.440
Delivered in health facility	5.8	0.9926	0.0074	0.007	0.439	0.663	43	60	0.978	1.000

	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
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.8831	0.0562	0.064	1.837	1.355	39	61	0.771	0.996
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8980	0.0222	0.025	1.637	1.279	237	306	0.854	0.942
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	237	306	0.000	0.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0506	0.0159	0.314	1.400	1.183	211	267	0.019	0.082
Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(0.0157)	0.0164	1.043	0.659	0.812	25	39	0.000	0.048
Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	8.8a	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	0	1	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	8.8b	(*)	0.0564	0.891	0.483	0.695	6	10	0.000	0.176
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.1	0.1521	0.0380	0.250	0.673	0.820	39	61	0.076	0.228
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2294	0.0367	0.160	2.318	1.523	237	306	0.156	0.303
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0354	0.0086	0.243	0.606	0.778	212	280	0.018	0.053
Women who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.6461	0.0547	0.085	3.984	1.996	237	306	0.537	0.755
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.1575	0.0438	0.278	4.400	2.098	237	306	0.070	0.245
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(*)	0.0751	0.252	0.565	0.752	13	22	0.148	0.449
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.1684	0.0612	0.363	1.577	1.256	43	60	0.046	0.291
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	(1.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	22	30	1.000	1.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0094	0.0078	0.827	1.977	1.406	237	306	0.000	0.025
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	2	3	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.10	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	39	61	0.000	0.000
Young women who have never had sex	9.9	(0.6448)	0.0816	0.126	1.365	1.168	32	48	0.482	0.808
Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.11	(*)	0.0309	0.975	0.653	0.808	13	22	0.000	0.094
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.1826	0.0653	0.358	1.715	1.310	39	61	0.052	0.313
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.1318	0.274	0.696	0.834	7	11	0.217	0.744
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.0140	0.0091	0.651	1.833	1.354	237	306	0.000	0.032
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0021	0.0021	1.004	0.652	0.808	237	306	0.000	0.006
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.2261	0.0407	0.180	2.883	1.698	237	306	0.145	0.307
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	237	306	0.000	0.000
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0458	0.0141	0.308	1.387	1.178	237	306	0.018	0.074
Use of computers	10.2	0.5207	0.0806	0.155	1.561	1.249	39	61	0.360	0.682
Use of internet	10.3	0.6328	0.0864	0.137	1.926	1.388	39	61	0.460	0.806
MEN										
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	(0.9134)	0.0571	0.062	1.400	1.183	34	35	0.799	1.000
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8175	0.0290	0.036	0.876	0.936	129	156	0.759	0.876

	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
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	129	156	0.000	0.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0124	0.0122	0.987	1.590	1.261	103	131	0.000	0.037
Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(0.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	26	25	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	9.1	(0.0662)	0.0298	0.450	0.489	0.699	34	35	0.007	0.126
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.3633	0.0766	0.211	3.930	1.982	129	156	0.210	0.516
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0326	0.0177	0.544	1.325	1.151	106	134	0.000	0.068
Men who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.4258	0.0381	0.090	0.922	0.960	129	156	0.350	0.502
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0314	0.0129	0.411	0.848	0.921	129	156	0.006	0.057
Sexually active young Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	17	18	0.000	0.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0714	0.0340	0.477	2.707	1.645	129	156	0.003	0.139
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.1842	0.497	1.746	1.321	9	13	0.002	0.739
Sex before age 15 among young Men	9.10	(0.1680)	0.0290	0.173	0.204	0.452	34	35	0.110	0.226
Young Men who have never had sex	9.9	(0.5118)	0.0895	0.175	0.993	0.997	31	32	0.333	0.691
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	(0.4355)	0.0547	0.126	0.413	0.643	34	35	0.326	0.545
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0548	0.063	0.401	0.634	15	16	0.762	0.981
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.5212	0.0742	0.142	3.417	1.849	129	156	0.373	0.670
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.1968	0.0466	0.237	2.134	1.461	129	156	0.104	0.290
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.3517	0.0967	0.275	6.357	2.521	129	156	0.158	0.545
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0091	0.0063	0.694	0.687	0.829	129	156	0.000	0.022
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0372	0.0204	0.547	1.793	1.339	129	156	0.000	0.078
Use of computers	10.2	(0.2994)	0.1574	0.526	4.017	2.004	34	35	0.000	0.614
Use of internet	10.3	(0.5896)	0.1232	0.209	2.131	1.460	34	35	0.343	0.836
UNDER 5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0316	0.0145	0.459	1.228	1.108	132	180	0.003	0.061
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0240	0.0125	0.522	1.199	1.095	132	180	0.000	0.049
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.0765	0.0111	0.144	0.303	0.550	130	176	0.054	0.099
Stunting prevalence (severe)	2.2b	0.0513	0.0194	0.378	1.351	1.162	130	176	0.013	0.090
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0029	0.0015	0.537	0.146	0.382	130	176	0.000	0.006
Wasting prevalence (severe)	2.3b	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	130	176	0.000	0.000
Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.1553	0.0490	0.315	3.200	1.789	130	176	0.057	0.253
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.7	(*)	0.0529	0.088	0.187	0.432	11	17	0.495	0.707
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.8	(*)	0.0529	0.088	0.187	0.432	11	17	0.495	0.707

	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
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.9	(*)	0.0550	0.076	0.152	0.390	6	11	0.617	0.837
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	2.1	(*)	0.2033	0.551	2.485	1.576	10	15	0.000	0.776
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.5813	0.0890	0.153	2.182	1.477	45	68	0.403	0.759
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	2.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	1	3	1.000	1.000
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	2.14	(*)	0.1018	0.125	1.036	1.018	14	16	0.612	1.000
Minimum meal frequency	2.15	0.9698	0.0352	0.036	2.121	1.456	34	51	0.899	1.000
Minimum dietary diversity	2.16	0.5940	0.0847	0.143	1.489	1.220	34	51	0.424	0.763
Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	2.17a	(0.5198)	0.0717	0.138	0.701	0.837	19	35	0.376	0.663
Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	2.17b	(*)	0.0863	0.150	0.457	0.676	14	16	0.401	0.746
Bottle feeding	2.18	0.3088	0.0559	0.181	0.981	0.990	45	68	0.197	0.421
An episode of diarrhoea	-	0.1105	0.0239	0.216	1.041	1.020	132	180	0.063	0.158
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	3.10	(*)	0.0919	0.329	0.630	0.793	15	16	0.095	0.463
ORS and zinc	3.11	(*)	0.0853	0.174	0.436	0.660	15	16	0.319	0.660
ORT with continued feeding	3.12	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	15	16	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of ARI	-	0.0569	0.0254	0.447	2.152	1.467	132	180	0.006	0.108
Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	3.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7	8	0.578	0.578
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	3.14	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7	8	0.296	0.296
Birth registration	8.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	132	180	1.000	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1	0.4454	0.0936	0.210	2.804	1.674	62	80	0.258	0.633
Support for learning	6.2	0.6625	0.0696	0.105	1.713	1.309	62	80	0.523	0.802
Father's support for learning	6.3	0.1302	0.0740	0.569	3.825	1.956	62	80	0.000	0.278
Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.4543	0.0671	0.148	1.434	1.197	62	80	0.320	0.588
Availability of children's books	6.5	0.2637	0.0451	0.171	1.873	1.368	132	180	0.174	0.354
Availability of playthings	6.6	0.7979	0.0188	0.023	0.390	0.625	132	180	0.760	0.835
Inadequate care	6.7	0.1311	0.0361	0.276	2.051	1.432	132	180	0.059	0.203
Early child development index score	6.8	0.7692	0.0398	0.052	0.705	0.840	62	80	0.690	0.849
Literacy-numeracy	-	0.0502	0.0270	0.537	1.203	1.097	62	80	0.000	0.104
Physical	-	0.9976	0.0025	0.003	0.204	0.452	62	80	0.993	1.000
Social-Emotional	-	0.7487	0.0530	0.071	1.180	1.086	62	80	0.643	0.855
Learning	-	0.9976	0.0025	0.003	0.204	0.452	62	80	0.993	1.000

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Ider region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Khuvsgul province, 2016

	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
HOUSEHOLD										
Percent of households with salt test result	2.19	0.1808	0.0176	0.097	0.872	0.934	335	418	0.146	0.216
Place for handwashing was observed	-	0.9850	0.0079	0.008	1.782	1.335	335	419	0.969	1.000
Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	4.5	0.6925	0.0250	0.036	1.216	1.103	334	415	0.643	0.743
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.5072	0.0556	0.110	5.166	2.273	1,100	419	0.396	0.618
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.3194	0.0630	0.197	7.634	2.763	1,100	419	0.193	0.445
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.9946	0.0047	0.005	1.706	1.306	1,100	419	0.985	1.000
School readiness	7.2	(0.5834)	0.0934	0.160	0.897	0.947	21	26	0.397	0.770
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3	(0.9757)	0.0248	0.025	0.621	0.788	22	25	0.926	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9956	0.0031	0.003	0.353	0.594	144	158	0.989	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9438	0.0289	0.031	1.735	1.317	101	111	0.886	1.000
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.51	0.9919	0.0037	0.004	0.460	0.678	245	269	0.985	0.999
E.coli recorded in households drinking water	-	0.0157	0.0131	0.830	4.608	2.147	1,100	419	0.000	0.042
E.coli recorded in source water	-	0.0274	0.0196	0.716	6.024	2.454	1,100	419	0.000	0.067
E.coli recorded in household or source water	-	0.0279	0.0195	0.700	5.879	2.425	1,100	419	0.000	0.067
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.6547	0.0295	0.045	0.966	0.983	205	252	0.596	0.714
Unmet need	5.4	0.1858	0.0296	0.159	1.453	1.205	205	252	0.127	0.245
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	52	63	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9655	0.0319	0.033	1.894	1.376	52	63	0.902	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	5.55	0.7736	0.0767	0.099	2.084	1.444	52	63	0.620	0.927
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	-	0.9212	0.0454	0.049	1.761	1.327	52	63	0.830	1.000
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	5.56	0.6803	0.0669	0.098	1.274	1.129	52	63	0.547	0.814
Content of ANC	5.6	29.0896	2.8172	0.097	1.281	1.132	266	334	23.455	1.000
Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	5.58	0.3278	0.0346	0.105	0.336	0.580	52	63	0.259	0.397
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	52	63	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2084	0.0556	0.267	1.162	1.078	52	63	0.097	0.320
Delivered in health facility	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	52	63	1.000	1.000

	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
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9452	0.0102	0.011	0.148	0.384	51	75	0.925	0.966
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.4847	0.0478	0.099	3.047	1.745	266	334	0.389	0.580
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	266	334	0.000	0.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0890	0.0290	0.326	2.992	1.730	236	289	0.031	0.147
Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(0.0468)	0.0265	0.566	0.691	0.832	31	45	0.000	0.100
Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	8.8a	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	1	3	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	8.8b	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	13	18	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.1	0.0848	0.0405	0.477	1.561	1.250	51	75	0.004	0.166
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2909	0.0282	0.097	1.281	1.132	266	334	0.235	0.347
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0039	0.0030	0.770	0.414	0.644	129	181	0.000	0.010
Women who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.3240	0.0302	0.093	1.385	1.177	266	334	0.264	0.384
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0861	0.0278	0.322	3.263	1.806	266	334	0.031	0.142
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(*)	0.0261	1.016	0.626	0.791	16	24	0.000	0.078
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.2120	0.0631	0.297	1.476	1.215	52	63	0.086	0.338
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	10	13	1.000	1.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0042	0.0031	0.744	0.770	0.877	266	334	0.000	0.010
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	2	0.665	0.665
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.10	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	51	75	0.000	0.000
Young women who have never had sex	9.9	0.9390	0.0285	0.030	0.749	0.866	36	54	0.882	0.996
Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.11	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	16	24	0.000	0.000
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.0315	0.0201	0.637	0.977	0.989	51	75	0.000	0.072
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2	4	0.360	0.360
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.0133	0.0089	0.670	2.024	1.423	266	334	0.000	0.031
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0027	0.0019	0.722	0.462	0.680	266	334	0.000	0.006
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.0896	0.0190	0.212	1.478	1.216	266	334	0.052	0.128
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	266	334	0.000	0.000
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0305	0.0139	0.458	2.190	1.480	266	334	0.003	0.058
Use of computers	10.2	0.5772	0.0737	0.128	1.647	1.283	51	75	0.430	0.725
Use of internet	10.3	0.5954	0.0758	0.127	1.764	1.328	51	75	0.444	0.747
MEN										
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	(0.8225)	0.0720	0.088	1.243	1.115	21	36	0.679	0.967
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.6382	0.0363	0.057	0.875	0.935	114	154	0.566	0.711

	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
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	114	154	0.000	0.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	105	133	0.000	0.000
Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	10	21	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	9.1	(0.0401)	0.0175	0.437	0.280	0.529	21	36	0.005	0.075
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2089	0.0268	0.128	0.666	0.816	114	154	0.155	0.263
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0562	0.0302	0.537	1.767	1.329	73	104	0.000	0.116
Men who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.3628	0.0542	0.149	1.944	1.394	114	154	0.254	0.471
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0267	0.0228	0.853	3.051	1.747	114	154	0.000	0.072
Sexually active young Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	10	15	0.000	0.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0482	0.0157	0.326	0.823	0.907	114	154	0.017	0.080
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0029	0.079	0.001	0.031	6	5	0.031	0.043
Sex before age 15 among young Men	9.10	(0.0385)	0.0146	0.379	0.202	0.449	21	36	0.009	0.068
Young Men who have never had sex	9.9	(0.4778)	0.1320	0.276	2.166	1.472	16	32	0.214	0.742
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	(0.2666)	0.0962	0.361	1.655	1.286	21	36	0.074	0.459
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0007	0.001	0.000	0.009	6	12	0.940	0.942
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.5845	0.0679	0.116	2.906	1.705	114	154	0.449	0.720
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.2418	0.0354	0.146	1.044	1.022	114	154	0.171	0.313
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.2136	0.0303	0.142	0.836	0.914	114	154	0.153	0.274
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0302	0.0191	0.633	1.905	1.380	114	154	0.000	0.068
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0298	0.0189	0.633	1.883	1.372	114	154	0.000	0.068
Use of computers	10.2	(0.5630)	0.1563	0.278	3.478	1.865	21	36	0.250	0.876
Use of internet	10.3	(0.6588)	0.1567	0.238	3.824	1.955	21	36	0.345	0.972
UNDER 5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0036	0.0028	0.781	0.396	0.629	144	182	0.000	0.009
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0011	0.0012	1.037	0.223	0.472	144	182	0.000	0.004
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.0789	0.0276	0.350	1.896	1.377	144	182	0.024	0.134
Stunting prevalence (severe)	2.2b	0.0235	0.0119	0.504	1.107	1.052	144	182	0.000	0.047
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	142	181	0.000	0.000
Wasting prevalence (severe)	2.3b	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	142	181	0.000	0.000
Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.1722	0.0216	0.125	0.589	0.768	142	181	0.129	0.215
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.7	(*)	0.0824	0.128	0.503	0.709	18	18	0.478	0.808
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.8	(*)	0.0824	0.128	0.503	0.709	18	18	0.478	0.808

	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
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.9	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	6	7	1.000	1.000
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	2.1	(*)	0.0547	0.068	0.223	0.472	11	13	0.689	0.907
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.8076	0.0580	0.072	1.428	1.195	54	67	0.692	0.924
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	2.13	(*)	0.0014	0.001	0.000	0.020	7	11	0.950	0.955
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	2.14	(*)	0.1916	0.239	1.380	1.175	4	7	0.417	1.000
Minimum meal frequency	2.15	(0.8740)	0.0445	0.051	0.864	0.929	36	49	0.785	0.963
Minimum dietary diversity	2.16	(0.1711)	0.0560	0.328	1.063	1.031	36	49	0.059	0.283
Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	2.17a	(0.1320)	0.0562	0.426	1.130	1.063	32	42	0.020	0.244
Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	2.17b	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	4	7	0.000	0.000
Bottle feeding	2.18	0.0999	0.0475	0.476	1.658	1.288	54	67	0.005	0.195
An episode of diarrhoea	-	0.1103	0.0226	0.205	0.950	0.975	144	183	0.065	0.156
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	3.10	(0.1785)	0.0401	0.225	0.263	0.513	16	25	0.098	0.259
ORS and zinc	3.11	(0.4033)	0.0456	0.113	0.208	0.456	16	25	0.312	0.495
ORT with continued feeding	3.12	(0.7874)	0.0290	0.037	0.121	0.348	16	25	0.729	0.846
Symptoms of ARI	-	0.0901	0.0242	0.268	1.295	1.138	144	183	0.042	0.138
Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	3.13	(*)	0.0401	0.067	0.080	0.284	13	13	0.522	0.682
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	3.14	(*)	0.0196	0.034	0.019	0.138	13	13	0.542	0.620
Birth registration	8.1	0.9724	0.0189	0.019	2.412	1.553	144	183	0.935	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1	0.6599	0.0426	0.065	0.549	0.741	45	69	0.575	0.745
Support for learning	6.2	0.3304	0.0814	0.247	2.039	1.428	45	69	0.167	0.493
Father's support for learning	6.3	0.0278	0.0220	0.789	1.213	1.101	45	69	0.000	0.072
Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.1297	0.0512	0.395	1.579	1.256	45	69	0.027	0.232
Availability of children's books	6.5	0.1310	0.0360	0.275	2.075	1.440	144	183	0.059	0.203
Availability of playthings	6.6	0.5008	0.0498	0.100	1.808	1.345	144	183	0.401	0.600
Inadequate care	6.7	0.2607	0.0501	0.192	2.366	1.538	144	183	0.161	0.361
Early child development index score	6.8	0.7255	0.0831	0.115	2.356	1.535	45	69	0.559	0.892
Literacy-numeracy	-	0.0078	0.0076	0.976	0.510	0.714	45	69	0.000	0.023
Physical	-	0.9660	0.0339	0.035	2.379	1.542	45	69	0.898	1.000
Social-Emotional	-	0.7654	0.0727	0.095	2.000	1.414	45	69	0.620	0.911
Learning	-	0.9903	0.0028	0.003	0.056	0.238	45	69	0.985	0.996

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Tes-Ekh region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Khuvsgul province, 2016

	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
HOUSEHOLD										
Percent of households with salt test result	2.19	0.2811	0.0392	0.139	2.983	1.727	285	393	0.203	0.360
Place for handwashing was observed	-	0.6365	0.0425	0.067	3.300	1.817	309	424	0.552	0.721
Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	4.5	0.6011	0.0391	0.065	2.512	1.585	284	394	0.523	0.679
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.3875	0.0440	0.114	3.456	1.859	1,086	424	0.299	0.476
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.4900	0.0316	0.064	1.687	1.299	1,086	424	0.427	0.553
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.9833	0.0081	0.008	1.701	1.304	1,086	424	0.967	1.000
School readiness	7.2	(0.8098)	0.0746	0.092	1.264	1.124	26	36	0.661	0.959
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3	(0.9250)	0.0482	0.052	1.472	1.213	33	45	0.829	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9802	0.0128	0.013	1.329	1.153	124	158	0.955	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8924	0.0312	0.035	1.075	1.037	88	107	0.830	0.955
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.51	0.9453	0.0164	0.017	1.381	1.175	212	265	0.912	0.978
E.coli recorded in households drinking water	-	0.0052	0.0039	0.749	1.241	1.114	1,086	424	0.000	0.013
E.coli recorded in source water	-	0.0107	0.0072	0.673	2.075	1.441	1,086	424	0.000	0.025
E.coli recorded in household or source water	-	0.0159	0.0078	0.490	1.643	1.282	1,086	424	0.000	0.032
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.6330	0.0329	0.052	1.185	1.089	188	255	0.567	0.699
Unmet need	5.4	0.2061	0.0217	0.105	0.733	0.856	188	255	0.163	0.250
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	52	69	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9151	0.0331	0.036	0.957	0.978	52	69	0.849	0.981
Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	5.55	0.7524	0.0728	0.097	1.934	1.391	52	69	0.607	0.898
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	-	0.7948	0.1021	0.129	4.350	2.086	52	69	0.590	0.999
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	5.56	0.7151	0.1188	0.166	4.707	2.170	52	69	0.478	0.953
Content of ANC	5.6	14.3045	1.3356	0.093	0.501	0.708	258	345	11.633	1.000
Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	5.58	0.1798	0.0538	0.299	1.335	1.155	52	69	0.072	0.287
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	52	69	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2617	0.0492	0.188	0.851	0.923	52	69	0.163	0.360
Delivered in health facility	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	52	69	1.000	1.000

	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
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9651	0.0278	0.029	1.630	1.277	55	72	0.910	1.000
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.7125	0.0316	0.044	1.680	1.296	258	345	0.649	0.776
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	258	345	0.000	0.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0876	0.0144	0.164	0.803	0.896	235	311	0.059	0.116
Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(0.1157)	0.0792	0.685	2.024	1.423	24	34	0.000	0.274
Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	8.8a	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	3	2	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	8.8b	(*)	0.0183	0.168	0.076	0.275	19	23	0.073	0.146
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.1	0.0915	0.0281	0.307	0.672	0.820	55	72	0.035	0.148
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.1430	0.0134	0.093	0.501	0.708	258	345	0.116	0.170
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0382	0.0196	0.514	2.658	1.630	184	254	0.000	0.078
Women who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.4837	0.0363	0.075	1.812	1.346	258	345	0.411	0.556
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0827	0.0162	0.195	1.184	1.088	258	345	0.050	0.115
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(0.1577)	0.0261	0.165	0.174	0.417	31	35	0.106	0.210
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.1880	0.0641	0.341	1.829	1.352	52	69	0.060	0.316
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	17	22	1.000	1.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0060	0.0052	0.870	1.567	1.252	258	345	0.000	0.016
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	2	2	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.10	0.0294	0.0275	0.937	1.885	1.373	55	72	0.000	0.084
Young women who have never had sex	9.9	(0.6514)	0.0547	0.084	0.594	0.771	32	46	0.542	0.761
Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.11	(0.0690)	0.0195	0.282	0.201	0.448	31	35	0.030	0.108
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.1544	0.0424	0.275	0.980	0.990	55	72	0.069	0.239
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.1121	0.349	0.518	0.720	8	10	0.097	0.545
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.0289	0.0076	0.262	0.702	0.838	258	345	0.014	0.044
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0037	0.0028	0.761	0.747	0.864	258	345	0.000	0.009
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.1840	0.0250	0.136	1.436	1.199	258	345	0.134	0.234
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0088	0.0062	0.710	1.538	1.240	258	345	0.000	0.021
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0323	0.0093	0.287	0.944	0.972	258	345	0.014	0.051
Use of computers	10.2	0.4502	0.0640	0.142	1.175	1.084	55	72	0.322	0.578
Use of internet	10.3	0.5513	0.0689	0.125	1.363	1.167	55	72	0.414	0.689
MEN										
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	(0.7948)	0.0716	0.090	1.415	1.189	38	46	0.652	0.938
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8283	0.0334	0.040	1.216	1.103	123	156	0.761	0.895

	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
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	123	156	0.000	0.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0160	0.0142	0.885	1.681	1.296	103	133	0.000	0.044
Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	19	23	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	9.1	(0.0446)	0.0407	0.912	1.749	1.323	38	46	0.000	0.126
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.1084	0.0383	0.353	2.349	1.533	123	156	0.032	0.185
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0260	0.0169	0.650	1.463	1.209	102	131	0.000	0.060
Men who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.4512	0.0333	0.074	0.694	0.833	123	156	0.385	0.518
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.0426	0.0079	0.186	0.238	0.488	123	156	0.027	0.058
Sexually active young Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(*)	0.0707	0.778	1.271	1.127	17	22	0.000	0.232
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0224	0.0145	0.648	1.490	1.221	123	156	0.000	0.051
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3	3	0.514	0.514
Sex before age 15 among young Men	9.10	(0.0788)	0.0148	0.188	0.136	0.369	38	46	0.049	0.108
Young Men who have never had sex	9.9	(0.4477)	0.1196	0.267	2.316	1.522	34	41	0.208	0.687
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	(0.3679)	0.0805	0.219	1.253	1.119	38	46	0.207	0.529
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0924	0.105	1.284	1.133	14	17	0.694	1.000
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.5075	0.0421	0.083	1.098	1.048	123	156	0.423	0.592
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.2089	0.0303	0.145	0.863	0.929	123	156	0.148	0.270
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.3380	0.0466	0.138	1.503	1.226	123	156	0.245	0.431
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0231	0.0132	0.571	1.194	1.093	123	156	0.000	0.049
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0444	0.0182	0.410	1.211	1.100	123	156	0.008	0.081
Use of computers	10.2	(0.4315)	0.1158	0.268	2.462	1.569	38	46	0.200	0.663
Use of internet	10.3	(0.6410)	0.0657	0.103	0.844	0.919	38	46	0.510	0.772
UNDER 5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0011	0.0012	1.065	0.229	0.479	135	185	0.000	0.003
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	135	185	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1828	0.0189	0.103	0.438	0.662	134	184	0.145	0.221
Stunting prevalence (severe)	2.2b	0.0131	0.0105	0.799	1.550	1.245	134	184	0.000	0.034
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0076	0.0064	0.838	0.989	0.994	134	184	0.000	0.020
Wasting prevalence (severe)	2.3b	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	134	184	0.000	0.000
Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.1126	0.0304	0.270	1.696	1.302	134	184	0.052	0.173
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.7	(*)	0.1994	0.567	3.313	1.820	13	20	0.000	0.750
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.8	(*)	0.1131	0.154	1.244	1.115	13	20	0.508	0.960

	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
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.9	(*)	0.1773	0.263	1.145	1.070	7	9	0.320	1.000
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	2.1	(*)	0.0192	0.022	0.046	0.214	10	13	0.853	0.930
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.7142	0.0754	0.106	2.004	1.416	54	73	0.563	0.865
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	2.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	6	9	1.000	1.000
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	2.14	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7	9	0.825	0.825
Minimum meal frequency	2.15	0.9513	0.0272	0.029	0.829	0.910	41	53	0.897	1.000
Minimum dietary diversity	2.16	0.4983	0.0573	0.115	0.683	0.826	41	53	0.384	0.613
Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	2.17a	(0.4981)	0.0658	0.132	0.745	0.863	34	44	0.366	0.630
Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	2.17b	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7	9	0.305	0.305
Bottle feeding	2.18	0.2363	0.0577	0.244	1.327	1.152	54	73	0.121	0.352
An episode of diarrhoea	-	0.0609	0.0136	0.223	0.598	0.773	137	187	0.034	0.088
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	3.10	(*)	0.1555	0.357	1.377	1.174	8	15	0.125	0.747
ORS and zinc	3.11	(*)	0.1237	0.165	1.137	1.066	8	15	0.501	0.995
ORT with continued feeding	3.12	(*)	0.1562	0.191	2.288	1.513	8	15	0.505	1.000
Symptoms of ARI	-	0.0324	0.0140	0.431	1.158	1.076	137	187	0.004	0.060
Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	3.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	4	6	1.000	1.000
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	3.14	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4	6	0.565	0.565
Birth registration	8.1	0.9726	0.0052	0.005	0.189	0.435	137	187	0.962	0.983
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1	0.5390	0.0997	0.185	2.682	1.638	50	68	0.340	0.738
Support for learning	6.2	0.2184	0.0504	0.231	0.996	0.998	50	68	0.118	0.319
Father's support for learning	6.3	0.0490	0.0286	0.583	1.176	1.084	50	68	0.000	0.106
Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.0756	0.0246	0.325	0.579	0.761	50	68	0.026	0.125
Availability of children's books	6.5	0.1556	0.0315	0.202	1.403	1.184	137	187	0.093	0.219
Availability of playthings	6.6	0.7103	0.0210	0.030	0.398	0.631	137	187	0.668	0.752
Inadequate care	6.7	0.1652	0.0189	0.115	0.484	0.695	137	187	0.127	0.203
Early child development index score	6.8	0.6723	0.0880	0.131	2.356	1.535	50	68	0.496	0.848
Literacy-numeracy	-	0.0994	0.0393	0.395	1.155	1.075	50	68	0.021	0.178
Physical	-	0.9923	0.0075	0.008	0.493	0.702	50	68	0.977	1.000
Social-Emotional	-	0.7265	0.0774	0.107	2.022	1.422	50	68	0.572	0.881
Learning	-	0.9382	0.0570	0.061	3.750	1.937	50	68	0.824	1.000

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Murun region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Khuvsgul province, 2016

	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
HOUSEHOLD										
Percent of households with salt test result	2.19	0.4772	0.0781	0.164	13.286	3.645	606	545	0.321	0.633
Place for handwashing was observed	-	0.9548	0.0196	0.021	4.988	2.233	629	562	0.916	0.994
Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	4.5	0.8854	0.0230	0.026	2.921	1.709	627	559	0.839	0.931
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.5081	0.0738	0.145	12.224	3.496	2,047	562	0.361	0.656
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.6936	0.0484	0.070	6.190	2.488	2,047	562	0.597	0.790
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.9501	0.0156	0.016	2.871	1.695	2,047	562	0.919	0.981
School readiness	7.2	(0.9799)	0.0147	0.015	0.462	0.679	52	43	0.950	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3	(0.9679)	0.0107	0.011	0.155	0.394	42	43	0.947	0.989
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9800	0.0111	0.011	1.302	1.141	209	210	0.958	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9538	0.0287	0.030	2.078	1.441	122	112	0.896	1.000
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.51	0.9775	0.0104	0.011	1.576	1.255	331	322	0.957	0.998
E.coli recorded in households drinking water	-	0.0326	0.0065	0.199	0.752	0.867	2,047	562	0.020	0.046
E.coli recorded in source water	-	0.0310	0.0063	0.205	0.754	0.868	2,047	562	0.018	0.044
E.coli recorded in household or source water	-	0.0326	0.0065	0.199	0.752	0.867	2,047	562	0.020	0.046
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5470	0.0650	0.119	5.044	2.246	345	297	0.417	0.677
Unmet need	5.4	0.2116	0.0333	0.157	1.969	1.403	345	297	0.145	0.278
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000			83	83	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9582	0.0200	0.021	0.820	0.906	83	83	0.918	0.998
Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	5.55	0.7166	0.0380	0.053	0.582	0.763	83	83	0.641	0.793
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	-	0.7374	0.0529	0.072	1.185	1.089	83	83	0.632	0.843
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	5.56	0.5097	0.0819	0.161	2.199	1.483	83	83	0.346	0.673
Content of ANC	5.6	27.5661	5.4926	0.199	6.648	2.578	499	441	16.581	1.000
Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	5.58	0.4590	0.0477	0.104	0.751	0.866	83	83	0.364	0.554
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9950	0.0050	0.005	0.422	0.649	83	83	0.985	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2895	0.0694	0.240	1.918	1.385	83	83	0.151	0.428
Delivered in health facility	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	83	83	1.000	1.000

	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
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	110	100	1.000	1.000
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8366	0.0284	0.034	2.599	1.612	499	441	0.780	0.893
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0065	0.0049	0.759	1.658	1.288	499	441	0.000	0.016
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0459	0.0154	0.336	2.102	1.450	432	388	0.015	0.077
Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	0.0388	0.0408	1.053	2.324	1.524	67	53	0.000	0.120
Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	8.8a	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	3	1	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	8.8b	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	20	20	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.1	0.2971	0.0945	0.318	4.238	2.059	110	100	0.108	0.486
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2757	0.0549	0.199	6.648	2.578	499	441	0.166	0.386
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0227	0.0098	0.433	1.620	1.273	417	374	0.003	0.042
Women who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.7688	0.0268	0.035	1.776	1.333	499	441	0.715	0.822
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.2293	0.0449	0.196	5.013	2.239	499	441	0.140	0.319
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2043	0.1103	0.540	2.918	1.708	41	40	0.000	0.425
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.3322	0.1015	0.305	3.805	1.951	83	83	0.129	0.535
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	48	56	1.000	1.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0040	0.0021	0.520	0.479	0.692	499	441	0.000	0.008
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2	4	0.294	0.294
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.10	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	110	100	0.000	0.000
Young women who have never had sex	9.9	0.7713	0.0820	0.106	2.976	1.725	87	79	0.607	0.935
Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.11	(0.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	41	40	0.000	0.000
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.1515	0.0605	0.399	2.819	1.679	110	100	0.030	0.272
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0259	0.040	0.056	0.238	17	20	0.602	0.705
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.0459	0.0083	0.180	0.690	0.831	499	441	0.029	0.063
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0033	0.0024	0.711	0.742	0.862	499	441	0.000	0.008
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.2252	0.0216	0.096	1.172	1.082	499	441	0.182	0.268
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	499	441	0.000	0.000
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0303	0.0080	0.264	0.958	0.979	499	441	0.014	0.046
Use of computers	10.2	0.8177	0.0707	0.086	3.322	1.823	110	100	0.676	0.959
Use of internet	10.3	0.8630	0.0541	0.063	2.452	1.566	110	100	0.755	0.971
MEN										
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	(0.9432)	0.0240	0.025	0.506	0.712	43	48	0.895	0.991
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8910	0.0516	0.058	5.037	2.244	196	185	0.788	0.994

	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
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	196	185	0.000	0.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0026	0.0026	1.019	0.397	0.630	160	150	0.000	0.008
Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(0.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	35	35	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	9.1	(0.2301)	0.1653	0.718	7.250	2.693	43	48	0.000	0.561
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2245	0.0523	0.233	2.891	1.700	196	185	0.120	0.329
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0079	0.0058	0.741	0.734	0.857	174	169	0.000	0.020
Men who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.5341	0.0345	0.065	0.882	0.939	196	185	0.465	0.603
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.1260	0.0388	0.308	2.522	1.588	196	185	0.048	0.204
Sexually active young Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	(*)	0.0449	0.403	0.407	0.638	15	21	0.022	0.201
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.1114	0.0258	0.231	1.234	1.111	196	185	0.060	0.163
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	0.2817	0.0927	0.329	0.807	0.898	22	20	0.096	0.467
Sex before age 15 among young Men	9.10	(0.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	43	48	0.000	0.000
Young Men who have never had sex	9.9	(0.5914)	0.0943	0.159	1.655	1.286	42	46	0.403	0.780
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	(0.3356)	0.0921	0.274	1.786	1.336	43	48	0.151	0.520
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	0.0268	0.032	0.101	0.318	14	19	0.795	0.903
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.4802	0.0377	0.079	1.048	1.024	196	185	0.405	0.556
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.1448	0.0525	0.362	4.094	2.023	196	185	0.040	0.250
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.3964	0.0552	0.139	2.341	1.530	196	185	0.286	0.507
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0157	0.0092	0.583	1.001	1.001	196	185	0.000	0.034
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.0868	0.0624	0.719	9.037	3.006	196	185	0.000	0.212
Use of computers	10.2	(0.8030)	0.0849	0.106	2.144	1.464	43	48	0.633	0.973
Use of internet	10.3	(0.9563)	0.0170	0.018	0.325	0.570	43	48	0.922	0.990
UNDER 5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0188	0.0099	0.527	1.246	1.116	258	236	0.000	0.039
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	258	236	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.2549	0.0992	0.389	12.165	3.488	258	236	0.057	0.453
Stunting prevalence (severe)	2.2b	0.0794	0.0210	0.264	1.415	1.189	258	236	0.037	0.121
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0138	0.0112	0.810	2.149	1.466	257	234	0.000	0.036
Wasting prevalence (severe)	2.3b	0.0107	0.0105	0.980	2.420	1.556	257	234	0.000	0.032
Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.2749	0.0956	0.348	10.681	3.268	257	234	0.084	0.466
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.7	(*)	0.0466	0.057	0.260	0.510	17	19	0.722	0.909
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.8	(*)	0.0466	0.057	0.260	0.510	17	19	0.722	0.909

	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
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.9	(*)	0.0136	0.015	0.023	0.150	10	14	0.852	0.906
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	2.1	(*)	0.0371	0.052	0.087	0.295	15	14	0.637	0.786
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.7410	0.0714	0.096	2.202	1.484	84	84	0.598	0.884
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	2.13	(*)	0.0245	0.025	0.312	0.558	23	17	0.919	1.000
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	2.14	(*)	0.1436	0.233	0.872	0.934	11	11	0.329	0.903
Minimum meal frequency	2.15	0.8374	0.0497	0.059	1.161	1.077	68	65	0.738	0.937
Minimum dietary diversity	2.16	0.4139	0.1463	0.354	5.650	2.377	68	65	0.121	0.707
Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	2.17a	0.3064	0.1236	0.403	3.807	1.951	57	54	0.059	0.554
Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	2.17b	(*)	0.0878	0.263	0.347	0.589	11	11	0.158	0.509
Bottle feeding	2.18	0.1765	0.0585	0.331	1.951	1.397	84	84	0.060	0.293
An episode of diarrhoea	-	0.0753	0.0201	0.267	1.384	1.176	263	239	0.035	0.115
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	3.10	(*)	0.0851	0.159	0.525	0.724	20	19	0.366	0.706
ORS and zinc	3.11	(*)	0.1003	0.143	0.862	0.928	20	19	0.499	0.900
ORT with continued feeding	3.12	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	20	19	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of ARI	-	0.0549	0.0181	0.330	1.505	1.227	263	239	0.019	0.091
Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	3.13	(*)	0.0607	0.067	0.599	0.774	14	15	0.783	1.000
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	3.14	(*)	0.1296	0.174	1.241	1.114	14	15	0.487	1.000
Birth registration	8.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	263	239	1.000	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1	0.8399	0.0749	0.089	4.298	2.073	123	104	0.690	0.990
Support for learning	6.2	0.6582	0.1210	0.184	6.700	2.588	123	104	0.416	0.900
Father's support for learning	6.3	0.0542	0.0254	0.469	1.297	1.139	123	104	0.003	0.105
Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.1436	0.0398	0.277	1.327	1.152	123	104	0.064	0.223
Availability of children's books	6.5	0.2675	0.0221	0.083	0.595	0.772	263	239	0.223	0.312
Availability of playthings	6.6	0.6688	0.0535	0.080	3.080	1.755	263	239	0.562	0.776
Inadequate care	6.7	0.1187	0.0532	0.448	6.430	2.536	263	239	0.012	0.225
Early child development index score	6.8	0.7693	0.0630	0.082	2.304	1.518	123	104	0.643	0.895
Literacy-numeracy	-	0.0774	0.0376	0.486	2.040	1.428	123	104	0.002	0.153
Physical	-	0.9788	0.0204	0.021	2.064	1.437	123	104	0.938	1.000
Social-Emotional	-	0.7785	0.0633	0.081	2.396	1.548	123	104	0.652	0.905
Learning	-	0.9669	0.0214	0.022	1.474	1.214	123	104	0.924	1.000

na: not applicable

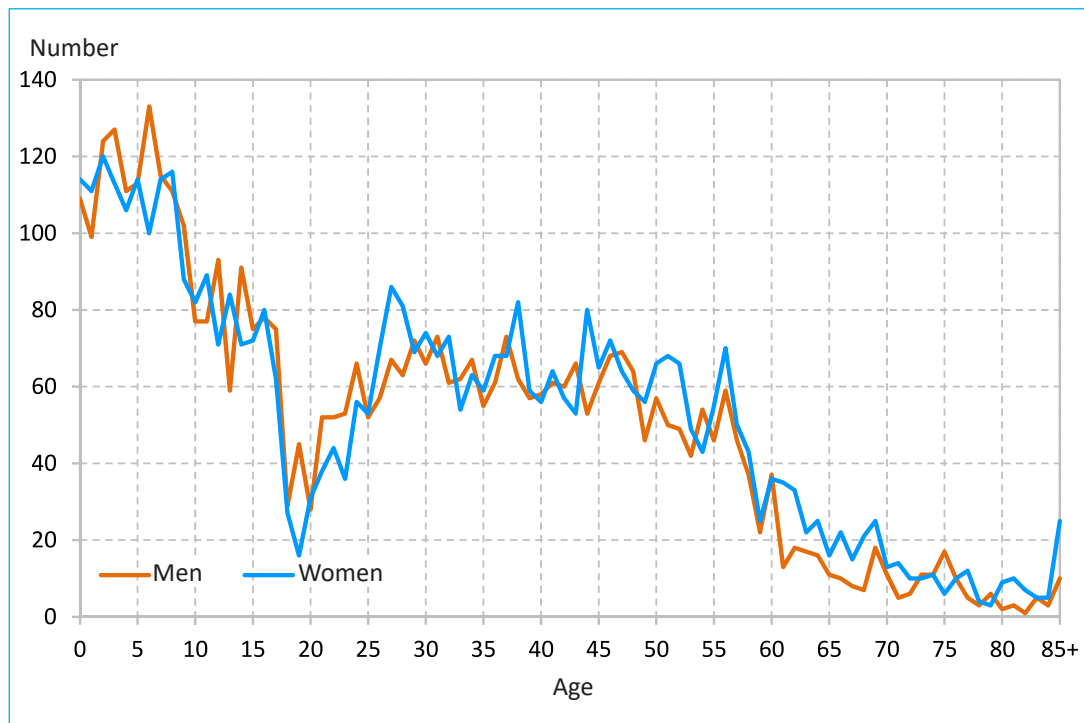
Chapter D

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	109	2.5	114	2.5	45	61	1.4	65	1.4
1	99	2.3	111	2.4	46	68	1.6	72	1.6
2	124	2.8	120	2.6	47	69	1.6	64	1.4
3	127	2.9	113	2.5	48	64	1.5	59	1.3
4	111	2.5	106	2.3	49	46	1.1	56	1.2
5	113	2.6	114	2.5	50	57	1.3	66	1.5
6	133	3.0	100	2.2	51	50	1.1	68	1.5
7	115	2.6	114	2.5	52	49	1.1	66	1.5
8	111	2.5	116	2.6	53	42	1.0	49	1.1
9	102	2.3	88	1.9	54	54	1.2	43	0.9
10	77	1.8	82	1.8	55	46	1.1	55	1.2
11	77	1.8	89	2.0	56	59	1.3	70	1.5
12	93	2.1	71	1.6	57	46	1.1	50	1.1
13	59	1.3	84	1.8	58	37	0.8	43	0.9
14	91	2.1	71	1.6	59	22	0.5	25	0.5
15	75	1.7	72	1.6	60	37	0.8	36	0.8
16	78	1.8	80	1.8	61	13	0.3	35	0.8
17	75	1.7	62	1.4	62	18	0.4	33	0.7
18	29	0.7	27	0.6	63	17	0.4	22	0.5
19	45	1.0	16	0.4	64	16	0.4	25	0.5
20	28	0.6	31	0.7	65	11	0.3	16	0.4
21	52	1.2	38	0.8	66	10	0.2	22	0.5
22	52	1.2	44	1.0	67	8	0.2	15	0.3
23	53	1.2	36	0.8	68	7	0.2	21	0.5
24	66	1.5	56	1.2	69	18	0.4	25	0.5
25	52	1.2	53	1.2	70	11	0.3	13	0.3
26	57	1.3	70	1.5	71	5	0.1	14	0.3
27	67	1.5	86	1.9	72	6	0.1	10	0.2
28	63	1.4	81	1.8	73	11	0.3	10	0.2
29	72	1.6	69	1.5	74	11	0.3	11	0.2
30	66	1.5	74	1.6	75	17	0.4	6	0.1
31	73	1.7	68	1.5	76	10	0.2	10	0.2
32	61	1.4	73	1.6	77	5	0.1	12	0.3
33	62	1.4	54	1.2	78	3	0.1	4	0.1
34	67	1.5	63	1.4	79	6	0.1	3	0.1
35	55	1.3	59	1.3	80	2	0.0	9	0.2
36	61	1.4	68	1.5	81	3	0.1	10	0.2
37	73	1.7	68	1.5	82	1	0.0	7	0.2
38	62	1.4	82	1.8	83	5	0.1	5	0.1
39	57	1.3	59	1.3	84	3	0.1	5	0.1
40	58	1.3	56	1.2	85+	10	0.2	25	0.5
41	61	1.4	64	1.4					
42	60	1.4	57	1.3	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	66	1.5	53	1.2					
44	53	1.2	80	1.8	Total	4374	100.0	4547	100.0

Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, Khuvsgul province, 2016**Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women**

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Khuvsgul, 2016

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	397	na	na	na
15-19	264	255	12.5	96.6
20-24	190	185	9.1	97.6
25-29	362	352	17.3	97.4
30-34	345	339	16.6	98.4
35-39	333	326	16.0	97.9
40-44	314	306	15.0	97.5
45-49	287	278	13.6	96.7
50-54	275	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	2094	2041	100.0	97.5
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.96	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Khuvsgul, 2016

Age	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	All households	Selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number			
10-14	405	203	na	na	na
15-19	287	132	128	13.4	97.3
20-24	221	102	92	9.6	89.9
25-29	289	141	133	13.9	94.3
30-34	333	169	166	17.4	98.4
35-39	305	159	152	15.9	95.9
40-44	321	154	147	15.4	95.3
45-49	294	141	138	14.4	97.4
50-54	225	109	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	2050	998	956	100.0	95.8
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.76	0.77	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Khuvsgul, 2016

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	235	235	20.4	99.7
1	205	205	17.9	100.0
2	249	248	21.5	99.3
3	236	236	20.6	100.0
4	228	225	19.6	98.8
5	209	na	na	na
6	238	na	na	na
7	220	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	1155	1150	100.0	99.6
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.92	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8784
Age						
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1155
5-14	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1885
15-24	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	961
25-49	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3183
50-64	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1203
65-84	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	368
85+	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Region						
Central	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1734
Tourism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1744
Agriculture	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1073
Ider	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1100
Tes-Ekh	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1086
Murun	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2047
Area						
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2047
Rural	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6737

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2039
Region							
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	387
Tourism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	392
Agriculture	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
Ider	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	266
Tes-Ekh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	258
Murun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	499
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	499
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1540

Table DQ.7: Birth date and age reporting: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	943
Region							
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	203
Tourism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	178
Agriculture	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	129
Ider	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	114
Tes-Ekh	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123
Murun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	747

Table DQ.8: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1129
Region							
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	205
Tourism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	248
Agriculture	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
Ider	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	144
Tes-Ekh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	137
Murun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	263
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	263
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	866

Table DQ.9: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2846
Region						
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	578
Tourism	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	586
Agriculture	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	320
Ider	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	375
Tes-Ekh	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	374
Murun	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	613
Area						
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	613
Rural	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2233

Table DQ.10: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth											
	Date of first birth				Total	Number of first births	Date of last birth				Total	Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/Missing			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/Missing			
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1674	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1356	
Region												
Central	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	234	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	190	
Tourism	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	273	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	215	
Agriculture	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	251	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	210	
Ider	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	269	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	225	
Tes-Ekh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	290	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241	
Murun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	357	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	275	
Area												
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	357	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	275	
Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1317	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1081	

Table DQ.11: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Khuvsgul, 2016

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information ^a	Number of cases
Household			
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.0	2626
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	2626
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	2626
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		4.6	1597
Both month and year		1.5	1597
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	1597
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	201
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.5	201
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	2039
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	2039
Men			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		8.1	682
Both month and year		1.0	682
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	682
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	122
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	122
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	943
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	943
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	1129
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	1129

^a Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	1129
Age								
<6 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
6-11 months	97.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.3	124
12-23 months	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	195
24-35 months	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	245
36-47 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	235
48-59 months	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	229

Table DQ.13: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.9	1129
Age								
<6 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
6-11 months	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	124
12-23 months	97.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	2.8	195
24-35 months	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	245
36-47 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	235
48-59 months	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	229

Table DQ.14: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

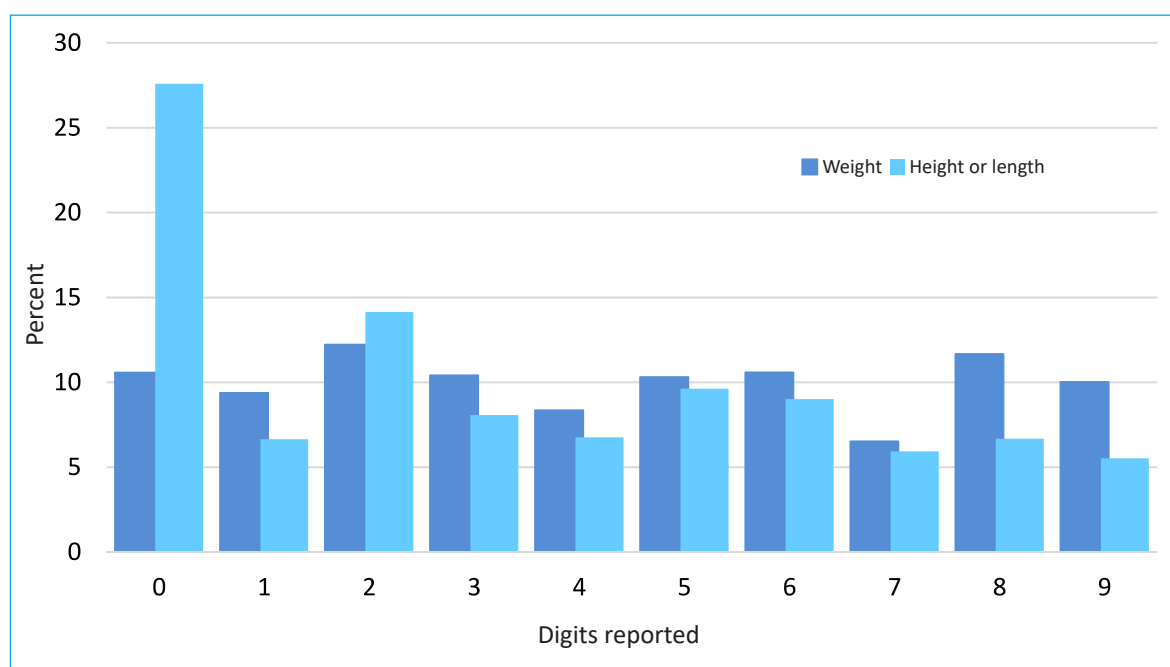
Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	98.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	1.3	1129
Age								
<6 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
6-11 months	97.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	100.0	2.3	124
12-23 months	97.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	100.0	3.0	195
24-35 months	97.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.3	100.0	2.1	245
36-47 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	235
48-59 months	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	229

Table DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1121	100.0	1121	100.0
Digits				
0	118	10.6	309	27.6
1	105	9.4	75	6.6
2	137	12.2	159	14.2
3	117	10.4	90	8.1
4	94	8.3	76	6.8
5	116	10.3	108	9.6
6	119	10.6	101	9.0
7	73	6.5	67	5.9
8	131	11.7	75	6.7
9	112	10.0	62	5.5
0 or 5	234	20.9	417	37.2

Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Khuvsgul, 2016**Table DQ.16: Observation of birth certificates**

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Төрсний гэрчилгээтэй хүүхэд		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer $(1)/(1+2)*100$	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	58.6	39.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	59.6	1129
Region							
Central	56.5	41.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	57.7	205
Tourism	14.4	83.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	14.8	248
Agriculture	73.5	26.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.5	132
Ider	74.7	22.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	77.2	144
Tes-Ekh	54.7	42.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	56.2	137
Murun	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	263
Area							
Urban	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	263
Rural	49.7	48.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	50.8	866
Child's age							
0-5 months	46.9	39.0	14.1	0.0	100.0	54.6	100
6-11 months	47.7	52.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.7	124
12-23 months	52.8	47.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.8	195
24-35 months	66.2	32.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	67.3	245
36-47 months	60.3	39.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.3	235
48-59 months	64.7	35.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.7	229

Table DQ.17: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Child does not have vaccination card or mother and child's health book and immunization record in health facility is not		Child has vaccination card or mother and child health booklet				DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1+2+3)/(1+2+3+4)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer in the health facility (1)	Seen by the interviewer in the vaccination card (2)	Seen by the interviewer in the mother and child health booklet (3)	Not seen by the interviewer (4)				
Total	0.8	0.3	33.0	46.1	5.0	14.8	0.0	100.0	85.0	664
Region										
Central	2.6	0.0	31.6	49.6	4.7	11.6	0.0	100.0	88.1	119
Tourism	0.8	0.0	8.3	63.2	2.1	25.6	0.0	100.0	74.2	150
Agriculture	0.0	1.0	81.1	7.2	2.0	8.7	0.0	100.0	91.2	69
Ider	0.0	0.0	31.1	63.8	0.5	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	99
Tes-Ekh	0.9	1.6	24.8	38.8	17.2	16.7	0.0	100.0	82.9	87
Murun	0.0	0.0	43.2	35.9	5.6	15.3	0.0	100.0	84.7	140
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.0	43.2	35.9	5.6	15.3	0.0	100.0	84.7	140
Rural	1.0	0.4	30.3	48.8	4.9	14.7	0.0	100.0	85.1	524
Child's age										
0-5 months	0.0	1.3	29.3	59.0	1.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	91.0	100
6-11 months	0.0	0.0	25.2	61.8	1.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	124
12-23 months	0.4	0.4	32.6	39.6	8.9	18.2	0.0	100.0	81.7	195
24-35 months	1.7	0.0	38.7	38.1	5.4	16.1	0.0	100.0	83.7	245

Table DQ.20: Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by respondent to the under-5 questionnaire, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household and primary caretaker identified:			Total	Number of children under 5
		Father	Other adult female	Other adult male		
Total	93.1	0.1	5.7	1.1	100.0	1155
Age						
0	97.2	0.0	1.7	1.1	100.0	235
1	90.2	0.2	8.8	0.8	100.0	205
2	92.9	0.2	6.3	0.6	100.0	249
3	91.0	0.3	6.2	2.5	100.0	236
4	93.6	0.0	5.9	0.5	100.0	228

Table DQ.21: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Number of children age 1-17 years			Total	Number of households	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more			
Total	35.8	27.2	37.0	100.0	2626	972
Region						
Central	38.8	25.8	35.4	100.0	520	184
Tourism	27.8	34.0	38.3	100.0	506	193
Agriculture	41.1	22.7	36.2	100.0	327	118
Ider	37.9	19.2	42.9	100.0	335	144
Tes-Ekh	33.7	29.6	36.7	100.0	309	113
Murun	36.9	28.3	34.8	100.0	629	219
Area						
Urban	36.9	28.3	34.8	100.0	629	219
Rural	35.4	26.9	37.7	100.0	1997	753
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	41.3	26.6	32.1	100.0	526	169
Second	38.9	26.3	34.7	100.0	493	171
Middle	35.9	24.9	39.3	100.0	515	202
Fourth	33.8	28.0	38.2	100.0	577	220
Richest	29.4	30.1	40.5	100.0	516	209

Table DQ.22: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Not attending school	Currently attending														Vocational school	College, university	Total	Number of household members	
		Preschool	General education school Grade																	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	21					
Age at beginning of school year																				
5	15.4	55.3	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	205
6	4.0	1.8	67.8	26.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
7	0.8	1.1	4.3	69.8	23.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	221
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	65.5	26.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	224
9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	65.4	25.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	186
10	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.6	64.2	25.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
11	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.6	66.4	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	174
12	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	7.3	75.5	13.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
13	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	76.4	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	138
14	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.9	63.1	14.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
15	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	28.9	51.8	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	140
16	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.9	44.0	37.2	1.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	166
17	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	11.6	61.3	0.0	4.6	1.9	100.0	116
18	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	17.9	0.0	4.6	5.5	100.0	57
19	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	8.7	100.0	49
20	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	54
21	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	100.0	71
22	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
23	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	90
24 ^a	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	98

^a Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

Table DQ.23: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	2218	2232	0.99	2057	2118	0.97	161	114	1.40	2039
Age										
15-19	8	6	1.38	7	6	1.24	1	0	na	254
20-24	92	93	0.99	92	92	1.00	1	1	0.50	185
25-29	273	324	0.84	271	321	0.84	2	3	0.77	352
30-34	439	425	1.03	425	409	1.04	14	16	0.88	338
35-39	515	455	1.13	478	437	1.09	37	19	1.98	327
40-44	471	421	1.12	430	405	1.06	42	16	2.60	306
45-49	419	508	0.83	355	448	0.79	64	59	1.08	278
na: not applicable										

Table DQ.24: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Khuvsgul, 2016

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^a			Sex ratio at birth ^b			Period ratio ^c		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	4175	275	4450	100.0	97.3	99.8	97.1	140.4	99.4	na	na	na
Years												
0	223	1	223	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.6	na	114.4	na	na	na
1	185	3	188	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.4	70.9	73.4	79.4	83.4	79.5
2	242	6	249	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.6	17.6	87.6	122.6	136.0	122.9
3	211	6	217	100.0	100.0	100.0	127.1	16.1	120.9	91.3	112.3	91.8
4	219	5	224	99.2	100.0	99.3	105.2	74.0	104.4	112.4	84.7	111.6
5	179	5	185	99.9	100.0	99.9	83.9	45.0	82.5	83.6	95.7	83.9
6	210	6	216	100.0	100.0	100.0	132.7	141.7	133.0	107.8	108.7	107.8
7	210	6	216	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.8	27.4	87.3	98.4	81.0	97.8
8	217	9	226	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.0	159.7	75.3	115.9	145.7	116.8
9	164	6	170	100.0	73.0	99.1	147.2	68.5	143.2	14.1	5.2	13.3
10+	2116	221	2337	100.0	97.3	99.7	94.0	173.1	99.5	na	na	na
Five-year periods												
0-4	1079	22	1101	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.8	38.9	99.1	na	na	na
5-9	980	32	1012	100.0	95.0	99.8	100.0	80.4	99.3	na	na	na
10-14	670	36	706	100.0	98.9	99.9	100.6	234.1	104.8	na	na	na
15-19	674	49	722	100.0	96.4	99.8	99.3	171.8	102.9	na	na	na
20+	772	136	908	100.0	97.3	99.6	84.6	160.8	93.0	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^a Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^b (Bm/Bf) x 100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^c (2 x Bt/(Bt-1 + Bt+1)) x 100, where Bt is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.25: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Khuvsgul, 2016

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0–19)
	(0–19)	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (days)					
0	1	0	2	1	4
1	6	6	13	6	31
2	4	1	2	0	8
3	1	1	0	1	4
4	0	0	1	4	5
5	0	2	0	0	2
7	0	1	1	1	2
10	0	1	0	0	1
12	0	1	2	0	4
14	2	0	1	1	4
30	0	3	0	0	3
Total 0–30 days	14	16	22	16	68
Percent early neonatal ^a	88.1	68.2	80.9	79.0	79.0

^a Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.26: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Khuvsgul, 2016

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0-19)
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (months)					
0 ^a	14	16	22	16	68
1	0	1	0	3	4
2	1	1	0	1	3
3	0	0	0	1	2
4	2	0	0	3	6
5	0	1	2	1	5
6	1	1	0	2	3
7	3	0	4	4	11
8	0	6	4	3	13
9	1	0	0	3	4
10	0	1	0	1	2
12	0	0	0	1	1
18	0	1	0	0	1
20	0	0	0	1	1
Total 0-11 months	22	27	33	39	120
Percent neonatal ^b	65.0	59.2	65.2	41.2	56.1

^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^b Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

Chapter E

CDS (MICS5) INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

INDICATOR ^[M]		MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
MORTALITY					
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life		
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM-BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday		MX3 4.2
1.3	Post-Neonatal mortality rate	BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates		
1.4	Child mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays		
1.5	Under-five mortality rate	CM-BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday		MX3 4.1
NUTRITION					
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	Total number of children under age 5	MX3 1.8
2.1b			(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard		
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	Total number of children under age 5	
2.2b			(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard		
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3b			(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard		
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	

	INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ^[6] during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ^[7] or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ^[8] during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	

	INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.S1	Vitamin A supplementation	IM	Number of children who received either first or second dose of Vitamin A in the last 6 months	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Immunization coverage for polio 3 (Polio immunization coverage)	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3	Immunization coverage for Penta 3 (Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage)	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage ^[9]	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MX3 4.3

	INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.6	Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
-	Children with diarrhea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	Total number of children under age 5	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	
3.11	Diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	Diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	
3.13	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
WATER AND SANITATION				
4.1 Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.S1	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water (based on the country specific definition)	Total number of household members	
4.2 Water treatment	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3 Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.S2	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (based on the country specific definition)	Total number of household members	
4.4 Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5 Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	
4.6 Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
5.1 Adolescent birth rate	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years for the one year period preceding the survey		MDG 5.4
5.S1 Total fertility rate	CM - BH	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years		
5.S2 General fertility rate	CM - BH	Number of live births to women age 15-49 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
5.S3 Crude birth rate	CM - BH	Number of live births to women age 15-49 years	Total number of household members	
5.2 Childbearing before age 18 among young women	CM - BH	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	

	INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need[15]	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MX3 5.6
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MX3 5.5
5.5b			(b) at least four times by any provider		
5.S4	Antenatal care coverage (country specific)	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel with country specific definition	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S5			(c) at least six times by any provider		
5.S6	Early antenatal care visits (country specific)	MN	Number of women who had first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S7	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	MN	The length of time in months when 50 percent of women who had first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy		
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S8	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured, gave urine, blood samples, STI screening, Weight measured, Syphilis test, HIV/AIDS test, Ultrasound screening, Chest X-Ray screening during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

	INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MX3 5.2
5.S9	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth (based on the country specific definition)		
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months
6.S1	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning (based on the country specific definition)	Total number of children age 36-59 months

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²	
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women ^[M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MX3 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MX3 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.5.1	Net attendance ratio for basic education (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of incomplete primary, lower secondary age currently attending incomplete primary, lower secondary school or higher	Total number of children of incomplete primary, lower secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MX3 2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MX3 3.1
7.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MX3 3.1
7.5.2	Gender parity index (basic education)	ED	Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
CHILD PROTECTION				
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	Total number of children age 5-17 years
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years
8.4	Marriage before age 15 ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18 ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years
8.S1	Attitudes toward physical punishment	CD	Number of respondents who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly	Total number of respondents to the child discipline module
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	DV	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-49] years who state that a husband/ partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out to see friends or relatives without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses to have sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-49] years
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years

	INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.S2	Child jockeys	HR	Number of children age 4-15 years who participated in horse racing since November of 2015	Total number of children age 4-15 years	
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ^[17] , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MX3 6.3
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ^[18] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ^[19] toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months	
9.7	HIV counseling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counseling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	

	INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
9.9	Young women who have never had sex ^[M]	SB	Number of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women age 15-24 years	
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months	
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners ^[M]	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	MX3 6.2

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

10.1	Exposure to mass media ^[M]	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
10.2	Use of computers ^[M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
10.3	Use of internet ^[M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
11.1	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
11.2	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
11.3	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 USE				
12.1	Tobacco use ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years
12.3	Use of alcohol ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years

Chapter F

QUESTIONNAIRES

HH18. Record the time.

Hour..... — —

Minutes..... — —

2. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
 List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4)
 Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?
 If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.
 Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.

						For women age 15-49	For men age 15-54	For children age 0-4	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SEVERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT NATURAL PARENTS OF CHILDREN AGED 0-17. PLEASE DO NOT TAKE IT SERIOUSLY SINCE THESE QUESTIONS WILL BE USED ONLY FOR THE SURVEY. For children age 0-17 years						For children age 0-14	
HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5		HL6	HL7	HL7A	HL7B	HL11	HL12	HL12A	HL13	HL14	HL14A	HL15
Line no.	Name	WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	Is (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH?		HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'	Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	Circle line no. if man age 15-49 and the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men	Circle line no. if age 0-4	Is (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No <input type="checkbox"/> HL13 8 DK <input type="checkbox"/> HL13	DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13 Record 00 for "No"	WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	Is (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No <input type="checkbox"/> HL15 8 DK <input type="checkbox"/> HL15	DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15 Record 00 for "No"	WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Year	Month	Age	15-49	15-54	0-4	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father	Mother	
01		0 1	1	2	_____	___	___	01	01	01	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8
02		___	1	2	_____	___	___	02	02	02	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8
03		___	1	2	_____	___	___	03	03	03	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8
04		___	1	2	_____	___	___	04	04	04	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8
05		___	1	2	_____	___	___	05	05	05	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8
06		___	1	2	_____	___	___	06	06	06	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8
07		___	1	2	_____	___	___	07	07	07	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8
08		___	1	2	_____	___	___	08	08	08	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8
09		___	1	2	_____	___	___	09	09	09	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8

						For women age 15-49	For men age 15-54	For children age 0-4	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SEVERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT NATURAL PARENTS OF CHILDREN AGED 0-17. PLEASE DO NOT TAKE IT SERIOUSLY SINCE THESE QUESTIONS WILL BE USED ONLY FOR THE SURVEY. For children age 0-17 years						For children age 0-14	
HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5		HL6	HL7	HL7A	HL7B	HL11	HL12	HL12A	HL13	HL14	HL14A	HL15
Line no.	Name	WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	Is (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH?		HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'	Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	Circle line no. if man age 15-49 and the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men	Circle line no. if age 0-4	Is (name)'s NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?	DOES (name)'s NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13 Record 00 for "No"	WHERE DOES (name)'s NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	Is (name)'s NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	DOES (name)'s NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15 Record 00 for "No"	WHERE DOES (name)'s NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?
				9998 DK	98 DK					1 Yes 2 No HL13 8 DK HL13		1 Yes 2 No HL15 8 DK HL15				
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Year	Month	Age	15-49	15-54	0-4	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father	Mother		
10		___	1 2	___	___	___	10	10	10	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
11		___	1 2	___	___	___	11	11	11	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
12		___	1 2	___	___	___	12	12	12	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
13		___	1 2	___	___	___	13	13	13	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
14		___	1 2	___	___	___	14	14	14	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
15		___	1 2	___	___	___	15	15	15	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___

Tick here if additional questionnaire used

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.
For each man age 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man's Questionnaire, if the household is selected for Questionnaire for Individual Men.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:	02 Spouse/Partner	06 Parent	10 Uncle / Aunt	13 Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild
	03 Son / Daughter	07 Parent-In-Law	11 Niece / Nephew	14 Servant (Live-in)
01 Head	04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law	08 Brother / Sister	12 Other relative	96 Other (Not related)
	05 Grandchild	09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	15 Grand parent	98 DK

3. EDUCATION ED

ED

For household members age 5 and above

ED1	ED2		ED3	ED4A	ED4D	ED4C	ED4B	
<i>Line number</i>	<i>Name and age</i> <i>Copy from HL2 and HL6</i>		HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL? Yes 1 No 2 Next Line	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) HAS ATTENDED? Kindergarten..... 0⇒ED5 Alternative form of education 1 Secondary 2 Vocational training..... 3 Higher 4 DK..... 8 <i>If completed non-formal equivalent education program (NFEEP), circle '2'.</i>	IF (name) WAS ATTENDED ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION WHAT KIND OF ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION DID (name) ATTEND? Shift group..... 1 Visiting teacher 2 Mobile kindergarten..... 3 AFTER RECORD ⇒ED5	HAS (name) COMPLETED SCHOOL HE OR SHE HAS ATTENDED? Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? Grade: 98 DK <i>If less than 1 grade at this level, record '00'. If has attended primary school of NFEEP, record '21', if basic or high school, record '22' and '23' respectively.</i>	
Line	Name	Age	YesNo	Level		Days	Yes No DK	Grade
01		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
02		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
03		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
04		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
05		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
06		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
07		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
08		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
09		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
10		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
11		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
12		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
13		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
14		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___
15		___	1 2	0 124 3 8	1 2 3	___	1 2 8	___

HH.4

3. EDUCATION													ED												
													For household members age 5-24 years												
ED1	ED2		ED5		ED6				ED6A			ED7			ED8			ED8A							
Line number	Name and age Copy from HL2 and HL6		DURING THE 2016/2017 SCHOOL YEAR, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8		DURING 2016/2017 SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS (name) ATTENDING? Level: Kindergarten0⇒ED7 Alternative form of education.....1 Secondary.....2 Vocational training.....3 Higher.....4 DK.....8				IF (name) ATTENDING/ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION, WHAT KIND OF ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION, HOW MANY DAYS IS (name) ATTENDING? Shift group1 Visiting teacher.....2 Mobile kindergarten3			DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2015/2016, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8			DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2015/2016, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND? Level: Preschool....0 Next Person Alternative form of education 1 ED8A Secondary.....2 Vocational training.....3 Higher.....4 DK.....8			IF (NAME) WAS ATTENDED ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION, WHAT KIND OF ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION, HOW MANY DAYS DID (NAME) ATTEND? Shift group1 Visiting teacher.....2 Mobile kindergarten.....3							
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Level				Grade	Days			Yes	No	DK	Level			Grade	Days					
01			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
02			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
03			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
04			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
05			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
06			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
07			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
08			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
09			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
10			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
11			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
12			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
13			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
14			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	
15			1	2	0	124	3	8		1	2	3		1	2	8	0	24	3	8		1	2	3	

4. SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD FUNCTIONING SF

SF1 Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 5-17 years. Total number.....

SF2 Check the number of children age 5-17 years in HL18:
 Zero ⇒ Go to next module.
 One ⇒ Go to HL27 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age
 Two or more ⇒ Continue with HL20

SF2A List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

SF3. Rank number	SF4. Line number from HL1	SF5. Name from HL2	SF6. Sex from HL4		SF7. Age from HL6
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	___		1	2	___
2	___		1	2	___
3	___		1	2	___
4	___		1	2	___
5	___		1	2	___
6	___		1	2	___
7	___		1	2	___
8	___		1	2	___

SF8 Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.
 Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in SF1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.
 Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SF3) of the selected child.

Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SF1)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SF9 Record the rank number (SF3), line number (SF4), name (SF5) and age (SF7) of the selected child.
 Rank number
 Line number
 Name
 Age

Prepare a Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of the selected child. Then continue with the next module.

5. CHILD FUNCTIONING (AGE 5-17)			CF
CF1	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DIFFICULTIES YOUR CHILD MAY HAVE. DOES (<i>name</i>) WEAR GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES?	Yes1 No.....2	
CF2	DOES (<i>name</i>) USE A HEARING AID?	Yes1 No.....2	
CF3	DOES (<i>name</i>) USE ANY EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING?	Yes1 No.....2	
CF4	IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, I WILL ASK YOU TO ANSWER BY SELECTING ONE OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. FOR EACH QUESTION, WOULD YOU SAY THAT (<i>name</i>) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> REMEMBER THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: WOULD YOU SAY THAT (<i>name</i>) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL?		
CF5	Check CF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses (CF1=1)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Ask CF6A. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Ask CF6B.		
CF6A	WHEN WEARING (HIS/HER) GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2	
CF6B	DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	A lot of difficulty3 Cannot see at all.....4	
CF7	Check CF2: Child use a hearing aid (CF2=1)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Ask CF8A. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Ask CF8B.		
CF8A	WHEN USING (HIS/HER) HEARING AID(S), DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2	
CF8B	DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?	A lot of difficulty3 Cannot hear at all4	
CF9	Check CF3: Child uses equipment or uses assistance for walking (CF3=1)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Ask CF10. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Ask CF14.		
CF10	WITHOUT USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? <i>Probe:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD. <i>Instruction on impossible "No difficulty" answer.</i>	Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot walk 100 m at all4	3 ⇒ CF12 4 ⇒ CF12

CF11	WITHOUT USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? <i>Probe:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS. <i>Instruction on impossible "No difficulty" answer.</i>	Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot walk 500 m at all4	
CF12	WHEN USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? <i>Probe:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot walk 100 m at all4	3⇒CF16 4⇒CF16
CF13	WHEN USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? <i>Probe:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot walk 500 m at all4	1⇒CF16
CF14	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? <i>Probe:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot walk 100 m at all4	3⇒CF16 4⇒CF16
CF15	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? <i>Probe:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot walk 500 m at all4	
CF16	DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE SUCH AS FEEDING OR DRESSING (HIMSELF/HERSELF)?	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot care for self at all4	
CF17	WHEN (<i>name</i>) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE INSIDE OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot be understood at all4	
CF18	WHEN (<i>name</i>) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OUTSIDE OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot be understood at all4	
CF19	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY LEARNING THINGS?	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot learn things at all4	
CF20	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING THINGS?	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot remember things at all4	
CF21	DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY CONCENTRATING ON AN ACTIVITY THAT (HE/SHE) ENJOYS DOING?	No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot concentrate at all4	

<p>CF22</p>	<p>DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY ACCEPTING CHANGES IN (HIS/HER) ROUTINE?</p>	<p>No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot accept changes at all.....4</p>	
<p>CF23</p>	<p>DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY MAKING FRIENDS?</p>	<p>No difficulty1 Some difficulty2 A lot of difficulty3 Cannot make friends at all4</p>	
<p>CF24</p>	<p>THE NEXT QUESTIONS HAVE DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR ANSWERS. I AM GOING TO READ THESE TO YOU AFTER EACH QUESTION.</p> <p>I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW OFTEN (<i>name</i>) SEEMS VERY ANXIOUS, NERVOUS OR WORRIED.</p> <p>WOULD YOU SAY: DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, A FEW TIMES A YEAR OR NEVER?</p>	<p>Daily1 Weekly.....2 Monthly.....3 A few times a year4 Never.....5</p>	
<p>CF25</p>	<p>I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO KNOW HOW OFTEN (<i>name</i>) SEEMS VERY SAD OR DEPRESSED.</p> <p>WOULD YOU SAY: DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, A FEW TIMES A YEAR OR NEVER?</p>	<p>Daily1 Weekly.....2 Monthly.....3 A few times a year4 Never.....5</p>	
<p>CF26</p>	<p>COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, HOW MUCH DIFFICULTY DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE CONTROLLING (HIS/HER) BEHAVIOUR?</p> <p>WOULD YOU SAY: NO DIFFICULTY, LESS, THE SAME, MORE OR A LOT MORE?</p>	<p>No difficulty1 Less2 The same.....3 More4 A lot more5</p>	

6. SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE		SL																																																																																															
SL1	Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-17 years.	Total number.....__																																																																																															
SL2	<p>Check the number of children age 1-17 years in SL1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>Zero ⇒ Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>One ⇒ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>Two or more ⇒ Continue with SL2A</p>																																																																																																
SL2A	<p>List each of the children age 1-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table1</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">SL3. Rank number</th> <th style="width: 10%;">SL4. Line number from HL1</th> <th style="width: 40%;">SL5. Name from HL2</th> <th colspan="2" style="width: 15%;">SL6. Sex from HL4</th> <th style="width: 15%;">SL7. Age from HL6</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Rank</th> <th>Line</th> <th>Name</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>Age</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>___</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		SL3. Rank number	SL4. Line number from HL1	SL5. Name from HL2	SL6. Sex from HL4		SL7. Age from HL6	Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age	1	___		1	2	___	2	___		1	2	___	3	___		1	2	___	4	___		1	2	___	5	___		1	2	___	6	___		1	2	___	7	___		1	2	___	8	___		1	2	___																																			
SL3. Rank number	SL4. Line number from HL1	SL5. Name from HL2	SL6. Sex from HL4		SL7. Age from HL6																																																																																												
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age																																																																																												
1	___		1	2	___																																																																																												
2	___		1	2	___																																																																																												
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7	___		1	2	___																																																																																												
8	___		1	2	___																																																																																												
SL8	<p>Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.</p> <p>Check the total number of children age 1-17 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.</p> <p>Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table2</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="width: 15%;">Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)</th> <th colspan="7">Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> <th>7</th> <th>8+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)							2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5	2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6	3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7	4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8	5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1	6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2	7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3	8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4	9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5
Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)																																																																																																
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8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4																																																																																										
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5																																																																																										
SL9	Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child	<p>Rank number __</p> <p>Line number __</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Age __</p>																																																																																															

7.CHILD LABOUR		CL	
CL1	Check selected child's age from SL9: <input type="checkbox"/> 1-4 years ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> 5-17 years ⇒ Continue with CL2		
CL2	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? [A] DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS? [B] DID (<i>name</i>) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS? [C] DID (<i>name</i>) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS? [D] DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? IF "No", PROBE: PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ACTIVITY (NAME) PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM..	Worked on plot / farm / food garden / looked after animals..... 1 2 Helped in family / relative's business/ran own business 1 2 Produce / sell articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products 1 2 Any other activity 1 2	Yes No
CL3	Check CL2, A to D: <input type="checkbox"/> There is at least one 'Yes' ⇒ continue with CL4 <input type="checkbox"/> All answers are 'No' ⇒ Go to CL8.		
CL4	SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? If less than one hour, record "00"	Number of hours..... ____	
CL4A	WHAT DID (<i>name</i>) DO SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>)? If did several works simultaneously, ask question only for main field of activity	Employment: _____ _____ _____ Code: _____	

<p>CL4B</p>	<p>WHAT IS THE MAIN FIELD OF ACTIVITY (<i>name</i>) DID IN THE LAST WEEK?</p> <p><i>If did several works simultaneously, ask question only for main field of activity</i></p>	<p>Main field of activity: _____</p> <p>Code:..... _____</p>	
<p>CL4C</p>	<p>PLEASE TELL ME (<i>name</i>)’S EMPLOYMENT STATUS?</p> <p><i>If did several works simultaneously, ask question only for main field of activity</i></p>	<p>Paid employee..... 1 Employer2 Self employed.....3 Member of partnership/cooperative 4 Employed in animal husbandry..... 5 Unpaid participant in family business 6</p>	
<p>CL5</p>	<p>DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒ CL8</p>
<p>CL6</p>	<p>DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒ CL8</p>
<p>CL7</p>	<p>HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF (<i>name</i>)?:</p> <p>[A] Is (<i>name</i>) EXPOSED TO DUST, FUMES OR GAS?</p> <p>[B] Is (<i>name</i>) EXPOSED TO EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY?</p> <p>[C] Is (<i>name</i>) EXPOSED TO LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION?</p> <p>[D] Is (<i>name</i>) REQUIRED TO WORK AT HEIGHTS?</p> <p>[E] Is (<i>name</i>) REQUIRED TO WORK WITH CHEMICALS (PESTICIDES, GLUES, ETC.) OR EXPLOSIVES?</p> <p>[F] Is (<i>name</i>) EXPOSED TO OTHER THINGS, PROCESSES OR CONDITIONS BAD FOR (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH OR SAFETY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒ CL8</p> <p>1⇒ CL8</p> <p>1⇒ CL8</p> <p>1⇒ CL8</p> <p>1⇒ CL8</p>
<p>CL8</p>	<p>SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒ CL10</p>
<p>CL9</p>	<p>IN TOTAL, HOW MANY HOURS DID (<i>name</i>) SPEND ON FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>less than one hour, record “00”</i></p>	<p>Number of hours..... ____</p>	

CL10	SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD?			
	[A] SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD?	Shopping for household.....	1	2
	[B] REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT?	Repair household equipment.....	1	2
	[C] COOKING OR CLEANING UTENSILS OR THE HOUSE?	Cooking / cleaning utensils /house	1	2
	[D] WASHING CLOTHES?	Washing clothes	1	2
	[E] CARING FOR CHILDREN?	Caring for children	1	2
	[F] CARING FOR THE OLD OR SICK?	Caring for old / sick.....	1	2
	[G] OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS?	Other household tasks.....	1	2
CL11	Check CL10, A to G: <input type="checkbox"/> <i>There is at least one 'Yes' ⇒ Continue with CL12</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>All answers are 'No' ⇒ Go to Next Module</i>			
CL12	SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL?	Number of hours.....	__	__

8.CHILD DISCIPLINE		CD
CD1	<p>Check selected child's age from SL9:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1-14 years ⇒ Continue with CD2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 15 years ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 16-17 years ⇒ Go to Household Characteristics module</p>	
CD2	<p>Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.</p> <p>Line number</p> <p>Name</p>	
CD3	<p>ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED. PLEASE TELL ME IF <u>YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD</u> HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH <u>(name) IN THE PAST MONTH</u>.</p> <p>[A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE?</p> <p>[B] EXPLAINED WHY (name)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG.</p> <p>[C] SHOOK HIM/HER</p> <p>[D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER</p> <p>[E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO?</p> <p>[F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND?</p> <p>[G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT?</p> <p>[H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT?</p> <p>[I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS?</p> <p>[J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG?</p> <p>[K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD?</p>	<p>YesNo</p> <p>Took away privileges..... 1 2</p> <p>Explained wrong behaviour 1 2</p> <p>Shook him/her 1 2</p> <p>Shouted, yelled, screamed 1 2</p> <p>Gave something else to do..... 1 2</p> <p>Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand..... 1 2</p> <p>Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object 1 2</p> <p>Called dumb, lazy, or another name 1 2</p> <p>Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears 1 2</p> <p>Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg 1 2</p> <p>Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could..... 1 2</p>
CD4	<p>DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK / No opinion 8</p>
CD4A	<p>Check selected child's age from SL9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1, 2, or 3years ⇒ Go to Household Characteristics module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4-14 years ⇒ Go to Next Module</p>	

9. CHILDJOCKEY								CJ
Ask this module from every child aged 4-15. For other members of the household, leave the corresponding lines empty.								
CJ1	CJ2		CJ3	CJ4	CJ5	CJ6	CJ7	CJ8
Line no.	Name and age Copy from HL2 and HL6		DID (name) PARTICIPATE IN THE HORSE RACING SINCE NOVEMBER OF 2015? <i>Does not include training activities for horse racing. Only include actual competition such as national and aimag horse racing.</i> Yes..... 1 No..... 2⇒Next line DK..... 8⇒Next line	HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) PARTICIPATE IN HORSE RACING? <i>If rode three different horses in one horse racing game, write 3 times.</i> 98 DK	IN WHAT SEASON (name) PARTICIPATED HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Winter A Spring B Summer C Fall D	WHAT WAS THE MOST RECENT HORSE RACING GAME (name) PARTICIPATED? National festival 1 Regional festival 2 Aimag festival 3 Soum festival 4 Other festival/ game 5	DID (name) WEAR ANY OF FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING DURING HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Helmet A Goggles B Vest C Knee pad D Shoes E	DID (name) RIDE THE HORSE WITHOUT SADDLE WHEN PARTICIPATED HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Yes 1 No 2 DK 8
Line	Name	Age	YesNo DK	Number of times	Season	Festival	Protective clothing	YesNoDK
01		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
02		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
03		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
04		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
05		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
06		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
07		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
08		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
09		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
10		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
11		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
12		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
13		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
14		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
15		___	128	___	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128

10. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			HC
HC1C	WHAT IS THE ETHNICITY OF THE HEAD OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Khalkh 11 Kazakh 12 Durvud 13 Buriad..... 14 Баяд..... 15 Darkhad 16 Khotogoid 17 Uriankhai..... 18 Torguud..... 19 Other (specify) _____ 96 DK _____ 98	
HC1D	Type of dwelling <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If necessary, clarify.</i>	Ger 1 Apartment, condominium 2 Convenient single family house 3 Single family house 4 Public accommodation, dormitory 5 Other (specify) _____ 6	1⇒ 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..... _____ Don't know 998	
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 ____	
HC2	HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 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 ____	⇒ HC3
HC2A	HOW MANY WALLS DOES YOUR GER HAVE?	Number of ger walls ____	
HC2B	WHAT IS THE MAIN MATERIAL OF YOUR GER FLOOR?	Natural floor..... 13 Rudimentary floor Wood planks..... 21 Finished floor Cement..... 34 Other (specify)..... 96	13⇒ HC4A 21⇒ HC4A 34⇒ HC4A 96⇒ HC4A
HC3	<i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If necessary, clarify.</i>	Wood planks 21 Parquet or polished wood..... 31 Concrete, vinyl/ asphalt strips..... 32 Ceramic tiles 33 Cement 34 Other (specify) _____ 96	
HC4	<i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If necessary, clarify.</i>	Metal/ Tin 31 Wood..... 32 Concrete/ Cement fibre 33 Ceramic tiles 34 Cement..... 35 Roofing shingles..... 36 Tar paper..... 37 Other (specify) _____ 96	31⇒ HC5 32⇒ HC5 33⇒ HC5 34⇒ HC5 35⇒ HC5 36⇒ HC5 37⇒ HC5 96⇒ HC5

HC4A	IS YOUR GER ROOF SINGLE LAYERED OR DOUBLE LAYERED IN WINTER TIME?	Single 41 Double..... 42	41⇒ HC5A 42⇒ HC5A
HC5	<i>Main material of the exterior walls.</i> <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If necessary, clarify.</i>	Stone with mud 22 Uncovered adobe 23 Plywood 24 Reused wood 26 Cement 31 Stone with lime/ cement 32 Cement blocks 34 Covered adobe..... 35 Wood planks, shingles, logs 36 Bricks Decorative bricks..... 37 Construction bricks..... 38 Other (specify)_____ 96	22⇒ HC5B 23⇒ HC5B 24⇒ HC5B 26⇒ HC5B 31⇒ HC5B 32⇒ HC5B 34⇒ HC5B 35⇒ HC5B 36⇒ HC5B 37⇒ HC5B 38⇒ HC5B 96⇒ HC5B
HC5A	IS YOUR GER WALL SINGLE LAYERED OR DOUBLE LAYERED IN WINTER TIME?	Single 41 Double..... 42	
HC5B	WHAT TYPE OF HEATING DOES YOUR DWELLING HAVE?	Central heating system..... 1 Electric heater 2 Boiler 3 Fire stove 4 Other (specify)_____ 6	1⇒ HC6 2⇒ HC6
HC5C	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MAINLY</u> USE FOR HEATING?	Coal(stone coal, lignite)..... 06 Charcoal..... 07 Wood..... 08 Dung 10 Sawdust 11 Other (specify)_____ 96	
HC6	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MAINLY</u> USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 02 Coal (stone coal, lignite)..... 06 Charcoal..... 07 Wood..... 08 Dung 10 Sawdust 11 No food cooked in household 95 Other (specify)_____ 96	01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 95⇒HC8
HC7	IS THE COOKING <u>USUALLY</u> DONE IN THE HOUSE OR IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? <i>If 'In the house', probe:</i> IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?	In the house In a separate room used as kitchen 1 Elsewhere in the house 2 In a separate building 3 Outdoors 4 Other (specify)_____ 6	

HC8	DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:		Yes	No	
	[A] ELECTRICITY?	Electricity.....	1	2	
	[F] A RENEWABLE-ENERGY GENERATOR	A renewable-energy generator	1	2	
	[G] A COMPUTER?	Computer	1	2	
	[H] AN INTERNET CONNECTION?	Internet connection.....	1	2	
	[C] A TELEVISION?	Television	1	2	
	[B] A RADIO?	Radio.....	1	2	
	[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Non-mobile telephone	1	2	
	[E] A REFRIGERATOR?	Refrigerator	1	2	
	[J] A WASHING MACHINE?	Washing machine.....	1	2	
	[K] A VACUUM CLEANER?	Vacuum cleaner	1	2	
	[L] A LIBRARY?	Library	1	2	
	[M] A MICROWAVE OVEN?	Microwave oven	1	2	
	[N] AN IRON?	Iron.....	1	2	
	[O] A MOTORCYCLE?	Motorcycle.....	1	2	
[P] AN ANIMAL DRAWN CART?	Animal drawn cart.....	1	2		
[Q] A CAR OR TRUCK?	Car or truck	1	2		
[R] A TRACTOR?	Tractor.....	1	2		
HC9	DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:		Yes	No	
	[A] A WATCH?	Watch.....	1	2	
	[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Mobile telephone	1	2	
	[H] A CAMCORDER OR CAMERA?	Camcorder, camera.....	1	2	
[C] A BICYCLE?	Bicycle.....	1	2		
HC10	DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING?	Own.....	1		
	<i>If "No", then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".</i>	Owned by others Rent..... Free of rent.....	 2 6		
HC11	DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes.....	1		2⇒HC13
		No	2		
HC12	HOW MANY HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN?	Hectares.....	1	_____	
		100 sq.meters	2	_____	
		Sq.meters.....	3	_____	
		Don't know	99998		

HC13	DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒HC15
HC14	<p>HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE?</p> <p>[B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES?</p> <p>[A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS?</p> <p>[G] CAMELS?</p> <p>[D] SHEEPS?</p> <p>[C] GOATS?</p> <p>[E] CHICKEN?</p> <p>[F] PIGS?</p> <p><i>If none, record '0000'. If unknown, record '9998'.</i></p>	<p>Horses, donkeys, or mules _____</p> <p>Cattle, milk cows, or bulls.. _____</p> <p>Camels..... _____</p> <p>Sheep..... _____</p> <p>Goats _____</p> <p>Chicken _____</p> <p>Pigs _____</p>	
HC15	DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A SAVING IN THE BANKACCOUNT?	Yes..... 1 No 2	

11. WATER AND SANITATIONWS			
WS1	WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling from centralized system 15 Piped into dwelling from individual system..... 16 Public water kioskconnected with centralized system 17 Tube well, Borehole 22 Dug well Protected well..... 31 Unprotected well..... 32 Spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rain/ snow water..... 51 Tanker-truck Water truck..... 62 Public water kiosk..... 63 Cart with small tank/ drum..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	15⇒WS6 16⇒WS6 17⇒WS3 22⇒WS3 31⇒WS3 32⇒WS3 41⇒WS3 42⇒WS3 51⇒WS3 62⇒WS3 63⇒WS3 71⇒WS3 81⇒WS3 96⇒WS3
WS2	WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling from centralized system 15 Piped into dwelling from individual system..... 16 Public water kioskconnected with centralized system 17 Tube well..... 22 Dug well Protected well..... 31 Unprotected well..... 32 Spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rain/ snow water..... 51 Tanker-truck Water truck..... 62 Public water kiosk..... 63 Cart with small tank/ drum..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	15⇒WS6 16⇒WS6
WS3	WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling..... 1 In own yard / plot..... 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇒WS6 2⇒WS6
WS4A	HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	0-14minutes 1 15-29 minutes 2 30or more minutes 3 Don't know 8	

WS5	WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? <i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?	Adult woman (age 15+ years)..... 1 Adult man (age 15+ years)..... 2 Female child (under 15)..... 3 Male child (under 15)..... 4 Don't know 8	
WS6	DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2⇒WS7A 8⇒WS7A
WS7	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY 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 it through a cloth..... C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)..... D Solar disinfection E Let it stand and settle..... F Other(<i>specify</i>) X Don't know Z	
WS7A	HOW MUCH WATER DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD USE ON AVERAGE PER DAY?	— — — —	
WS8	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If “flush” or “pour flush”, probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system.....11 Flush to septic tank12 Flush to pit (latrine)13 Flush to unknown place /Not sure/15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)21 Pit latrine with slab22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit.....23 Composting toilet31 No facility, Bush, Field95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	95⇒Next Module
WS9	DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ WS12
WS10	DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public) 1 Public facility 2	2⇒WS12
WS11	HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 ___ Ten or more households10 Don't know98	
WS12	<i>Check answers from WS8, Is the answer code “21, 22, 23, 31”.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒Continue withWS13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to Next Module		
WS13	WHERE DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD DISPOSE WASTE WATER?	Pit latrine.....21 Soak pit.....31 No facility, Bush, Field95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	

12. HANDWASHING			HW
HW1	WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOURHOUSEHOLD <u>MOST OFTEN</u> WASH THEIR HANDS?	Observed 1 Not observed Not in dwelling / plot / yard 2 No permission to see..... 3 Other reason(<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	2 ⇨HW4 3 ⇨HW4 6 ⇨HW4
HW2	<i>Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</i> <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i>	Water is available..... 1 Water is not available..... 2	
HW3A	<i>Observe presence of soap or detergent at the place for handwashing.</i>	Soap is available 1 Soap is not available 2	2⇨HW4
HW3B	<i>Record your observation.</i> <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar soap.....A DetergentB Liquid soap.....C	A⇨HW5C B⇨HW5C C⇨HW5C
HW4	DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇨HH19
HW5A	CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?	Yes, shown 1 No, not shown 2	2⇨HH19
HW5B	<i>Record your observation.</i> <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar soap.....A DetergentB Liquid soap.....C	
HW5C	<i>Observe presence of bucket, vessel, or pot for waste water at the place for handwashing.</i>	Yes, present..... 1 No, not present 2	
HH19	<i>Interview completed.</i>	Hour and minutes..... __ : __	

13. SALT IODIZATION			SI
SI1	WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO <u>COOK MEALS</u> IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD? <i>Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	Not iodized - 0 PPM 1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM 2 15 PPM or more 3 No salt in the house 4 Salt not tested (<i>specify reason</i>) 5	4⇨HH20 5⇨HH20
SI2	WHERE IS THIS SALT FROM?	Imported..... 1 Domestic..... 2 Don't know 8	1 ⇨HH20
SI3	WHAT KIND OF SALT IS THIS?	Granulated salt..... 1 White salt 2 Natural salt..... 3	

HH20	<p><i>Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7)</i></p> <p><i>Check HH8. If the household is selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN has been issued for each man age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7A)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the List of Household Members (HL7B)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD AGED 5-17 has been issued for each child aged 5-17 years in the List of Household Members (HL27)</i></p> <p><i>Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH9), the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH10), and the number of eligible women (HH12), men (HH13A), and under-5s (HH14) are entered.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p>
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Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR
WOMAN AGED 15-49

1. WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all woman age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i>		
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name: Name _____	WM4. Woman's line number: _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	WM6. Year/ Month/ Day of interview: 2016 / ____ / ____	
WM6A. Number of times visited _____		

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR 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.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>	

WM7. Result of the interview	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (specify) _____ 96
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WM10	Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... : ..	
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2. WOMAN'S BACKGROUND			WB
WB1	IN WHAT YEAR AND MONTH WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Year Month.....	
WB2	HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years).....	
WB3	HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒WB7
WB4	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED? <i>If completed non-formal equivalent education program (NFEEP), circle '2'.</i>	Secondary school 2 Technical and vocational centre 3 University, institute/college 4	
WB4A	HAVE YOU COMPLETED SCHOOL YOU HAVE ATTENDED?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
WB5	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter "00"</i> <i>If has attended primary school of NFEEP, record '21', if basic or high school, record '22' and '23' respectively.</i>	Grade	
WB6	Check WB4 and WB5 to see if a woman is completed primary school. <input type="checkbox"/> No, completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education (WB5>4) ⇒ Go to Next module <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, completed 1-4 grades in a secondary school (WB5<5) ⇒ Continue with WB7		
WB7	NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read whole sentence 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 (specify language) Blind / visually impaired _____ 5	1⇒ Next module 4⇒ Next module 5⇒ Next module
WB7A	NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO WRITE THE SENTENCE WHICH I AM GOING TO READ TO YOU. <i>Show sentence written on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot write whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU WRITE PART OF THE SENTENCE?	Cannot write at all..... 1 Able to write only some words of sentence..... 2 Able to write short sentence wholly 3	

3. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY			MT
MT1	Check WB7 to see if the woman is able to read. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education) ⇒ Continue with MT2. <input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (WB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MT2. <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind/ visually impaired (WB7 = 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MT3. 		
MT2	HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all..... 4	
MT3	DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all..... 4	
MT4	HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all..... 4	
MT6	HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MT9
MT7	HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION 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, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all..... 4	
MT9	HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MT12
MT10	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MT12
MT11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all..... 4	
MT12	DO YOU HAVE A MOBILE PHONE? <i>If "yes": IS YOUR PHONE SMART?</i>	Yes Not smart..... 1 Smart 2 No 3	

4. FERTILITY/ BIRTH HISTORY			CM
<i>This module questionnaire only concerns LIVE births.</i>			
CM1	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM8
CM4	DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU? I'M ASKING ABOUT YOUR CHILDREN TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH. CURRENTLY, THE CHILDREN MAY NOT LIVE WITH YOU, DIED OR NOT CHILDREN OF YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER.	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM6
CM5	HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons at home ____ Daughters at home..... ____	
CM6	DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM8
CM7	HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons elsewhere ____ Daughters elsewhere..... ____	
CM8	HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If "No" probe by asking: I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR 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, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead ____ Girls dead ____	
CM10	<i>Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.</i>	Sum..... ____	
CM11	JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number in CM10</i>) LIVE BIRTHS/ NO BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check below:		
	<input type="checkbox"/> No live births ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with the BIRTH HISTORY module.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to the BIRTH HISTORY Module or ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.		

5. BIRTH HISTORY

BH

Now I would like to talk to you about your births. Please tell me the names of all of your births, starting with the first one you had.
(Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets in BH2. If there are more than 14 births, use an additional questionnaire).

BH Line No.	BH1. PLEASE TELL ME THE NAMES OF YOUR CHILDREN, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE? <i>If the child is not named, write "NO NAME".</i>	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?		BH3. IS (name) A BOY OR A GIRL?	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? <i>Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</i>		BH5. IS (name) STILL ALIVE?	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. IS (name) LIVING WITH YOU?	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HL1)</i> <i>Record "00" if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. <i>If dead:</i> HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? <i>If "1 year", probe: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (name)?</i> <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if 1-24 months; record years if more than 24 months</i>		BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (name of previous birth) AND (name), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?				
		1 Single 2 Multiple	1 Boy 2 Girl		Y	N					Y	N		Unit	Number	Y	N
Line	Name	S	M	B	G	Year	Month	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	_____	____	1	2	_____	1	2	_____ ⇒Next Line	Days1 Months2 Years3	_____		
02		1	2	1	2	_____	____	1	2	_____	1	2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years3	_____	1	2
03		1	2	1	2	_____	____	1	2	_____	1	2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years3	_____	1	2
04		1	2	1	2	_____	____	1	2	_____	1	2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years3	_____	1	2
05		1	2	1	2	_____	____	1	2	_____	1	2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years3	_____	1	2
06		1	2	1	2	_____	____	1	2	_____	1	2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years3	_____	1	2
07		1	2	1	2	_____	____	1	2	_____	1	2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years3	_____	1	2

BH Line No.	BH1. PLEASE TELL ME THE NAMES OF YOUR CHILDREN, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE? <i>If the child is not named, write "NO NAME".</i>	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINNS?		BH3. Is (<i>name</i>) A BOY OR A GIRL?	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (<i>name</i>) BORN? <i>Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</i>		BH5. Is (<i>name</i>) STILL ALIVE?	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (<i>name</i>) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (<i>name</i>) LIVING WITH YOU?	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HL1)</i> <i>Record "00" if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. <i>If dead: HOW OLD WAS (<i>name</i>) WHEN HE/SHE DIED?</i> <i>If "1 year", probe: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (<i>name</i>)?</i> <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if 1-24 months; record years if more than 24 months</i>		BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (<i>name of previous birth</i>) AND (<i>name</i>), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?	
		1 Single 2 Multiple	1 Boy 2 Girl		Year	Month					Y N	Age	Y N	Line No
08		1 2		1 2	_____	____	1 2 ⇒ BH9	_____	1 2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years.....3	____	1 2 Add Next Birth Line	
09		1 2		1 2	_____	____	1 2 ⇒ BH9	_____	1 2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years.....3	____	1 2 Add Next Birth Line	
10		1 2		1 2	_____	____	1 2 ⇒ BH9	_____	1 2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years.....3	____	1 2 Add Next Birth Line	
11		1 2		1 2	_____	____	1 2 ⇒ BH9	_____	1 2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years.....3	____	1 2 Add Next Birth Line	
12		1 2		1 2	_____	____	1 2 ⇒ BH9	_____	1 2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years.....3	____	1 2 Add Next Birth Line	
13		1 2		1 2	_____	____	1 2 ⇒ BH9	_____	1 2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years.....3	____	1 2 Add Next Birth Line	
14		1 2		1 2	_____	____	1 2 ⇒ BH9	_____	1 2	_____ ⇒BH10	Days1 Months2 Years.....3	____	1 2 Add Next Birth Line	
BH11. HAVE YOU HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS SINCE THE BIRTH OF (<i>name of last birth in BIRTH HISTORY Module</i>)?									Yes 1 No 2		1⇒Record birth(s) in Birth History			

CM12A	<p>Compare number in CM10 with number of births in the BIRTH HISTORY Module above and check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are same ⇒ Continue with CM13 <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are different ⇒ Re-check birth numbers in CM1-CM10 and BIRTH HISTORY Module
CM13	<p>Check BH4 in BIRTH HISTORY Module: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2014 (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2014, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module. <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇒ Record name of last born child and continue with Next Module. <p style="text-align: center;">Name of last-born child _____</p> <p>If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</p>

6. 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 interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>			
DB1	<p>WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	1⇒Next module
DB2	<p>DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later 1 No more 2</p>	2⇒Next module
DB3	<p>HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i></p>	<p>Years 1 ____ Months 2 ____ DK 998</p>	

7. 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 interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>																																	
MN1	DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MN17																														
MN2	WHOM DID YOU SEE? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i>	Health professional Gynaecologist D Physician E Family doctor/ Soum doctor I Midwife J Auxiliary midwife C Nurse K Other person Traditional birth attendant F Other (specify) X																															
MN2A	HOW MANY WEEKS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY?	Weeks..... ____ DK 98																															
MN2B	WHERE DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY? <i>Probe:</i> WHERE ELSE? <i>Probe if answered "Private sector":</i> DID THE FACILITY LOCATE IN ULAANBAATAR OR AIMAG/ SOUM? DID IT PROVIDE HOSPITALIZATION OR WAS IT AN OUTPATIENT CLINIC?	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) A General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) B Maternity house C Soum/family group practice..... E Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital G Clinic..... H Aimag/ Soum Hospital I Clinic..... J NGO's hospital N Other (specify) X																															
MN3	HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?	Number of times ____ DK 98																															
MN4	AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WAS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] MEASURING BLOOD PRESSURE?</td> <td>Measuring blood pressure 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] URINE SAMPLE?</td> <td>Urine sample 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] BLOOD SAMPLE?</td> <td>Blood sample..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] TEST FOR STIs/SMEAR?</td> <td>Test for STIs/Smear..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] WEIGHT MEASUREMENT?</td> <td>Weight measurement..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] TEST FOR SYPHILIS?</td> <td>Test for syphilis..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] TEST FOR HIV/AIDS VIRUSES?</td> <td>Test for HIV/AIDS viruses 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] ULTRASOUND?</td> <td>Ultrasound 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[I] CHEST X-RAY?</td> <td>Chest x-ray 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] MEASURING BLOOD PRESSURE?	Measuring blood pressure 1	2	[B] URINE SAMPLE?	Urine sample 1	2	[C] BLOOD SAMPLE?	Blood sample..... 1	2	[D] TEST FOR STIs/SMEAR?	Test for STIs/Smear..... 1	2	[E] WEIGHT MEASUREMENT?	Weight measurement..... 1	2	[F] TEST FOR SYPHILIS?	Test for syphilis..... 1	2	[G] TEST FOR HIV/AIDS VIRUSES?	Test for HIV/AIDS viruses 1	2	[H] ULTRASOUND?	Ultrasound 1	2	[I] CHEST X-RAY?	Chest x-ray 1	2	
	Yes	No																															
[A] MEASURING BLOOD PRESSURE?	Measuring blood pressure 1	2																															
[B] URINE SAMPLE?	Urine sample 1	2																															
[C] BLOOD SAMPLE?	Blood sample..... 1	2																															
[D] TEST FOR STIs/SMEAR?	Test for STIs/Smear..... 1	2																															
[E] WEIGHT MEASUREMENT?	Weight measurement..... 1	2																															
[F] TEST FOR SYPHILIS?	Test for syphilis..... 1	2																															
[G] TEST FOR HIV/AIDS VIRUSES?	Test for HIV/AIDS viruses 1	2																															
[H] ULTRASOUND?	Ultrasound 1	2																															
[I] CHEST X-RAY?	Chest x-ray 1	2																															

MN17	WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i> <i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i>	Health professional GynaecologistD PhysicianE Family doctor/ Soum doctorI MidwifeJ Auxiliary midwifeC NurseK Other person Traditional birth attendantF Relative/ Friend.....H Other (<i>specify</i>)X No OneY	
MN18	WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (<i>name</i>)?	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) 11 General hospital (Aimac centre/ district health centre) 12 Maternity house 13 Soum//family group practice..... 15 Private sector Ulaanbaatar hospital 21 Aimag/ Soum hospital..... 23 Other Respondent /Other's home 31 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	31⇒MN19C 96⇒MN19C
MN19	WAS (<i>name</i>) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒MN19C
MN19A	WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION? WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?	Before..... 1 After 2	
MN19C	WERE YOU GIVEN VITAMIN A WITHIN 2 MONTHS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
MN19D	DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (<i>name</i>) BEFORE, AFTER OR ON YOUR DUE DATE?	On time (37-42 weeks) 1 Before (22-37 weeks) 2 After (42 or more weeks) 3 DK 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 DK 8	
MN21	WAS (<i>name</i>) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒MN22C 8⇒MN22C
MN22	HOW MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGH? <i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i>	From card 1 (kg) __ . ____ From recall..... 2 (kg) __ . ____ DK 99998	

MN22C	<p>HAS (<i>name</i>) BEEN PROVIDED WITH THE BABY FOLLOWING CARE FOR WARMING?</p> <p>[A] HAT WAS WORN?</p> <p>[B] PLACED ON MOTHER'S BELLY AND COVERED WITH BLANKET?</p> <p>[C] PLACED ON INFANT WARMING TABLE?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes No DK</p> <p>Hat was worn..... 1 2 8</p> <p>Placed on mother's belly and covered with blanket 1 2 8</p> <p>Placed on infant warming table..... 1 2 8</p>	
MN23	<p>HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	
MN24	<p>DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2⇒Next module
MN25	<p>HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>Immediately 000</p> <p>Hours 1 ____</p> <p>Days 2 ____</p> <p>DK/Don't remember 998</p>	
MN26	<p>IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2⇒Next module
MN27	<p>WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p>	<p>Milk (other than breast milk)..... A</p> <p>Plain water B</p> <p>Sugar or glucose water C</p> <p>Sugar-salt-water solution E</p> <p>Fruit juice F</p> <p>Infant formula..... G</p> <p>Tea / Infusions H</p> <p>Other mother's milk..... I</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

8. POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN	
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.			
PN1	Check MN18 : Was the child delivered in a health facility? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility(MN18=11, 12, 13, 15, 21, 23) ⇒ Continue with PN2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (MN18 = 31, 96) ⇒ Go to PN6.		
PN2	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>). YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY? If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. If more than one week, record weeks.	Hours1 ____ Days2 ____ Weeks.....3 ____ DK / Don't remember 998	
PN3	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (<i>name</i>) IS OK. BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH?	Yes 1 No 2	
PN4	AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU? DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (<i>name or type or facility in MN18</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	
PN4A	DID ANYONE RECORD ON "MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH BOOK" BEFORE YOU LEFT (<i>name or type or facility in MN18</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	
PN5	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>). DID ANYONE CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒PN11 2⇒PN16
PN6	Check MN17 : Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17= D, E, I, J, C, K, F) ⇒ Continue with PN7 <input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17= H, X, Y) ⇒ Go to PN10		
PN7	YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (<i>name</i>) IS OK. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH?	Yes 1 No 2	
PN8	AND DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING?	Yes 1 No 2	

	BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.		
PN9	AFTER THE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒PN11 2⇒PN18
PN10	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK. AFTER (<i>name</i>) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒PN19
PN11	DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once 1 More than once 2	1⇒PN12A 2⇒PN12B
PN12A	HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?	Hours1 ___	
PN12B	HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? <i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	Days2 ___ Weeks.....3 ___ Don't know/ remember 998	
PN13	WHO CHECKED ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional GynaecologistD Physician..... E Family doctor/ Soum doctor I Midwife.....J Auxiliary midwifeC NurseK Other person Traditional birth attendant F Relative/ FriendH Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
PN14	WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? <i>Probe if answered "Private sector": DOES IT PROVIDE HOSPITALIZATION OR IS IT AN OUTPATIENT CLINIC?</i>	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) 11 General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) 12 Maternity house 13 Soum/family group practice 15 Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital..... 21 Clinic..... 22 Aimag/ Soum Hospital..... 23 Clinic..... 24 Other Respondent/ Other's home 31 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
PN15	<p><i>Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=11, 12, 13, 15, 21, 23) ⇒ Continue with PN16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=31, 96) ⇒ Go to PN17</p>		
PN16	AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒PN20 2⇒Next module

PN17	Check MN17: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17= D, E, I, J, C, K, F) ⇒ Continue with PN18. <input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17= H, X, Y) ⇒ Go to PN19		
PN18	AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (person or persons in MN17) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒PN20 2⇒Next module
PN19	AFTER THE BIRTH OF (name), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH? I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next module
PN20	DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once 1 More than once 2	1⇒PN21A 2⇒PN22B
PN21A	HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?	Hours 1 ____	
PN21B	HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.	Days 2 ____ Weeks 3 ____ Don't know / remember 998	
PN22	WHO CHECKED ON YOUR HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional Gynaecologist D Physician E Family doctor/ Soum doctor I Midwife J Auxiliary midwife C Nurse K Other person Traditional birth attendant F Relative/ Friend H Other (specify) X	
PN23	WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? Probe if answered "Private sector": DID THE FACILITY LOCATE IN ULAANBAATAR OR AIMAG/ SOUM? DID IT PROVIDE HOSPITALIZATION OR WAS IT AN OUTPATIENT CLINIC?	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) 11 General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) 12 Maternity house 13 Soum/family group practice 15 Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital 21 Clinic 22 Aimag/ Soum Hospital 23 Clinic 24 Other Respondent/ Other's home 31 Other (specify) 96	

9. ILLNESS SYMPTOMS		IS
IS1	<p><i>Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.</i> Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with IS2. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to Next Module.</p>	
IS2	<p>SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS?</p> <p><i>Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.</i></p> <p><i>Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions</i></p>	<p>Child not able to drink or breastfeed.....A Child becomes sickerB Child develops a fever.....C Child has fast breathingD Child has difficulty breathingE Child has blood in stoolF Child is drinking poorly G Child vomits a lot.....H Child has diarrhoea I Child coughs J Child has a catalepsyK Child cries without reason L</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)_____ X Other (<i>specify</i>)_____ Y Other (<i>specify</i>)_____ Z</p>

10. CONTRACEPTION			CP
CP1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant 1 No 2 Unsure or DK 8	1⇒ Next module
CP2	COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ Next module
CP3	WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO AVOID A PREGNANCY? WHAT KIND OF METHOD ARE YOU USING? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?	Female sterilization A Male sterilization B IUD C Injectables D Implants E Pill F Male condom G Female condom H Diaphragm I Foam / Jelly J Periodic abstinence / Rhythm L Withdrawal M Other (<i>specify</i>) X	

11. UNMET NEED		UN	
UN1	<p>Check CP1: Currently pregnant?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant (CP1 = 1) ⇒ Continue with UN2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK (CP1 = 2 or 8) ⇒ Go to UN5</p>		
UN2	<p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO 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 BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later 1</p> <p>No more 2</p>	
UN4	<p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE.</p> <p>AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Have another child 1</p> <p>No more / None 2</p> <p>Undecided / Don't know 8</p>	<p>1⇒UN7</p> <p>2⇒UN13</p> <p>8⇒UN13</p>
UN5	<p>Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (CP3 = A) ⇒ Go to UN13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN6</p>		
UN6	<p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE.</p> <p>WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Have (a/another) child 1</p> <p>No more / None 2</p> <p>Says she cannot get pregnant 3</p> <p>Undecided / DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒UN9</p> <p>3⇒UN11</p> <p>8⇒UN9</p>
UN7	<p>HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD?</p> <p><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i></p>	<p>Months 1 _____</p> <p>Years 2 _____</p> <p>Does not want to wait (soon/now) 993</p> <p>Cannot get pregnant 994</p> <p>After marriage 995</p> <p>Other (specify) 996</p> <p>Don't know 998</p>	994⇒UN11
UN8	<p>Check CP1: Currently pregnant?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant (CP1 = 1) ⇒ Go to UN13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK (CP1 = 2, 8) ⇒ Continue with UN9</p>		
UN9	<p>Check CP2: Currently using a method?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (CP2 = 1) ⇒ Go to UN13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (CP2 = 2) ⇒ Continue with UN10</p>		
UN10	<p>DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UN13</p> <p>8 ⇒ UN13</p>

<p>UN11</p>	<p>WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?</p> <p><i>Probe if answered "Cannot get pregnant":</i> HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Infrequent sex / No sexA MenopausalB Never menstruatedC Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus).....D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result.....E Postpartum amenorrheic.....F Breastfeeding.....G Too old.....H Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK.....Z</p>	
<p>UN12 <i>Check UN11: "Never menstruated" mentioned?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mentioned</i> ⇒ <i>Go to Next Module.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not mentioned</i> ⇒ <i>Continue with UN13.</i></p>			
<p>UN13</p>	<p>WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?</p> <p><i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent</i></p>	<p>Days ago.....1 ___</p> <p>Weeks ago.....2 ___</p> <p>Months ago.....3 ___</p> <p>Years ago4 ___</p> <p>In menopause / Has had hysterectomy..... 994</p> <p>Before last birth..... 995</p> <p>Never menstruated 996</p>	

12. ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV		
DV1	SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:			
		Yes	No	DK
	[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?			
	Goes out without telling.....	1	2	8
	[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?			
	Neglects children	1	2	8
	[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?			
	Argues with him	1	2	8
	[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?			
	Refuses sex	1	2	8
	[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?			
	Burns food	1	2	8
	[F] IF A WIFE SPENDS BIG AMOUNT OF MONEY WITHOUT A PERMISSION FROM HER HUSBAND?			
	Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband.....	1	2	8

13. MARRIAGE/ UNION		MA	
MA1	ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a man 2 No, not in union 3	3⇒MA5
MA2	HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/ PARTNER? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>	Age (in complete years) __ __ DK.....98	⇒ MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 No 3	3⇒Next module
MA6	WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated 3	
MA7	HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once 1 2 and more..... 2	1⇒MA8A 2⇒MA8B
MA8A	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Year __ __ __ __ DK year9998	
MA8B	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Month __ __ DK month98	
MA8C	<p><i>Check MA8A and MA8B to see if the woman knows the year when she first married or started living with a man as if married.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Knows the year (MA8A, MA8B<>9998) ⇒ Go to next module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Does not know the year (MA8A, MA8B=9998) ⇒ Continue with MA9</p>		
MA9	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU <u>FIRST</u> STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age (in completed years) __ __	

14. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
<p><i>Check presence of others. Make sure you have privacy before you proceed with the interview.</i></p>		
SB1	<p>NOW 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 SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>Never had intercourse 00</p> <p>Age in years ____</p> <p>First time when started living with (first) husband/partner 95</p> <p>00⇒Next Module</p>
SB2	<p>THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK/ Don't remember..... 8</p>
SB3	<p>WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>Days ago 1 ____</p> <p>Weeks ago 2 ____</p> <p>Months ago 3 ____</p> <p>Years ago 4 ____</p> <p>4⇒SB15</p>
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>Probe to ensure that the response refersto the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'boyfriend', probe: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</i></p> <p><i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle'3'.</i></p>	<p>Husband 1</p> <p>Cohabiting partner 2</p> <p>Boyfriend/ Extra marital relation..... 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Other (specify) 6</p> <p>3⇒SB7 4⇒SB7 6⇒SB7</p>
SB6	<p><i>Check MA1 to see if woman currently married or living together as if married.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1, 2) ⇒ Go to SB8</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with SB7</i></p>	
SB7	<p>HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i></p>	<p>Age of sexual partner ____</p> <p>DK 98</p>
SB8	<p>HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>2⇒SB15</p>
SB9	<p>THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>

SB10	<p>WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refersto the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'boyfriend', probe:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</p> <p><i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Husband..... 1 Cohabiting partner..... 2 Boyfriend/ Extra marital relation..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 6</p>	<p>3⇒SB12 4⇒SB12 6⇒SB12</p>
SB11	<p>Check MA1 and MA7:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1, 2) and married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to SB13</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Else ⇒ Continue with SB12</i></p>		
SB12	<p>HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p>	<p>Age of sexual partner ____</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
SB13	<p>OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒SB15</p>
SB14	<p>IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Number of partners ____</p>	
SB15	<p>IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p><i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i></p> <p><i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i></p>	<p>Number of lifetime partners ____</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

15. HIV/AIDS			HA																
HA1	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT DIFFERENT TOPIC. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next module																
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 DK..... 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 DK..... 8																	
HA5	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA6	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA7	IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA7A	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING NEEDLE OR SYRINGE USED BY OTHER PERSON?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA8	CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [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;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>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>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>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	DK	During pregnancy.....	1	2	8	During delivery.....	1	2	8	By breastfeeding.....	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	DK																
During pregnancy.....	1	2	8																
During delivery.....	1	2	8																
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 DK 8																	
HA10	WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES OR MEAT FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																	
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 DK 8																	
HA12	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER/HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	

HA13	Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years? <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years ⇒ Continue with HA14 <input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years (CM13="No") ⇒ Go to HA24		
HA14	Check MN1: Received antenatal care? <input type="checkbox"/> Received antenatal care (MN1 = 1) ⇒ Continue with HA15 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not receive antenatal care (MN1 = 2) ⇒ Go to HA24		
HA15	DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING COUNSELLING? [A] AIDS TRANSMITTED TO BABIES FROM MOTHER? [B] PREVENTIVE MEASURES OF AIDS VIRUS? [C] TEST FOR AIDS? [D] RECOMMENDED TEST FOR AIDS?	Yes No DK AIDS transmitted to babies from mother1 2 8 Preventive measures of AIDS virus1 2 8 Test for AIDS1 2 8 Recommended test for AIDS1 2 8	
HA16A	Check MN4G: Tested for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (MN4[G] = 1) ⇒ Continue with HA17 <input type="checkbox"/> No (MN4[G] = 2) ⇒ Go to HA24		
HA17	I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE AIDS VIRUS TEST THAT WAS TESTED DURING ANTENATAL CARE FOR THE LAST PREGNANCY?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22
HA18	REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	
HA22	HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AGAIN SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR IT AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes1 No2	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 ago2 2 or more years ago.....3	1⇒HA27 2⇒HA27 3⇒HA27
HA24	I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes1 No2	2⇒HA27
HA25	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago.....1 12-23 months ago2 2 or more years ago.....3	
HA26	I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	2⇒HA27 8⇒HA27

HA26A	REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU GOT THE RESULTS OF THE TEST, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
HA27	DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	

16. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			TA
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 smoked a whole cigarette..... 00 Age.....	00⇒TA6
TA3	DO YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES NOW?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA6
TA4	IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes	
TA5	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA6	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA10
TA7	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA10
TA8	WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE? <i>Probe: WHAT ELSE?</i> <i>Circle each response.</i>	Cigars A Water pipe B Pipe D Pipe tobacco..... E Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
TA9	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10" If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30".</i>	Number of days0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA10	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA14
TA11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA14
TA12	WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE? <i>Probe: WHAT ELSE?</i> <i>Circle each response.</i>	Chewing tobacco A Snuff..... B Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
TA13	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10" If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30".</i>	Number of days0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	

<p>TA14</p>	<p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next module</p>
<p>TA15</p>	<p>WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, ONE CUP OF TRADITIONAL VODKA, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>Never had one drink of alcohol 00 Age ____</p>	<p>00⇒Next module</p>
<p>TA16</p>	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE ALCOHOL OR DRINK?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00". If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10" If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30".</i></p>	<p>Did not have one drink in last one month..... 00 Number of days0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30</p>	<p>00⇒Next module</p>

17. LIFE SATISFACTION		LS	
For the modul's questionnaires, we will be use card of smile.			
LS1	<p>Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to WM11.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with LS2.</p>		
LS2	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.</p> <p>FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?</p> <p>YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p>Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</p>	<p>Very happy 1</p> <p>Somewhat happy 2</p> <p>Neither happy nor unhappy 3</p> <p>Somewhat unhappy 4</p> <p>Very unhappy 5</p>	
LS3	<p>NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS.</p> <p>IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED.</p> <p>AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p>Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.</p> <p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
LS4	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
LS5	<p>DURING THE current / 2016-2017 SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒LS7
LS6	<p>HOW SATISFIED (are/were) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
LS7	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p> <p>If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</p>	<p>Does not have a job 0</p> <p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	

LS8	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS9	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	
LS10	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS11	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS12	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	
LS13	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? <i>If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have any income 0 Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS14	COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENER, OVERALL?	Improved 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened 3	
LS15	AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better..... 1 More or less the same 2 Worse 3	

WM11	<i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes ____ : ____	
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WM12	<p><i>Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.</i> <i>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ <i>Proceed to complete the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ <i>End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the cover page</i></p>		
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Interviewer's Observations






Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

SIDE 2

Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied
				

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

1. UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i></p>		
<p>UF1. Cluster number: _____</p>	<p>UF2. Household number: _____</p>	
<p>UF3. Child's name: Name _____</p>	<p>UF4. Child's line number: _____</p>	
<p>UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____</p>	<p>UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____</p>	
<p>UF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____</p>	<p>UF8. Year/Month/Day of interview: 2016 / ____ / ____</p>	
<p>UF8A. Number of times visited _____</p>		

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. 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 "LAW ON STATISTICS" ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM UF3)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
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<p>MAY WE START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle "03" in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>

<p>UF9. Result of the interview</p> <p><i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</i></p>	<p>Completed 01</p> <p>Not at home 02</p> <p>Refused 03</p> <p>Partly completed 04</p> <p>Incapacitated 05</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>
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UF12.	<i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes :
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2. AGE		AG	
AG1	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>ON WHAT YEAR, MONTH AND DAY WAS (<i>name</i>) BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHEN IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day</i></p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of Birth:</p> <p>Year 20 ____</p> <p>Month..... ____</p> <p>Day ____</p> <p>DK day..... 98</p>	
AG2	<p>HOW OLD IS (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS (<i>name</i>) AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>Must compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>Age (in completed years)..... ____</p>	

3. BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR	
BR1	<p>DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE?</p> <p><i>If yes, probe:</i> MAY I SEE IT?</p>	<p>Yes, seen 1</p> <p>Yes, not seen 2</p> <p>No..... 3</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1⇒Next Module</p> <p>2⇒Next Module</p>
BR2	<p>HAS (<i>name</i>)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1⇒Next Module</p>
BR3	<p>DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (<i>name</i>)'S BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	

4. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																					
EC1	HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (<i>name</i>)?	None 00 Number of children's books 0 ___ Ten or more books 10																					
EC2	I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (<i>name</i>) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%;">Y</th> <th style="width: 5%;">N</th> <th style="width: 5%;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] HOMEMADE TOYS</td> <td>Homemade toys</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS</td> <td>Toys from a shop</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)?</td> <td>Objects like trees, rocks, bowls or pots</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response</i></p>			Y	N	DK	[A] HOMEMADE TOYS	Homemade toys	1	2	8	[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS	Toys from a shop	1	2	8	[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)?	Objects like trees, rocks, bowls or pots	1	2	8	
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EC3	SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN ALONE OR LEAVE IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD. ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (<i>name</i>):	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Number of days left alone for more than an hour.....</td> <td style="width: 10%;">___</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD WHOSE UNDER 10, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</td> <td>Number of days left with other child whose under 10 for more than an hour</td> <td>___</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8'.</i></p>	[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?	Number of days left alone for more than an hour.....	___	[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD WHOSE UNDER 10, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?	Number of days left with other child whose under 10 for more than an hour	___															
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EC4A	Check AG2 for age of child <input type="checkbox"/> Child aged 0 or 1 ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Child aged 2, 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC5																						
EC5	DOES (<i>name</i>) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING /KINDERGARTEN/ OR ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION, SUCH AS A SHIFT GROUP, VISITING TEACHER OR MOBILE KINDERGARTEN?	Yes Kindergarten.....1 Alternative form of education2 No3 DK.....8	1⇒EC5A 3⇒EC5C 8⇒EC5C																				

EC5B	IF (<i>name</i>) ATTENDED ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION, WHICH ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION AND HOW MANY DAYS DOES (<i>name</i>) ATTEND?	Shift group..... 1 ____ Visiting teacher..... 2 ____ Mobile kindergarten..... 3 ____	
EC5C	DOES (<i>name</i>) ATTEND CHILD CARE SERVICES?	Yes.....1 No3 DK.....8	
EC5A	<i>Check AG2 for age of child</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child aged 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child aged 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC7</i>		
EC7	<p>IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY YOUR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (<i>name</i>):</p> <p><i>If yes, probe: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (<i>name</i>)?</i></p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p> <p>[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[B] TOLD STORIES TO (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] SANG SONGS TO (<i>name</i>) OR WITH (<i>name</i>), INCLUDING LULLABIES?</p> <p>[D] TOOK (<i>name</i>) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?</p> <p>[E] PLAYED WITH (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mother Father Other No one</p> <p>Read books A B X Y</p> <p>Told stories A B X Y</p> <p>Sang songs A B X Y</p> <p>Took outside A B X Y</p> <p>Played with A B X Y</p> <p>Named/counted A B X Y</p>	
EC7N	<p>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. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF (<i>name</i>)'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN (<i>name</i>) IDENTIFY COLOURS?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8</p>	
EC7M	CAN (<i>name</i>) RECOGNIZE SIMPLE SHAPES SUCH AS TRIANGLES, RECTANGLES AND CIRCLES?	<p>Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8</p>	
EC8	CAN (<i>name</i>) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?	<p>Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8</p>	
EC9	CAN (<i>name</i>) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE WORDS?	<p>Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8</p>	

EC9A	CAN (<i>name</i>) COUNT?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
EC10	DOES (<i>name</i>) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
EC11	CAN (<i>name</i>) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
EC12	IS (<i>name</i>) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
EC13	DOES (<i>name</i>) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
EC14	WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (<i>name</i>) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
EC15	DOES (<i>name</i>) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
EC16	DOES (<i>name</i>) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
EC17	DOES (<i>name</i>) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	

5. BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE			BD																																																		
BD1	Check AG2 for age of child <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with BD2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to CARE OF ILLNESS Module																																																				
BD2	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BD4 8⇒BD4																																																		
BD3	IS (<i>name</i>) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																																																			
BD4	YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																																																			
BD5	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																																																			
BD6	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																																																			
BD7	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. PLEASE INCLUDE LIQUIDS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME. DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK (<i>Name of item</i>) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] PLAIN WATER?</td> <td>Plain water</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?</td> <td>Juice or juice drinks</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] CLEAR SOUP?</td> <td>Clear soup</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, FRESH ANIMAL MILK OR MILK DILUTED WITH WATER?</td> <td>Tinned, powdered, animal milk or milk diluted with water</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, FRESH ANIMAL MILK OR MILK DILUTED WITH WATER? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i></td> <td>Number of times drank milk.....</td> <td colspan="3">___</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] INFANT FORMULA, E.G., MILASAN, NANA?)</td> <td>Infant formula</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>If yes, HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i></td> <td>Number of times drank infant formula</td> <td colspan="3">___</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] TEA?</td> <td>Tea</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS?</td> <td>Other liquids</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Yes	No	DK	[A] PLAIN WATER?	Plain water	1	2	8	[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?	Juice or juice drinks	1	2	8	[C] CLEAR SOUP?	Clear soup	1	2	8	[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, FRESH ANIMAL MILK OR MILK DILUTED WITH WATER?	Tinned, powdered, animal milk or milk diluted with water	1	2	8	<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, FRESH ANIMAL MILK OR MILK DILUTED WITH WATER? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	Number of times drank milk.....	___			[E] INFANT FORMULA, E.G., MILASAN, NANA?)	Infant formula	1	2	8	<i>If yes, HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	Number of times drank infant formula	___			[G] TEA?	Tea	1	2	8	[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS?	Other liquids	1	2	8
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BD8	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT FOODS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.		
	PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS EATEN OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME.		
	DID (<i>name</i>) EAT (<i>Name of food</i>) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		
			Yes No DK
	[A] YOGURT?	Yogurt	1 2 8
	If yes, HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.	Number of times drank/ate yogurt _	
	[B] A COMMERCIALY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, E.G., HUMANA?	A commercially fortified baby food	1 2 8
	[C] BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS?	Foods made from grains	1 2 8
	[D] CARROTS, PUMPKIN, SQUASH OR SWEET POTATOES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	Carrots, pumpkin, squash or sweet potatoes	1 2 8
	[E] POTATOES, TURNIP, WILD RADISH OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	Potatoes, turnip, wild radish or any other foods made from roots	1 2 8
	[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES SUCH AS BROCCOLI, SPINACH?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1 2 8
	[G] VITAMIN A-RICH FRUITS SUCH AS PEACH, KIWI, OR BANANA?	Peach, kiwi, or banana	1 2 8
	[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or vegetables	1 2 8
	[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1 2 8
	[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1 2 8
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1 2 8	
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH?	Fresh or dried fish	1 2 8	
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1 2 8	
[N] CHEESE, MILK OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese, milk or other food made from milk	1 2 8	
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED?	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	1 2 8	

BD9	<p>Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O")</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least one "Yes" or all "DK" ⇒ Go to BD11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All "No" ⇒ Continue with BD10</p>	
BD10	<p>Ask to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child did not eat at all or the respondent does not know ⇒ Go to Next module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned above by the respondent ⇒ Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11</p>	
BD11	<p>HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>Number of times _</p> <p>DK.....8</p>

6. IMMUNIZATION										IM	
<p><i>If an immunization (child health) card or mother and child's health book is available to a mother/caretaker, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization and Vitamin A recorded on the card. IM6-IM17 are for registering vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM6-IM17 will only be asked when a card is not available.</i></p>											
IM1	DOES (name) HAVE A VACCINATION CARD?		Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen 2 No card..... 3							1⇒IM3 2⇒IM2A	
	If yes: MAY I SEE IT?										
IM2	DID (name) EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD?		Yes 1 No 2								
IM2A	HAS (name) BEEN REGISTERED WITH CORRESPONDING COMMUNITY HEALTH POST?		Yes 1 No 2								
IM2B	DOES (name) HAVE MOTHER AND CHILD'S HEALTH BOOK?		Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen 2 No card..... 3							2⇒IM6 3⇒IM6	
	If yes, probe: MAY I SEE IT?										
IM3	(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card or book. (b) Write '4444' in year column if card or book shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		Date of Immunization								
			Year			Month		Day			
	[A] BCG	BCG									
	[B] POLIO AT BIRTH	OPV0									
	[C] POLIO 1	OPV1									
	[D] POLIO 2	OPV2									
	[E] POLIO 3	OPV3									
	[F] Pentavalent 1										
	[G] Pentavalent 2										
	[H] Pentavalent 3										
	[I] HEPB	HEP									
	[J] MEASLES (OR MMR OR MR) 1	MEASLES1									
	[K] MEASLES (OR MMR OR MR) 2	MEASLES2									
	[L] VITAMIN A (FIRST DOSE)	VIT A 1									
	[M] VITAMIN A (SECOND DOSE)	VIT A 2									
	[N] VITAMIN A (THIRD DOSE)	VIT A 3									
IM4	Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to Measles1) recorded on the card or book <input type="checkbox"/> Yes⇒ Go to IM18B <input type="checkbox"/> No⇒ Continue with IM5										
IM5	IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD OR CHILD'S HEALTH BOOK, DID (NAME) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write '6666' in the corresponding Day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, skip to IM18 <input type="checkbox"/> No/DK ⇒ Go to IM18										

IM6	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 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 DK 8	2⇨IM8 8⇨IM8
IM7A	WHEN DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE THE BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS AFTER BIRTH? [A] WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH? [B] WITHIN 2 WEEKS AFTER BIRTH? [C] 15 AND MORE DAYS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes No DK Within 24 hours after birth..... 1 2 8 Within 2 weeks after birth 1 2 8 15 and more days after birth..... 1 2 8	1, 8⇨IM8 1, 8⇨IM8
IM8	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY “VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH” TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇨IM11 8⇨IM11
IM9	WHEN DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE AFTER BIRTH? [A] WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH? [B] WITHIN 2 WEEKS AFTER BIRTH? [C] 15 AND MORE DAYS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes No DK Within 24 hours after birth..... 1 2 8 Within 2 weeks after birth 1 2 8 15 and more days after birth..... 1 2 8	1, 8⇨IM10 1, 8⇨IM10
IM10	HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ___ DK 8	
IM11	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A PENTAVALENT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH? PENTAVALENT IS A VACCINATION AGAINST TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, HEPATITIS B, AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE B. <i>Probe by indicating that pentavalent vaccinations are sometimes given at the same time as polio vaccination.</i>	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇨IM13 8⇨IM13
IM12	HOW MANY TIMES WAS A PENTAVALENT VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ___ DK 8	
IM13	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B? <i>Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines</i>	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇨IM16 8⇨IM16

IM14	WHEN DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE AFTER BIRTH?			
	[A] WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Within 24 hours after birth.....	Yes No DK 1 2 8	1, 8⇒IM16
	[B] WITHIN 2 WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?	Within 2 weeks after birth	1 2 8	1, 8⇒IM16
	[C] 15 AND MORE DAYS AFTER BIRTH?	15 and more days after birth.....	1 2 8	
IM16	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A MEASLES INJECTION (OR AN MMR OR MR) – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?	Yes	1	2⇒IM18
		No.....	2	
		DK	8	8⇒IM18
IM16A	HOW MANY TIMES WAS MEASLES INJECTION RECEIVED?	Number of times	__	
		DK	8	
IM18	DID (<i>name</i>) TAKE VITAMIN A THAT IS GIVEN AT THE AGE OF MORE 6-11 MONTHS? <i>Show Vitamin A blue coloured capsules with 100000 IU</i>	Yes	1	
		No.....	2	
		DK	8	
IM18A	DID (<i>name</i>) TAKE VITAMIN A THAT IS GIVEN AT THE AGE OF 12-59 MONTHS? <i>Show Vitamin A red coloured capsules with 200000 IU</i>	Yes	1	
		No.....	2	
		DK	8	
IM18B	DID (<i>name</i>) TAKE VITAMIN D IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes	1	2⇒IM19
		No.....	2	
		DK	8	8⇒IM19
IM18C	WHICH MONTH WAS IT WHEN (<i>name</i>) TOOK VITAMIN D THE LAST TIME?	Month	__ __	
		DK	98	
IM18D	HAS (<i>name</i>) RECEIVED VITAMIN D BY TABLET OR SYRUP? [A] RECEIVED VITAMIN D BY TABLET? [B] RECEIVED VITAMIN D BY SYRUP?		Yes No DK	
		Vitamin D by tablets.....	1 2 8	
		Vitamin D by syrup	1 2 8	
IM19	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS: [A] MAY IMMUNIZATION [B] OCTOBER IMMUNIZATION [C] OCTOBER IMMUNIZATION		Yes No DK	
		May immunization.....	1 2 8	
		October immunization.....	1 2 8	
		Others.....	1 2 8	
IM20	Check IM3: <input type="checkbox"/> Completed ⇒ Go to Next Module. <input type="checkbox"/> Not completed ⇒ Complete “Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility” from the Child’s Vaccination Record book kept at the Health Facility ⇒ Go to Next Module.			

7. CARE OF ILLNESS		CA	
CA1	IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA6A 8⇒CA6A
CA2	I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREAST MILK AND OTHER LIQUID). DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Nothing to drink 5 DK 8	
CA3	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Never gave a food 5 Still breastfeeding 6 DK 8	
CA3A	DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA4 8⇒CA4
CA3B	FROM WHERE OR WHOM DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? <i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE OR SOMEONE ELSE? <i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether referred to public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i> _____ (Name of place)	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center)..... A General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre)..... B Soum/ family group practice E Bag health physician F Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital..... G Clinic..... H Aimag/ Soum Hospital..... I Clinic..... J Physician K Pharmacy L Other source Relative/Friend P Traditional practitioner R Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

<p>CA3C</p>	<p>Check CA3B: Whether 2 or more codes circled.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Two or more codes circled (2 or more codes circled in 'A'-X' in CA3B) ⇒ Continue with CA3D</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only one code circled (only one code circled in 'A'-X' in CA3B) ⇒ Go to CA4</p>																					
<p>CA3D</p>	<p>WHERE OR WHOM DID YOU FIRST SEEK ADVICE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>Do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether referred to public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center)..... 11</p> <p>General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre)..... 12</p> <p>Soum/ family group practice 15</p> <p>Bag health physician 16</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Ulaanbaatar</p> <p>Hospital.....21</p> <p>Clinic.....22</p> <p>Aimag/ Soum</p> <p>Hospital.....23</p> <p>Clinic.....24</p> <p>Physician26</p> <p>Pharmacy27</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative/Friend32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 34</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>																				
<p>CA4</p>	<p>DURING THE TIME (name) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (name) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING?</p> <p><i>Read each and record response before proceeding to the next item.</i></p> <p>[A] "KHOROSOL" ORS PACKET?</p> <p>[F] "ORALIT" ORS PACKET?</p> <p>[G] "UNICEF" ORS PACKET?</p> <p>[H] ANY OTHER ORS PACKET?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>"Khorosol" ORS packet.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"Oralit" ORS packet</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"Unicef" ORS packet.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any other ORS packet.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>If any other ORS packet was given to drink, record the name.</i></p> <p>(Specify) _____</p>		Yes	No	DK	"Khorosol" ORS packet.....	1	2	8	"Oralit" ORS packet	1	2	8	"Unicef" ORS packet.....	1	2	8	Any other ORS packet.....	1	2	8
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Any other ORS packet.....	1	2	8																			
<p>CA4A</p>	<p>Check CA4: ORS.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was given ORS (at least one 'Yes' circled in 'A'-H' in CA4) ⇒ Continue with CA4B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was not given ORS (all "No" in A-H in CA4) ⇒ Go to CA4C</p>																					

CA4B	<p>WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether referred to public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) 11</p> <p>General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) 12</p> <p>Soum/ family group practice..... 15</p> <p>Bag health physician 16</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Ulaanbaatar</p> <p>Hospital 21</p> <p>Clinic 22</p> <p>Aimag/ Soum</p> <p>Hospital 23</p> <p>Clinic 24</p> <p>Physician 26</p> <p>Pharmacy..... 27</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative/Friend 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 34</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	
CA4C	<p>DURING THE TIME (name) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (name) GIVEN:</p> <p>[A] ZINC TABLETS?</p> <p>[B] ZINC SYRUP?</p>	<p>Yes No DK</p> <p>Zinc tablets 1 2 8</p> <p>Zinc syrup 1 2 8</p>	
CA4D	<p>Check CA4C: Any zinc?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child had any zinc ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4C) ⇒ Continue with CA4E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child did not have zinc (all "No" in A or B in CA4C) ⇒ Go to CA4F</p>		
CA4E	<p>WHERE DID YOU GET THE ZINC?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether referred to public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) 11</p> <p>General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) 12</p> <p>Soum/ family group practice..... 15</p> <p>Bag health physician 16</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Ulaanbaatar</p> <p>Hospital 21</p> <p>Clinic 22</p> <p>Aimag/ Soum</p> <p>Hospital 23</p> <p>Clinic 24</p> <p>Physician 26</p> <p>Pharmacy..... 27</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative/Friend 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 34</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	

CA4F	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: <i>Read each and record response before proceeding to the next item.</i> [A] A HOMEMADE ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA? [B] BOILED WATER? [C] DILUTED SOUP? [D] RICE JUICE?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Homemade ORS fluid</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>Boiled water</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>Diluted soup.....</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>Rice juice</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	DK	Homemade ORS fluid	1	2	8	Boiled water	1	2	8	Diluted soup.....	1	2	8	Rice juice	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	DK																				
Homemade ORS fluid	1	2	8																				
Boiled water	1	2	8																				
Diluted soup.....	1	2	8																				
Rice juice	1	2	8																				
CA5	WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA6A 8⇒CA6A																				
CA6	WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> _____ (<i>Name</i>)	Pill or Syrup Antibiotic A Antimotility B Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic)..... G Unknown pill or syrup..... H Injection Antibiotic L Non-antibiotic..... M Unknown injection..... N Intravenous..... O Home remedy / Herbal medicine..... Q Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X																					
CA6C	WHO RECOMMENDED SUCH TREATMENT?	Physician or service provider 1 Pharmaceutics 2 Mother/caretaker..... 3 Relative/friend..... 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 DK 8																					
CA6A	IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																					
CA7	AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA9A 8⇒CA9A																				
CA8	WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA9B 8⇒CA9B																				

CA9	WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED NOSE?	Problem in chest only 1 Blocked or runny nose only.....2 Both3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK8	1⇒CA9B 2⇒CA9B 3⇒CA9B 6⇒CA9B 8⇒CA9B
CA9A	Check CA6A: Had fever? <input type="checkbox"/> Child had fever ⇒ Continue with CA9B <input type="checkbox"/> Child did not have fever ⇒ Go to CA14		
CA9B	I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK (INCLUDING BREASTMILK) DURING THE ILLNESS WITH A (FEVER/COUGH). DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD (FEVER/COUGH), WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less 1 Somewhat less2 About the same.....3 More4 Nothing to drink.....5 DK8	
CA9C	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD (FEVER/COUGH), WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less 1 Somewhat less2 About the same.....3 More4 Never gave a food5 Still breastfeeding6 DK8	
CA10	DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes 1 No2 DK8	2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12
CA11	FROM WHERE OR WHOM DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? <i>Probe:</i> ANY WHERE ELSE OR SOMEONE ELSE? <i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine if referred to public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) A General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) B Soum/ family group practice E Bag health physician F Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital G Clinic H Aimag/ Soum Hospital I Clinic J Physician K Pharmacy L Other source Relative/Friend P Traditional practitioner R Other (<i>specify</i>) X	

CA11A	<p>Check CA11:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Two or more codes circled ⇒ Continue with CA11B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only one code circled ⇒ Go to CA12</p>	
CA11B	<p>WHERE OR WHOM DID YOU FIRST SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE OR SOMEONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if referred to public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) 11</p> <p>General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) 12</p> <p>Soum/ family group practice..... 15</p> <p>Bag health physician 16</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Ulaanbaatar</p> <p>Hospital 21</p> <p>Clinic 22</p> <p>Aimag/ Soum</p> <p>Hospital 23</p> <p>Clinic 24</p> <p>Physician 26</p> <p>Pharmacy..... 27</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative/Friend 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 34</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>
CA12	<p>AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (name) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE /INJECTION FOR THE ILLNESS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>2⇒CA14</p> <p>8⇒CA14</p>
CA13	<p>WHAT MEDICINE/INJECTION WAS (name) GIVEN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE/INJECTION?</p> <p><i>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Names of medicines)</p>	<p>Antibiotic drugs</p> <p>Pill / Syrup..... I</p> <p>Injection J</p> <p>Other medications</p> <p>Paracetamol (Panadol, Acetaminophen). P</p> <p>Aspirin..... Q</p> <p>Ibuprofen..... R</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK Z</p>
CA13A	<p>Check CA13 for antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, (Circled in 'I' or 'J' in CA13) ⇒ Continue with CA13B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, (No circled in 'I' or 'J' in CA13) ⇒ Go to CA14</p>	

<p>CA13B</p>	<p>WHERE DID YOU GET THE ANTIBIOTICS?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether referred to public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center)11</p> <p>General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre)12</p> <p>Soum/ family group practice.....15</p> <p>Bag health physician16</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Ulaanbaatar</p> <p>Hospital21</p> <p>Clinic22</p> <p>Aimag/ Soum</p> <p>Hospital23</p> <p>Clinic24</p> <p>Physician26</p> <p>Pharmacy.....27</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative/Friend32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner34</p> <p>Already had at home40</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>CA14 Check AG: Age of child</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 and 2 ⇒ Continue with CA15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to CF0</p>			
<p>CA15</p>	<p>THE LAST TIME (name) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?</p>	<p>Not dispose00</p> <p>Child used toilet/latrine01</p> <p>Put/Rinsed into toilet or latrine02</p> <p>Put/Rinsed into drain or ditch03</p> <p>Thrown into garbage (solid waste)04</p> <p>Buried05</p> <p>Left in the open06</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p> <p>DK98</p>	

8. CHILD FUNCTIONING (AGE 2-4)		CF
CF0	Check child's age from AG2: <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years ⇒ Continue with CF1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0-1 years ⇒ Go to UF13	
CF1	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DIFFICULTIES YOUR CHILD MAY HAVE. DOES (name) WEAR GLASSES?	Yes 1 No 2
CF2	DOES (name) USE A HEARING AID?	Yes 1 No 2
CF3	DOES (name) USE ANY EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING?	Yes 1 No 2
CF4	IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, I WILL ASK YOU TO ANSWER BY SELECTING ONE OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. FOR EACH QUESTION, WOULD YOU SAY THAT (name) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL. Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category: REMEMBER THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: WOULD YOU SAY THAT (name) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL?	
CF5	Check CF1: Child wears glasses (CF1 = 1)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Ask CF6A. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Ask CF6B.	
CF6A	WHEN WEARING (HIS/HER) GLASSES, DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	No difficulty 1 Some difficulty 2
CF6B	DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	A lot of difficulty 3 Cannot see at all 4
CF7	Check CF2: Child uses hearing aid (CF2 = 1)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Ask CF8A. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Ask CF8B.	
CF8A	WHEN USING (HIS/HER) HEARING AID(S), DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?	No difficulty 1 Some difficulty 2
CF8B	DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?	A lot of difficulty 3 Cannot hear at all 4
CF9	Check CF3: Child uses equipment or uses assistance for walking (CF3 = 1)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Ask CF10. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Ask CF12.	
CF10	WITHOUT USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING?	Some difficulty 2 A lot of difficulty 3 Cannot walk at all 4

CF11	WHEN USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING?	No difficulty 1 Some difficulty 2 A lot of difficulty 3 Cannot walk at all 4	1⇒CF13 2⇒CF13 3⇒CF13 4⇒CF13
CF12	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING?	No difficulty 1 Some difficulty 2 A lot of difficulty 3 Cannot walk at all 4	
CF13	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY PICKING UP SMALL OBJECTS WITH (HIS/HER) HAND?	No difficulty 1 Some difficulty 2 A lot of difficulty 3 Cannot pick up at all 4	
CF14	DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY UNDERSTANDING YOU?	No difficulty 1 Some difficulty 2 A lot of difficulty 3 Cannot understand at all..... 4	
CF15	WHEN (<i>name</i>) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY YOU?	No difficulty 1 Some difficulty 2 A lot of difficulty 3 Cannot be understood at all..... 4	
CF16	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY LEARNING THINGS?	No difficulty 1 Some difficulty 2 A lot of difficulty 3 Cannot learn things at all..... 4	
CF17	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY PLAYING?	No difficulty 1 Some difficulty 2 A lot of difficulty 3 Cannot play at all..... 4	
CF18	THE NEXT QUESTION HAS FIVE DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR ANSWERS. I AM GOING TO READ THESE TO YOU AFTER THE QUESTION. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, HOW MUCH DOES (<i>name</i>) KICK, BITE OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS? WOULD YOU SAY: NOT AT ALL, LESS, THE SAME, MORE OR A LOT MORE?	Not at all 1 Less..... 2 The same 3 More 4 A lot more 5	

UF13	Record the time.	Hour and minutes ____ : ____	
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UF14	<p>Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15 to see if the respondent is a mother or caretaker of another child under 5 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child after the interview. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the next respondent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent 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 before you leave the household</p> <p>Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>
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8. ANTHROPOMETRY		AN
<p>After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child under 5. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number in the HL of the Household Questionnaire before recording measurements.</p>		
AN1	Measurer's name and number:	Name _____
AN2	Result of height / length and weight measurement	Either or both measured 1 Child not present 2 Child or mother/caretaker refused 3 Other (specify) 6
		2⇒AN6 3⇒AN6 6⇒AN6
AN3	Child's weight	Kilograms (kg) Weight not measured 999
AN3A	Was the child undressed to the minimum? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum.	
AN3B	Check AG2 for age of child: <input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 ⇒ Measure length (lying down). <input type="checkbox"/> Child aged 2 or more ⇒ Measure height (standing up).	
AN4	Child's length or height	Length/Height Length/Height not measured 9999
		⇒ AN6
AN4A	How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	Lying down 1 Standing up 2
AN6	Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Record measurements for next child. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.	

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016 QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN AGED 15-49

1. MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	MWM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7A). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.</i>	
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____
MWM3. Man's name: Name _____	MWM4. Man's line number: _____
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	MWM6. Year/Month/Day of interview: 2016 / ____ / ____
MWM6A. Number of times visited _____	

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND WELL-BEING NEARLY 15 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.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Fill '03' in MWM7. Discuss this result with your team leader.</p>	

MWM7. Result of the interview	Completed01 Not at home02 Refused03 Partly completed04 Incapacitated05 Other (specify).....96
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MWM10	Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... ____ : ____	
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2. MAN'S BACKGROUND			MWB
MWB1	IN WHAT YEAR AND MONTH WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Year ____ ____ Month..... ____	
MWB2	HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years) ____	
MWB3	HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MWB7
MWB4	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED? <i>If completed non-formal equivalent education program (NFEEP), circle '2'.</i>	Secondary school 2 Technical and vocational centre..... 3 University, institute/college..... 4	
MWB4A	HAVE YOU COMPLETED SCHOOL THAT YOU HAVE ATTENDED?	Yes 1 No 2	
MWB5	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter "00"</i> <i>If has attended primary school of NFEEP, record '21', if basic or high school, record '22' and '23' respectively.</i>	Grade..... ____	
MWB6	Check MWB4 and MWB5: <input type="checkbox"/> Completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education (MWB5>4) ⇒ Go to MWB8 <input type="checkbox"/> Completed 1-4 grades in a secondary school (MWB5<5) ⇒ Continue with MWB7		
MWB7	NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence..... 2 Able to read whole sentence..... 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind / visually impaired _____ 5	1⇒Next module 4⇒ Next module 5⇒ Next module
MWB7A	NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO WRITE THE SENTENCE WHICH I AM GOING TO READ TO YOU. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot write whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU WRITE PART OF THE SENTENCE?	Cannot write at all 1 Able to write only some words of sentence. 2 Able to write short sentence wholly 3	

3. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY			MMT
MMT1	Check MWB7 to see if the man is able to read. <input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education (MWB5>4)) ⇒ Continue with MMT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (MWB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MMT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind/ visually impaired (MWB7 = 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MMT3		
MMT2	HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week..... 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT3	DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week..... 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT4	HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week..... 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT6	HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MMT9
MMT7	HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MMT9
MMT8	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week..... 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT9	HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MMT12
MMT10	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? <i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MMT12
MMT11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week..... 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT12	DO YOU HAVE A MOBILE PHONE? <i>If "yes": IS YOUR PHONE SMART?</i>	Yes Not smart 1 Smart 2 No 3	

4. FERTILITY			MCM
MCM1	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD IN YOUR LIFE. I AM INTERESTED IN ALL OF THE CHILDREN THAT ARE BIOLOGICALLY YOURS, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT LEGALLY YOURS OR DO NOT HAVE YOUR LAST NAME. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED ANY CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?	Yes1 No2 DK8	2⇒MCM8 8⇒MCM8
MCM3	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR FIRST CHILD WAS BORN?	Age in years..... __ __	
MCM4	DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes1 No2	2⇒MCM6
MCM5	HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons at home..... __ __ Daughters at home __ __	
MCM6	DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes1 No2	2⇒MCM8
MCM7	HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons elsewhere __ __ Daughters elsewhere __ __	
MCM8	HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED A SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If "No" probe by asking: I MEAN, A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</i>	Yes1 No2	2⇒MCM10
MCM9	HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead..... __ __ Girls dead __ __	
MCM10	<i>Sum answers to MCM5, MCM7 and MCM9.</i>	Sum __ __	
MCM11	JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE FATHERED IN TOTAL (<i>total number in MCM10</i>) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check below: <input type="checkbox"/> No live births ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with MCM11A <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary		

MCM11A	DID ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?	Yes1 No2	1⇒MCM12
MCM11B	IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU FATHERED CHILDREN WITH?	Number of women__ __	
MCM12	OF THESE (<i>total number in MCM10</i>) BIRTHS YOU HAVE FATHERED, WHEN WAS THE LAST ONE BORN (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	Date of last birth Year __ __ __ __ DK year.....9998 Month __ __ DK month.....98	

5. ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV		
MDV1	SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:			
		Yes	No	DK
	[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?			
	Goes out without telling.....	1	2	8
	[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?			
	Neglects children	1	2	8
	[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?			
	Argues with him	1	2	8
	[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?			
	Refuses sex	1	2	8
	[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?			
	Burns food	1	2	8
	[F] IF A WIFE SPENDS BIG AMOUNT OF MONEY WITHOUT A PERMISSION FROM HER HUSBAND?			
	Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband.....	1	2	8

5. MARRIAGE/ UNION		MMA
MMA1	ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a woman 2 No, not in union 3 1 ⇒ MMA7 2 ⇒ MMA7
MMA5	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman 2 No 3 3 ⇒ Next module
MMA6	WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3
MMA7	HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once 1 More than once 2 1 ⇒ MMA8A 2 ⇒ MMA8B
MMA8A	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Year _ _ _ _ DK year 9998
MMA8B	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Month _ _ DK month 98
MMA8C	<p><i>Check MMA8A and MMA8B to see if the man knows the year when he first married or started living with a woman as if married.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Knows the year (MMA8A, MMA8B<>9998) ⇒ Go to next module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Does not know the year (MMA8A, MMA8B=9998) ⇒ Continue with MMA9</p>	
MMA9	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU <u>FIRST</u> STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years _ _

8. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
<p>Check presence of others. Make sure you have privacy before you proceed with the interview.</p>		
<p>MSB1</p> <p>NOW 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 SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>If yes:</i> HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>Never had intercourse..... 00</p> <p>Age in years.....__ __</p> <p>First time when started living with (first) wife/partner 95</p>	<p>00⇒Next module</p>
<p>MSB2</p> <p>THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK/ Don't remember 8</p>	
<p>MSB3</p> <p>WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If more than 12 months (one year), answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>Days ago.....1 __ __</p> <p>Weeks ago.....2 __ __</p> <p>Months ago3 __ __</p> <p>Years ago4 __ __</p>	<p>4⇒MSB15</p>
<p>MSB4</p> <p>THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>MSB5</p> <p>WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</p> <p><i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Wife 1</p> <p>Cohabiting partner 2</p> <p>Girlfriend/ Extra marital relation..... 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Prostitute..... 5</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 6</p>	
<p>MSB8</p> <p>HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒MSB15</p>
<p>MSB9</p> <p>THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>MSB10</p> <p>WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</p> <p><i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Wife 1</p> <p>Cohabiting partner 2</p> <p>Girlfriend/ Extra marital relation..... 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Prostitute..... 5</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 6</p>	

MSB13	OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB15
MSB14	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners__ __	
MSB15	<p>IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p><i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i></p> <p><i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i></p>	<p>Number of lifetime partners.....__ __</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

9. HIV/AIDS		MHA	
MHA1	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒Next module
MHA2	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 DK 8	
MHA4	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
MHA5	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
MHA6	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
MHA7	IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
MHA7A	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING NEEDLE OR SYRINGE USED BY OTHER PERSON?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
MHA8	CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy 1 2 8 During delivery 1 2 8 By breastfeeding..... 1 2 8	
MHA9	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 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
MHA10	WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES OR MEAT FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
MHA11	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
MHA12	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER/HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends..... 8	
MHA24	I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒MHA27

MHA25	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26	I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒Next module 8⇒ Next module
MHA26A	REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU GOT THE RESULTS OF THE TEST, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	1⇒ Next module 2⇒ Next module 8⇒ Next module
MHA27	DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	

10. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			MTA
MTA1	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA2	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette..... 00 Age.....__ __	00⇒MTA6
MTA3	DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA4	IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes__ __	
MTA5	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days0 __ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA6	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA7	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA8	WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	CigarsA Water pipe B PipeD Pipe tobacco..... E Other (<i>specify</i>) _____X	
MTA9	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days0 __ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA10	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA12	WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobaccoA Snuff B Other (<i>specify</i>) _____X	
MTA13	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days0 __ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	

MTA14	<p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next module</p>
MTA15	<p>WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, ONE CUP OF TRADITIONAL VODKA, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?</p>	<p>Never had one drink of alcohol 00 Age.....__ __</p>	<p>00⇒ Next module</p>
MTA16	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00". If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i></p>	<p>Did not have one drink in last one month..... 00 Number of days0 __ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30</p>	

10. LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS	
For the modul's questionnaires, we will be use card of smile.			
MLS1	<p>Check MWB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to MWM11.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MLS2.</p>		
MLS2	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.</p> <p>FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?</p> <p>YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p>Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</p>	<p>Very happy 1</p> <p>Somewhat happy 2</p> <p>Neither happy nor unhappy 3</p> <p>Somewhat unhappy 4</p> <p>Very unhappy 5</p>	
MLS3	<p>NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS.</p> <p>IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED.</p> <p>AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p>Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.</p> <p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
MLS4	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
MLS5	<p>DURING THE current / 2016-2017 SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒MLS7
MLS6	<p>HOW SATISFIED (are/were) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
MLS7	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p> <p>If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</p>	<p>Does not have a job 0</p> <p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	

MLS8	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS9	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	
MLS10	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS11	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS12	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	
MLS13	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? <i>If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have any income 0 Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS14	COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENE, OVERALL?	Improved..... 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened 3	
MLS15	AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better..... 1 More or less the same 2 Worse 3	

MWM11	Record the time.	Hour and minutes ____ : ____	
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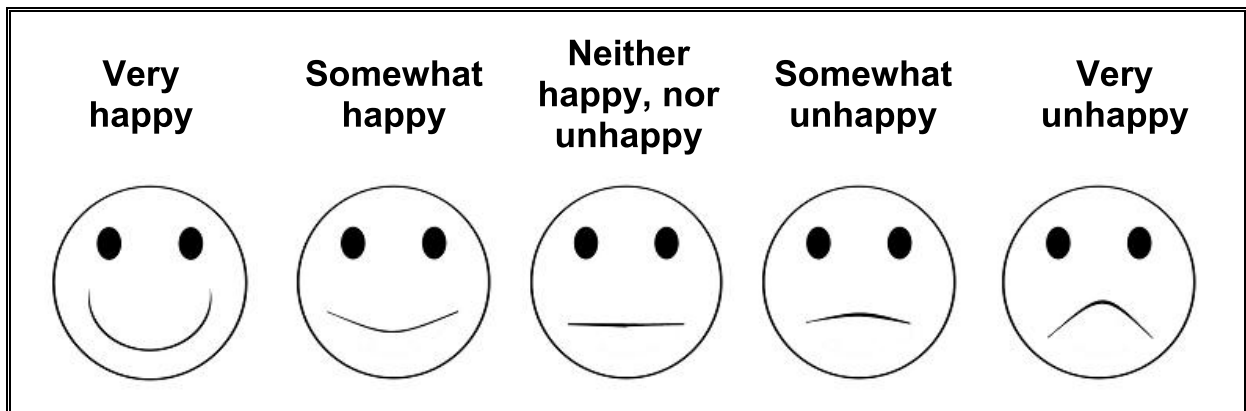
MWM12	<p>Check List of Household Members, column HL7B and HL15 Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Proceed to complete the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation and proceed to complete the cover page</p>
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Interviewer's Observations

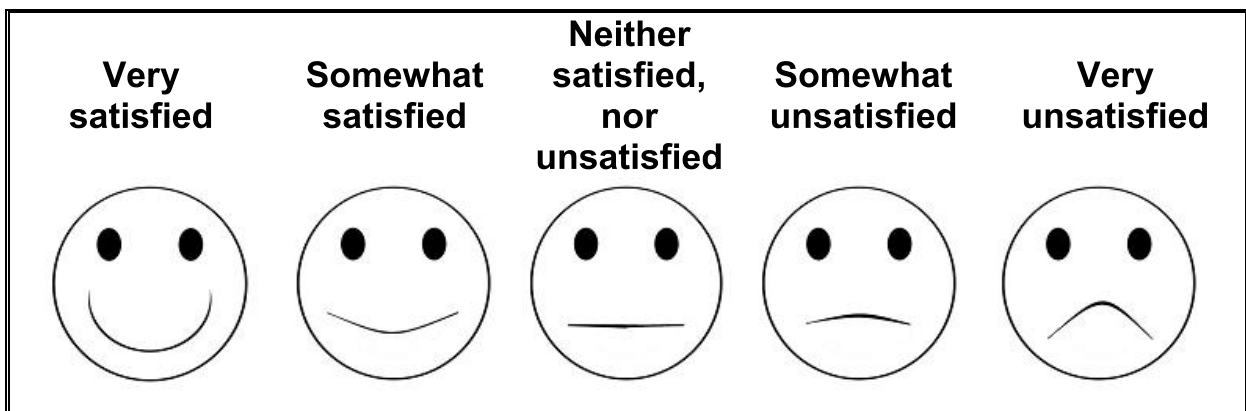
Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

**QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR
VACCINATION RECORDS
AT HEALTH FACILITY**

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
<p><i>This questionnaire form is to be used at health facilities to record information on the vaccinations and Vitamin A supplementation for children age 0-2 years. A separate questionnaire form should be used for each eligible child.</i></p> <p><i>The QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE must be completed for the child prior to completing this form. This panel should be completed before visiting the health facility.</i></p> <p><i>This questionnaire form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.</i></p>		
HF1. Cluster number: _____	HF2. Household number: _____	
HF3. Child's name: Name _____	HF4. Child's line number: _____	
HF5. Mother's/Caretaker's name: Name _____	HF6. Mother's/Caretaker's line number: _____	
HF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	HF8. Year/Month/Day of facility visit: 2016/ ____ / ____	
HF9. Year/Month/Day of birth (From AG1 in Questionnaire for Children Under-5) 20 ____ / ____ / ____	HF10. Name of health facility: _____	

HF11. Result of health facility visit	Vaccination record seen	01
	Vaccination record not seen.....	02
	Other (specify) _____	96

IMMUNIZATION								HF	
HF13. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card or mother and child's health book. (b) Write '4444' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		Date of Immunization							
		Year		Month		Day			
BCG	BCG								
POLIO AT BIRTH	OPV0								
POLIO 1	OPV1								
POLIO 2	OPV2								
POLIO 3	OPV3								
Pentavalent 1	PENTA1								
Pentavalent 2	PENTA2								
Pentavalent 3	PENTA3								
HEPB	HEP								
MEASLES(OR MMR OR MR) 1	MEASLES 1								
MEASLES (OR MMR OR MR) 2	MEASLES 2								
VITAMIN A (FIRST DOSE)	VITA1								
VITAMIN A (SECOND DOSE)	VITA2								
VITAMIN A (THIRD DOSE)	VITA3								

Approved by Order #A/23 of 2016 of the Chairman of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia.

Form CDS-6

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016**QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR
ANTHROPOMETRY RECORDS**

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
<p><i>This questionnaire form is to be used to record information on the weight and height for children age 0-4 years. A separate questionnaire form should be used for each eligible child.</i></p> <p><i>The QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE must be completed for the child prior to completing this form. This panel should be completed before visiting the health facility.</i></p> <p><i>This questionnaire form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.</i></p>		
AM1. Cluster number: _____	AM2. Household number: _____	
AM3. Child's name: Name _____	AM4. Child's line number: _____	
AM5. Mother's/Caretaker's name: Name _____	AM6. Mother's/Caretaker's line number: _____	
AM7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	AM8. Year/Month/Day of birth (From AG1 in Questionnaire for Children Under-5) 20 ____ / ____ / ____	

8. ANTHROPOMETRY		AN	
<p>After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child under 5. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number in the HL of the Household Questionnaire before recording measurements.</p>			
AN1	Measurer's name and number:	Name _____	
AN2	Result of height / length and weight measurement	Either or both measured1 Child not present.....2 Child or mother/caretaker refused.....3 Other (specify) _____6	2⇒AN6 3⇒AN6 6⇒AN6
AN3	Child's weight	Kilograms (kg) Weight not measured.....999	
AN3A	Was the child undressed to the minimum? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum.		
AN3B	Check AG2 for age of child: <input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 ⇒ Measure length (lying down). <input type="checkbox"/> Child aged 2 or more ⇒ Measure height (standing up).		
AN4	Child's length or height	Length/Height Length/Height not measured.....9999	⇒ AN6
AN4A	How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	Lying down1 Standing up2	
AN6	Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Record measurements for next child. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.		

2. WATER QUALITY TESTING			WQ
WQ3	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. WE WOULD LIKE TO TEST YOUR DRINKING WATER, COULD YOU PLEASE PROVIDE ME WITH A GLASS OF WATER THAT YOU WOULD MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY DRINK?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WQ9
WQ4	HAVE YOU DONE ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't Know 8	2⇒WQ6 8⇒WQ6
WQ5	WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Boil A Add bleach / chlorine / Water Guard B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) D Solardisinfection E Let it stand and settle F Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
WQ6	<i>Perform household water test</i> <i>Using the water from the glass of drinking water provided by the respondent conduct water quality test. Label H-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.</i> <i>Record whether test was conducted.</i>	Household water test conducted 1 Household water test not conducted 2	
WQ8	EARLIER, YOU TOLD US THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD WAS _____. IS THIS GLASS OF WATER FROM THAT SOURCE? <i>Refer to the answer provided for Question WS1</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WQ10
WQ9	CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME YOUR MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER SO THAT I CAN TAKE A WATER SAMPLE FROM THAT PLACE? <i>If 'no' probe to find out why this is not possible? Thank the respondent. The module is complete.</i>	Yes 1 No Water source was not functional 2 Water source too far 3 Unable to access source 4 Do not know where source is located 5 Other reason (<i>specify</i>) 6	1⇒WQ12 2-6 ⇒ WQ13

<p>WQ10</p>	<p>FROM WHICH SOURCE WAS THE WATER YOU PROVIDED IN THIS GLASS COLLECTED?</p>	<p>Piped water Piped into dwelling..... 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot 12 Piped to neighbor 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole..... 21 Dug well Protected well 31 Unprotected well..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)..... 81 Bottled water 91 Sachet water 92 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>	
<p>WQ11</p>	<p>CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME THE SOURCE OF THE GLASS OF DRINKING WATER SO THAT I CAN TAKE A WATER SAMPLE FROM THAT PLACE?</p> <p><i>If 'no' probe to find out why this is not possible? Thank the respondent. The module is complete.</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No Water source was not functional..... 2 Water source too far..... 3 Unable to access source 4 Do not know where source is located 5 Other reason (<i>specify</i>)..... 6</p>	<p>1 ⇒ WQ12 2-6 ⇒ WQ13</p>
<p>WQ12</p>	<p><i>Perform source water test</i></p> <p><i>Using a sample of water taken at the source conduct water quality test. Label S-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.</i></p> <p><i>Record whether test was conducted.</i></p>	<p>Source water test conducted 1 Source water test not conducted 2</p>	
<p>WQ13</p>	<p><i>Check HH8</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Household was selected for blank water testing ⇒ WQ14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Household was not selected for blank water testing ⇒ Thank the respondent. The module is complete.</p>		
<p>WQ14</p>	<p>WQ14: <i>Perform blank water test</i></p> <p><i>Using a sample of sterile water given by the supervisor conduct water quality test. Label B-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.</i></p> <p><i>Record whether test was conducted.</i></p>	<p>Blank water test conducted 1 Blank water test not conducted 2</p>	
<p><i>Thank the respondent. The module is complete.</i></p>			

3. WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		WQ
<p><i>Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded. In the sections below note the colour of the test and use the ultraviolet lamp (UV) to determine if the sample fluoresces (glows a white/blue colour).</i></p>		
WQ15	Day / Month / Year of recording test results: ____ / ____ / 2016	
Record results of <u>Household</u> water test		
WQ16	Record whether household water sample yellow after incubation	Yellow 1 Not yellow 2 Not possible to read/results lost 8 Testing not completed 9
WQ17	Record whether household water sample fluoresces after incubation (use UV lamp)	Fluorescence..... 1 No fluorescence 2 Not possible to read/results lost 8 Testing not completed 9
Record results of <u>Source</u> water test		
WQ18	Record whether source water sample yellow after incubation	Yellow 1 Not yellow 2 Not possible to read/results lost 8 Testing not completed 9
WQ19	Record whether source water sample fluoresces after incubation (use UV lamp)	Fluorescence..... 1 No fluorescence 2 Not possible to read/results lost 8 Testing not completed 9
Record results of <u>Blank</u> water test		
WQ20	Record whether blank water sample yellow after incubation	Yellow 1 Not yellow 2 Not possible to read/results lost 8 Testing not completed 9
WQ21	Record whether blank water sample fluoresces after incubation (use UV lamp)	Fluorescence..... 1 No fluorescence 2 Not possible to read/results lost 8 Testing not completed 9

Measurer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

