

Syrian Arab Republic

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Central Bureau of Statistics



UNITED NATIONS
CHILDREN'S FUND



Pan-Arab Project
for Family Health
League of Arab States



 **MICS**

Syrian Arab Republic

**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2006**

Central Bureau of Statistics
Pan-Arab Project for Family Health /
League of Arab States

UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund

February 2008

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The Syrian Arab Republic Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried by the Central Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with Ministry of Health, State Planning Commission, Pan Arab Project for Family Health/League of Arab States, and UNICEF. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The survey has been conducted as part of the third round of MICS surveys (MICS3), carried out around the world in more than 50 countries, in 2005-2006, following the first two rounds of MICS surveys that were conducted in 1995 and the year 2000. Survey tools are based on the models and standards developed by the global MICS project, designed to collect information on the situation of children and women in countries around the world. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org

Summary Table of Findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators in the Syrian Arab Republic, 2006.

Topic	MICS3 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	Unit
CHILD MORTALITY					
Child Mortality	1	13	Under-five mortality rate (MDG)	22	Per thousand
	2	14	Infant mortality rate	18	Per thousand
NUTRITION					
Nutrition	6	4	Underweight prevalence	9.7	Percent
	7		Stunting prevalence	22.4	Percent
	8		Wasting prevalence	8.6	Percent
Breast feeding	45		Timely initiation of breastfeeding	32.4	Percent
	16		Continued breastfeeding rate		
			12-15 Months	63.9	Percent
			20-23 Months	16.3	Percent
	17		Timely complementary feeding rate 6-9 months	36.5	Percent
	18		Frequency of complementary feeding	20.8	Percent
Vitamin (A)	19		Adequately fed infants	25.3	Percent
	42		Vitamin (A) supplementation (under fives)	2.9	Percent
	43		Vitamin (A) supplementation (postpartum mothers)	17.8	Percent
Low Birth Weight	9		Low birth weight infants	9.4	Percent
	10		Infants weighed at birth	47.9	Percent
CHILD HEALTH					
Immunization	25		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	99.9	Percent
	26		Polio immunization coverage	96.9	Percent
	28	15	Measles immunization coverage	92.4	Percent
	31		Fully immunized children	87.8	Percent
Tetanus toxoid	32		Neonatal tetanus protection	37.8	Percent
Care of illness	33		Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	67.7	Percent
	34		Home management of diarrhoea	15.6	Percent
	35		Received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding	34.2	Percent
	23		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	76.8	Percent
	22		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	71.0	Percent
Solid fuel use	24	29	Solid fuels	0.3	Percent
ENVIRONMENT					
Water and Sanitation	11	30	Use of improved drinking water sources	87.3	Percent
	13		Water treatment	4.5	Percent
	12	31	Use of improved sanitation facilities	97.1	Percent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
Contraception and unmet need	21	19c	Contraceptive prevalence	58.3	Percent
	99			84.1	Percent
	44		Content of antenatal care		
Maternal and newborn health			Blood test taken	54.2	Percent
			Blood pressure measured	76.8	Percent
			Urine sampling	52.6	Percent
			Measuring weight	66.9	Percent
	4	17	Skilled attendant at delivery	93.0	Percent
		Institutional deliveries	70.4	percent	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
Child development	46		Support for learning	55.0	Percent
	47		Father's support for learning	56.2	Percent
	48		Support for learning: children's books	30.1	Percent
	49		Support for learning: non-children's books	62.6	Percent
	50		Support for learning: materials for play	19.3	Percent
	51		Non-adult care	16.6	Percent
EDUCATION					
Education	53		Pre-school attendance	33.6	Percent
	54		Net intake rate in primary education	92	Percent

TOPIC	MICS3 INDICATOR NUMBER	MDG INDICATOR NUMBER	INDICATOR	VALUE	UNIT
	55	6	Net primary school attendance rate	96.1	Percent
	56		Net secondary school attendance rate	54.2	Percent
	57	7	Children reaching grade five	99.4	Percent
	58		Transition rate to secondary school	94.0	Percent
	59	7b	Primary completion rate	75.3	Percent
	61	9	Gender parity index		Percent
			Primary school	1.00	Rate
			Secondary school	1.00	Rate
CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth registration	62		Birth registration	95.2	Percent
	71		Child labour	4.0	Percent
Child labour	72		Labourer students	61.0	Percent
	73		Student Labourers	3.1	Percent
Child discipline	74		Child discipline Any psychological/physical punishment	24.3	Percent
	67		Marriage before age 15	3.4	Percent
Early marriage	68		Marriage before age 18	17.7	Percent
			Young women aged 15-19 currently married	9.7	Percent
HIV/AIDS					
HIV/AIDS	82	19b	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	7.9	Percent
Knowledge and attitudes	89		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	19.7	Percent
	86		Women refusing to care for family member with HIV	11.7	Percent

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
CSPro	Survey and Statistics Data Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GPI	Gender Prity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
ppm	Parts Per Million
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

Acknowledgements

Within the framework of cooperation between the Central Bureau of Statistics (C.B.S) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the management of the pan-Arab Project for Family Health of the League of Arab States, the Central Bureau of Statistics, in cooperation and coordination with the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Health, conducted a multiple indicator survey on health, social and educational aspects in 2006.

The survey aimed to provide a data base with updated indicators which reflect children's health, social and educational status, and assess the progress made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the environment of national work on the survival, protection and development of children during the new millennium. The survey also aimed to measure the changes that had occurred in the situation of children since the performance of the multiple indicator survey on child health in the mid-1990's. This would make it possible to diagnose the situation of children, to conduct comparative analytical studies, and to prepare appropriate programmes for upholding their status in various fields.

The Central Bureau of Statistics wishes to seize the opportunity of the issuance of the final report of the survey to extend sincere thanks and appreciation to the UNICEF, the management of the Pan-Arab Project for Family Health of the League of Arab States, and to all local parties for their support and contributions. Besides, we hope the results thereof will meet the needs of all the bodies concerned, so that such parties can depend on these findings and use them in drawing up the policies and programmes pertinent to children.

Dr. Chafic Arbash

Director

Central Bureau of Statistics

I. Background

Introduction:

This final report contains the findings of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in the Syrian Arab Republic in 2006, in cooperation between the Central Bureau of Statistics and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in coordination with the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Health.

The survey was based, in large part, on monitoring progress towards the goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit for Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children, and on resolutions issued by the League of Arab States and competent establishments and organizations; which resolutions relate to the Pan – Arab framework of the rights of Arab children and the Cairo Declaration.

"Towards an Arab World Fit for Children" and the Second Pan-Arab Plan for Children (2004-2015) adopted by Arab summits.

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

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Besides, UNICEF Country Office in Syria has contributed to the establishment of a special unit for children's studies within the framework of the Central Bank of Statistics. The outcome of the unit's work will involve consolidating national capacities in the field of collecting, providing and analyzing data and indicators related to children.

The eight main goals which the Millennium Declaration focused on have always constituted key priorities in the economic and social development plans in Syria.

The successive, five-year plans have aimed to enhance the citizens' prosperity and increase their income, and to insure the best means to expand education in both urban and rural areas, for males and females alike. Such plans also paid special attention to the sectors of health, the environment, the empowerment of women, and others.

The multiple indicator survey will form an important source of the data necessary for monitoring progress towards the goals of the millennium.

This final report presents the findings of the indicators and the topics covered by the survey.

Survey Objectives

The primary objectives of the 2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of the Syrian Arab Republic are as follows:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in the Syrian Arab Republic;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress achieved towards the goals established by the Millennium Development Goals and the goals of A World Fit for Children (WFFC) as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in the Syrian Arab Republic, and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.

II. Sample Design and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of the Syrian Arab Republic was designed to estimate a number of indicators on the situation of women and children at the national, and governorate levels, for urban and rural areas.

The framework of the 2004 Overall Census of Inhabitants and Dwellings was used as the sampling frame. The sample was selected in two stages in each area. In the first stage, the clusters were drawn as census areas in proportion to size with a total of (1000) clusters. In the second stage, the counting units were drawn (households) in a regular arbitrary manner.

The sample was stratified as per areas, and the sample was a self-weighted sampling design

Table: List of the Number of Sample Clusters of the MICS 2006.

Governorate	Proportion of households in each Governorate March 2006	No. of Clusters.	No. of Sample Households
Damascus	10.6	105	2100
Aleppo	22.8	228	4560
Rural Dam.	13.7	139	2780
Homs	8.6	86	1720
Hama	7.4	73	1460
Lattakia	5.7	57	1140
Idleb	6.4	64	1280
Hassaka	5.7	57	1140
Deir Ezzor	4.3	43	860
Tartous	4.5	44	880
Raqqa	3.9	39	780
Daraa	4.2	42	840
Sweida	2.0	20	400
* Qunaitra	0.3	2+3	100
Total	100	1002	20,040

* the size of the Qunaitra sample has been increased to five clusters to enhance representation.

Questionnaires

Three questionnaires were used in the survey in addition to a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all household members, the household, and the dwelling. Questionnaires were administered in each household to women aged 15-49— mothers or caretakers of under -5 children were identified in each household.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire

- Household Listing
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household characteristics
- Child Labour

Questionnaire for Individual Women

- Child Mortality
- Tetanus Toxoid
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Marriage
- Contraception
- HIV/AIDS

Questionnaire for Children Under Five

- Birth Registration and Early Learning
- Vitamin A
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Immunization
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires are based on the MICS3 model questionnaire and were pre-tested during February, 2006. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of the questionnaires.

Fieldwork and Processing

Members of the fieldwork staff were trained for ten days in early April, 2006. (35) Teams collected the data, each comprising (4) interviewers, a team head, and a supervisor for each governorate. Fieldwork began on April 19th, 2006 and lasted until the end of May, 2006.

The data were entered on microcomputers using the CPro software. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the questionnaires were used in the Syrian Arab Republic. Data entry and checking procedures were concluded on July, 1st, 2006.

Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in May 2006 and finished in July 2006. Data were analysed using the SPSS software program and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed for this purpose.

III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

Out of (20022) households selected for sampling, (19870) were actually found, while the dwellings of the remaining households were either not occupied, or else the households themselves were out. (19019) households were successfully interviewed yielding a household response rate of (95.7) percent. In the interviewed households (25563) women aged 15-49 were identified. Out of these (25026) women were interviewed, yielding a response rate of (97.9) percent. The number of children under five listed in the household questionnaire totaled (11104). Out of these, (11017) children were interviewed, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.2%. The overall response rate for the women's questionnaires was (93.7) percent, while the one for the children under five was (95) percent. The response rate was similar in urban and rural areas, as Table (HH1) shows.

Characteristics of Households

The age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH2. In the (19870) households successfully interviewed in the survey (107365) household members were listed. Of these, 52 percent were males (55644), and 48 percent were females (51721). These figures indicate that the average households size is (5.4) members.

The proportion of the below -15- year age group was (37.6) percent, while those between 15 and 64 years old were (58.7) percent, and those above 65 years old were (3.7) percent. If we compare the survey age pyramid data with those from the 2004 census, we note a slight decrease in the below - 15 population age group from (39.5) percent in 2004 to (37.6) percent in 2006, as well as a slight increase in the above 65 age group; from (3.4) percent in 2004 to (3.7) percent in 2006.

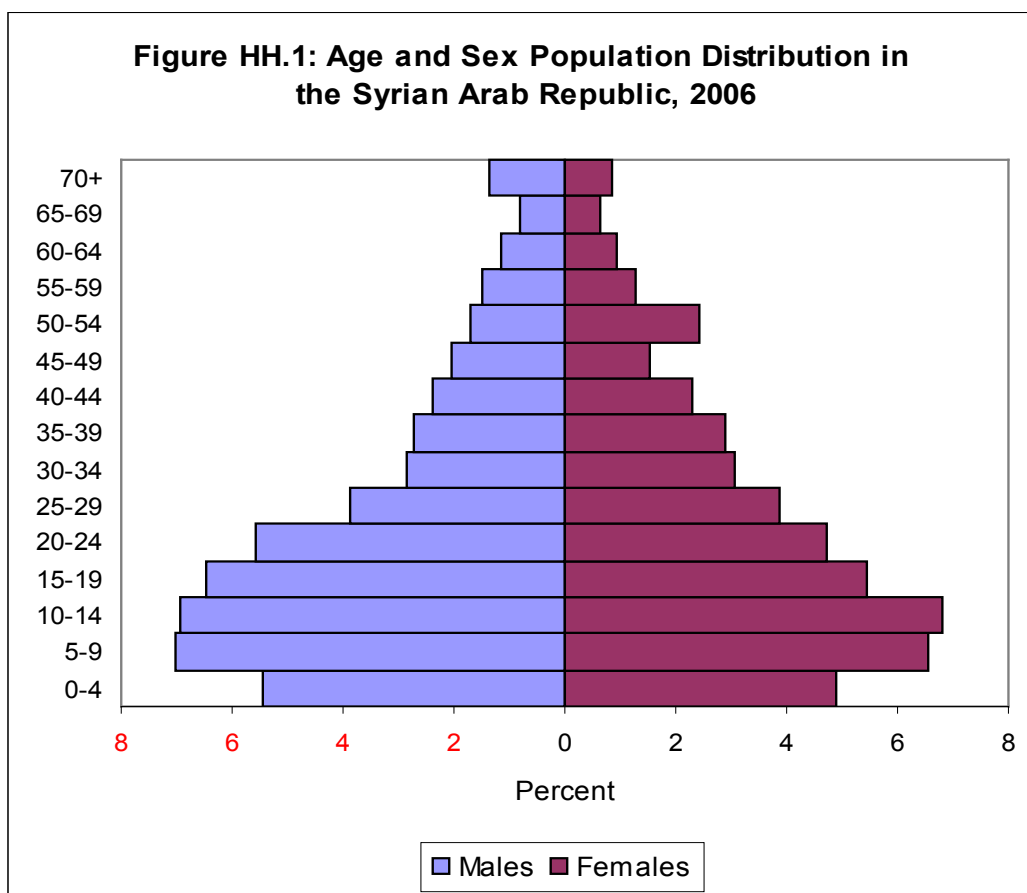


Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, governorate, urban/rural status, number of household members. These background characteristics are also used in subsequent tables in this report, the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized. The table also shows the proportions of households where at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, and at least one eligible woman age 15-49 were found.

The households headed by males were (91.7) percent while those headed by females were (8.3) percent. The (4-5) member households were (32) percent, followed by the (6-7) member households at (27) percent.

Characteristics of Respondents

Table HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In both 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 and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to governorate, urban-rural areas, age, marital status, motherhood status, education, wealth index quintiles.

The proportion of urban women was (53.9) percent while that of rural women was (46.1) percent and about 85% of the women were educated. The proportion of currently married women was (54.4) percent, while (43.8) percent had never got married and (1.7) percent had been previously married. As for the motherhood status, the proportion of women who had given birth was (91.8) percent, while (8.2) percent had not given birth to children.

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include distribution of children by several attributes: sex, governorate and area of residence, age in months, mother's or caretaker's education, and wealth. The proportion of under -5 male children was (52.7) percent while that of females was (47.3) percent. As for area of residence, the proportion of under - 5 males was (49.8) percent in urban areas and (50.2) percent in rural areas. 82,3 percent of all mothers/caretakers were educated. In terms of age structure the highest proportion went to the (36-47 month) group; (23.7) percent, followed by those between (24-35) months; (21.9) percent. The lowest proportion was scored by (6-11 month) children; (7.9) percent.

IV. Child Mortality

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Fit for Children (WFEC) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015.

Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts using direct questions, such as "Has anyone in this household died in the last year?" give inaccurate results. Using direct measures of child mortality from birth histories is time consuming, more expensive, and requires greater attention to training and supervision. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS surveys, infant and under five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method (United Nations, 1983; 1990a; 1990b). The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of children ever born for five year age groups of women from age 15 to 49, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age groups of women. The technique converts these data into probabilities of dying by taking into account both the mortality risks to which children are exposed and their length of exposure to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in the Syrian Arab Republic, the West model life table was selected as most appropriate.

Table CM.1 provides estimates of child mortality by various background characteristics, while Table CM.2 provides the basic data used in the calculation of the mortality rates for the national total. The infant mortality rate is estimated at (18) per thousand, while the probability of dying under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) is around (22) per thousand. These estimates have been calculated by averaging mortality estimates obtained from women age 25-29 and 30-34, and refer to 2003. Probability of dying is higher among males. Infant mortality rate is lowest in the Eastern Region (15) per thousand while the figures for the Southern Region rise to (22) per thousand. There are also significant differences in mortality in terms of educational levels, and wealth.¹

In particular, the probabilities of dying among infants and children under 5 years living in the richest (40) percent of households are considerably lower than the national average.

Differentials in under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics are also shown in figure CM.1.

It should be noted that using the indirect method in calculating the child mortality rates provides estimates which relate to the three years prior to the survey. They conform with the mortality estimates shown in the family health survey of 2002, and with the data of the 2004 census.

1-Northern region includes the following governorates: Aleppo and Idleb; the Eastern region: Raqqa, Deir Ezzor and Hassake, Middle Region: Homs and Hama, The Southern Region:Daraa, Sweida, Quneitra and Damascus and the Coastal Region: Lattakia and Tartous.

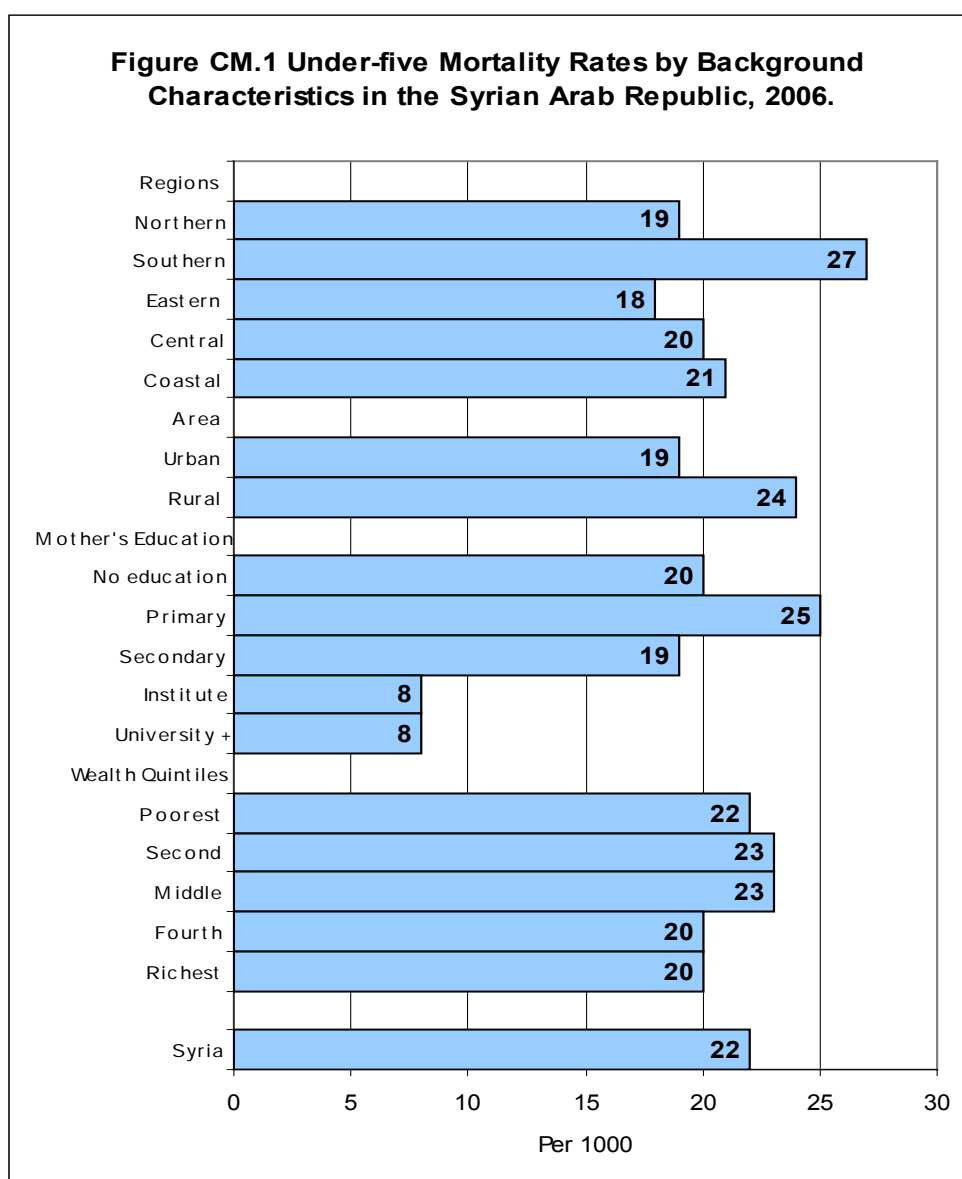
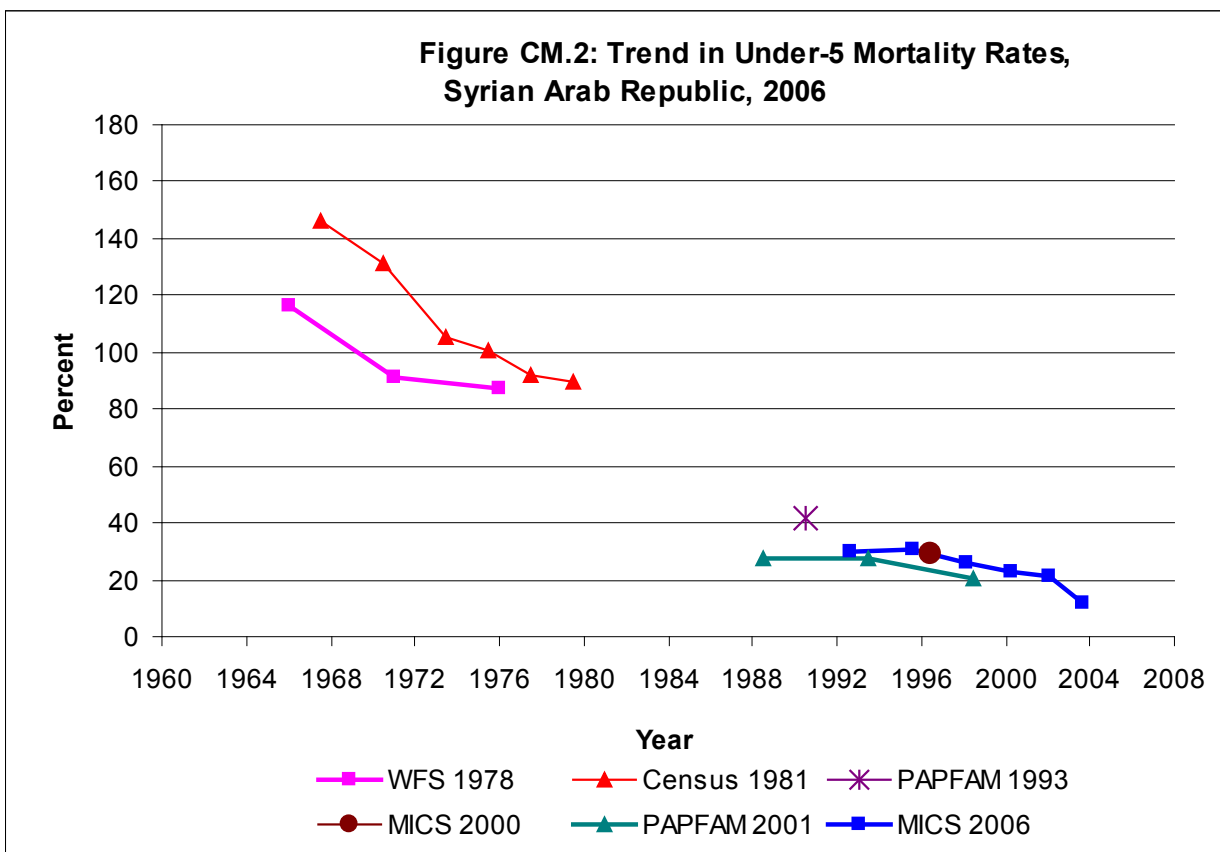


Figure CM.2 shows the series of U5MR estimates of the survey, based on responses of women in different age groups, and referring to various points in time, thus showing the estimated trend in U5MR based on the survey. The MICS estimates indicate a decline in mortality during the last 15 years. The U5MR estimates dropped from (30) per thousand in 1993 to (22) per thousand in 2003.

Figure CM.2: Trend in Under-5 Mortality Rates, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006



V. Nutrition

Nutritional Status

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

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 the WHO/CDC NCHS reference, which was recommended for use by UNICEF and the World Health Organization at the time the survey was implemented. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

Height-for-age is a measure 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 over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

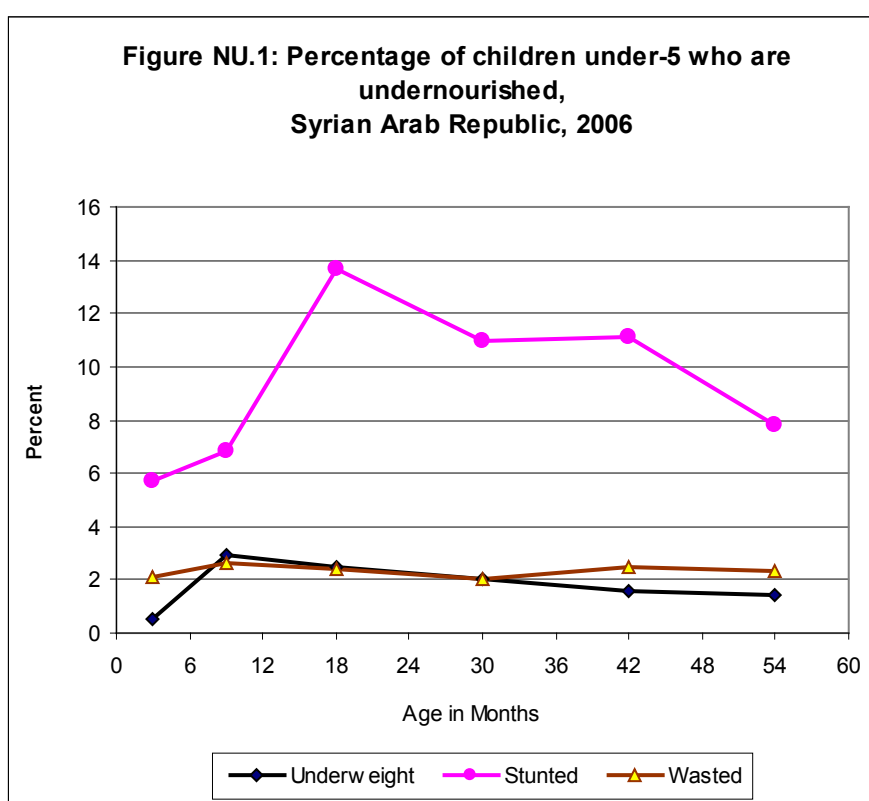
Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as moderately or severely wasted, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of a recent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

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

Almost one in ten children under five in the Syrian Arab Republic is underweight (9.7 percent), and (1.8) percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1) for their age, (2.3) percent are wasted or too thin for their height, while (10) percent of the children are severely stunted for their age. Also worth mentioning is that 22 percent are classified as moderately stunted for their age.

Underweight and wasting are more prevalent in the governorate of Raqqa while stunting is more common in Aleppo. Those children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with no education. Boys appear to be more likely to be underweight, stunted and wasted than girls.

The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children aged (12-23) months are stunted. A higher proportion of children in the (24-35) month age group are underweight compared to other children while wasting is prevalent among children of (6-11) months of age; (Figure NU.1).



Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding for the first two years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available. The World Fit for Children goal states that children should be exclusively breastfed for 6 months and continue to be breastfed with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding for up to 2 years of age and beyond.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

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

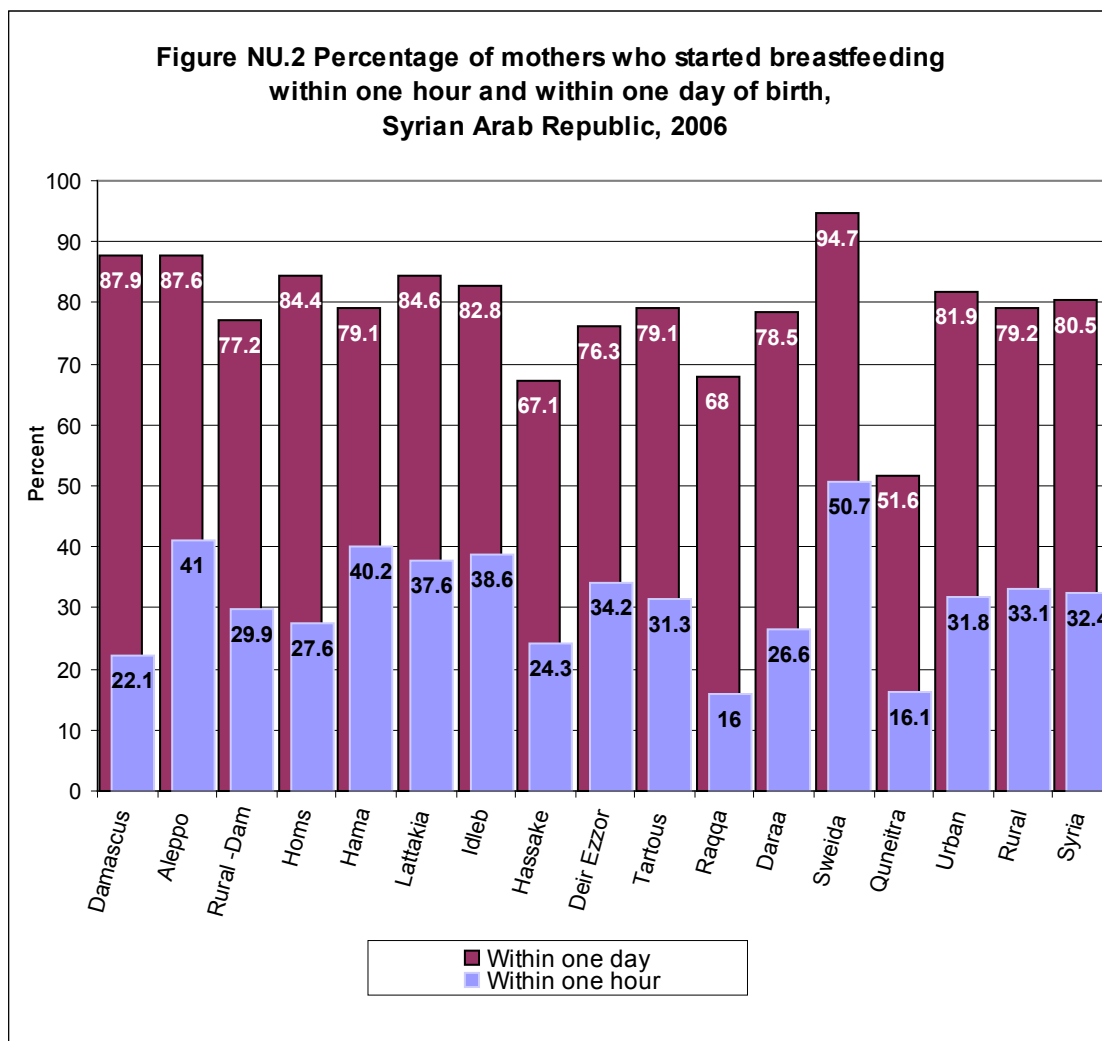
It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators of recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (<6 months & <4 months)
- Timely complementary feeding rate (6-9 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (12-15 & 20-23 months)
- Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)
- Frequency of complementary feeding (6-11 months)
- Adequately fed infants (0-11 months)

Table NU.2 provides the proportion of women who started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth, and women who started breastfeeding within on day of birth and those who started within on hour. The survey findings showed that the proportion of women who breastfed their infants within one hour of birth was (32.4) percent. The rate also differs from one governorate to another; the highest was in Sweida (50.7) percent and the lowest in Raqqa (16) percent. The rate tends to decline as the woman's education level rises. It is also higher among poor households compared to rich ones.

The proportion of women who started breastfeeding their infants within one day of birth was (80.5) percent. The rate again differs between urban and rural areas; (81.9) percent and (79.2) percent respectively. The rate rises as the woman's education level rises. It is also higher among rich households than poor ones.

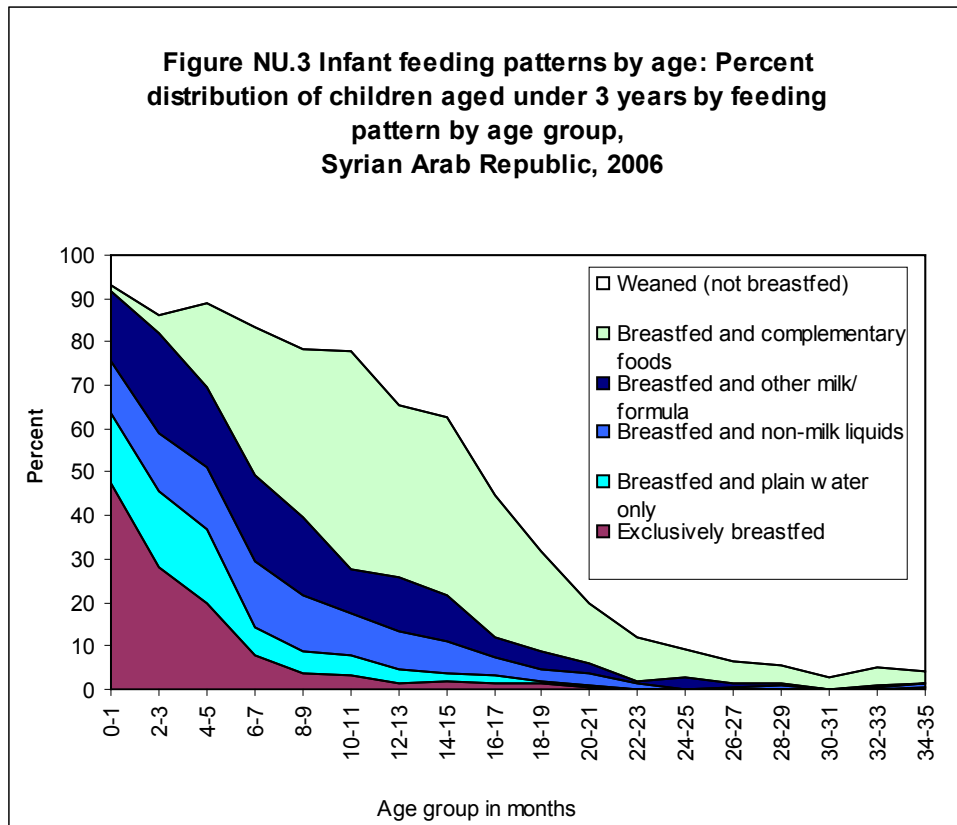


In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life (separately for 0-3 months and 0-5 months), as well as complementary feeding of children 6-9 months and continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

We may note that approximately (29) percent of infants aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed. At age 6-9 months, (36.5) percent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. By age 12-15 months, (63.9) percent of them are still being breastfed, and by age 20-23 months, (16.3) percent are still breastfed.

These rates differ between urban and rural area. They are higher in rural areas, 41 percent than in urban ones, 31 percent. They also show differences among governorates. The rate declines as the mother's / caretaker's education level rises. It is also higher among poor households compared to richer ones.

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding, by the child's age in months. (This figure is obtained by using data from Table NU.3 w).



The adequacy of infant feeding in children under 12 months is provided in Table NU.4. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged (0-5) months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding. Infants aged (6-8) months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and complementary food at least two times per day, while infants aged (9-11) months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and eating complementary food at least three times a day.

The survey findings showed the percentage of children aged (0-5) months who were predominantly breastfed was (28.7) percent. The rate in rural areas was higher than it was in urban ones. It is also higher among uneducated mothers than educated ones; and among poor households compared to rich ones.

The percentage of children aged (6-8) months who were breastfed and received at least two complementary meals within 24 hours prior to the survey was (25.7) percent; a rate which is almost the same in urban and rural areas. This rate goes up as the mother's education level rises until the level of university when the rate is decreasing. It is lower among poor households than rich ones.

The percentage of children aged (9-11) months who were breastfed and received at least three complementary meals within 24 hours prior to the survey was (15.8) percent; which is almost the

same in urban and rural areas. This rate goes up as the mother's education level rises. It is higher among rich households than poor ones. The maximum was recorded in Tartous; (46.7) percent.

The percentage of children aged (6-11) months who were breastfed and received the minimum recommended number of complementary meals a day was (20.8) percent, a rate which was almost the same in both urban and rural areas. Besides, it tends to rise as the mother's education level goes up until the level of university when the rate is decreasing, and it is higher among rich households than the case among poor ones.

The percentage of children aged (0-11) months who are adequately fed was (25.3) percent. In urban areas the rate was (24.9) percent, and (25.7) in rural ones. There is also a difference between the governorates with Lattakia showing the highest rate of 37 percent and Hassake the lowest, 16 percent.

Vitamin A Supplements

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

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

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

Within the six months prior to the MICS, (2.9) percent of children aged (6-59) months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement (Table NU.6). Approximately (6.3) percent did not receive the supplement in the last 6 months. However, they did receive one in the past, but their

mother / caretaker could not specify when. It was found that Vitamin A supplementation coverage is slightly lower in rural areas than in urban ones. It is also higher among rich households than it is among poor ones.

The age pattern of Vitamin A supplementation shows that supplementation in the last six months rises from (4.5) percent among children aged 6-11 months to (6.2) percent among children aged 12-23 months and then declines steadily with age to (0.8) percent among the oldest children.

The mother's level of education is also related to the likelihood of Vitamin A supplementation. The percentage receiving a supplement in the last six months increases from (1.1) percent among children whose mothers have no education to (2.7) percent of those whose mothers have primary education and (5.5) percent among children of mothers with secondary or higher education.

Only (17.8) percent of mothers with a birth in the two years prior to the MICS received a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of the birth (Table NU.7). This percentage is highest in Sweida; (53.3) percent, and lowest in Raqqa; (6.3) percent and Hassake (6.6) percent. . Coverage increases with the education of the mother, and it is higher among rich households than among poor ones.

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 (less than 2500 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 months and years. Those who survive 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 underweight also tend to have 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 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 the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

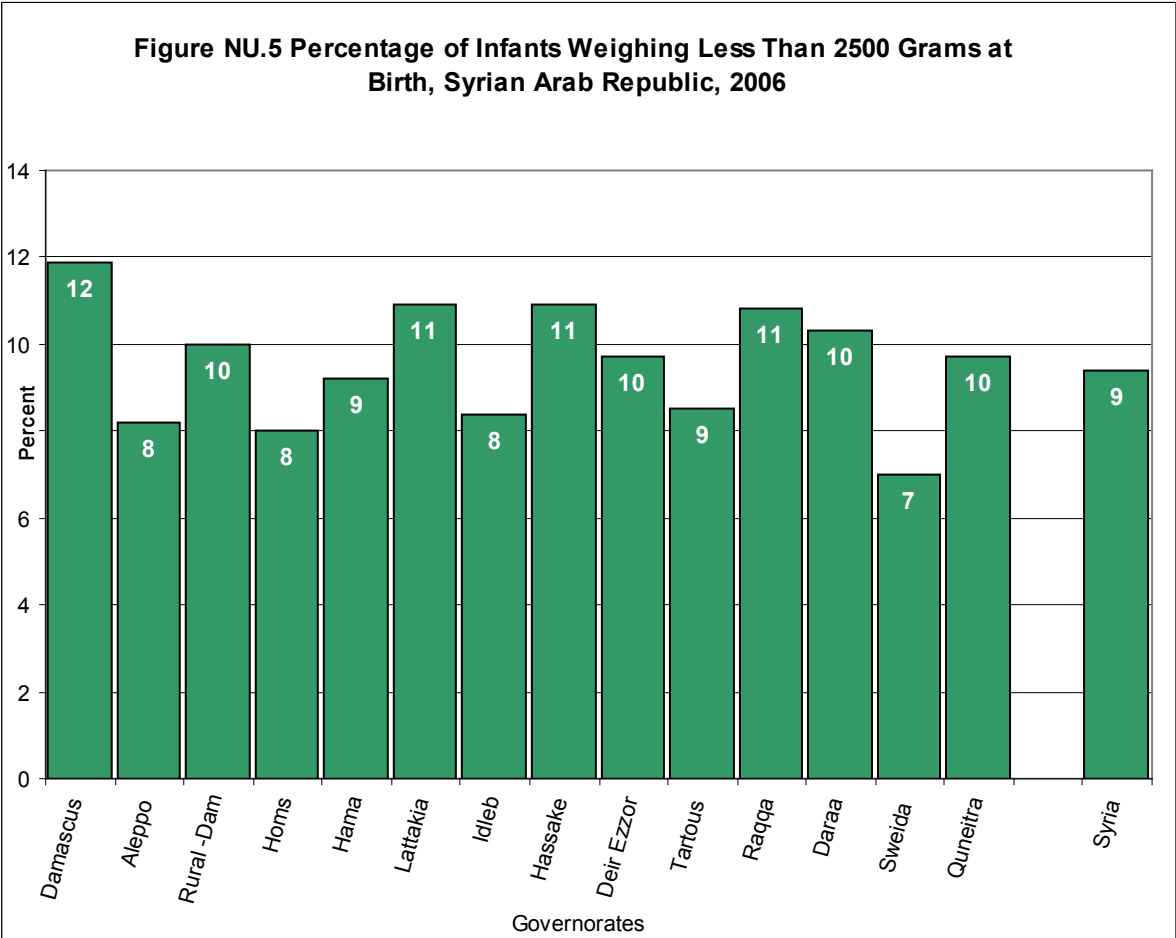
In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

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

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

Overall, (47.9) percent of children were weighed at birth. Approximately (9.4) percent of infants weighed less than 2500 grams at birth (Table NU.8); there was some variation by governorate, the highest being in Damascus; (11.9) percent, and the lowest in Swieda; (7.0) percent. The percentage of low birth weight does not vary much by urban and rural areas or by wealth of the household. (Figure NU.5).



VI. Child Health

Immunization

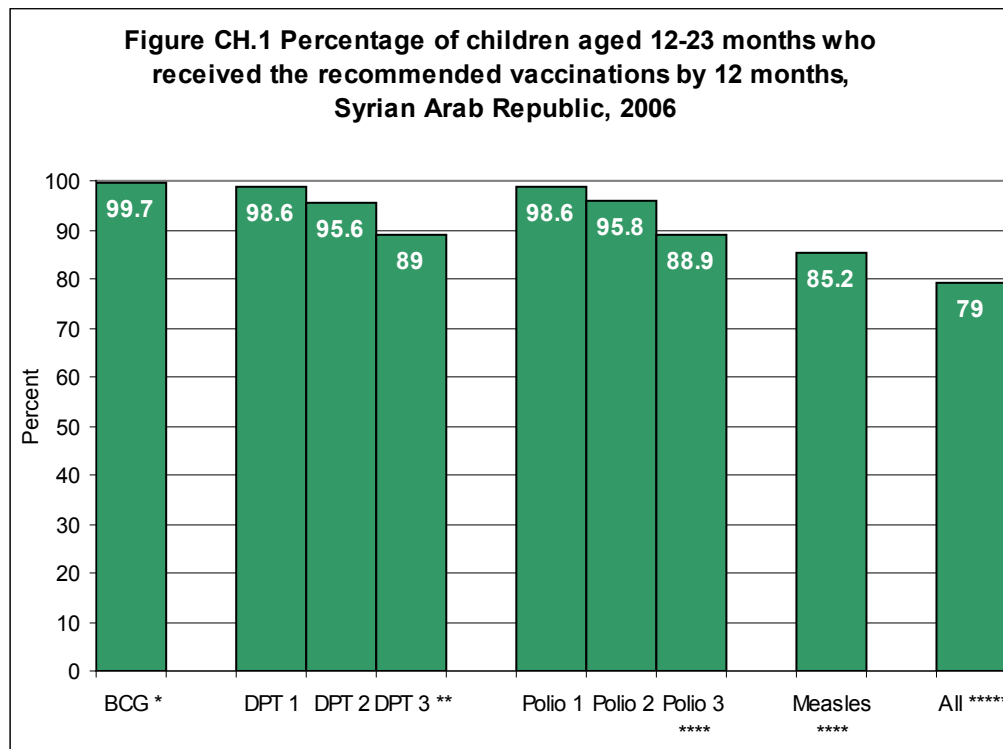
The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974.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

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

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months. Mothers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five and around 55 percent of the mothers/caretakers had the vaccination card. Interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire.

Around (99.9) percent of children aged (12-23) months received a (BCG) vaccination by the age of 12 months. The first dose of (DPT) was given to (99.4) percent of the children. The percentage declines to (96.8) percent for the subsequent dose of (DPT), and to (91.6) percent for the third dose. Similarly, (99.4) percent of children received (Polio -1) by age 12 months, and this declines to (91.7) percent for the third dose. The coverage for measles vaccine by 12 months is lower than for other vaccines at (92.4) percent. The percentage of children who had all the vaccines is (87.8) percent between the age 12 - 23 months.

Figure CH1 shows the vaccinations given to children before the age of 12 months.



Tables CH.2 and CH2.c. show vaccination coverage rates among children (12-23) months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccination at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from mothers with vaccination cards. (Tables CH2 and CH3 describe the background characteristics associated with higher or lower immunization coverage).

Please refer to tables CH1A and CH2A for vaccination rates including both mothers having vaccination cards and mothers report (i.e mothers without a card)

Tetanus Toxoid

One of the MDGs is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. In addition, another goal is to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than 1 case of neonatal tetanus per 1000 live births in every district. A World Fit for Children goal is to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2005.

Prevention of maternal and neonatal tetanus is to assure all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. However, if women have not received two doses of the vaccine during the pregnancy, they (and their newborn) are also considered to be protected if the following conditions are met:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the prior 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the prior 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within 10 years;
- Received at least 5 doses during lifetime.

Table CH.3 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 12 months. Figure CH.2 shows the protection of women against neonatal tetanus by major background characteristics.

Fig. CH.2: Percentage of Mothers with a Birth in the Last 12 Months Protected Against Neonatal Tetanus in the Syrian Arab Republic, 2006.

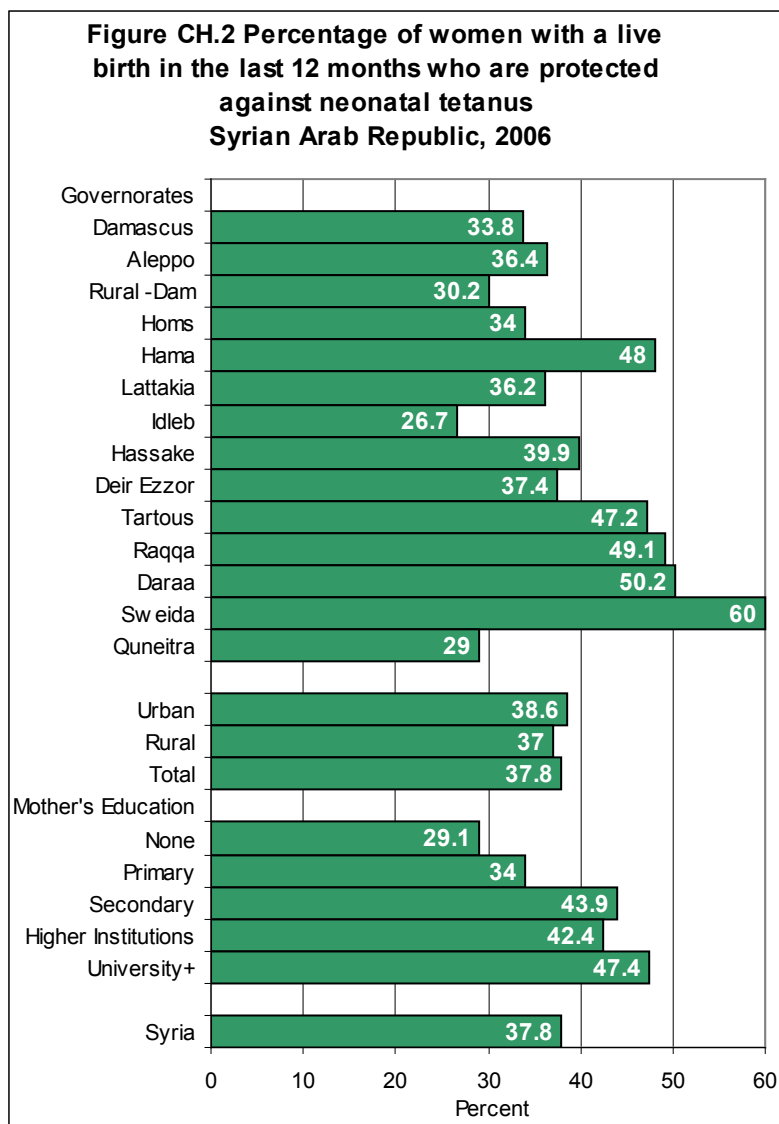


Table CH.3 shows the protection status of women with a birth in the last twelve months. Figure CH2 shows women's neonatal tetanus protection by major background characteristics. The percentage of women with tetanus protection was (37.8) percent. The highest rate was in Sweida (60.0) percent, the lowest in Idleb (26.7) percent. There is a slight variation between urban and rural areas; (38.6) percent and (37.0) percent respectively. The percentage rises with women's higher education levels, and it is higher among rich households than among poor ones.

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second 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. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

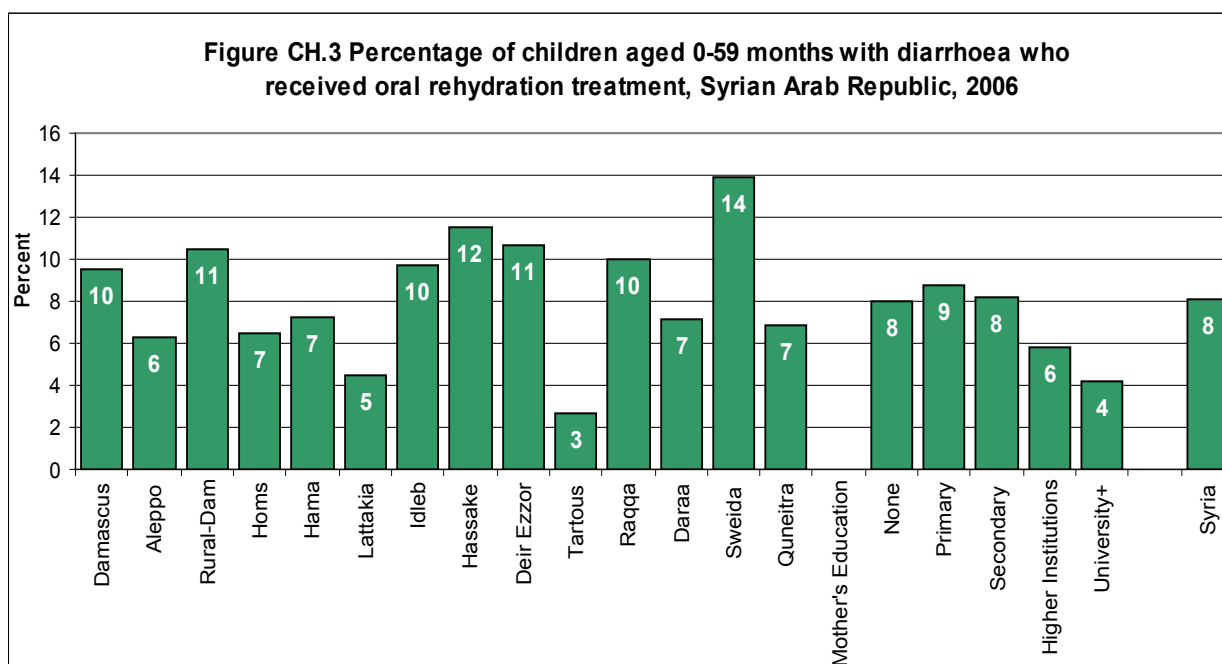
The indicators are:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- (ORT or increase fluids) AND continued feeding.

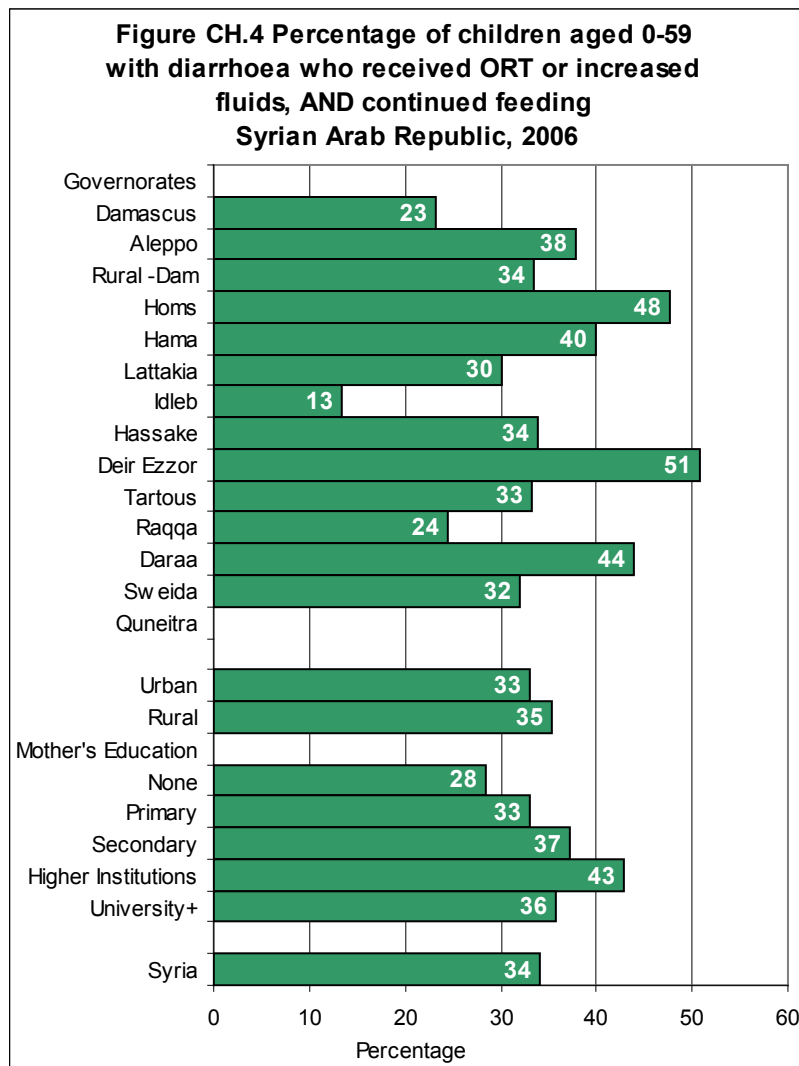
In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

Overall, (8.1) percent of under five children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.4). Diarrhoea prevalence showed some variation between one governorate and another. The highest rate occurs in Sweida; (13.9) percent, the lowest in Tartous; (2.7) percent. A small variation also occurs between urban and rural areas, with (8.3) percent for the former and (7.9) percent for the latter. The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs at the age of (6-11) months. The rate declines as the mother's education level rises. Furthermore, the percentage is higher among poor households than it is among rich ones (Figure CH.3).

Table CH.4 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode or diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About (34) percent received fluids from ORS packets; (24.2) percent received per-packaged ORS fluids and (30.9) percent received recommended homemade fluids. Children of mothers with secondary education are less likely to receive oral rehydration treatment than other children. Approximately (68) percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or RHF), while (32.3) percent received no treatment.



The findings show that (34.7) percent of under five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual while (62.9) percent drank the same or less (Table CH.5). (47.4) percent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but (50.3) percent ate much less or ate almost none. Given these figures, only (15.6) percent of children received increased fluids and at the same time continued feeding. Combining the information in Table CH.5 with those in Table CH.4 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that (34.2) percent of children either received ORT or fluid intake was increased, and at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. This is in addition to the significant differences in the home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics.



Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce to one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections. Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. The indicators are:

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

Table CH.6 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care. (5.4) percent of children aged (0-59) months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, (76.8) percent were taken to an appropriate provider. (49.8) percent were treated by a private physician, (15.6) percent at a government health center, and (11.7) percent consulted a pharmacy. The rate of treatment of children with pneumonia varies between urban and rural areas, with (80.5) percent in urban communities and (72.1) percent in rural ones. The percentage of such children receiving treatment rises with a higher education of the mother. It is lowest among poor households as compared to rich ones. It is higher among male children than females, (79.9) percent and (72.8) percent respectively

Table CH.7 presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-5s by sex, age, region, and socioeconomic factors. In Syria (71) percent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey. The table also shows that antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia is very low among the middle-income and below households, and among children whose mothers / caretakers have at most primary education. The use of antibiotics rises with the age of the child

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.7A. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behavior. Overall, (30) percent of women know of the two danger signs of Pneumonia fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is high temperature. (35.2) percent of mothers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. The percentage of women who know the two signs of pneumonia is higher in urban area than in rural ones; (32.4) percent and (27.5) percent respectively. It is also higher among mothers with at least secondary education, and among rich households than poor ones.

Solid Fuel Use

Use of solid fuel for cooking (coal and biomass) leads to indoor pollution, and is a major cause of poor health at a global level, particularly among under-5 children. Such poor health is mainly witnessed in acute respiratory illnesses. The survey findings show that (98.1) percent of households use gas for cooking, a percentage which is almost the same in urban and rural households, while (1.4) percent use electricity. This percentage, varies slightly between urban areas (1.7) percent and rural areas (1.1) percent). The use of gas and electricity does not show much variation between rich and poor households (Table CH.8).

VII. Environment

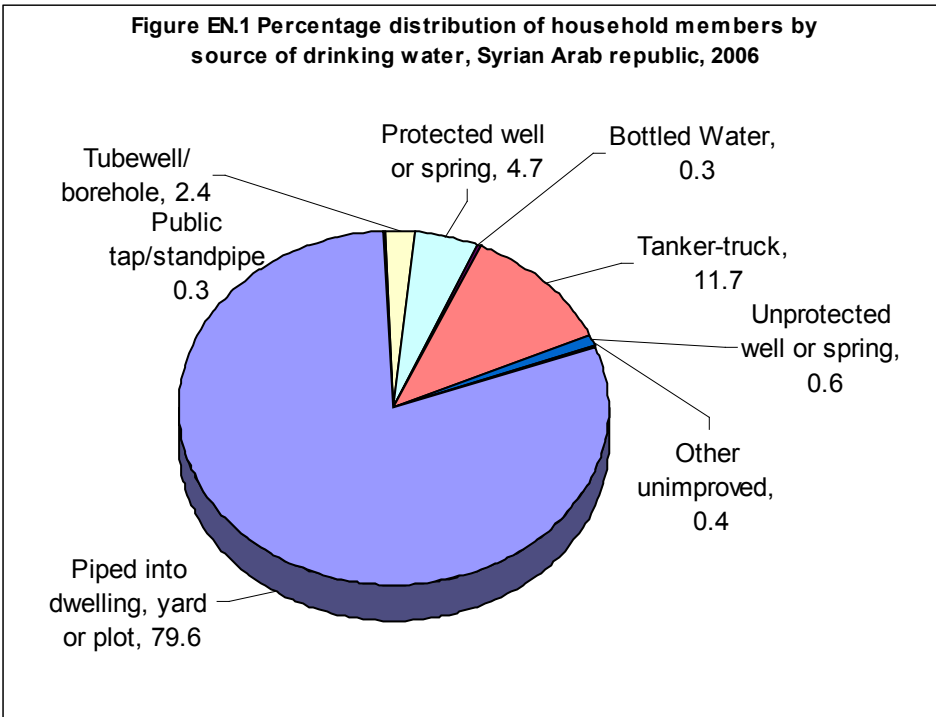
Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and shistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health.

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table EN.1 and Figure EN.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, tubewell, protected well, protected spring and rainwater collection.

Overall, (88.3) percent of the population have access to improved drinking water sources, (93.7) percent of those are in urban areas, while (81.2) percent are in rural ones.

Table (EN.1) shows that the improved drinking water sources differ by governorates. The main source of drinking water is the public network, with the highest percentage in Damascus, Dara'a, Sweida and Qunaitra, while the lowest is in the Governorate of Rural Damascus. Although (94.1) percent (source: Census 2004) of the homes there are linked with a public water network, (45) percent of the household members resort to a mobile water tanker because the public network water contains lime components. There is also a considerable difference between rich and poor households; (99.3) percent with the former and (70.9) percent with the latter.



Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table EN.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink – boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection were considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows the percentages of household members using appropriate water treatment methods, separately for all households, for households using improved and unimproved drinking water sources.

The table shows that (93.7) percent of the households do not use water treatment methods. The percentage varies between urban and rural areas, with (93) percent in the former and (94.5) percent in the latter. It also varies by governorate; the highest being in Raqqa and Qunaitra (100) percent and the lowest in Deir Ezzor (60.7) percent.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table EN.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table EN.4. Note that these 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 EN.3 shows that for (86.6) percent of households, the drinking water source is on the premises. For (9.7) percent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while (1.4) percent of households spend more than 1 hour for this purpose. Excluding those households with water on the premises, the average time to the source of drinking water is (19.6) minutes. The time spent in rural areas in collecting water is significantly higher than in urban areas. One striking finding is the high average time spent in Raqqa (112.6) minutes, and in Deir Ezzor (116.8) minutes.

Table EN.4 shows that for the majority of households, an adult male is usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. Adult women collect water in only (22.4) percent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female or male children under age 15 collect water; (1.5) percent.

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is closely associated with a range of diseases, particularly intestinal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, ventilated improved pit latrine, with slab and composting toilet.

Table EN.5 shows that (97.1) percent of the population in the Syrian Arab Republic are living in premises equipped with improved sanitation facilities. The percentage is (99.7) percent in urban areas and (94.2) percent in rural areas. We find that residents in governorates generally enjoy improved sanitation. The table shows that improved sanitation facilities are strongly correlated with wealth.

Table EN.7 presents the percentage of households with improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal. (87.3) percent use improved sources of drinking water, while (97.1) percent use sanitary means of excreta disposal.

VIII. Reproductive Health

Contraception

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

Current use of contraception was reported by (58.3) percent of women currently married (Table RH.1). The most popular method is the IUD which is used by (25.7) percent of married women in Syria. The next most popular method is the pill which accounts for (12.9) percent of married women.

Contraception prevalence is highest in Sweida (74.9 percent) and lowest in Raqqa (33.7 percent). The percentage rises as women get older.

Women's education level is strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from (45.2) percent among those with no education to (57.5) percent among women with primary education, and to (65.3) percent among women with secondary education and to (71) percent among women with higher education.

Unmet Need

Unmet need¹ for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth or who wish to stop childbearing altogether.

Unmet need is denitrified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviors and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Women in unmet need for spacing includes women who are currently married fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to space their births. Pregnant women are considered to want to space their births when they did not want the child at the time they got pregnant. Women who are not pregnant are classified in this category if they want to have a (another) child, but want to have the child at least two years later, or after marriage.

Women in unmet need for limiting are those women who are currently married, fecund ((are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to limit their births. The latter group includes women who are currently pregnant but had not wanted the pregnancy at all, and women who are not currently pregnant but do not want to have a (another) child.

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

1- Unmet need measurement in MICS is somewhat different than that used in other household surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). In DHS, more detailed information is collected on additional variables, such as postpartum amenorrhoea, and sexual activity. Results from the two types of surveys are strictly not comparable.

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

Table RH.2 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied. The findings show that (4.8) percent of women use contraception for spacing births, while (6.2) percent use it to limit their pregnancy opportunity. The total unmet need for contraception is (11) percent,

Antenatal Care

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

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

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

Table RH.3 presents the type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey. The findings show that (84) percent of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the preceding two years consulted skilled personnel for antenatal care, (75.3) percent received antenatal care from a doctor while (8) percent received care from a nurse/midwife.

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in Table RH.4. (54.2) percent had a

blood test taken, (76.8) percent had their blood pressure measured, (52.6) had a urine specimen taken and (66.9) had their weight measured.

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

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

Delivery with the assistance of a skilled attendant has good results for both the mother and the newborn, because the attendant uses the right technical measures and takes speedy and correct decisions to diagnose and manage the complications that may occur. Specialized assistance at delivery is defined as the assistance given by a doctor, nurse or auxiliary midwife.

About (93) percent of births occurring in the two years prior to the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.5). This percentage is highest in Tartous, (100) percent, and lowest in Hassaka, (80.3) percent. The more educated a woman is, the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant. Besides, the percentage of deliveries with the assistance of skilled attendants is higher among rich households (98.9) percent than poor ones (77.6) percent.

IX. Child Development

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, adult activities with children, presence of books in the home, for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. A World Fit for Children goal is that "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."

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

For almost (55) percent of under-five children, an adult engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.1). The average number of activities that adults engaged with children was (4). The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited. Father's involvement with one or more activities was (56.2) percent. (1.8) percent of children were living in a household without their fathers.

There are no gender differentials in terms of adult activities with children; Larger proportions of fathers engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children in urban areas (61.2 percent) than in rural areas (51.2 percent). Strong differentials by region and socio-economic status are also observed: father's engagement in activities with children was great in Qunaitra; (85.1) percent and lowest in Homs; (43.8) percent, while the proportion was (66.6) percent for children living in the richest households, as opposed to those living in the poorest households (47.4 percent). Adults' involvement showed a similar pattern in terms of father's engagement in such activities. It is interesting to note that more educated mothers and fathers engaged more in such activities with children than those with less education.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of printing, 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 and IQ scores.

In the Syrian Arab Republic, (62.6) percent of children are living in households where at least 3 non-children's books are present (Table CD.2). However, (30.1) percent of children aged (0-59) months live in households that have 3 or more children's books; both the median number of non-children's books and children's books are low 8 and 0 books respectively. While no gender differentials are observed, urban children appear to have more access to both types of books than those living in rural households. (65.9) percent of under-5 children living in urban areas live in households with more than 3 non-children's books, while the figure is (59.4) percent in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have 3 or more children's books is (36.5) percent in urban areas compared to (23.7) percent in rural areas. The presence of both non-children's and children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of (66.2) percent of children aged (24-59) months, There are three or more non children's books,

while the percentage drops to (56.6) percent for the homes of children aged (0-23) months. Similar differentials exist in terms of children's books.

Table CD.2 also shows that (19.3) percent of children aged (0-59) months had 3 or more playthings to play with in their homes, while (14.1) percent had none. The playthings in MICS included household objects, homemade toys, toys that came from a store, and objects and materials found outside the home. It is interesting to note that (68.4) percent of children play with toys that come from a store; however, the percentages for other types of toys are (37.2) percent for homemade toys, (29.2) percent for playthings they find outside their homes and (29.4) percent for household things. The proportion of children who have 3 or more playthings to play with is (19.7) percent among male children and only (18.8) percent among female children. Some urban - rural differentials are observed in this respect, but differences are also observed in terms of mother's education; (20) percent of children whose mothers have no education have 3 or more playthings, while the proportion drops to (15.1) percent among the children whose mothers have university education. Remarkable differences are noted by governorate, with the highest percentage of children who have three or more playthings in Tartous (43.6) percent and the lowest in Qunaitra (1.1) percent.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.3 shows that (16.3) percent of children aged (0-59) months were left in the care of other children, while (1.4) percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that (16.6) percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey. No differences were observed by the sex of the child but some differentials were noted between urban areas (14.8) percent and rural areas (18.4) percent. On the other hand, inadequate care was less prevalent among children whose mothers had university education (10.1) percent, as opposed to children whose mothers had no education; (28.7) percent. Children aged (24-59) months were left with inadequate care more than those who were aged (0-23) months. (10.4) percent. No fundamental differences are observed in regard to socioeconomic status of the household. The highest percentage was among poor households as compared to rich ones.

X. Education

Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children to school. One of the World Fit for Children goals is the promotion of early childhood education.

Only (7.5) percent of children aged (36-59) months are attending pre-school (Table ED.1). Urban-rural and regional differentials are significant-the figure is as high as (9.7) percent in urban areas, compared to (5.4) percent in rural areas. Among children aged (36-59) months, attendance to pre-school is more prevalent in Sweida (19.7) percent and lowest in Raqqa (1 percent). Slight gender differential exists; (7.9) percent among male children and (7.2) percent among female children. However, differentials by socioeconomic status are significant; (18.1) percent of children living in rich households attend pre-school, while the figure drops to (3.6) percent among poor households. Some difference was also recorded in the proportions of children attending pre-school by the two age groups; (10.9) percent at age (48-59) months dropping to (5.1) percent at age (36-47) months.

The table also shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year (Table ED.1), an important indicator of school readiness. Overall (33.6) percent of children who are currently at age 6 and attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. The proportion among males is slightly higher (34.8) percent than females (32.1) percent. (40) percent of children in urban areas had attended pre-school the previous year compared to (25.8) percent among children living in rural area. Regional differentials by governorate are also very significant; while (52.4) percent of first graders have attended pre-school in Damascus, only 22.8 percent of their counterparts in Aleppo have. Socioeconomic status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness- while the indicator is only (18.8) percent among the poorest households, it increases to (49.5) percent among those children living in the richest households. Besides, a significant differential was evident by the mother's education level; with (21.2) percent among children whose mothers have no education rising to (57.2) percent among children whose mothers have university education.

Primary and Secondary School Participation

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

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Net primary school attendance rate
- Net secondary school attendance rate
- Net primary school attendance rate of children of secondary school age
- Female to male education ratio (GPI)

The indicators of school progression include:

- Survival rate to grade five
- Transition rate to secondary school
- Net primary completion rate

Of children who are of primary school entry age (6 years), (92) percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.2). Slight sex differentials exist; (91.3) percent for males compared to (96.2) percent for females. However, significant differentials are present by governorate and urban-rural areas. The highest rates are in Lattakia and Daraa , while the lowest are in Deir Ezzor and Raqqa. Children's timely participation to primary school is (97.7) percent in urban areas decreasing to (89.4) percent in rural areas. A slight differential was observed by the mother's education level and the socioeconomic status; for children age six whose mothers have no education (83.7) percent were attending the first grade, while (94.2) percent of their counterparts whose mothers have university education were attending it. The proportion is (82.4) percent among children of poor households increasing to (96.9) percent among children of rich households.

Table ED.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school. The majority of children of primary school age in the Syrian Arab Republic are attending school (96.1) percent. However, (3.8) percent of the children are out of school when they are expected to be participating in school. This is because a portion of them are not enrolled at school due to dropout, illness or disability. The findings of the table show a slight differential in net attendance ratio between urban and rural areas, (96.8) percent and (95.5) percent respectively. Some differences are also observed by governorate; the highest in Sweida (99) percent and the lowest in Deir Ezzor (90.7) percent. In terms of the socioeconomic status, it is (92.1) percent among children of poor households rising to (98.4) percent among children living in rich households.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.4. We observe that the percentage of secondary school participation is (54.2) percent. The percentage differs between urban areas (57.4) percent and rural areas (50.8) percent. There is also a differential by governorate; with the highest in Sweida (83.6) percent and the lowest in Aleppo (39.9) percent.

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach grade 5 is presented in Table ED.5. Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them (99.4) percent will eventually reach grade five. Notice that this number includes children that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach grade five. No worthwhile difference was observed by sex, residence, education or socioeconomic status.

The net primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education is presented in Table ED.6. At the time of the survey, only (75.3) percent of the children of primary completion age (11 years) completed the last grade of primary education. This value should be distinguished from the gross primary completion ratio which includes children of any age attending the last grade of primary school. A differential by sex exists in the percentage of those completing primary schooling, rising to (77.5) percent among females and declining to (73.3) percent among males. By governorate, the highest was in Sweida (89.3) percent and the lowest in Al Raqqa (55.3) percent. The rate also rises with a woman's higher education.

In terms of the socioeconomic status of the household, it was only (65.3) percent among children

living in poor households compared to (87.2) percent among children living in rich households.

Around (94) percent of children who completed successfully the last grade of primary education attend the secondary education schools. It is observed that no noticeable male-female differential exists in this percentage. However, it varies from one governorate to another; the highest (100) percent, in Sweida, the lowest in Aleppo (91.3) percent. As for the socioeconomic status, it was (89.1) percent among children of poor households rising to (97.2) among those living in rich households.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.7. These ratios are known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The last ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys. The table shows that gender parity for primary and secondary school is close to 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys.

XI. Child Protection

Birth Registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfill his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

(95.2) percent of children under 5 born in the Syrian Arab Republic in the five years preceding the survey have been registered (Table CP.1). There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex; (95.4) percent among males and (95.1) percent among females. But we observe such variation by age; (87.2) percent for the (0-11) month age group rising to (98.1) percent for the (48-59) month age group. The percentage rises with the mother's higher education, and it is higher among rich households; (98.6) percent than poor ones; (91.6) percent. Among those births that are not registered (4.8) percent, cost, travel distance and lack of knowledge appear to be the main reasons.

Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development..." The World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation. In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child Labour, that is, children (5-14) years of age involved in labour activities. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey:

- ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 12-14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

This definition allows to differentiate child labour from child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is a minimum of the prevalence of child labour since some children may be involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of hours that could be less than the numbers specified in the criteria explained before. Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work.

The total percentage does not however equal total child labourers because a child can be involved in more than one type of work. The findings indicate that (4) percent of children aged (5-14) years work. The rate rises to (5) percent among male children and declines to (3) percent among female children. Child labour ratios are high among children not attending school. The percentage among the children who do not attend school is (7.8) percent, but it drops to (3.1) percent among the children who attend school regularly. It is high in rural areas (5.5) percent declining to only (2.6) percent in urban areas.

Variations also exist by governorate and the socioeconomic status. Child labour is as high as (12.5) percent in Hama declining to only (1.2) percent in Sweida. The ratio is high among children living in poor households; (6.7) percent but low among those living in rich households; (1.6) percent.

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children classified as student labourers or as labourer students. Student labourers are the children attending school that were involved in child labour activities at the moment of the surveys. More specifically, of the (79.7) percent of the children 5-14 years of age attending school, (3.1) percent are also involved in child labour activities. On the other hand, out of the (20) percent of the children classified as child labourers aged 5-14 years the majority of them are also attending school (61) percent.

Child Discipline

As stated in *A World Fit for Children*, “children must be protected against any acts of violence...” and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the Syrian Arab Republic MICS survey, mothers/caretakers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend to use to discipline their children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. Out of these questions, three indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are: 1) the number of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment or minor physical punishment or severe physical punishment; and 2) the number of parents/caretakers of children 2-14 years of age that believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them.

In the Syrian Arab Republic, (87.1) percent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form to psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members. More importantly, (21.3) percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment. On the other hand, (12.8) percent of mothers/caretakers believed that children should be physically punished.

Male children were subjected more to both minor and severe physical discipline (76 and 23 percent) than female children (71.7 and 19.5 percent). It is interesting that for children experiencing any psychological or physical punishment the differentials with respect to governorates were significant; the highest in Sweida (93.5 percent) and the lowest in Quneitra (62.9) percent. The percentage of children subjected to any psychological or physical punishment declines as the mother’s/caretaker’s education rises. It is also lower among rich households than poor ones.

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF’s worldwide estimates, over 60 million women aged 20-24 were married before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country’s civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are

still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. 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. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights-such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices-and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Child marriage was also identified by the Pan-African Forum against the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

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

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men, which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. Parents seek to marry off their girls to protect their honour, and men often seek younger women as wives as a means to avoid choosing a wife who might already be infected. 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.

Table CP.5 presents the percentage of women getting married at different ages. The findings indicate that (3.4) percent of women marry early; before (15) years of age. The percentage varies by governorate, the highest in Dara'a (5.2) percent and the lowest in Tartous (1.1) percent. It declines as the woman's education rises, but it goes up with a higher socioeconomic status of the household. There is also a differential by area of residence; (4) percent in urban areas compared to (2.7) percent in rural ones. Around 18 percent of married women married before the age of 18 whereas the proportion of women between 15-19 who are currently married is around 10 percent.

XII. HIV/AIDS

Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Condom Use

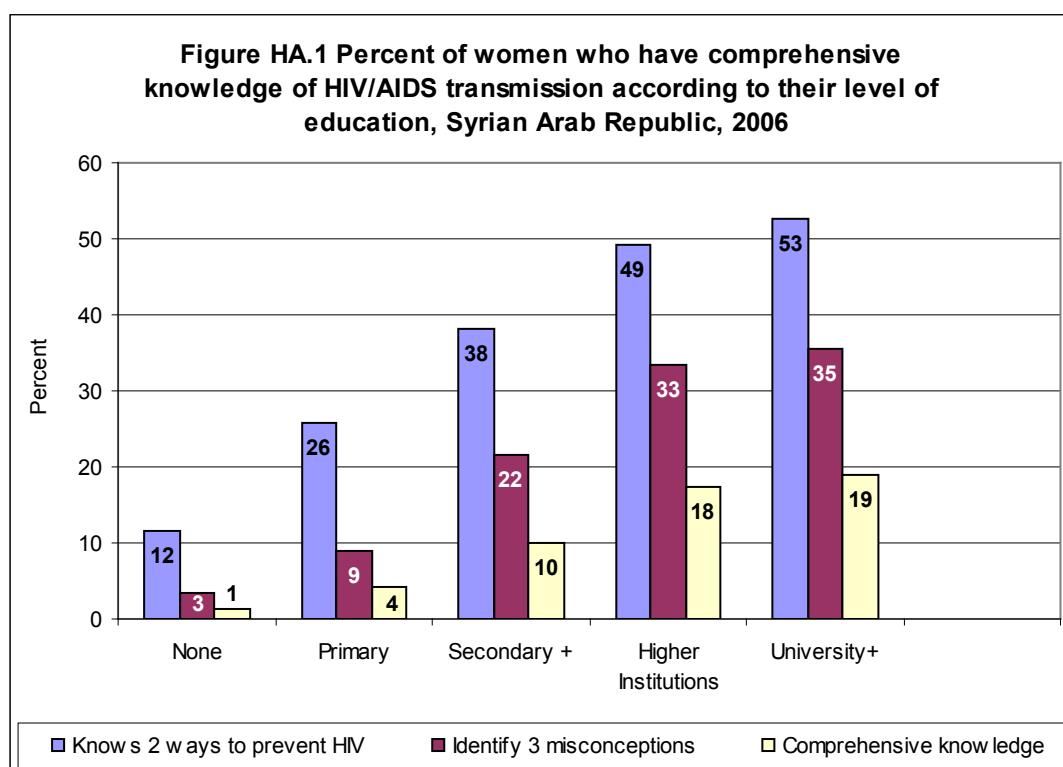
One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women 15-49 years of age.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percent of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. Women were asked whether they knew of the three main ways of HIV transmission - having only one faithful uninfected partner, using a condom every time, and abstaining from sex. The results are presented in Table HA.1.

The findings of the survey showed that (78.5) percent of the women interviewed have heard of AIDS. However, only (18.6) percent of women knew all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission. (58.6) percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner, (34.7) percent know of using a condom every time, and (33.5) percent know of abstaining from sex as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. While (64.8) percent of women know at least one way, a high proportion of women (35.2) percent do not know any of the three ways.

Table HA.2 presents the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV transmission. The indicator is based on the most common misconceptions, including mosquito bites. (35.4) percent agreed that HIV is transmitted that way. (38.7) percent answered that they knew that a healthy - looking person can be infected. The results also showed that (56.6) percent of women know that HIV can not be transmitted by sharing food with the HIV/AIDS infected person, while (70.5) percent know it can be transmitted by sharing needles.

Table HA.3 summarizes information from Tables HA.1 and HA.2 and presents the percentage of women who know 2 ways of preventing HIV transmission and reject three common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low. Overall, 7.9 percent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge, with slightly higher rates in urban areas 8.3 percent compared to 7.5 in rural areas. There are also differences by Governorates, in Tartous the rate is 20 percent and in Idleb it is around 3 percent. As expected, the percent of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with the woman's education level (see Figure HA.1).



Knowledge of mother – to – child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age (15-49) years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.4. Overall, (71.3) percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is (19.7) percent, while (7.2) percent of women did not of any way.

Women’s knowledge of HIV transmission from mother to child varies between urban and rural areas as well as by governorate; (75.9) percent in urban areas as compared to (65.8) percent in rural ones; as high as (90.8) percent in Lattakia in contrast to as low as (30.9) percent in Raqqa. The percentage also rises with the mother’s / caretaker’s education and it is higher among rich households than among poor ones.

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions:

- 1) would care for family member sick with AIDS;
- 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive;
- 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school;
- 4) would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret.

Table HA.5 presents the attitudes of women towards people infected with HIV/AIDS. The data show that (11.7) percent of women would refuse to care for a family member sick with AIDS, (41.4) percent of women would want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret, (54.5) percent of women believe that a teacher who is HIV positive should not be allowed to teach in school, and (72.5) percent would refuse to buy food from a vendor who is HIV positive. The table also indicates that (9.7) percent of women refuse all the discrimination phrases indicated above.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percent who received counseling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7. The table indicates that (84) percent of women received health care from a health care professional during their latest pregnancy, with (9.3) percent of them having been provided with information about HIV prevention during an ANC visit. In Raqqa the figure was as low as 0.6 percent whereas the highest figure is for Tartous at 28 percent.

XIII. Summary & Recommendations

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was conducted in the Syrian Arab Republic to monitor and to evaluate the situation of children and women. Survey data were collected in the period from 19 April 2006 till the end of May 2006 using three questionnaires. The questionnaires are the Household Questionnaires, The Questionnaire for Individual Women aged 15 – 49 years, and The Questionnaire for Children under Five. A random self-weighted sample of 20,000 households was selected. 19019 households were successfully interviewed yielding a response rate of 95.7%. The women interviewed were 25026 yielding a response rate of 97.9%. Children under 5 whose questionnaires were successfully completed were 11017 children, thus yielding a response rate of 99.2%. Response rates were similar in urban and rural areas.

Following is a display of the most important survey results:

- Survey results revealed a decline in mortality rates during the last 15 years. Under 5 mortality rate dropped from 41.7 per thousand in 1993 to 22 per thousand in 2006.
- Approximately one tenth of children under 5 in the Syrian Arab Republic is underweight, 8.6% are wasted, and 22.4% are stunted.
- It was revealed that 29% of infant under 6 month are exclusively breastfed, that 36.5% of infant are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, and that only 20% of children continue to receive breastfeeding after completing 2 years of age.
- 87.8% of children in the age group 12 – 23 months completed their immunizations anytime prior to the survey and 79% completed all recommendation before their first birthday (among mothers with vaccination cards).
- There is strong correlation between contraception and the women's level of education. The percentage of women using contraception went up from 45.2% among uneducated women to 71.0% among women with higher education.
- The results revealed that 84% of the women in the age group 15 – 49 that gave birth in the two years preceding the survey consulted qualified medical staff for antenatal care and that 93% of the deliveries were skilled-attended.
- We observe that 92% of children in primary school age are attending the first grade of the primary school. Secondary school attendance rate was 54.2% with slight gender differences.
- Survey results indicate that 4% of children aged 5 – 14 years are labourers. 2.3% of children were severely physically punished. 12.8% of mothers/ caretakers stated that they believed that physical punishment is necessary for raising a child.
- Only 7.9 percent of women between 15 – 49 have comprehensive knowledge.

After reviewing the above results, the following general recommendations can be made:

- Healthcare services should be expanded to include new services, information on their provision sites, available care modalities, and the prevention and the elimination of all unhealthy practices of child and mother nutrition.
- More attention should be given to contraception. Informative and educational programs targeting rural areas for illiterate and less educated women should be implemented since this will contribute to enhancing the health of mothers and children. It will also protect elderly women from health hazards.

- It is necessary to continue the ongoing trend of the Syrian government in integrating health services, improving the quality of the services provided, and improving the skills of service providers.
- Media should be utilized to the maximum for improving the awareness and health education among all household members. The goals are to encourage breastfeeding and healthy nutrition, to complete different immunization shots, and to minimize the incidence of harmful practices and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) especially in rural areas.
- It is necessary to conduct some analytical studies to inform policy makers and to assist health programs especially those regarding fertility trends, unmet health needs, and the nutritional status of children.

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Table HH.1: Results of household and individual interviews
Numbers of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Governorates																Total
	Urban	Rural	Damascus	Aleppo	Rural-Dam	Homs	Hama	Lattakia	Idleb	Hassake	Deir Ezzor	Tartous	Raqqa	Daraa	Sweida	Quneitra	
Sampled households	11,317	8,705	2,100	4,560	2,780	1,720	1,445	1,139	1,280	1,140	860	878	780	840	400	100	20,022
Occupied households	11,202	8,668	2,078	4,552	2,714	1,710	1,426	1,132	1,272	1,139	857	878	778	835	399	100	19,870
Interviewed households	10,717	8,302	1,970	4,522	2,571	1,630	1,395	1,064	1,174	1,002	826	871	737	782	378	97	19,019
Household response rate	95.7	95.8	94.8	99.3	94.7	95.3	97.8	94.0	92.3	88.0	96.4	99.2	94.7	93.7	94.7	97.0	95.7
Eligible women	13,764	11,799	2,259	5,531	3,644	2,199	1,946	1,368	1,551	1,635	1,232	1,220	1,075	1,261	495	147	25,563
Interviewed women	13,467	11,559	2,211	5,492	3,370	2,171	1,921	1,366	1,509	1,594	1,219	1,219	1,069	1,246	492	147	25,026
Women response rate	97.8	98.0	97.9	99.3	92.5	98.7	98.7	99.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	99.9	99.4	98.8	99.4	100.0	97.9
Women's overall response rate	93.6	93.8	92.8	98.6	87.6	94.1	96.6	93.9	89.8	85.8	95.4	99.1	94.2	92.5	94.2	97.0	93.7
Eligible children under 5	5,526	5,578	596	2,293	1,638	1,036	842	440	930	678	630	448	494	812	180	87	11,104
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	5,483	5,534	591	2,284	1,598	1,032	838	440	927	668	626	447	491	808	180	87	11,017
Child response rate	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.6	97.6	99.6	99.5	100.0	99.7	98.5	99.4	99.8	99.4	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.2
Children's overall response rate	94.9	95.0	94.0	99.0	92.4	95.0	97.4	94.0	92.0	86.7	95.8	99.0	94.2	93.2	94.7	97.0	95.0

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex
Percent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and dependency age groups, and number of children aged 0-17 years, by sex, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Age	0-4	5,852	10.5	5,252	10.2	11,103	10.3
	5-9	7,542	13.6	7,037	13.6	14,579	13.6
	10-14	7,444	13.4	7,287	14.1	14,730	13.7
	15-19	6,956	12.5	5,854	11.3	12,809	11.9
	20-24	5,977	10.7	5,051	9.8	11,028	10.3
	25-29	4,140	7.4	4,163	8.0	8,303	7.7
	30-34	3,038	5.5	3,302	6.4	6,340	5.9
	35-39	2,924	5.3	3,097	6.0	6,021	5.6
	40-44	2,572	4.6	2,468	4.8	5,040	4.7
	45-49	2,173	3.9	1,628	3.1	3,801	3.5
	50-54	1,826	3.3	2,606	5.0	4,432	4.1
	55-59	1,586	2.9	1,379	2.7	2,965	2.8
	60-64	1,256	2.3	1,008	1.9	2,264	2.1
	65-69	869	1.6	677	1.3	1,546	1.4
	70+	1,482	2.7	909	1.8	2,391	2.2
	Missing/DK	8	0.0	5	0.0	13	0.0
Dependency age groups	<15	20,838	37.4	19,575	37.8	40,412	37.6
	15-64	32,448	58.3	30,555	59.1	63,003	58.7
	65+	2,351	4.2	1,586	3.1	3,937	3.7
	Missing/DK	8	0.0	5	0.0	13	0.0
Age	Children aged 0-17	24,988	44.9	23,150	44.8	48,139	44.8
	Adults 18+/Missing/DK	30,656	55.1	28,570	55.2	59,226	55.2
Total		55,644	100.0	51,721	100.0	107,365	100.0

Table HH.3: Household composition
Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Weighted percent	Number of households	
			weighted	unweighted
Sex of household head	Male	91.7	17,436	17,436
	Female	8.3	1,583	1,583
Governorates	Damascus	10.4	1,971	1,970
	Aleppo	23.8	4,523	4,522
	Rural-Dam	13.5	2,571	2,571
	Homs	8.6	1,630	1,630
	Hama	7.3	1,395	1,395
	Lattakia	5.6	1,064	1,064
	Idleb	6.2	1,174	1,174
	Hassake	5.3	1,002	1,002
	Deir Ezzor	4.3	826	826
	Tartous	4.6	871	871
	Raqqa	3.9	737	737
	Daraa	4.1	782	782
	Sweida	2.0	378	378
	Quneitra	0.5	97	97
	Urban_Rural	Urban	56.4	10,722
Rural		43.6	8,297	8,302
Number of household members	1	2.4	453	453
	2-3	17.7	3,367	3,367
	4-5	32.0	6,079	6,079
	6-7	27.0	5,127	5,127
	8-9	13.2	2,509	2,509
	10+	7.8	1,484	1,484
Total		100.0	19,019	19,019

Table HH.3c: Household composition
Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Weighted percent	Number of households weighted	Number of households unweighted
At least one child aged < 18 years	77,1	19019	19019
At least one child aged < 5 years	39,4	19019	19019
At least one woman aged 15-49 years	87,6	19019	19019

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by background characteristics,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Number of women		
		Weighted percent	weighted	unweighted
Governorates	Damascus	8.8	2,213	2,211
	Aleppo	22.0	5,494	5,492
	Rural-Dam	13.5	3,370	3,370
	Homs	8.7	2,171	2,171
	Hama	7.7	1,920	1,921
	Lattakia	5.5	1,366	1,366
	Idleb	6.0	1,508	1,509
	Hassake	6.4	1,593	1,594
	Deir Ezzor	4.9	1,219	1,219
	Tartous	4.9	1,218	1,219
	Raqqa	4.3	1,069	1,069
	Daraa	5.0	1,246	1,246
	Sweida	2.0	492	492
	Quneitra	0.6	147	147
Urban_Rural	Urban	53.9	13,482	13,467
	Rural	46.1	11,544	11,559
Age	15-19	22.5	5,637	5,637
	20-24	19.8	4,944	4,944
	25-29	16.3	4,088	4,088
	30-34	13.0	3,250	3,250
	35-39	12.3	3,070	3,070
	40-44	9.7	2,430	2,430
	45-49	6.4	1,607	1,607
Marital/Union status	Currently married/in union	54.4	13,618	13,617
	NOT married NOW/in union	1.7	436	436
	Never married/in union	43.8	10,972	10,973
Motherhood status	Ever gave birth	91.8	12,900	12,899
	Never gave birth	8.2	1,154	1,154
Education	None	14.2	3,555	3,557
	Primary	32.4	8,102	8,103
	Secondary	40.7	10,177	10,175
	Higher institutions	6.7	1,674	1,673
	University +	6.1	1,519	1,518
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	18.5	4,617	4,622
	Second	19.6	4,909	4,912
	Middle	20.7	5,186	5,186
	Fourth	18.1	4,521	4,519
	Richest	23.1	5,791	5,787
Total		100.0	25,026	25,026

Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics
Percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
			weighted	unweighted
Sex	Male	52.7	5,804	5,804
	Female	47.3	5,213	5,213
Governorates	Damascus	5.4	591	591
	Aleppo	20.7	2,284	2,284
	Rural-Dam	14.5	1,598	1,598
	Homs	9.4	1,032	1,032
	Hama	7.6	838	838
	Lattakia	4.0	440	440
	Idleb	8.4	927	927
	Hassake	6.1	668	668
	Deir Ezzor	5.7	626	626
	Tartous	4.1	447	447
	Raqqa	4.5	491	491
	Daraa	7.3	808	808
	Sweida	1.6	180	180
	Quneitra	0.8	87	87
	Urban_Rural	Urban	49.8	5,486
Rural		50.2	5,531	5,534
Age	< 6 months	10.6	1,163	1,163
	6-11 months	7.9	867	867
	12-23 months	18.9	2,083	2,083
	24-35 months	21.9	2,410	2,410
	36-47 months	23.7	2,609	2,609
	48-59 months	17.1	1,885	1,885
Mother's education	None	17.7	1,947	1,947
	Primary	37.8	4,164	4,164
	Secondary	36.0	3,961	3,961
	Higher institutions	5.5	608	608
	University +	3.1	337	337
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	21.3	2,342	2,343
	Second	23.0	2,536	2,536
	Middle	21.8	2,396	2,396
	Fourth	17.5	1,927	1,927
	Richest	16.5	1,816	1,815
Total		100.0	11,017	11,017

Table CM.1: Child mortality
Infant and under-five mortality rates by background and demographic characteristics [BASED ON NORTH], Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Infant Mortality Rate*	Under-five Mortality Rate**
Sex	Male	21	26
	Female	14	17
HH7new	South	16	19
	North	22	27
	East	15	18
	Middle	17	20
	Coast	17	21
	Area	Urban	16
Mother's education	Rural	20	24
	None	17	20
	Primary	20	25
	Secondary	16	19
	Higher institutions	7	8
	University +	7	8
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	18	22
	Second	19	23
	Middle	19	23
	Fourth	17	20
	Richest	16	20
Total		18	22

* MICS indicator 2; MDG indicator 14

** MICS indicator 1; MDG indicator 13

Table CM.2: Children ever born, children surviving, proportion dead
Mean number of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by age of women, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Mean number of children ever born	Mean number children surviving	Proportion dead	Number of women
Age	15-19	0.067	0.066	0.018	5,637
	20-24	0.602	0.595	0.010	4,944
	25-29	1.687	1.655	0.019	4,088
	30-34	3.013	2.947	0.022	3,250
	35-39	4.255	4.128	0.030	3,070
	40-44	5.080	4.906	0.034	2,430
	45-49	5.947	5.725	0.037	1,607
Total		2.198	2.136	0.028	25,026

Table NU.1: Child malnourishment
Percentage of under-five children who are severely or moderately undernourished,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Weight for age		Height for age		Weight for height			Number of children
		%below -2 SD	%below -3 SD*	%below -2 SD	%below -3 SD**	%below -2 SD	%below -3 SD***	%above +2 SD	
Sex	Male	10.7	2.1	23.6	11.0	9.5	2.8	11.8	5,042
	Female	8.6	1.6	21.1	9.1	7.6	1.7	13.1	4,536
Governorates	Damascus	12.0	3.2	23.7	11.6	12.0	4.4	19.3	476
	Aleppo	10.2	1.3	36.0	19.7	8.0	2.5	16.0	1,909
	Rural-Dam	12.4	2.4	20.6	7.9	11.3	2.6	11.5	1,430
	Homs	10.2	1.7	24.0	9.3	7.5	1.4	15.9	875
	Hama	10.1	2.5	17.5	7.2	13.5	3.7	10.5	753
	Lattakia	4.9	0.5	9.7	2.3	10.0	0.8	10.7	391
	Idleb	3.8	0.5	16.5	5.0	1.4	0.3	5.4	878
	Hassake	11.0	2.8	17.1	7.1	10.8	3.5	15.8	538
	Deir Ezzor	17.9	5.2	29.4	15.1	16.1	5.4	13.3	496
	Tartous	3.7	0.9	9.5	2.5	5.8	0.7	12.0	432
	Raqqa	22.7	3.7	35.4	19.5	12.2	3.7	9.5	401
	Daraa	3.8	0.3	11.5	3.3	3.3	0.3	8.4	738
	Sweida	0.6	0.0	4.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	177
Urban_Rural	Quneitra	1.2	0.0	15.5	6.0	2.4	1.2	8.3	84
	Urban	9.4	1.6	21.9	10.0	8.5	2.4	12.9	4,728
Age	Rural	10.0	2.1	22.9	10.2	8.8	2.2	11.9	4,850
	< 6 months	4.1	0.5	16.4	5.7	7.6	2.1	20.5	959
Age	6-11 months	10.4	2.9	20.2	6.8	10.4	2.6	15.5	734
	12-23 months	11.2	2.5	28.3	13.7	9.1	2.4	15.3	1,731
	24-35 months	13.4	2.0	22.3	11.0	9.1	2.0	7.8	2,154
	36-47 months	8.4	1.6	24.4	11.1	8.6	2.5	11.3	2,314
	48-59 months	8.3	1.4	18.1	7.8	7.6	2.3	10.8	1,686
	60-71 months	8.3	1.4	18.1	7.8	7.6	2.3	10.8	1,686
Mother's education	None	13.8	3.6	29.1	15.1	11.8	3.6	12.9	1,613
	Primary	10.2	1.9	25.2	11.3	8.1	2.3	13.0	3,630
	Secondary	8.1	1.1	18.1	7.1	7.7	1.7	11.3	3,499
	Higher institutions	6.8	2.0	17.4	8.5	9.4	2.4	13.3	541
Wealth index quintiles	University+	6.1	0.3	11.5	6.4	7.8	1.7	13.2	295
	Poorest	12.7	3.3	29.5	14.6	10.4	3.0	13.4	1,961
	Second	10.2	1.7	21.1	8.8	8.1	2.2	11.4	2,244
	Middle	9.9	1.7	20.9	8.9	8.6	2.4	11.6	2,092
	Fourth	7.2	1.1	20.2	7.8	7.2	1.5	13.5	1,704
Total	Richest	7.9	1.2	19.9	10.3	8.8	2.0	12.4	1,577
		9.7	1.8	22.4	10.1	8.6	2.3	12.4	9,578

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed
their baby within one hour of birth and within one day of birth,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth	Number of women with live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Governorates	Damascus	22.1	87.9	240
	Aleppo	41.0	87.6	734
	Rural-Dam	29.9	77.2	613
	Homs	27.6	84.4	373
	Hama	40.2	79.1	296
	Lattakia	37.3	84.0	150
	Idleb	38.6	82.8	319
	Hassake	24.3	67.1	243
	Deir Ezzor	34.2	76.3	257
	Tartous	31.3	79.1	163
	Raqqa	16.0	68.0	175
	Daraa	26.6	78.5	289
	Sweida	50.7	94.7	75
	Quneitra	(16.1)	(51.6)	31
Urban_Rural	Urban	31.8	81.9	1,988
	Rural	33.1	79.2	1,969
Months since last birth	< 6 months	32.1	79.0	1,183
	6-11 months	34.7	79.8	872
	12-23 months	31.6	81.8	1,903
Education	None	35.5	77.0	609
	Primary	32.9	81.0	1,535
	Secondary	31.5	80.9	1,452
	Higher institutions	29.3	83.0	229
	University+	28.6	83.5	133
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	33.6	77.6	815
	Second	29.3	78.3	972
	Middle	36.1	80.8	877
	Fourth	32.6	82.4	666
	Richest	30.5	85.3	626
Total		32.4	80.5	3,958

* MICS indicator 45

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding
Percent of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
		Percent exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Percent exclusively breastfed *	Number of children	Percent receiving breastmilk and solid/mushy food **	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children	Percent breastfed ***	Number of children
Sex	Male	33.0	348	27.2	621	35.2	327	64.1	457	18.3	263
	Female	37.6	327	30.4	542	38.1	265	63.7	410	14.0	222
Governorates	Damascus	(21.4)	42	(21.4)	70	(31.6)	38	69.2	52	(18.8)	32
	Aleppo	36.5	148	36.3	251	17.8	90	75.0	204	(22.5)	40
	Rural-Dam	34.3	99	22.9	170	52.8	89	48.5	101	9.1	99
	Homs	40.8	76	33.3	120	45.0	60	59.0	83	25.5	55
	Hama	(33.3)	36	21.9	64	44.1	59	72.6	62	(13.3)	45
	Lattakia	(46.4)	28	(45.7)	46	(25.0)	24	(41.4)	29	(10.7)	28
	Idleb	(39.6)	48	22.9	109	(33.3)	42	66.2	71	(14.8)	27
	Hassake	(27.5)	40	23.2	69	(17.1)	35	(65.3)	49	(20.0)	30
	Deir Ezzor	(35.6)	45	30.3	76	(38.5)	39	64.5	62	(42.4)	33
	Tartous	(*)	19	(26.7)	30	(45.0)	20	(38.5)	39	(3.2)	31
	Raqqa	(26.7)	30	(26.5)	49	(16.7)	24	69.1	55	(*)	7
	Daraa	40.4	52	29.4	85	43.1	51	(65.9)	44	(10.3)	39
	Sweida	*	9	*	16	*	17	*	10	*	14
	Quneitra	*	3	*	8	*	4	*	6	*	5
Urban_Rural	Urban	31.3	371	27.6	609	36.1	277	62.4	436	15.4	247
	Rural	40.1	304	30.0	554	36.8	315	65.4	431	17.2	238
Mother's education	None	38.0	100	31.4	188	22.5	89	76.4	161	37.7	53
	Primary	34.4	273	29.3	478	36.6	216	65.0	340	18.3	164
	Secondary	36.3	245	27.9	408	40.5	227	55.9	295	9.3	205
	Higher institutions	(32.5)	40	25.0	60	(37.1)	35	(69.8)	43	(19.4)	36
	University+	*	17	(20.7)	29	(48.0)	25	(53.6)	28	(11.1)	27
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	41.7	139	35.5	248	28.6	119	73.2	194	27.8	79
	Second	38.3	128	28.6	248	39.1	151	63.3	207	13.2	121
	Middle	36.7	169	29.6	280	41.7	139	57.9	178	11.1	117
	Fourth	30.6	124	23.8	202	35.0	100	62.7	150	12.6	87
	Richest	27.0	115	23.8	185	36.1	83	60.9	138	21.0	81
Total		35.3	675	28.7	1,163	36.5	592	63.9	867	16.3	485

Table NU.4: Adequately fed infants

Percentage of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed, percentage of infants 6-11 months who are breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food at least the minimum recommended number of times yesterday and percentage of infants adequately fed, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropriately fed**	Number of infants aged 0-11 months
Sex	Male	27.2	25.8	16.7	21.5	24.7	1,087
	Female	30.4	25.5	14.8	20.0	26.0	943
Governorates	Damascus	21.4	28.6	11.5	20.4	21.0	124
	Aleppo	36.3	8.8	8.3	8.6	27.5	367
	Rural-Dam	22.9	37.9	14.5	25.4	24.0	312
	Homs	33.3	39.1	24.3	32.5	33.0	203
	Hama	21.9	36.0	16.2	27.6	25.2	151
	Lattakia	45.7	18.7	31.6	25.7	37.0	81
	Idleb	22.9	24.1	14.3	18.8	21.4	173
	Hassake	23.2	17.4	2.6	8.1	16.0	131
	Deir Ezzor	30.3	20.8	13.8	17.0	24.8	129
	Tartous	26.7	26.7	46.7	36.7	31.7	60
	Raqqqa	26.5	11.8	0.0	6.5	18.8	80
	Daraa	29.4	20.0	20.6	20.3	25.2	159
	Sweida	(6.2)	(36.4)	(27.8)	(31.0)	(22.2)	45
Quneitra	*	*	*	*	*	15	
Urban_Rural	Urban	27.6	26.0	15.8	20.9	24.9	1,016
	Rural	30.0	25.4	15.7	20.6	25.7	1,014
Mother's education	None	31.4	12.7	3.3	8.1	22.2	311
	Primary	29.3	23.9	12.7	18.1	24.8	799
	Secondary	27.9	31.6	21.3	26.8	27.4	740
	Higher institutions	25.0	32.0	31.0	31.5	28.1	114
	University+	20.7	18.7	14.3	16.2	18.2	66
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	35.5	17.4	4.9	11.6	25.7	421
	Second	28.6	29.9	13.9	21.6	25.3	470
	Middle	29.6	27.5	21.4	24.4	27.4	485
	Fourth	23.8	25.3	15.5	20.5	22.4	348
	Richest	23.8	28.3	24.6	26.4	24.8	306
Total		28.7	25.7	15.8	20.8	25.3	2,030

Table NU.6: Children's vitamin A supplementation
Percent distribution of children aged 6-59 months by whether they received a high dose Vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percent of children who received Vitamin A:					Total	Number of children aged 6-59 months
		Within last 6 months*	Prior to last 6 months	Not sure when	Not sure if received	Never received Vitamin A		
Sex	Male	3.2	6.6	12.6	14.0	63.6	100.0	5,183
	Female	2.5	6.1	12.5	13.5	65.3	100.0	4,671
Governorates	Damascus	5.2	7.5	22.8	20.0	44.5	100.0	521
	Aleppo	4.3	3.7	18.3	19.6	54.1	100.0	2,033
	Rural-Dam	1.8	4.2	3.2	2.9	88.0	100.0	1,428
	Homs	2.7	1.8	3.1	6.7	85.7	100.0	912
	Hama	3.7	11.8	19.5	20.9	44.1	100.0	774
	Lattakia	2.3	12.4	22.1	16.5	46.7	100.0	394
	Idleb	2.3	6.2	12.8	13.0	65.6	100.0	818
	Hassake	2.2	4.7	14.9	28.4	49.9	100.0	599
	Deir Ezzor	0.0	0.5	0.2	19.8	79.5	100.0	550
	Tartous	4.3	15.6	23.7	5.8	50.6	100.0	417
	Raqqa	0.0	0.7	0.9	16.7	81.7	100.0	442
	Daraa	3.0	8.4	16.5	5.1	66.9	100.0	723
	Sweida	4.9	44.5	6.1	2.4	42.1	100.0	164
	Quneitra	1.3	12.7	12.7	2.5	70.9	100.0	79
Urban_Rural	Urban	3.5	6.3	14.9	13.3	62.1	100.0	4,876
	Rural	2.3	6.4	10.3	14.2	66.8	100.0	4,977
Age	6-11 months	4.5	1.3	4.5	10.5	79.2	100.0	867
	12-23 months	6.2	5.6	6.8	11.2	70.1	100.0	2,083
	24-35 months	2.7	8.6	12.1	13.0	63.6	100.0	2,410
	36-47 months	1.3	6.9	16.9	15.3	59.6	100.0	2,609
	48-59 months	0.8	5.8	17.3	17.0	59.1	100.0	1,885
Mother's education	None	1.1	1.9	8.7	20.5	67.8	100.0	1,759
	Primary	2.7	4.7	11.7	14.5	66.4	100.0	3,686
	Secondary	3.6	9.0	14.5	10.6	62.4	100.0	3,553
	Higher institutions	3.3	12.2	17.2	10.4	56.9	100.0	548
	University+	5.5	10.1	15.3	9.4	59.7	100.0	308
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	2.1	3.1	8.4	21.0	65.5	100.0	2,094
	Second	2.6	7.0	11.8	10.8	67.8	100.0	2,288
	Middle	2.4	6.0	13.2	10.8	67.6	100.0	2,116
	Fourth	3.0	7.7	14.7	12.5	62.2	100.0	1,725
	Richest	5.0	8.6	16.0	13.8	56.6	100.0	1,631
Total		2.9	6.3	12.6	13.8	64.4	100.0	9,854

* MICS indicator 42

Table NU.7: Post-partum mother's Vitamin A supplementation
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 last years preceding the survey
whether they received a high dose Vitamin A supplement before the infant was 8 weeks
old, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Received Vitamin A supplement*	Not sure if received Vitamin A	Number of women aged 15-49 years
Governorates	Damascus	13.3	5.8	240
	Aleppo	11.6	16.3	734
	Rural-Dam	16.2	3.4	613
	Homs	18.2	7.2	373
	Hama	35.1	7.4	296
	Lattakia	46.7	5.3	150
	Idleb	11.6	4.4	319
	Hassake	6.6	17.7	243
	Deir Ezzor	10.1	10.5	257
	Tartous	25.8	7.4	163
	Raqqa	6.3	15.4	175
	Daraa	23.9	3.8	289
	Sweida	53.3	0.0	75
	Quneitra	(19.4)	(9.7)	31
	Urban_Rural	Urban	17.3	8.9
Rural		18.3	8.7	1,969
Education	None	9.9	14.9	609
	Primary	15.4	9.7	1,535
	Secondary	21.7	5.9	1,452
	Higher institutions	24.4	7.0	229
	University+	28.6	6.0	133
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	12.1	14.3	815
	Second	18.0	6.5	972
	Middle	19.6	7.0	877
	Fourth	18.0	7.8	666
	Richest	22.2	8.9	626
Total		17.8	8.8	3,958

* MICS indicator 43

Table NU.8 : Low birth weight infants
Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that weighed below 2500 grams at birth,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percent of live births:		
		below 2500 grams *	weighed at birth **	Number of live births
Governorates	Damascus	11.9	53.3	240
	Aleppo	8.2	33.1	734
	Rural-Dam	10.0	83.4	613
	Homs	8.0	63.8	373
	Hama	9.2	51.7	296
	Lattakia	10.8	78.0	150
	Idleb	8.4	21.0	319
	Hassake	10.9	17.7	243
	Deir Ezzor	9.7	24.1	257
	Tartous	8.5	82.2	163
	Raqqa	10.8	18.9	175
	Daraa	10.3	37.0	289
	Sweida	7.0	68.0	75
	Quneitra	(9.6)	(22.6)	31
Urban_Rural	Urban	9.5	55.9	1,988
	Rural	9.3	39.7	1,969
Education	None	8.8	16.9	609
	Primary	9.2	39.6	1,535
	Secondary	10.0	62.3	1,452
	Higher institutions	9.5	73.4	229
Wealth index quintiles	University+	7.7	83.5	133
	Poorest	9.5	19.9	815
	Second	9.6	45.1	972
	Middle	9.4	56.4	877
	Fourth	8.5	57.5	666
	Richest	9.9	66.3	626
Total		9.4	47.9	3,958

* MICS Indicator 9

** MICS Indicator 10

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006 (mother with cards only)

	BCG *	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3 **	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3 ****	Measles ****	All *****	None	Number of children aged 12-23 months
Vaccination card	99.9	99.4	96.6	91.2	99.9	99.3	96.7	91.3	92.4	87.8	0.0	1,152
Mother's report	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,152
Either	99.9	99.4	96.8	91.6	99.9	99.4	96.9	91.7	92.4	87.8	0.0	1,152
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	99.7	98.6	95.6	89.0	99.7	98.6	95.8	88.9	85.2	79.0	0.1	1,152

* MICS Indicator 25

** MICS Indicator 27

*** MICS Indicator 26

**** MICS Indicator 28 ; MDG Indicator 15

***** MICS Indicator 31

Table CH.1A: Vaccinations in first year of life (continued)
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Syria, 2006

	BCG *	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3 **	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3 ***	Measles ****	All *****	None	Number of children aged 12-23 months
Vaccination card	56.6	57.0	55.6	52.5	56.4	56.2	54.7	51.7	52.0	49.4	0.0	2,083
Mother's report	33.2	31.4	28.5	24.1	17.9	33.1	30.4	24.1	28.7	17.5	9.4	2,083
Either	89.8	88.5	84.0	76.6	74.3	89.2	85.2	75.8	80.7	66.9	9.4	2,083
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	89.6	87.8	83.0	74.5	74.2	88.5	84.2	73.5	74.4	60.2	9.5	2,083

* MICS Indicator 25

** MICS Indicator 27

*** MICS Indicator 26

**** MICS Indicator 28 ; MDG Indicator 15

***** MICS Indicator 31

Table CH.1Ac Vaccinations in first year of life (continued)
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Syria, 2006

	HepB1	HepB2	HepB3*	Number of children aged 12-23 months
Vaccination card	57.3	57.2	53.1	2,083
Mother's report	31.4	28.4	24.0	2,083
Either	88.8	85.6	77.1	2,083
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	88.6	84.9	71.4	2,083

* MICS Indicator 29

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood
diseases, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006 (mothers with cards only)

		BCG*	DPT1	DPT2**	DPT3***	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3***	MMR***	All****	None	Number of children aged 12-23 months	
Sex	Male	100.0	99.2	96.9	91.6	100.0	99.2	97.0	91.8	92.9	87.5	0.0	609	
	Female	99.8	99.6	96.7	91.5	99.8	99.6	96.7	91.5	91.9	88.0	0.0	543	
Governorates	Damascus	100.0	100.0	98.4	95.2	100.0	100.0	98.4	95.2	96.8	91.9	0.0	62	
	Aleppo	100.0	100.0	96.7	82.7	100.0	100.0	96.7	82.7	90.0	78.0	0.0	150	
	Rural-Dam	100.0	99.5	98.6	96.8	100.0	99.5	98.6	96.8	95.0	94.1	0.0	220	
	Homa	100.0	99.3	98.5	96.3	100.0	99.3	98.5	96.3	94.8	91.8	0.0	134	
	Hama	100.0	98.1	94.4	91.6	100.0	98.1	95.3	92.5	90.7	85.0	0.0	107	
	Lattakia	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	96.6	96.6	0.0	58	
	Idleb	98.8	100.0	93.7	87.5	98.8	100.0	93.7	87.5	91.2	85.0	0.0	80	
	Hassake	100.0	98.3	90.0	81.7	100.0	98.3	90.0	81.7	81.7	78.3	0.0	60	
	Deir Ezzor	100.0	100.0	88.9	75.9	100.0	100.0	88.9	75.9	81.5	64.8	0.0	54	
	Tartous	100.0	100.0	98.7	97.3	100.0	100.0	98.7	97.3	94.7	94.7	0.0	75	
	Raqqqa	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.7	86.2	86.2	0.0	29	
	Daraa	100.0	98.8	98.8	93.1	100.0	98.8	98.8	93.1	96.6	90.8	0.0	87	
	Sweida	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	26	
	Quneitra	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	0.0	10	
	Urban_Rural	Urban	100.0	99.6	96.7	92.5	100.0	99.6	96.8	92.6	93.9	89.0	0.0	571
		Rural	99.8	99.1	96.9	90.7	99.8	99.1	96.9	90.7	91.0	86.6	0.0	581
Mother's education	None	100.0	99.1	90.6	76.9	100.0	99.1	90.6	76.9	79.5	68.4	0.0	117	
	Primary	99.8	99.3	97.4	91.2	99.8	99.3	97.4	91.2	90.7	86.3	0.0	431	
	Secondary	100.0	99.4	97.3	94.5	100.0	99.4	97.5	94.7	95.5	92.0	0.0	489	
	Higher institutions	100.0	100.0	98.6	95.8	100.0	100.0	98.6	95.8	98.6	94.4	0.0	71	
Wealth index quintiles	University+	100.0	100.0	97.7	95.5	100.0	100.0	97.7	95.5	100.0	95.5	0.0	44	
	Poorest	100.0	98.4	94.0	83.7	100.0	98.4	94.0	83.7	88.6	81.0	0.0	184	
	Second	99.7	99.1	96.9	91.7	99.7	99.1	96.9	91.7	89.8	86.7	0.0	324	
	Middle	100.0	100.0	97.5	95.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	95.0	95.5	91.3	0.0	242	
	Fourth	100.0	100.0	97.4	92.7	100.0	100.0	97.4	92.7	91.7	87.0	0.0	193	
Richest	100.0	99.5	97.6	93.3	100.0	99.5	98.1	93.8	97.1	91.9	0.0	209		
Total		99.9	99.4	96.8	91.6	99.9	99.4	96.9	91.7	92.4	87.8	0.0	1,152	

* MICS Indicator 25

** MICS Indicator 27

*** MICS Indicator 26

Table CH.2c: Vaccinations by background characteristics (continued)
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		HepB1	HepB2	HepB3	Percent with health card	Number of children aged 12-23 months	
Sex	Male	100.0	99.2	92.9	100.0	609	
	Female	99.8	99.8	91.9	100.0	543	
Governorates	Damascus	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	62	
	Aleppo	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	150	
	Rural-Dam	100.0	99.5	95.0	100.0	220	
	Homa	100.0	99.3	94.8	100.0	134	
	Hama	100.0	99.1	90.7	100.0	107	
	Lattakia	100.0	100.0	96.6	100.0	58	
	Idleb	98.8	100.0	91.2	100.0	80	
	Hassake	100.0	98.3	81.7	100.0	60	
	Deir Ezzor	100.0	100.0	81.5	100.0	54	
	Tartous	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0	75	
	Raqqa	100.0	100.0	86.2	100.0	29	
	Daraa	100.0	98.8	96.6	100.0	87	
	Sweida	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	26	
	Quneitra	100.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	10	
	Urban_Rural	Urban	100.0	99.6	93.9	100.0	571
		Rural	99.8	99.3	91.0	100.0	581
Mother's education	None	100.0	99.1	79.5	100.0	117	
	Primary	99.8	99.5	90.7	100.0	431	
	Secondary	100.0	99.4	95.5	100.0	489	
	Higher institutions	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	71	
	University+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	
Total		99.9	99.5	92.4	100.0	1,152	

Table CH.2A: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Syria, 2006
(Mother's report and vaccination cards)

		BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	MMR	All	None	Percent with health card	Number of children aged 12-23 months
Sex	Male	89.7	88.3	84.3	76.2	74.7	89.1	85.5	75.9	80.1	66.0	9.6	54.6	1,115
	Female	90.0	88.7	83.7	77.1	73.8	89.5	84.7	75.7	81.4	68.0	9.1	56.1	968
Governorates	Damascus	98.3	95.5	86.4	69.1	91.4	100.0	83.6	69.8	95.7	57.5	0.0	52.1	119
	Aleppo	84.6	81.9	77.6	66.9	51.3	83.8	80.6	69.7	73.3	58.6	14.6	39.1	384
	Rural-Dam	91.8	91.5	88.3	85.8	86.5	90.9	88.6	84.9	86.3	80.8	8.2	68.7	320
	Homs	95.5	94.4	91.3	88.2	84.9	94.9	93.9	82.3	87.5	75.8	4.5	67.0	200
	Hama	95.6	94.9	89.1	83.3	84.7	94.9	90.4	82.7	85.8	70.4	3.2	65.6	163
	Lattakia	98.7	100.0	89.7	80.8	92.3	96.2	91.0	83.3	97.4	76.9	0.0	74.4	78
	Idleb	82.9	83.8	79.9	75.3	65.4	83.5	80.4	74.1	76.7	68.5	15.8	48.8	164
	Hassake	93.1	91.6	86.3	75.6	68.9	90.2	84.1	72.0	72.1	58.9	6.8	45.5	132
	Deir Ezzor	70.5	68.9	62.3	50.8	54.8	72.2	65.1	42.9	50.4	31.4	27.0	39.4	137
	Tartous	89.6	87.6	84.8	83.8	86.9	90.7	86.0	84.1	87.8	78.3	7.5	69.4	108
	Raqqa	88.8	87.6	86.5	68.5	70.0	87.8	84.4	74.4	75.9	60.5	11.1	32.2	90
	Daraa	94.8	92.4	88.4	82.2	80.0	94.1	92.5	80.6	87.7	71.9	5.2	62.1	140
	Sweida	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	3.3	86.7	30
	Quneitra	82.4	76.5	76.5	76.5	64.7	76.5	76.5	76.5	72.2	72.2	17.6	55.6	18
	Urban_Rural	Urban	90.8	89.7	85.3	77.6	75.7	90.6	85.7	76.7	84.6	68.5	8.4	54.4
Rural		88.8	87.3	82.8	75.5	72.9	87.9	84.6	74.9	76.8	65.3	10.4	56.2	1,033
Mother's education	None	79.7	78.3	70.5	56.2	54.0	79.6	72.3	58.6	60.6	43.4	19.0	35.9	326
	Primary	88.0	87.0	83.8	77.4	70.5	87.5	84.7	75.0	77.4	65.8	11.0	54.3	793
	Secondary	95.2	93.6	89.4	83.4	84.6	93.8	90.2	82.6	89.9	75.7	4.7	64.5	758
	Higher institutions	93.0	91.3	87.3	80.9	83.7	93.8	89.1	79.8	89.9	77.5	6.2	55.0	129
	University+	92.0	90.4	83.6	78.1	80.0	93.3	86.7	81.3	90.9	72.4	5.3	57.1	77
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	83.9	81.2	74.3	63.7	60.1	81.9	76.7	62.9	66.3	51.4	15.2	42.5	433
	Second	89.0	88.8	85.7	77.7	74.8	88.7	86.0	77.2	80.0	68.2	9.9	60.4	536
	Middle	91.8	91.2	86.9	81.8	79.5	91.7	87.6	79.9	85.0	70.6	7.2	56.8	426
	Fourth	91.6	89.3	86.4	79.1	77.7	91.6	86.4	78.3	84.9	69.9	8.1	55.5	348
	Richest	94.3	93.0	87.5	81.7	81.5	93.7	90.1	82.1	89.7	76.5	5.4	61.5	340
Total		89.8	88.5	84.0	76.6	74.3	89.2	85.2	75.8	80.7	66.9	9.4	55.3	2,083

Table CH.2Ac: Vaccinations by background characteristics (continued)
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Syria, 2006
(mothers report and vaccination cards)

		HepB1	HepB2	HepB3	Percent with health card	Number of children aged 12-23 months
Sex	Male	88.8	85.6	76.9	54.6	1,115
	Female	88.8	85.5	77.3	56.1	968
Governorates	Damascus	95.5	87.3	70.0	52.1	119
	Aleppo	81.9	79.0	69.8	39.1	384
	Rural-Dam	91.8	88.9	84.5	68.7	320
	Homs	94.9	91.8	87.2	67.0	200
	Hama	96.2	92.3	82.7	65.6	163
	Lattakia	100.0	89.7	79.5	74.4	78
	Idleb	83.1	83.1	77.3	48.8	164
	Hassake	92.4	90.1	75.6	45.5	132
	Deir Ezzor	68.9	67.2	53.3	39.4	137
	Tartous	87.6	85.7	81.9	69.4	108
	Raqqa	87.6	86.5	67.4	32.2	90
	Daraa	93.2	88.4	84.5	62.1	140
	Sweida	96.7	96.7	96.7	86.7	30
	Quneitra	82.4	76.5	76.5	55.6	18
Urban_Rural	Urban	89.9	86.9	78.4	54.4	1,050
	Rural	87.7	84.2	75.7	56.2	1,033
Mother's education	None	78.6	73.7	57.1	35.9	326
	Primary	87.3	85.0	77.1	54.3	793
	Secondary	94.0	90.7	84.1	64.5	758
	Higher institutions	91.3	88.1	82.5	55.0	129
	University+	90.4	84.9	80.8	57.1	77
Total		88.8	85.6	77.1	55.3	2,083

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection
Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 12 months protected against neonatal tetanus,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 12 months who:						Number of mothers
		Received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Received at least 2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	Received at least 3 doses, the last within 5 years	Received at least 4 doses, the last within 10 years	Received at least 5 doses during lifetime	Protected against tetanus *	
Governorates	Damascus	10.0	21.2	1.7	0.8	0.0	33.7	240
	Aleppo	16.8	16.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	36.4	734
	Rural-Dam	9.0	16.0	2.4	1.8	1.0	30.2	613
	Homs	8.3	18.2	4.0	2.7	0.8	34.0	373
	Hama	10.1	28.4	5.1	2.0	2.4	48.0	296
	Lattakia	14.0	19.3	2.0	0.7	0.0	36.0	150
	Idleb	6.0	15.4	2.2	1.9	1.3	26.7	319
	Hassake	12.3	18.5	6.2	1.6	1.2	39.9	243
	Deir Ezzor	19.8	12.1	4.7	0.8	0.0	37.4	257
	Tartous	14.1	29.4	1.2	1.8	0.6	47.2	163
	Raqqa	29.1	15.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	49.1	175
	Daraa	9.0	25.3	5.9	5.9	4.2	50.2	289
	Sweida	4.0	22.7	6.7	18.7	8.0	60.0	75
	Quneitra	(3.2)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.0)	31
Urban_Rural	Urban	13.4	19.0	3.0	1.8	1.3	38.6	1,988
	Rural	11.3	19.0	3.5	2.3	1.0	37.0	1,969
Age	15-19	18.2	15.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	34.8	247
	20-24	14.1	20.4	2.7	0.8	0.6	38.5	1,002
	25-29	11.8	20.1	3.6	2.2	0.7	38.3	1,114
	30-34	11.0	20.3	4.1	2.6	0.7	38.8	801
	35-39	11.1	17.1	3.1	4.2	2.4	37.8	551
	40-44	9.8	12.7	3.4	1.5	4.9	32.2	205
	45-49	(5.3)	(10.5)	(5.3)	(7.9)	(2.6)	(31.6)	38
Education	None	12.2	12.0	3.1	1.1	0.7	29.1	609
	Primary	12.5	16.8	2.6	1.3	0.8	34.0	1,535
	Secondary	11.8	23.5	4.2	3.1	1.3	43.9	1,452
	Higher institutions	14.0	21.8	3.5	2.2	0.9	42.4	229
	University+	14.3	22.6	0.8	3.8	6.0	47.4	133
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	11.2	15.1	3.1	2.0	0.6	31.9	815
	Second	11.4	20.3	3.9	1.8	1.1	38.6	972
	Middle	12.7	20.0	3.5	1.7	1.1	39.0	877
	Fourth	12.8	19.1	3.3	2.6	1.7	39.3	666
	Richest	14.4	20.6	2.1	2.6	1.3	40.9	626
Total		12.3	19.0	3.3	2.1	1.1	37.8	3,958

* MICS Indicator 32

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration treatment
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	children with diarrhoea who received:				ORT use rate *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
				Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	Pre-packaged ORS fluid	No treatment		
Sex	Male	8.5	5,804	35.0	29.9	25.8	30.9	69.1	492
	Female	7.7	5,213	32.4	32.2	22.3	33.9	66.1	404
Governorates	Damascus	9.5	591	66.1	44.6	17.9	5.4	94.6	56
	Aleppo	6.3	2,284	37.8	35.0	35.0	16.8	83.2	143
	Rural-Dam	10.5	1,598	22.2	36.5	14.4	44.3	55.7	167
	Homs	6.5	1,032	28.4	34.3	25.4	23.9	76.1	67
	Hama	7.2	838	56.7	26.7	28.3	21.7	78.3	60
	Lattakia	4.5	440	50.0	35.0	15.0	20.0	80.0	20
	Idleb	9.7	927	15.6	13.3	31.1	50.0	50.0	90
	Hassake	11.5	668	28.6	28.6	24.7	42.9	57.1	77
	Deir Ezzor	10.7	626	53.7	43.3	13.4	23.9	76.1	67
	Tartous	2.7	447	33.3	25.0	25.0	33.3	66.7	12
	Raqqa	10.0	491	42.9	12.2	57.1	24.5	75.5	49
	Daraa	7.1	808	21.1	29.8	15.8	40.3	59.7	57
	Sweida	13.9	180	12.0	24.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	25
	Quneitra	6.9	87	*	*	*	*	*	6
Urban_Rural	Urban	8.3	5,486	37.6	28.9	25.4	28.9	71.1	457
	Rural	7.9	5,531	29.8	33.0	23.0	35.8	64.2	439
Age	< 6 months	9.0	1,163	26.7	17.1	19.0	49.5	50.5	105
	6-11 months	18.0	867	31.4	30.1	18.0	39.1	60.9	156
	12-23 months	11.2	2,083	38.6	26.2	24.5	33.5	66.5	233
	24-35 months	6.8	2,410	32.3	35.4	25.0	28.0	72.0	164
	36-47 months	5.8	2,609	38.8	40.1	26.3	21.7	78.3	152
	48-59 months	4.6	1,885	27.9	37.2	36.1	22.1	77.9	86
Mother's education	None	8.0	1,947	34.2	29.7	31.6	31.6	68.4	155
	Primary	8.8	4,164	34.1	26.7	24.5	33.2	66.8	367
	Secondary	8.2	3,961	33.2	34.5	21.5	31.7	68.3	325
	Higher institutions	5.8	608	34.3	48.6	17.1	22.9	77.1	35
	University+	4.2	337	35.7	28.6	14.3	50.0	50.0	14
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	8.9	2,342	31.1	33.0	24.9	36.4	63.6	209
	Second	8.8	2,536	32.3	33.6	23.8	33.6	66.4	223
	Middle	8.3	2,396	34.0	23.5	19.5	36.0	64.0	200
	Fourth	8.1	1,927	36.9	33.1	26.1	24.8	75.2	157
	Richest	5.9	1,816	37.4	31.8	29.9	25.2	74.8	107
Total		8.1	11,017	33.8	30.9	24.2	32.3	67.7	896

* MICS Indicator 33

Table CH.5: Home management of diarrhoea
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who drank more	Children with diarrhoea who drank the same or less	Children with diarrhoea who ate somewhat less, same or more	Children with diarrhoea who ate much less or none	Home management of diarrhoea *	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding **	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Sex	Male	8.5	5,804	34.6	63.8	49.8	48.2	15.9	36.2	492
	Female	7.7	5,213	34.9	61.9	44.6	53.0	15.3	31.7	404
Governorates	Damascus	9.5	591	12.5	85.7	25.0	75.0	3.6	23.2	56
	Aleppo	6.3	2,284	58.7	39.9	44.8	53.9	25.9	37.8	143
	Rural-Dam	10.5	1,598	45.5	54.5	47.3	52.1	19.8	33.5	167
	Homs	6.5	1,032	31.3	65.7	56.7	43.3	17.9	47.8	67
	Hama	7.2	838	23.3	76.7	55.0	41.7	6.7	40.0	60
	Lattakia	4.5	440	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
	Idleb	9.7	927	28.9	62.2	35.6	56.7	7.8	13.3	90
	Hassake	11.5	668	22.1	75.3	54.5	42.9	14.3	33.8	77
	Deir Ezzor	10.7	626	26.9	71.6	61.2	31.3	17.9	50.7	67
	Tartous	2.7	447	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
	Raqqa	10.0	491	24.5	75.5	30.6	67.3	10.2	24.5	49
	Daraa	7.1	808	31.6	64.9	57.9	42.1	15.8	43.9	57
Sweida		13.9	180	(28.0)	(72.0)	(56.0)	(44.0)	(16.0)	(32.0)	25
	Quneitra	6.9	87	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Urban_Rural	Urban	8.3	5,486	37.6	61.3	44.0	54.9	16.2	33.0	457
	Rural	7.9	5,531	31.7	64.7	51.0	45.6	15.0	35.3	439
Age	0-11 months	12.9	2,030	24.1	71.6	56.3	39.1	12.3	33.3	261
	12-23 months	11.2	2,083	39.9	58.4	42.5	56.7	17.6	35.2	233
	24-35 months	6.8	2,410	37.8	61.0	40.9	56.7	14.6	31.7	164
	36-47 months	5.8	2,609	34.9	65.1	39.5	59.9	11.2	27.6	152
	48-59 months	4.6	1,885	46.5	48.8	60.5	38.4	30.2	50.0	86
Mother's education	None	8.0	1,947	30.3	69.0	42.6	53.6	10.3	28.4	155
	Primary	8.8	4,164	35.7	60.8	43.9	53.4	17.2	33.0	367
	Secondary	8.2	3,961	34.8	63.1	52.6	46.2	15.4	37.2	325
	Higher institutions	5.8	608	(45.7)	(54.3)	(57.1)	(42.9)	(28.6)	(42.9)	35
	University+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	8.9	2,342	30.6	67.5	49.8	46.4	15.3	36.8	209
	Second	8.8	2,536	35.9	61.4	48.0	50.2	14.3	32.7	223
	Middle	8.3	2,396	34.5	64.0	46.5	51.5	17.5	33.0	200
	Fourth	8.1	1,927	37.6	58.6	44.6	54.1	14.6	31.2	157
	Richest	5.9	1,816	36.4	61.7	47.7	50.5	16.8	38.3	107
Total		8.1	11,017	34.7	62.9	47.4	50.3	15.6	34.2	896

* MICS indicator 34

** MICS indicator 35

Table CH.6: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months in the last two weeks taken to a health provider, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Had acute respiratory infection	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Govt. hospital	Govt. health centre	Govt. health post	Village health worker	Mobile/outreach clinic	Other public	Private hospital clinic	Private physician	Pharmacy	Mobile clinic	Other private medical	Relative or friend	Traditional practitioner	Other	Any appropriate provider *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	
Sex	Male	5.7	5,804	8.2	17.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	7.9	53.2	10.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.8	79.9	329	
	Female	5.0	5,213	10.0	13.8	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	7.7	45.6	13.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	72.8	261	
Governorates	Damascus	6.1	591	(11.1)	(33.3)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(38.9)	(19.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.3)	36	
	Aleppo	4.3	2,284	3.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	54.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	79.8	99	
	Rural-Dam	7.9	1,598	4.7	8.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	44.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	67.7	127	
	Homs	6.1	1,032	14.3	20.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	36.5	4.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	79.4	63	
	Hama	5.0	838	(9.5)	(26.2)	(4.8)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(38.1)	(7.1)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.7)	42	
	Lattakia	7.5	440	(27.3)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(75.8)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.9)	33	
	Idleb	4.2	927	(2.6)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(53.9)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(66.7)	39	
	Hassake	6.9	668	(8.7)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.7)	(23.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.9)	46	
	Deir Ezzor	3.5	626	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
	Tartous	4.5	447	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
	Raqqa	3.7	491	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
	Daraa	4.1	808	(0.0)	912.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(60.6)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.70)	33	
	Sweida	6.1	180	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
	Quneitra	1.1	87	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Urban_Rural	Urban	6.0	5,486	10.1	15.2	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	9.5	53.7	10.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.1	80.5	328	
	Rural	4.7	5,531	7.6	16.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	45.0	13.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	72.1	262	
Age	0-11 months	6.2	2,030	9.6	14.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	48.8	7.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	82.4	125	
	12-23 months	6.6	2,083	8.7	14.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	8.0	49.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	75.4	138	
	24-35 months	5.2	2,410	7.1	14.3	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	47.6	17.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	72.2	126	
	36-47 months	4.9	2,609	9.4	18.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	54.7	10.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	78.9	128	
	48-59 months	3.9	1,885	11.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.8	48.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	74.0	73	
Mother's education	None	4.4	1,947	9.3	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	44.2	18.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	2.3	68.6	86	
	Primary	5.2	4,164	9.7	15.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	7.8	42.4	12.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	72.8	217	
	Secondary	5.8	3,961	8.3	13.5	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	9.6	52.6	10.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	79.6	230	
	Higher institutions	5.9	608	(5.6)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(69.4)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.7)	36	
	University+	6.2	337	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	4.1	2,342	8.4	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	45.3	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	71.6	95	
	Second	5.6	2,536	9.2	13.5	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	38.3	14.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	66.7	141	
	Middle	6.0	2,396	7.7	12.6	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	12.6	52.4	9.8	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.7	2.8	81.1	143	
	Fourth	5.3	1,927	7.8	18.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	8.8	51.0	7.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.4	102	
	Richest	6.0	1,816	11.9	16.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.4	64.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	86.2	109	
Total		5.4	11,017	9.0	15.6	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	7.8	49.8	11.7	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.4	76.8	590	

* MICS indicator 23

Table CH.7: Antibiotic treatment of pneumonia
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotic treatment, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey
Sex	Male	70.2	329
	Female	72.0	261
Governorates	Damascus	72.2	36
	Aleppo	79.8	99
	Rural-Dam	52.0	127
	Homs	66.7	63
	Hama	(71.4)	42
	Lattakia	(78.8)	33
	Idleb	(71.8)	39
	Hassake	(91.3)	46
	Deir Ezzor	*	22
	Tartous	*	20
	Raqqa	*	18
	Daraa	*	33
	Sweida	*	11
	Quneitra	100.0	1
	Urban_Rural	Urban	75.3
Rural		65.6	262
Age	0-11 months	68.8	125
	12-23 months	67.4	138
	24-35 months	72.2	126
	36-47 months	75.8	128
	48-59 months	71.2	73
Mother's education	None	70.9	86
	Primary	66.8	217
	Secondary	72.2	230
	Higher institutions	(86.1)	36
	University+	*	21

Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	71.6	95
	Second	64.5	141
	Middle	63.6	143
	Fourth	79.4	102
	Richest	80.7	109
Total		71.0	590

* MICS indicator 22

Table CH.7A: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia
Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage of mother/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months
		Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Governorates	Damascus	20.3	52.3	77.5	49.7	58.7	59.2	27.7	16.6	37.7	591
	Aleppo	20.6	68.0	83.3	46.2	51.4	43.4	13.3	14.8	40.7	2,284
	Rural-Dam	11.1	48.1	82.4	23.8	43.7	27.4	9.3	23.3	20.6	1,598
	Homs	24.4	58.6	72.6	29.8	54.1	38.1	15.4	26.5	26.0	1,032
	Hama	24.6	75.8	89.6	47.6	52.4	50.0	23.5	10.1	43.1	838
	Lattakia	29.5	66.1	90.7	45.0	53.9	51.8	20.0	21.4	35.5	440
	Idleb	16.8	72.1	75.5	26.9	44.3	28.2	10.4	21.9	20.1	927
	Hassake	10.0	44.9	90.9	24.6	42.1	23.7	12.0	48.8	18.0	668
	Deir Ezzor	24.9	68.2	86.6	20.5	34.5	35.8	16.3	11.5	18.1	626
	Tartous	41.6	87.7	98.9	48.1	70.0	64.4	30.0	23.5	46.5	447
	Raqqa	31.0	73.1	77.4	30.3	67.2	28.3	15.1	60.3	24.0	491
	Daraa	26.6	67.1	81.7	39.5	51.4	49.1	10.3	4.7	34.2	808
	Sweida	10.0	26.1	82.2	7.2	13.9	17.2	4.4	53.9	7.2	180
	Quneitra	1.1	83.9	98.9	1.1	25.3	12.6	0.0	27.6	0.0	87
	Urban_Rural	Urban	21.8	60.9	84.3	38.4	52.3	40.5	16.0	20.7	32.4
Rural		20.1	65.6	81.7	31.9	46.9	38.1	13.7	23.3	27.5	5,531
Mother's education	None	17.3	64.9	80.6	29.9	44.0	33.8	11.5	24.3	23.9	1,947
	Primary	20.6	64.6	82.2	34.4	49.5	39.0	13.6	21.0	29.6	4,164
	Secondary	22.1	61.9	84.0	37.1	51.6	41.7	16.7	21.8	31.8	3,961
	Higher institutions	25.3	62.2	86.7	41.9	54.4	43.7	19.9	22.4	35.9	608
Wealth index quintiles	University+	24.0	55.8	87.2	40.7	51.6	39.5	19.0	22.6	37.4	337
	Poorest	18.1	63.0	82.1	30.9	45.2	34.6	11.7	26.1	25.4	2,342
	Second	20.5	64.8	82.1	33.2	49.4	39.5	14.0	20.5	28.6	2,536
	Middle	21.8	61.7	82.8	33.3	48.2	38.8	13.9	22.1	28.3	2,396
	Fourth	21.7	63.7	82.6	36.1	50.5	41.2	16.8	19.6	30.6	1,927
	Richest	23.1	63.1	85.9	44.8	56.4	43.7	19.4	21.1	39.4	1,816
Total		20.9	63.3	83.0	35.2	49.6	39.3	14.9	22.0	30.0	11,017

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use
Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households used solid fuels for cooking, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Type of fuel using for cooking			Total	Solid fuels for cooking *	Number of households
		Electricity	Liquid propane gas (LPG)	Other			
Governorates	Damascus	1.4	98.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,971
	Aleppo	0.6	99.2	0.3	100.0	0.3	4,523
	Rural-Dam	2.4	97.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	2,571
	Homs	1.9	97.7	0.4	100.0	0.4	1,630
	Hama	0.9	98.8	0.3	100.0	0.3	1,395
	Lattakia	1.1	98.8	0.1	100.0	0.0	1,064
	Idleb	0.7	99.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,174
	Hassake	1.2	97.9	0.9	100.0	0.1	1,002
	Deir Ezzor	5.6	89.6	4.9	100.0	2.1	826
	Tartous	0.7	98.9	0.4	100.0	0.3	871
	Raqqa	1.1	98.4	0.5	100.0	0.4	737
	Daraa	1.9	97.8	0.3	100.0	0.3	782
	Sweida	0.3	99.2	0.5	100.0	0.5	378
	Quneitra	2.1	97.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	97
Urban_Rural	Urban	1.7	98.2	0.1	100.0	0.0	10,722
	Rural	1.1	98.0	0.3	100.0	0.6	8,297
Education of household head	None	1.1	97.6	1.2	100.0	0.8	4,116
	Primary	1.0	98.6	0.4	100.0	0.2	6,186
	Secondary	1.7	98.2	0.2	100.0	0.1	6,072
	Higher institutions	1.4	98.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,156
	University+	2.9	97.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	1,462
Wealth index quintiles	Missing/DK	3.8	96.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	26
	Poorest	1.4	96.4	2.2	100.0	1.4	3,520
	Second	1.6	98.2	0.2	100.0	0.0	3,622
	Middle	1.6	98.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	3,889
	Fourth	1.5	98.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	3,541
	Richest	1.1	98.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,447
Total		1.4	98.1	0.4	100.0	0.3	19,019

* MICS indicator 24; MDG indicator 29

Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources
Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Main source of drinking water														Improved source of drinking water	Number of household members	
		Improved sources							Unimproved sources									
		Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard or plot	Public tap/standpipe	Tubewell/borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tank/drum	Surface water	Other			Total
Governorates	Damascus	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	9,359
	Aleppo	74.1	0.8	0.1	4.4	10.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.4	24,682
	Rural-Dam	49.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	45.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	54.2	14,399
	Homs	85.9	1.3	0.0	6.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	96.6	9,178
	Hama	86.8	3.0	0.0	2.3	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	96.8	8,237
	Lattakia	86.2	0.7	0.0	6.8	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.5	5,020
	Idleb	82.1	2.7	1.9	0.6	5.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	7,079
	Hassake	50.2	3.7	0.1	3.0	8.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.6	29.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.4	6,724
	Deir Ezzor	78.0	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	86.9	5,689
	Tartous	95.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	4,499
	Raqqqa	79.5	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.4	4,765
	Daraa	97.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	5,371
	Sweida	98.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	1,765
	Quneitra	97.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	599
Urban_Rural	Urban	91.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	93.5	56,930
	Rural	61.9	3.5	0.5	4.8	8.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	17.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	80.4	50,435
Education of household head	None	68.3	3.6	0.4	3.3	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	15.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	83.3	23,002
	Primary	74.1	2.3	0.2	2.6	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	13.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	85.1	36,043
	Secondary	83.1	1.2	0.2	1.9	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	89.9	34,399
	Higher Institutions	85.6	1.2	0.2	2.5	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	6,451
	University+	89.8	1.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.2	7,346
Missing/DK	86.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	124	
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	34.9	7.7	0.8	7.1	17.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.4	27.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	100.0	69.5	21,473
	Second	76.3	1.5	0.2	3.6	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	13.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	85.9	21,444
	Middle	83.3	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	86.8	21,988
	Fourth	93.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.9	19,309
	Richest	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	23,151
Total		77.5	2.1	0.3	2.4	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	11.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	87.3	107,365

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

Table EN.2: Household water treatment
Percentage distribution of household population according to drinking water treatment method used in the household and percentage of household members that applied an appropriate water treatment method, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Water treatment method used in the household									All drinking water sources Appropriate water treatment method *	Number of household members	Improved drinking water Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members	Unimproved drinking water sources Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
		None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know						
Governorates	Damascus	97.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.9	9,359	2.0	9,321	(0.0)	38
	Aleppo	99.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	24,682	0.7	22,295	0.3	2,388
	Rural-Dam	89.5	3.1	4.4	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	9.8	14,399	14.8	7,537	4.3	6,861
	Homs	88.7	1.2	2.6	3.9	3.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	9,178	7.2	8,823	5.6	355
	Hama	93.2	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.3	8,237	6.6	7,971	0.0	266
	Lattakia	91.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	4.5	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.0	6.0	5,020	6.2	4,891	0.0	129
	Idleb	98.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	7,079	0.8	6,622	0.0	457
	Hassake	96.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	6,724	3.6	4,452	0.0	2,273
	Deir Ezzor	60.7	10.2	0.8	0.5	15.9	0.5	20.7	0.3	0.4	21.9	5,689	24.1	4,943	7.2	746
	Tartous	99.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4,499	0.2	4,494	*	5
	Raqqa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,765	0.0	4,403	0.0	362
	Daraa	99.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	5,371	0.5	5,292	0.0	79
	Sweida	92.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	1,765	6.9	1,764	*	1
	Quneitra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	599	0.0	593	*	6
	Urban_Rural	Urban	93.0	1.4	1.2	0.7	3.2	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	5.3	56,930	5.3	53,040	5.7
Rural		94.5	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	50,435	4.1	40,361	1.5	10,075
Education of household head	None	95.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	23,002	2.8	19,076	0.9	3,926
	Primary	94.3	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	3.8	36,043	3.9	30,599	3.2	5,443
	Secondary	93.0	1.5	1.7	0.5	2.5	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	5.3	34,399	5.5	30,771	3.6	3,628
	Higher institutions	92.6	2.0	1.3	0.4	3.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	6,451	6.1	5,965	3.7	486
	University+	89.2	1.6	1.8	0.3	7.3	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	9.7	7,346	10.0	6,872	4.4	474
Wealth index quintiles	Missing/DK	87.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	124	11.1	117	0.0	7
	Poorest	96.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	21,473	2.2	14,850	0.7	6,623
	Second	93.7	1.5	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	21,444	4.4	18,368	3.4	3,076
	Middle	94.0	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	4.1	21,988	4.1	18,971	4.0	3,017
	Fourth	93.4	1.5	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	5.1	19,309	4.8	18,261	9.5	1,048
	Richest	91.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	5.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	7.3	23,151	7.4	22,951	0.0	200
Total		93.7	1.3	1.5	0.5	2.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	4.5	107,365	4.8	93,400	2.7	13,965

* MICS indicator 13

Table EN.3: Time to source of water
Percent distribution of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Time to source of drinking water						Total	Mean time to source of drinking water (excluding those on premises)	Number of households
		Water on premises	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour or more	DK			
Governorates	Damascus	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	30.0	1,971
	Aleppo	86.1	5.3	1.0	2.3	2.5	2.9	100.0	29.6	4,523
	Rural-Dam	54.0	41.7	2.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	100.0	8.5	2,571
	Homs	94.7	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	29.1	1,630
	Hama	93.9	4.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	12.5	1,395
	Lattakia	94.8	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	7.5	1,064
	Idleb	89.6	6.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	100.0	17.1	1,174
	Hassake	82.8	11.0	1.7	1.1	0.9	2.5	100.0	13.7	1,002
	Deir Ezzor	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.4	5.6	100.0	116.8	826
	Tartous	95.9	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	20.3	871
	Raqqa	92.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	4.7	1.8	100.0	112.6	737
	Daraa	98.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	35.7	782
	Sweida	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.0	378
	Quneitra	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	.	97
Urban_Rural	Urban	93.3	5.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	9.9	10,722
	Rural	78.0	13.2	1.5	1.8	3.0	2.5	100.0	23.5	8,297
Education of household head	None	83.7	8.3	1.3	1.4	2.5	2.8	100.0	28.7	4,116
	Primary	83.8	10.5	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.6	100.0	19.6	6,186
	Secondary	89.0	8.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	100.0	13.3	6,072
	Higher Institutions	91.3	5.9	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	100.0	17.1	1,156
	University+	93.3	5.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	11.7	1,462
	Missing/DK	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	26
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	65.3	15.3	2.6	4.1	6.6	6.2	100.0	31.9	3,520
	Second	83.3	13.0	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	100.0	11.9	3,622
	Middle	87.3	11.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	8.2	3,889
	Fourth	95.0	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.6	3,541
	Richest	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	11.1	4,447
Total		86.6	8.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	100.0	19.6	19,019

Table EN.4: Person collecting water
Percent distribution of households according to the person collecting water used in the household,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Person collecting drinking water						Total	Number of households
		Adult woman	Adult man	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)	DK	Missing		
Governorates	Damascus	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
	Aleppo	30.6	66.9	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	631
	Rural-Dam	8.9	89.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,166
	Homs	12.6	83.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	87
	Hama	28.2	49.4	3.5	4.7	12.9	1.2	100.0	85
	Lattakia	47.3	41.8	0.0	3.6	7.3	0.0	100.0	55
	Idleb	48.4	44.3	2.5	0.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	122
	Hassake	69.2	25.6	0.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	172
	Deir Ezzor	5.9	83.2	2.0	1.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	101
	Tartous	(44.4)	(55.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36
	Raqqa	5.4	91.1	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	56
	Daraa	35.7	57.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Sweida	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Quneitra	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
Urban_Rural	Urban	8.8	88.6	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	713
	Rural	27.7	68.1	0.7	1.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,821
Education of household head	None	31.8	63.1	1.0	1.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	670
	Primary	21.2	75.5	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,001
	Secondary	17.6	79.6	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.2	100.0	665
	Higher Institutions	19.0	76.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	100
	University+	6.1	90.8	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	98
	Missing/DK	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	33.2	62.0	0.7	1.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	1,221
	Second	17.7	79.7	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.2	100.0	606
	Middle	9.8	86.6	0.4	1.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	492
	Fourth	3.9	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	178
	Richest	(0.0)	(97.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	37
Total		22.4	73.9	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	2,534

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal
Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet used by the household and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Type of toilet facility used by household						Total	Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal *	Number of households members
		Improved sanitation facility			Unimproved sanitation facility					
		Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	No facilities or bush or field	Other			
Governorates	Damascus	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,970
	Aleppo	75.1	3.7	18.1	1.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	97.0	4,522
	Rural-Dam	96.5	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	2,571
	Homs	88.4	2.7	8.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,630
	Hama	61.9	9.6	26.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.1	1,395
	Lattakia	83.1	5.4	11.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.6	1,064
	Idleb	62.5	20.5	14.7	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	97.8	1,174
	Hassake	48.4	6.5	34.2	4.3	6.5	0.1	100.0	89.1	1,002
	Deir Ezzor	55.4	10.2	32.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	97.6	826
	Tartous	68.7	8.2	22.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	871
	Raqqa	36.5	1.8	46.3	12.1	3.3	0.1	100.0	84.5	737
	Daraa	51.9	17.6	27.9	1.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	97.4	782
	Sweida	46.8	29.1	20.1	2.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	96.0	378
	Quneitra	43.3	3.1	52.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	97
Urban_Rural	Urban	96.6	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	10,717
	Rural	46.2	12.7	35.4	3.5	2.1	0.2	100.0	94.2	8,302
Education of household head	None	60.3	9.3	24.8	3.2	2.2	0.2	100.0	94.3	4,117
	Primary	73.3	5.8	18.2	1.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	6,186
	Secondary	80.1	5.3	12.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.4	6,072
	Higher Institutions	81.1	5.1	12.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	98.9	1,156
	University+	91.9	2.7	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.6	1,462
	Missing/DK	92.3	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	26
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	17.3	13.8	56.5	7.1	5.0	0.3	100.0	87.6	3,522
	Second	58.9	13.6	25.7	1.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	98.2	3,623
	Middle	90.4	4.1	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	3,889
	Fourth	98.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	3,540
	Richest	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,445
Total		74.6	6.1	16.6	1.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	97.3	19,019

* MICS Indicator 12; MDG Indicator 31

Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation
Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage of household population:			Number of household members
		using improved sources of drinking water *	using sanitary means of excreta disposal **	using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	
Governorates	Damascus	99.6	99.9	99.5	9,359
	Aleppo	90.4	97.0	88.8	24,682
	Rural-Dam	54.2	99.5	54.0	14,399
	Homs	96.6	98.8	96.0	9,178
	Hama	96.8	98.0	94.9	8,237
	Lattakia	97.5	99.6	97.3	5,020
	Idleb	93.8	98.0	92.3	7,079
	Hassake	66.4	89.3	63.6	6,724
	Deir Ezzor	86.9	97.1	85.7	5,689
	Tartous	99.9	98.8	98.8	4,499
	Raqqa	92.4	85.0	80.2	4,765
	Daraa	98.5	97.3	96.8	5,371
	Sweida	99.9	96.0	96.0	1,765
	Quneitra	99.0	98.5	97.5	599
	Urban_Rural	Urban	93.5	99.7	93.2
Rural		80.4	94.2	77.1	50,435
Education of household head	None	83.3	93.8	80.1	23,002
	Primary	85.1	97.1	83.5	36,043
	Secondary	89.9	98.4	88.8	34,399
	Higher Institutions	92.7	98.6	91.5	6,451
	University+	94.2	99.6	93.8	7,346
	Missing/DK	94.4	100.0	94.4	124
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	69.5	87.7	63.2	21,473
	Second	85.9	98.1	84.1	21,444
	Middle	86.8	99.8	86.6	21,988
	Fourth	94.9	99.9	94.9	19,309
	Richest	99.3	100.0	99.3	23,151
Total		87.3	97.1	85.6	107,365

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31

Table RH.1: Use of contraception
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:														Number of women currently married or in union	
		Not using any method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injections	Condom	Diaphragm/foam/jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method *
Governorates	Damascus	29.2	0.1	14.1	40.3	0.7	2.6	0.0	2.8	8.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	58.0	12.9	70.8	1,181
	Aleppo	40.2	1.3	17.1	27.1	2.4	1.5	0.1	3.7	5.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	49.6	10.2	59.8	3,148
	Rural-Dam	35.6	1.5	13.3	26.1	0.2	2.1	0.2	3.5	12.2	4.2	1.0	100.0	43.5	20.9	64.4	2,071
	Homs	40.5	0.8	8.9	29.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	5.8	10.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	41.0	18.4	59.5	1,209
	Hama	43.8	1.5	9.1	27.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.7	12.9	0.7	0.9	100.0	39.0	17.2	56.2	964
	Lattakia	29.5	0.7	10.7	29.9	0.1	1.5	0.0	5.3	20.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	42.9	27.6	70.5	685
	Idleb	42.8	1.5	16.0	19.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	6.0	8.9	1.5	1.7	100.0	39.1	18.1	57.2	811
	Hassake	55.9	1.8	5.7	18.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	6.0	8.9	2.2	0.3	100.0	26.7	17.3	44.1	733
	Deir Ezzor	62.2	0.3	15.3	13.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	5.4	1.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	30.3	7.5	37.8	614
	Tartous	34.1	2.6	7.3	26.0	0.2	5.1	0.0	2.8	20.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	41.2	24.7	65.9	607
	Raqqa	66.3	0.6	13.8	10.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.9	4.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	25.4	8.2	33.7	523
	Daraa	56.9	1.0	13.0	18.5	0.7	2.0	0.0	2.4	3.6	0.4	1.0	100.0	35.6	7.4	43.1	713
	Sweida	25.1	1.1	8.6	28.7	1.4	3.9	0.7	6.8	13.3	9.0	1.4	100.0	44.4	30.5	74.9	279
	Quneitra	63.0	0.0	6.2	18.5	1.2	6.2	0.0	1.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.1	4.9	37.0	81
Urban_Rural	Urban	36.5	1.2	14.3	29.8	0.9	1.8	0.2	3.3	9.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	48.2	15.2	63.5	7,598
	Rural	48.2	1.2	11.0	20.6	1.0	1.3	0.2	5.0	9.0	1.5	0.8	100.0	35.4	16.4	51.8	6,019
Age	15-19	78.4	0.0	6.0	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	7.3	2.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	11.2	10.4	21.6	546
	20-24	59.6	0.0	11.3	13.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	6.7	5.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	26.3	14.1	40.4	1,811
	25-29	43.9	0.1	14.7	23.4	0.6	1.5	0.1	6.3	7.3	1.9	0.2	100.0	40.3	15.8	56.1	2,536
	30-34	35.6	0.5	15.3	30.4	0.9	2.1	0.2	4.5	9.3	0.9	0.4	100.0	49.4	15.0	64.4	2,533
	35-39	30.3	1.2	15.1	34.1	1.1	1.6	0.1	3.1	10.6	2.0	0.8	100.0	53.2	16.5	69.7	2,643
	40-44	31.1	2.8	11.7	32.3	1.9	1.7	0.3	1.4	12.9	2.5	1.4	100.0	50.7	18.1	68.9	2,139
	45-49	48.9	3.7	7.7	19.9	1.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	11.0	2.1	2.6	100.0	35.2	15.9	51.1	1,409
Number of living children	0	98.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.8	0.6	1.4	1,089
	1	66.5	0.0	9.4	4.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	6.8	9.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	15.8	17.6	33.5	1,315
	2	38.6	0.1	13.7	25.6	0.5	1.9	0.1	5.3	11.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	42.0	19.4	61.4	2,188
	3	31.1	0.9	13.6	34.1	0.7	2.0	0.1	4.6	10.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	51.4	17.5	68.9	2,313
	4+	32.3	2.0	15.1	31.1	1.5	1.7	0.3	3.5	9.2	2.0	1.3	100.0	51.8	16.0	67.7	6,712
Mother's education	None	54.8	2.1	12.5	17.1	1.7	0.7	0.2	3.0	5.7	1.2	0.9	100.0	34.3	10.9	45.2	2,649
	Primary	42.5	1.3	14.1	24.6	1.2	1.4	0.1	4.9	7.2	1.8	0.8	100.0	42.6	14.8	57.5	4,734
	Secondary	36.5	0.7	13.0	29.3	0.5	2.1	0.3	4.0	11.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	46.0	17.5	63.5	4,850
	Higher institutions University+	33.7	0.9	9.2	32.4	0.2	1.7	0.0	3.7	16.0	1.7	0.5	100.0	44.4	21.9	66.3	887
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	29.0	0.6	9.5	35.2	0.2	3.6	0.4	2.2	16.9	1.8	0.4	100.0	49.7	21.3	71.0	497
	Second	58.2	0.9	11.0	14.8	1.2	1.1	0.3	5.5	5.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	29.4	12.4	41.8	2,372
	Middle	47.2	1.2	12.4	20.1	1.0	1.6	0.2	5.0	8.6	1.7	0.9	100.0	36.6	16.3	52.8	2,674
	Fourth	38.8	1.0	14.3	25.6	0.8	1.6	0.1	4.5	9.7	2.3	0.9	100.0	43.6	17.6	61.2	2,858
	Richest	36.3	1.3	13.8	30.2	1.0	1.3	0.1	3.3	10.0	1.9	0.8	100.0	47.7	16.0	63.7	2,577
Total	31.7	1.4	12.6	35.2	0.8	2.2	0.2	2.3	11.6	1.3	0.7	100.0	52.5	15.9	68.3	3,136	
Total	41.7	1.2	12.9	25.7	0.9	1.6	0.2	4.0	9.2	1.7	0.8	100.0	42.6	15.7	58.3	13,618	

* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

Table RH.2: Unmet need for contraception
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Current use of contraception*	Unmet need for contraception - For spacing**	Unmet need for contraception - For limiting***	Unmet need for contraception - Total ****	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
Governorates	Damascus	70.8	3.1	3.9	6.9	1,181	91.1	919
	Aleppo	59.8	3.3	3.1	6.4	3,148	90.3	2,087
	Rural-Dam	64.4	4.2	7.5	11.8	2,071	84.5	1,577
	Homs	59.5	5.2	5.0	10.3	1,209	85.3	843
	Hama	56.2	6.8	9.4	16.3	964	77.5	699
	Lattakia	70.5	1.6	1.5	3.1	685	95.8	504
	Idleb	57.2	6.2	7.6	13.8	811	80.6	576
	Hassake	44.1	4.5	10.8	15.3	733	74.3	435
	Deir Ezzor	37.8	6.5	8.5	15.0	614	71.6	324
	Tartous	65.9	3.8	8.9	12.7	607	83.9	477
	Raqqa	33.7	7.1	12.2	19.3	523	63.5	277
	Daraa	43.1	12.8	8.0	20.8	713	67.5	455
	Sweida	74.9	2.5	3.9	6.4	279	92.1	227
	Quneitra	(37.0)	(8.6)	(6.2)	(14.8)	(81)	(71.4)	42
Urban_Rural	Urban	63.5	4.3	4.9	9.2	7,598	87.4	5,518
	Rural	51.8	5.5	7.9	13.4	6,019	79.5	3,923
Age	15-19	21.6	11.5	0.9	12.5	546	63.4	186
	20-24	40.4	12.6	1.7	14.2	1,811	73.9	989
	25-29	56.1	7.4	3.1	10.5	2,536	84.2	1,688
	30-34	64.4	3.8	5.8	9.6	2,533	87.0	1,875
	35-39	69.7	2.6	7.8	10.4	2,643	87.0	2,116
	40-44	68.9	0.5	10.2	10.7	2,139	86.5	1,702
Education	45-49	51.1	0.2	11.4	11.6	1,409	81.5	884
	None	45.2	3.5	10.4	13.9	2,649	76.5	1,565
	Primary	57.5	5.3	5.3	10.6	4,734	84.4	3,222
	Secondary	63.5	5.3	5.2	10.5	4,850	85.8	3,587
	Higher Institutions University+	66.3	5.1	5.2	10.3	887	86.6	679
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	41.8	6.4	7.6	14.0	2,372	74.9	1,324
	Second	52.8	6.0	7.6	13.5	2,674	79.6	1,774
	Middle	61.2	5.0	6.1	11.1	2,858	84.6	2,067
	Fourth	63.7	4.1	4.9	9.0	2,577	87.7	1,872
	Richest	68.3	3.0	5.3	8.3	3,136	89.2	2,404
Total		58.3	4.8	6.2	11.0	13,618	84.1	9,441

* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

**** MICS indicator 98

***** MICS indicator 99

Table RH.3: Antenatal care provider
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Person providing antenatal care						Total	Any skilled personnel *	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
		Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/ missing	No antenatal care received			
Governorates	Damascus	86.7	6.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	5.0	100.0	94.6	240
	Aleppo	49.3	25.5	0.8	2.7	0.3	21.4	100.0	75.6	734
	Rural-Dam	91.2	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.9	100.0	93.6	613
	Homs	81.5	3.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	14.2	100.0	85.0	373
	Hama	71.6	7.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	19.3	100.0	80.4	296
	Lattakia	94.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.7	100.0	96.7	150
	Idleb	59.9	6.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	32.3	100.0	67.1	319
	Hassake	79.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	17.3	100.0	81.9	243
	Deir	68.1	5.8	3.1	4.7	0.0	18.3	100.0	77.1	257
	Ezzor	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	163
	Tartous	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	163
	Raqqa	73.1	5.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	19.4	100.0	78.9	175
	Daraa	85.8	3.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	89.6	289
	Sweida	96.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	75
	Urban_Rural	Quneitra	(77.4)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.4)	100.0	(80.6)
	Urban	79.5	9.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	9.6	100.0	90.0	1,988
	Rural	71.0	6.2	0.7	2.1	0.2	19.8	100.0	77.9	1,969
Age	15-19	80.6	9.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	8.5	100.0	91.1	247
	20-24	76.8	8.2	0.6	1.0	0.1	13.3	100.0	85.6	1,002
	25-29	76.2	8.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	13.7	100.0	84.9	1,114
	30-34	74.5	7.2	0.5	1.0	0.1	16.6	100.0	82.3	801
	35-39	72.4	8.5	0.9	1.3	0.2	16.7	100.0	81.9	551
	40-44	68.3	6.8	1.0	2.9	0.0	21.0	100.0	76.1	205
	45-49	(65.8)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(15.8)	100.0	(76.3)	38
Education	None	52.7	9.0	2.0	5.1	0.3	30.9	100.0	63.7	609
	Primary	69.1	11.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	18.0	100.0	81.0	1,535
	Secondary	86.2	5.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	7.4	100.0	92.2	1,452
	Higher Institutions	94.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	229
	University+	96.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	133
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	58.5	8.3	1.2	4.2	0.4	27.4	100.0	68.0	815
	Second	75.0	6.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	16.9	100.0	82.4	972
	Middle	79.5	8.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	10.7	100.0	88.9	877
	Fourth	80.6	8.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	9.8	100.0	89.6	666
	Richest	85.9	8.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.4	100.0	94.2	626
Total		75.3	8.0	0.7	1.2	0.1	14.7	100.0	84.0	3,958

* MICS indicator 20

Table RH.4: Antenatal care content
Percentage of pregnant women receiving antenatal care among women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey and percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care received, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percent of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy*	Percent of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
			Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured	Urine specimen taken	Weight measured	
Governorates	Damascus	95.0	85.4	92.5	82.9	92.9	240
	Aleppo	78.6	45.0	68.5	37.5	59.1	734
	Rural-Dam	94.1	67.4	87.3	67.2	80.4	613
	Homs	85.8	50.4	80.7	51.2	79.1	373
	Hama	80.7	57.8	69.6	57.8	63.5	296
	Latakia	97.3	91.3	94.0	91.3	95.3	150
	Idleb	67.7	37.3	59.6	38.9	46.7	319
	Hassake	82.7	49.0	76.1	42.8	37.5	243
	Deir Ezzor	81.7	21.0	68.1	21.8	44.8	257
	Tartous	99.4	96.9	98.8	96.3	99.4	163
	Raqqa	80.6	30.3	69.2	33.2	46.3	175
	Daraa	90.7	46.4	74.4	45.0	65.7	289
	Sweida	97.3	80.0	97.3	80.0	97.3	75
	Quneitra	(80.6)	(16.1)	(41.9)	(19.4)	(29.0)	31
Urban_Rural	Urban	90.4	63.8	84.2	61.1	75.9	1,988
	Rural	80.2	44.6	69.4	43.9	57.7	1,969
Age	15-19	91.5	62.0	83.0	54.3	72.5	247
	20-24	86.7	56.1	78.0	54.3	68.7	1,002
	25-29	86.3	55.6	79.1	54.3	68.3	1,114
	30-34	83.4	54.7	75.3	54.2	65.7	801
	35-39	83.3	49.9	74.2	48.7	63.5	551
	40-44	79.0	44.4	66.8	42.9	60.0	205
	45-49	(84.2)	(21.1)	(65.8)	(18.4)	(50.0)	38
Education	None	69.1	27.6	53.4	24.5	38.1	609
	Primary	82.0	45.5	72.2	43.7	60.7	1,535
	Secondary	92.6	67.8	87.0	67.0	79.8	1,452
	Higher Institutions	97.8	77.3	93.9	76.4	87.3	229
	University+	97.7	88.7	97.7	84.2	94.0	133
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	72.6	30.4	58.1	29.4	40.6	815
	Second	83.1	48.7	73.1	47.6	62.3	972
	Middle	89.3	60.4	82.2	58.2	74.1	877
	Fourth	90.2	63.7	85.1	61.1	79.3	666
	Richest	94.6	75.1	90.7	73.5	84.8	626
Total		85.3	54.2	76.8	52.6	66.9	3,958

* MICS indicator 44

Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Person assisting at delivery						Total	Any skilled personnel *	Delivered in health facility **	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
		Medical doctor	Nurse/midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No attendant				
Governorates	Damascus	88.3	9.2	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	92.5	240
	Aleppo	41.8	47.5	1.8	7.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	91.2	53.6	734
	Rural-Dam	78.3	19.9	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	98.4	86.3	613
	Homs	67.0	27.9	1.1	2.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	96.0	69.7	373
	Hama	62.8	29.7	1.7	4.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	94.3	70.3	296
	Lattakia	84.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	87.2	149
	Idleb	46.7	41.4	1.9	5.0	0.6	4.4	100.0	90.0	61.1	319
	Hassake	49.4	26.8	4.1	16.9	1.6	1.2	100.0	80.3	58.9	243
	Deir Ezzor	42.4	36.2	6.6	14.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	85.2	56.4	257
	Tartous	92.6	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	93.9	163
	Raqqa	57.1	26.9	1.1	12.6	0.0	2.3	100.0	85.2	62.9	175
	Daraa	43.3	50.9	0.7	3.1	0.7	1.4	100.0	94.8	69.2	289
	Sweida	74.7	24.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	93.3	75
		Quneitra	(80.6)	(12.9)	(0.0)	96.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.5)	(90.3)
Urban_Rural	Urban	66.8	29.6	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.7	100.0	97.6	75.3	1,987
	Rural	54.3	32.2	1.9	9.5	1.1	1.0	100.0	88.4	65.5	1,969
Age	15-19	67.2	28.7	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	97.2	78.5	247
	20-24	61.4	31.2	1.8	4.4	0.4	0.8	100.0	94.4	72.0	1,001
	25-29	59.0	33.6	1.6	5.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	94.2	68.5	1,114
	30-34	58.7	31.7	1.0	6.6	0.7	1.2	100.0	91.4	70.0	801
	35-39	63.5	26.5	1.8	6.2	1.3	0.7	100.0	91.8	71.3	551
	40-44	57.1	28.8	2.4	8.8	1.5	1.5	100.0	88.3	63.9	205
	45-49	(55.3)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(2.6)	100.0	(71.1)	(60.5)	38
Mother's education	None	42.4	31.7	3.3	19.4	2.1	1.1	100.0	77.3	51.9	609
	Primary	54.5	37.1	1.7	5.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	93.3	66.3	1,535
	Secondary	68.9	27.8	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	97.8	78.1	1,451
	Higher institutions	79.0	19.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.7	85.2	229
	University+	90.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	94.0	133
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	42.4	32.5	2.7	18.7	1.9	1.7	100.0	77.6	55.3	815
	Second	57.9	35.1	2.1	3.6	0.6	0.7	100.0	95.1	71.2	972
	Middle	62.4	34.2	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	98.1	71.2	876
	Fourth	68.6	27.2	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	96.7	75.2	666
	Richest	77.2	21.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.9	82.6	626
Total		60.6	30.9	1.6	5.5	0.6	0.9	100.0	93.0	70.4	3,957

* MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17

** MICS indicator 5

Table CD.1: Family support for learning
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months for whom household members are engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage of children aged 0-59 months					Number of children aged 0-59 months
		For whom household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness *	Mean number of activities household members engage in with the child	For whom the father engaged in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness **	Mean number of activities the father engage in with the child	Living in a household without their natural father	
Sex	Male	55.0	3.8	57.4	1.1	1.8	5,804
	Female	55.1	3.8	54.7	1.1	1.7	5,213
Governorates	Damascus	78.0	4.9	76.6	1.5	1.2	591
	Aleppo	40.9	3.3	58.1	0.9	0.9	2,284
	Rural-Dam	68.1	4.3	63.1	1.0	1.0	1,598
	Homs	40.6	3.3	43.8	0.8	2.7	1,032
	Hama	60.3	3.9	60.1	1.2	0.8	838
	Lattakia	58.0	3.9	58.4	1.3	1.4	440
	Idleb	48.9	3.5	50.9	1.2	1.7	927
	Hassake	48.2	3.5	50.8	0.9	1.0	668
	Deir Ezzor	69.8	4.3	51.0	1.2	5.8	626
	Tartous	69.6	4.4	63.1	1.8	0.9	447
	Raqqa	45.6	3.3	46.0	1.0	0.8	491
	Daraa	58.2	3.8	45.8	1.1	2.5	808
	Sweida	66.1	4.2	58.9	1.5	13.3	180
	Quneitra	73.6	4.4	85.1	1.5	0.0	87
Urban_Rural	Urban	60.1	4.0	61.2	1.2	1.3	5,486
	Rural	50.0	3.6	51.2	1.0	2.2	5,531
Age	0-23 months	34.8	3.0	47.7	0.9	1.8	4,113
	24-59 months	67.1	4.3	61.2	1.3	1.8	6,904
Mother's education	None	42.9	3.3	46.1	0.8	2.3	1,947
	Primary	49.2	3.5	53.7	1.0	1.6	4,164
	Secondary	62.9	4.1	60.4	1.3	1.9	3,961
	Higher Institutions	71.9	4.5	68.7	1.6	0.8	608
	University+	75.1	4.8	72.7	1.8	1.2	337
Father's education	None	42.1	3.2	45.5	0.7	0.0	837
	Primary	48.7	3.5	53.7	1.0	0.0	3,819
	Secondary	58.4	3.9	58.5	1.2	0.0	4,575
	Higher Institutions	65.8	4.2	66.0	1.5	0.0	830
	University+	66.4	4.3	55.8	1.3	20.6	953
Wealth index quintiles	Missing/DK	100.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
	Poorest	40.7	3.2	47.4	0.9	2.0	2,342
	Second	54.3	3.7	52.5	1.1	2.2	2,536
	Middle	55.0	3.8	57.9	1.1	2.2	2,396
	Fourth	61.3	4.1	59.7	1.2	1.2	1,927
	Richest	68.0	4.4	66.6	1.4	0.8	1,816
Total		55.0	3.8	56.2	1.1	1.8	11,017

* MICS indicator 46

** MICS indicator 47

Table CD.2: Learning materials
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months living in households containing learning materials,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		children living in households with:		child has:		Child plays with:					3 or more types of playthings ***	Number of children aged 0-59 months
		3 or more non-children's books *	Median number of non-children's books	3 or more children's books **	Median number of children's books	Household objects	Objects and materials found outside the home	Homemade toys	Toys that came from a store	No playthings mentioned		
Sex	Male	62.3	8.0	30.0	0.0	28.5	30.5	37.7	68.9	13.9	19.7	5,804
	Female	63.0	9.0	30.2	0.0	30.4	27.7	36.7	67.9	14.4	18.8	5,213
Governorates	Damascus	76.5	10.0	57.4	3.0	40.3	18.3	39.3	86.6	7.1	24.4	591
	Aleppo	67.3	6.0	28.6	0.0	29.2	25.0	33.5	62.8	12.7	13.5	2,284
	Rural-Dam	68.1	10.0	35.7	0.0	14.9	16.1	21.0	80.8	11.3	8.0	1,598
	Homs	70.8	10.0	34.7	0.0	31.6	30.9	29.0	63.8	18.2	15.5	1,032
	Hama	66.2	10.0	24.9	0.0	30.6	30.2	40.5	72.3	14.3	21.1	838
	Lattakia	47.7	0.0	40.7	0.0	30.0	21.4	40.2	78.2	12.7	20.0	440
	Idleb	53.3	5.0	35.3	0.0	21.1	32.3	53.0	66.7	14.6	21.9	927
	Hassake	59.0	6.0	12.4	0.0	37.9	41.3	34.9	44.9	21.0	21.4	668
	Deir Ezzor	52.4	3.0	27.6	0.0	41.7	43.4	50.2	62.9	16.0	33.5	626
	Tartous	36.5	0.0	21.5	0.0	52.4	43.2	52.8	85.7	10.7	43.6	447
	Raqqa	49.7	1.0	8.1	0.0	16.5	38.1	43.0	46.4	18.9	12.6	491
	Daraa	60.9	10.0	20.4	0.0	32.2	35.5	50.0	66.6	17.5	30.2	808
	Sweida	72.2	10.0	52.2	3.0	46.7	41.7	30.0	92.2	6.1	35.0	180
	Quneitra	94.3	10.0	29.9	0.0	12.6	27.6	10.3	69.0	11.5	1.1	87
Urban_Rural	Urban	65.9	9.0	36.5	0.0	29.4	19.3	38.8	75.9	12.1	18.6	5,486
	Rural	59.4	7.0	23.7	0.0	29.3	39.0	35.7	61.0	16.1	20.0	5,531
Age	0-23 months	56.6	5.0	23.7	0.0	21.4	12.7	25.0	54.4	32.7	9.8	4,113
	24-59 months	66.2	10.0	33.9	0.0	34.1	39.0	44.5	76.7	3.1	25.0	6,904
Mother's education	None	58.8	9.0	14.4	0.0	35.3	45.2	36.5	46.7	16.8	20.0	1,947
	Primary	59.0	5.0	23.5	0.0	27.8	30.3	36.6	64.9	15.7	18.3	4,164
	Secondary	64.0	9.0	37.8	0.0	28.9	23.1	37.8	78.5	12.4	20.6	3,961
	Higher Institutions	79.8	10.0	54.6	3.0	25.3	18.7	42.1	84.5	8.7	18.1	608
	University+	83.7	10.0	66.2	6.0	27.9	12.2	33.8	88.4	8.6	15.1	337
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	53.0	4.0	12.0	0.0	33.2	48.0	34.1	44.6	18.7	19.2	2,342
	Second	56.5	5.0	22.5	0.0	29.0	34.3	37.7	67.7	15.5	21.0	2,536
	Middle	63.9	9.0	32.5	0.0	26.7	22.0	34.2	74.5	14.4	17.7	2,396
	Fourth	69.3	10.0	37.9	0.0	30.4	20.0	40.6	78.9	10.6	20.4	1,927
	Richest	74.9	10.0	52.5	3.0	27.4	17.0	40.9	80.7	9.6	17.9	1,816
Total		62.6	8.0	30.1	0.0	29.4	29.2	37.2	68.4	14.1	19.3	11,017

* MICS indicator 49

** MICS indicator 48

*** MICS indicator 50

Table CD.3: Children left alone or with other children
Percentage of children age 0-59 months left in the care of other children under the age of 10 years or left alone in the past week, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Left in the care children under the age of 10 years in past week	Left alone in the past week	Left with inadequate care in past week *	Number of children aged 0-59 months	
Sex	Male	16.2	1.3	16.5	5,804	
	Female	16.4	1.5	16.7	5,213	
Governorates	Damascus	17.1	1.0	18.1	591	
	Aleppo	22.2	1.3	22.5	2,284	
	Rural-Dam	7.4	1.0	7.8	1,598	
	Homs	11.1	1.5	11.2	1,032	
	Hama	23.3	2.3	24.0	838	
	Lattakia	7.7	0.7	8.0	440	
	Idleb	20.1	3.1	20.4	927	
	Hassake	16.9	0.9	17.1	668	
	Deir Ezzor	38.3	1.8	38.5	626	
	Tartous	9.8	1.8	10.1	447	
	Raqqa	12.8	1.6	13.2	491	
	Daraa	7.2	0.7	7.4	808	
	Sweida	9.4	0.0	9.4	180	
	Quneitra	0.0	0.0	0.0	87	
	Urban_Rural	Urban	14.5	1.2	14.8	5,486
		Rural	18.0	1.7	18.4	5,531
Age	0-23	10.2	0.6	10.4	4,113	
	24-59	19.9	1.9	20.3	6,904	
Mother's education	None	28.5	2.0	28.7	1,947	
	Primary	15.4	1.5	15.7	4,164	
	Secondary	12.2	1.2	12.6	3,961	
	Higher Institutions	13.2	0.7	13.5	608	
	University+	10.1	0.3	10.1	337	
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	21.2	1.7	21.6	2,342	
	Second	17.0	1.3	17.3	2,536	
	Middle	14.0	1.1	14.2	2,396	
	Fourth	13.8	1.7	14.2	1,927	
	Richest	14.5	1.4	14.9	1,816	
Total		16.3	1.4	16.6	11,017	

* MICS indicator 51

Table ED.1: Early childhood education
Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme and percentage of first graders who attended pre-school, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education*	Number of children aged 36-59 months	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool program in previous year**	Number of children attending first grade
Sex	Male	7.9	2,310	34.8	985
	Female	7.2	2,184	32.1	872
Governorates	Damascus	10.1	238	52.4	166
	Aleppo	10.0	1,046	22.8	382
	Rural-Dam	9.7	610	37.5	272
	Homs	5.2	401	34.4	183
	Hama	4.2	330	40.9	176
	Lattakia	14.6	185	41.4	111
	Idleb	3.5	369	17.7	102
	Hassake	1.5	261	27.5	102
	Deir Ezzor	7.2	236	26.2	65
	Tartous	15.6	180	44.0	91
	Raqqa	1.0	192	19.1	63
	Daraa	2.4	340	34.0	100
	Sweida	19.7	76	65.4	26
	Quneitra	6.7	30	0.0	18
Urban_Rural	Urban	9.7	2,234	40.0	1,016
	Rural	5.4	2,260	25.8	840
Age of child	36-47 months	5.1	2,609	.	0
	48-59 months	10.9	1,885	.	0
	6 years	.	0	33.6	1,857
Mother's education	None	4.5	895	21.2	326
	Primary	3.5	1,644	25.5	612
	Secondary	8.6	1,584	41.2	714
	Higher Institutions	25.1	239	47.4	135
	University+	34.1	132	57.2	70
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	3.6	989	18.8	282
	Second	4.1	963	27.0	381
	Middle	5.6	940	28.4	415
	Fourth	8.4	817	39.3	361
	Richest	18.1	785	49.5	418
Total		7.5	4,494	33.6	1,857

* MICS Indicator 52

** MICS Indicator 53

Table ED.2: Primary school entry
Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade 1, Syria, 2006

		Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1 *	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex	Male	91.3	1,329
	Female	92.6	1,281
Governorates	Damascus	93.8	176
	Aleppo	92.3	637
	Rural-Dam	96.9	357
	Homs	96.2	236
	Hama	94.0	166
	Lattakia	98.1	107
	Idleb	92.6	189
	Hassake	84.7	157
	Deir Ezzor	76.4	174
	Tartous	94.4	90
	Raqqqa	76.4	127
	Daraa	99.3	142
	Sweida	(90.3)	31
	Quneitra	*	21
	Urban_Rural	Urban	94.7
Rural		89.4	1,334
Age at beginning of school year	6	92.0	2,610
Mother's education	None	83.7	712
	Primary	93.2	932
	Secondary	96.7	785
	Higher institutions	99.1	111
	University+	94.2	69
	Missing/DK	100.0	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	82.4	621
	Second	93.4	547
	Middle	95.4	520
	Fourth	94.3	472
	Richest	96.9	450
Total		92.0	2,610

* MICS Indicator 54

Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance ratio
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school (NAR),
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Male		Female		Total	
		Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
Governorates	Damascus	97.9	661	98.8	587	98.3	1,249
	Aleppo	95.6	2,275	94.6	1,975	95.1	4,250
	Rural-Dam	97.7	1,127	98.0	1,127	97.9	2,254
	Homs	98.6	711	98.2	707	98.4	1,418
	Hama	96.4	641	97.0	664	96.7	1,305
	Lattakia	98.0	345	99.7	308	98.8	653
	Idleb	97.0	637	97.0	572	97.0	1,209
	Hassake	94.5	614	93.9	523	94.2	1,137
	Deir Ezzor	91.3	589	90.0	509	90.7	1,098
	Tartous	96.9	258	98.3	294	97.6	552
	Raqqa	91.1	438	88.5	410	89.9	848
	Daraa	99.6	446	98.5	462	99.0	908
	Sweida	99.1	116	99.2	119	99.1	235
	Quneitra	(97.6)	41	98.2	56	97.9	97
Urban_Rural	Urban	96.5	4,469	97.1	4,157	96.8	8,626
	Rural	96.0	4,429	95.0	4,155	95.5	8,585
Age	6	93.5	1,329	94.2	1,281	93.8	2,610
	7	97.1	1,541	97.3	1,405	97.2	2,946
	8	98.1	1,447	97.2	1,339	97.7	2,786
	9	97.4	1,653	96.5	1,565	97.0	3,218
	10	96.2	1,391	96.1	1,317	96.1	2,708
	11	94.7	1,538	94.7	1,406	94.7	2,944
Mother's education	None	92.6	2,891	91.3	2,528	92.0	5,419
	Primary	96.9	2,904	97.0	2,791	96.9	5,695
	Secondary	98.9	2,491	99.2	2,366	99.1	4,857
	Higher institutions	98.7	388	99.5	416	99.1	804
	University+	99.5	220	98.6	210	99.1	430
	Missing/DK	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0	5
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	93.2	2,077	90.9	1,788	92.1	3,865
	Second	96.3	1,789	96.3	1,762	96.3	3,550
	Middle	96.6	1,777	97.4	1,704	97.0	3,481
	Fourth	97.5	1,557	97.8	1,438	97.7	2,996
	Richest	98.4	1,699	98.4	1,621	98.4	3,319
Total		96.2	8,898	96.0	8,312	96.1	17,211

* MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6

Table ED.4: Secondary school net attendance ratio
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher school (NAR),
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Male		Female		Total	
		Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
Governorates	Damascus	61.0	666	71.0	590	65.7	1,257
	Aleppo	42.2	2,197	37.2	1,854	39.9	4,051
	Rural-Dam	48.3	1,045	64.3	1,025	56.2	2,070
	Homs	56.5	688	64.6	642	60.5	1,330
	Hama	60.0	710	62.8	645	61.3	1,355
	Lattakia	72.5	335	82.4	302	77.2	637
	Idleb	51.3	583	45.3	539	48.4	1,122
	Hassake	58.9	569	50.9	531	55.0	1,100
	Deir Ezzor	57.1	485	47.8	477	52.5	962
	Tartous	67.9	277	77.1	292	72.6	569
	Raqqa	50.7	434	37.7	403	44.4	837
	Daraa	58.8	452	59.9	424	59.4	876
Sweida	78.3	115	88.7	106	83.3	221	
Quneitra	(79.4)	34	(43.9)	41	60.0	75	
Urban_Rural	Urban	53.7	4,430	61.6	4,010	57.4	8,440
	Rural	53.3	4,159	48.0	3,861	50.8	8,020
Age	12	65.4	1,499	67.9	1,427	66.6	2,926
	13	67.1	1,363	65.1	1,572	66.0	2,935
	14	60.7	1,424	61.6	1,163	61.1	2,587
	15	48.2	1,430	50.4	1,249	49.2	2,679
	16	41.6	1,297	42.6	1,164	42.1	2,461
	17	38.7	1,577	37.6	1,296	38.2	2,873
Mother's education	None	45.5	3,002	41.1	2,704	43.4	5,707
	Primary	53.0	2,015	61.5	1,772	57.0	3,787
	Secondary	74.2	1,502	83.4	1,451	78.7	2,953
	Higher	95.8	285	97.8	268	96.7	553
	Institutions	79.8	203	41.9	375	55.2	578
	University+	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	9
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	42.9	1,772	31.3	1,617	37.4	3,389
	Second	52.7	1,672	50.8	1,592	51.8	3,263
	Middle	49.1	1,748	57.8	1,650	53.3	3,398
	Fourth	53.6	1,552	59.0	1,370	56.2	2,923
	Richest	68.6	1,846	75.7	1,642	71.9	3,487
Total		53.5	8,590	54.9	7,871	54.2	16,460

* MICS indicator 56

Table ED.4w: Secondary school age children attending primary school
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending primary school, Syria, 2006

		Male		Female		Total	
		Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Governorates	Damascus	1.8	666	2.4	590	2.1	1,257
	Aleppo	3.9	2,197	3.0	1,854	3.5	4,051
	Rural-Dam	3.6	1,045	2.3	1,025	3.0	2,070
	Homs	3.8	688	1.9	642	2.9	1,330
	Hama	3.7	710	3.9	645	3.8	1,355
	Lattakia	2.1	335	0.7	302	1.4	637
	Idleb	5.1	583	3.5	539	4.4	1,122
	Hassake	6.7	569	6.0	531	6.4	1,100
	Deir Ezzor	5.6	485	4.6	477	5.1	962
	Tartous	5.8	277	2.1	292	3.9	569
	Raqqa	6.5	434	5.7	403	6.1	837
	Daraa	4.0	452	4.0	424	4.0	876
	Sweida	0.9	115	0.0	106	0.5	221
	Quneitra	(2.9)	34	(4.9)	41	4.0	75
Urban_Rural	Urban	3.1	4,430	2.5	4,010	2.8	8,440
	Rural	5.2	4,159	3.9	3,861	4.6	8,020
Age at beginning of school year	12	17.7	1,499	13.2	1,427	15.5	2,926
	13	4.3	1,363	3.4	1,572	3.8	2,935
	14	1.2	1,424	0.8	1,163	1.0	2,587
	15	0.6	1,430	0.2	1,249	0.4	2,679
	16	0.2	1,297	0.0	1,164	0.1	2,461
Mother's education	17	0.0	1,577	0.0	1,296	0.0	2,873
	None	7.2	3,002	5.4	2,704	6.4	5,707
	Primary	4.5	2,015	3.9	1,772	4.3	3,787
	Secondary	2.9	1,502	2.2	1,451	2.5	2,953
	Higher institutions	0.4	285	0.4	268	0.4	553
Wealth index quintiles	University+	1.0	203	0.8	375	0.9	578
	Missing/DK	0.0	5	0.0	4	0.0	9
	Poorest	6.8	1,772	5.4	1,617	6.1	3,389
	Second	4.4	1,672	4.4	1,592	4.4	3,263
	Middle	4.1	1,748	2.7	1,650	3.4	3,398
Total	Fourth	3.5	1,552	1.5	1,370	2.6	2,923
	Richest	1.7	1,846	1.8	1,642	1.8	3,487
Total		4.1	8,590	3.2	7,871	3.7	16,460

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.5: Children reaching grade 5
Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 6, Syria, 2006

		Percent attending 2nd grade who were in 1st grade last year	Percent attending 3rd grade who were in 2nd grade last year	Percent attending 4th grade who were in 3rd grade last year	Percent attending 5th grade who were in 4th grade last year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter 1st grade *	Percent who reach grade 6 of those who enter 1st grade *
Sex	Male	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.1
	Female	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.3	98.7
Governorates	Damascus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Aleppo	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.2	98.4
	Rural-Dam	99.7	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.0	98.4
	Homs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Hama	100.0	99.5	99.6	99.6	98.7	97.3
	Lattakia	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
	Idleb	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4
	Hassake	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5
	Deir Ezzor	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.5	99.5
	Tartous	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Raqqa	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2	98.3
	Daraa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Sweida	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	97.3	97.3
	Quneitra	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban_Rural	Urban	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.1
	Rural	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.3	98.8
Mother's education	None	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.3	98.7	97.8
	Primary	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.4
	Secondary	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.5
	Higher institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	University+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Missing/DK	.	100.0	100.0	100.0	.	.
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.0	98.2
	Second	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.3	98.6
	Middle	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.3	99.3
	Fourth	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.6	99.4
	Richest	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.3
Total		100.0	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.4	98.9

* MICS Indicator 57 ; MDG Indicator 7

Table ED.6: Primary school completion and transition to secondary education
Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Net primary school completion rate *	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education **	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex	Male	73.3	1,538	93.6	1,134
	Female	77.5	1,406	94.4	1,059
Governorates	Damascus	84.8	224	97.2	180
	Aleppo	72.5	710	91.3	427
	Rural-Dam	78.4	384	95.4	262
	Homs	83.7	258	94.1	237
	Hama	78.4	231	91.9	209
	Lattakia	88.1	109	98.0	102
	Idleb	68.2	195	93.4	166
	Hassake	68.8	199	92.1	152
	Deir Ezzor	64.9	174	95.2	105
	Tartous	81.6	98	96.6	87
	Raqqa	55.3	150	92.5	80
	Daraa	77.9	145	93.8	130
	Sweida	89.3	56	100.0	52
	Quneitra	*	11	*	4
	Urban_Rural	Urban	77.2	1,475	95.3
Rural		73.5	1,469	92.5	1,037
Mother's education	None	62.8	1,076	91.2	702
	Primary	75.4	925	93.9	658
	Secondary	88.3	725	96.8	625
	Higher Institutions	93.5	138	99.2	132
	University+	95.0	80	98.5	65
	Missing/DK	.	0	100.0	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	65.3	652	89.1	350
	Second	68.7	587	93.1	433
	Middle	77.2	611	94.1	460
	Fourth	79.8	500	94.9	447
	Richest	87.2	594	97.2	503
Total		75.3	2,944	94.0	2,193

* MICS Indicator 59; MDG Indicator 7b

** MICS Indicator 58

Table ED.7 : Education gender parity
Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
Governorates	Damascus	98.8	97.9	1.01	99.0	92.8	1.07
	Aleppo	94.6	95.6	0.99	65.1	70.3	0.93
	Rural-Dam	98.0	97.7	1.00	94.1	77.3	1.22
	Homs	98.2	98.6	1.00	90.5	85.6	1.06
	Hama	97.0	96.4	1.01	90.4	83.9	1.08
	Lattakia	99.7	98.0	1.02	108.6	96.1	1.13
	Idleb	97.0	97.0	1.00	71.4	78.9	0.91
	Hassake	93.9	94.5	0.99	74.0	87.2	0.85
	Deir Ezzor	90.0	91.3	0.99	71.3	90.9	0.78
	Tartous	98.3	96.9	1.01	99.3	89.9	1.10
	Raqqa	88.5	91.1	0.97	63.5	75.6	0.84
	Daraa	98.5	99.6	0.99	85.6	85.2	1.01
	Sweida	99.2	99.1	1.00	117.0	107.8	1.08
	Quneitra	98.2	97.6	1.01	78.0	102.9	0.76
Urban_Rural	Urban	97.1	96.5	1.01	88.2	80.4	1.10
	Rural	95.0	96.0	0.99	74.9	82.6	0.91
Mother's education	None	91.3	92.6	0.99	67.5	75.4	0.89
	Primary	97.0	96.9	1.00	100.2	90.8	1.10
	Secondary	99.2	98.9	1.00	121.8	114.2	1.07
	Higher institutions	99.5	99.0	1.01	136.6	125.3	1.09
	University+	98.6	99.5	0.99	54.9	105.4	0.52
	Missing/DK	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	120.0	0.83
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	90.9	93.2	0.98	57.0	75.1	0.76
	Second	96.3	96.3	1.00	80.2	81.0	0.99
	Middle	97.4	96.6	1.01	84.5	76.7	1.10
	Fourth	97.8	97.5	1.00	85.8	80.9	1.06
	Richest	98.4	98.4	1.00	101.2	92.8	1.09
Total		96.0	96.2	1.00	81.7	81.4	1.00

* MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9

Table ED.8: Adult literacy
Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate, Syria, 2006

		Percentage literate *	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Governorates	Damascus	99.5	0.7	879
	Aleppo	91	0.2	2,379
	Rural-Dam	99	0.1	1,318
	Homs	98.1	0.5	871
	Hama	98	0.1	855
	Lattakia	99.2	0.0	491
	Idleb	96.4	0.1	690
	Hassake	86.9	0.1	719
	Deir Ezzor	79.8	0.3	600
	Tartous	98.9	0.0	470
	Raqqa	75.3	0.0	518
	Daraa	99.5	0.0	563
	Sweida	99.4	0.0	172
	Quneitra	98.3	0.0	58
Urban_Rural	Urban	97.2	0.3	5,548
	Rural	90.2	0.1	5,033
Mother's education	None	0.3	2.0	649
	Primary	100	0.2	3,465
	Secondary	100	0.0	5,193
	Higher institutions	100	0.0	570
	University+	100	0.0	704
Age	15-19	95.5	0.2	5,637
	20-24	92.1	0.2	4,944
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	81	0.1	2,119
	Second	94.5	0.1	2,115
	Middle	97	0.4	2,218
	Fourth	98.3	0.1	1,854
	Richest	98.8	0.2	2,275
Total		93.9	0.2	10,581

* MICS Indicator 60; MDG Indicator 8

Table CP.1: Birth registration
Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Birth is registered *	Missing/Don't know	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Birth is not registered because:								Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration
					Costs too much	Must travel too far	Didn't know child should be registered	Late, didn't want to pay fine	Doesn't know where to register	Other	Don't know	Missing		
Sex	Male	95.4	0.6	5,804	8.1	14.5	2.6	2.1	1.7	41.3	29.4	0.4	100.0	235
	Female	95.1	0.6	5,213	7.9	7.5	1.3	3.9	0.4	50.4	28.5	0.0	100.0	228
Governorates	Damascus	99.0	0.0	591	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
	Aleppo	95.0	0.7	2,284	9.1	11.1	1.0	4.0	1.0	32.3	41.4	0.0	100.0	99
	Rural-Dam	97.1	0.1	1,598	(4.4)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.3)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45
	Homs	94.1	0.4	1,032	(0.0)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.4)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	57
	Hama	97.0	0.0	838	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.0)	(36.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25
	Lattakia	99.3	0.0	440	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
	Idleb	94.3	1.0	927	0.0	0.0	2.3	9.1	0.0	52.3	34.1	2.3	100.0	44
	Hassake	86.2	1.3	668	(12.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(1.2)	(51.8)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	83
	Deir Ezzor	94.1	2.1	626	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
	Tartous	99.1	0.0	447	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
	Raqqa	96.5	0.8	491	15.4	46.2	7.7	0.0	7.7	23.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
	Daraa	92.2	1.0	808	16.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.6	30.9	43.6	0.0	100.0	55
	Sweida	97.8	0.0	180	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
	Quneitra	98.9	0.0	87	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Urban_Rural	Urban	95.8	0.6	5,486	8.1	12.7	1.0	2.5	1.0	45.2	29.4	0.0	100.0	197
	Rural	94.6	0.6	5,531	7.9	9.8	2.6	3.4	1.1	46.2	28.6	0.4	100.0	266
Age	0-11 months	87.2	1.0	2,030	4.6	11.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	52.5	29.4	0.0	100.0	238
	12-23 months	95.8	0.8	2,083	13.9	9.7	2.8	5.6	1.4	34.7	30.6	1.4	100.0	72
	24-35 months	96.7	0.5	2,410	9.1	9.1	3.0	6.1	1.5	47.0	24.2	0.0	100.0	66
	36-47 months	97.5	0.3	2,609	14.0	14.0	3.5	5.3	1.8	29.8	31.6	0.0	100.0	57
	48-59 months	98.1	0.3	1,885	(6.7)	(10.0)	96.7)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(46.7)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
Mother's education	None	92.1	1.2	1,947	17.1	14.0	3.9	3.9	1.5	28.7	31.0	0.0	100.0	129
	Primary	94.0	0.6	4,164	5.7	6.2	1.3	4.0	0.9	50.2	31.3	0.4	100.0	227
	Secondary	97.2	0.3	3,961	2.0	19.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	55.6	21.2	0.0	100.0	99
	Higher institutions	99.2	0.2	608	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
	University+	97.9	0.9	337	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	91.6	0.9	2,342	12.1	12.1	4.0	4.6	0.6	42.0	24.7	0.0	100.0	174
	Second	94.3	0.6	2,536	6.2	10.8	0.8	2.3	2.3	46.2	30.8	0.8	100.0	130
	Middle	96.3	0.5	2,396	1.3	7.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	52.6	37.2	0.0	100.0	78
	Fourth	96.3	0.6	1,927	11.7	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	48.3	20.0	0.0	100.0	60
	Richest	98.6	0.3	1,816	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	42.9	47.6	0.0	100.0	21
Total		95.2	0.6	11,017	8.0	11.0	1.9	3.0	1.1	45.8	28.9	0.2	100.0	463

* MICS Indicator 62

Table CP.2: Child labour
Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Working outside household		Household chores for 28+ hours/week	Working for family business	Total child labour *	Number of children aged 5-14 years
		Paid work	Unpaid work				
Sex	Male	1.8	0.4	0.3	3.0	5.0	14,986
	Female	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.9	3.0	14,323
Governorates	Damascus	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.3	2,102
	Aleppo	1.9	0.1	0.3	1.1	3.0	7,364
	Rural-Dam	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.5	2.9	3,742
	Homs	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.9	2,433
	Hama	1.9	0.4	1.3	9.8	12.5	2,246
	Lattakia	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.2	2.9	1,101
	Idleb	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	3.1	2,023
	Hassake	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.0	4.6	1,937
	Deir Ezzor	0.7	1.6	2.5	5.3	8.7	1,834
	Tartous	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	2.4	934
	Raqqa	1.3	0.0	0.5	3.2	4.6	1,534
	Daraa	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.5	3.3	1,504
	Sweida	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	400
	Quneitra	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.5	5.8	156
	Urban_Rural	Urban	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.6
Rural		1.0	0.4	0.7	3.9	5.5	14,597
Age	5-11 years	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.9	20,505
	12-14 years	3.0	0.4	1.3	2.6	6.7	8,804
School participation	Yes	0.4	0.2	0.3	2.4	3.1	23,404
	No	4.2	0.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	5,905
Mother's education	None	2.1	0.4	1.1	4.0	6.8	9,354
	Primary	1.0	0.2	0.3	2.0	3.5	9,661
	Secondary	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.6	2.3	8,187
	Higher Institutions	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	1,377
	University+	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	721
	Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.5	0.4	0.8	4.7	6.7	6,610
	Second	1.1	0.3	0.8	3.3	5.2	6,037
	Middle	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.7	3.3	5,964
	Fourth	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	2.9	5,083
	Richest	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.6	5,615
Total		1.1	0.3	0.5	2.5	4.0	29,309

* MICS Indicator 71

Table CP.3: Labourer students and student labourers
Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are labourer students and student labourers,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage of children in child labour *	Percentage of children attending school ***	Number of children aged 5-14	Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school **	Number of child labourers aged 5-14	Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour ****	Number of students aged 5-14
Sex	Male	5.0	80.4	14,986	60.7	754	3.8	12,046
	Female	3.0	79.3	14,323	61.6	432	2.3	11,357
Governorates	Damascus	1.3	87.1	2,102	67.9	28	1.0	1,831
	Aleppo	3.0	72.9	7,364	27.3	223	1.1	5,366
	Rural-Dam	2.9	85.0	3,742	56.0	109	1.9	3,182
	Homs	1.9	83.5	2,433	47.8	46	1.1	2,031
	Hama	12.5	83.4	2,246	80.1	281	12.0	1,874
	Lattakia	2.9	91.7	1,101	81.3	32	2.6	1,010
	Idleb	3.1	78.0	2,023	60.3	63	2.4	1,578
	Hassake	4.6	79.0	1,937	71.9	89	4.2	1,531
	Deir Ezzor	8.7	72.0	1,834	64.8	159	7.8	1,320
	Tartous	2.4	93.1	934	86.4	22	2.2	870
	Raqqa	4.6	66.7	1,534	50.0	70	3.4	1,023
	Daraa	3.3	85.2	1,504	80.0	50	3.1	1,281
	Sweida	1.2	93.3	400	60.0	5	0.8	373
	Quneitra	5.8	87.2	156	88.9	9	5.9	136
Urban_Rural	Urban	2.6	81.7	14,712	43.6	381	1.4	12,018
	Rural	5.5	78.0	14,597	69.3	804	4.9	11,386
Age	5-11 years	2.9	79.1	20,505	85.0	595	3.1	16,228
	12-14 years	6.7	81.5	8,804	36.9	591	3.0	7,176
Mother's education	None	6.8	73.0	9,354	55.2	641	5.2	6,825
	Primary	3.5	78.2	9,661	60.3	335	2.7	7,551
	Secondary	2.3	86.4	8,187	78.8	189	2.1	7,076
	Higher Institutions	1.0	92.0	1,377	92.9	14	1.0	1,267
	University+	1.0	93.8	721	85.7	7	0.9	676
	Missing/DK	0.0	100.0	9	.	0	0.0	9
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	6.7	70.5	6,610	60.8	441	5.7	4,659
	Second	5.2	78.9	6,037	70.5	315	4.7	4,765
	Middle	3.3	80.8	5,964	53.6	194	2.2	4,819
	Fourth	2.9	83.4	5,083	54.4	147	1.9	4,238
	Richest	1.6	87.7	5,615	56.2	89	1.0	4,924
Total		4.0	79.9	29,309	61.0	1,186	3.1	23,404

** MICS Indicator 72

**** MICS Indicator 73

Table CP.4: Child discipline
Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience:							Mother/caretaker believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of children aged 2-14 years**
		Only non-violent discipline	Psychological punishment	Minor physical punishment	Severe physical punishment	Any psychological or physical punishment*	No discipline or punishment	Missing		
Sex	Male	6.8	83.6	76.1	23.0	88.2	4.0	1.0	13.2	6,677
	Female	7.8	81.0	71.7	19.5	85.9	5.5	0.8	12.4	6,170
Governorates	Damascus	8.9	81.0	75.1	20.0	87.1	2.6	1.4	7.7	1,123
	Aleppo	7.4	79.5	76.6	17.7	85.6	5.5	1.4	16.0	3,016
	Rural-Dam	5.3	87.9	76.2	24.9	90.9	3.4	0.5	17.7	1,871
	Homs	8.1	81.9	72.1	13.8	87.5	4.1	0.3	5.3	1,080
	Hama	7.5	82.6	70.5	16.9	87.9	4.6	0.1	10.8	939
	Lattakia	11.4	80.5	68.9	17.9	83.9	4.3	0.3	9.3	604
	Idleb	5.8	81.1	74.7	24.7	84.7	7.1	2.4	5.1	822
	Hassake	5.4	87.0	74.5	26.4	93.1	1.6	0.0	16.2	764
	Deir Ezzor	6.7	83.8	80.6	29.4	88.6	2.9	1.8	16.3	625
	Tartous	6.3	86.8	73.2	12.4	90.3	3.4	0.0	14.8	507
	Raqqa	3.8	72.3	63.0	41.6	76.8	18.4	1.1	20.5	560
	Daraa	10.0	82.8	72.8	24.6	86.2	3.7	0.2	8.2	622
	Sweida	6.5	91.4	71.4	22.9	93.5	0.0	0.0	7.8	245
	Quneitra	28.6	55.7	41.4	5.7	62.9	8.6	0.0	2.9	70
Urban_Rural	Urban	7.9	81.7	73.9	20.0	86.9	4.3	0.8	11.7	7,042
	Rural	6.4	83.1	74.0	22.9	87.4	5.3	0.9	14.2	5,804
Age	2-4 years	6.7	76.3	73.7	20.6	83.0	9.1	1.2	11.3	2,890
	5-9 years	5.8	85.7	80.5	24.8	90.5	3.2	0.5	15.1	4,601
	10-14 years	8.8	82.7	68.5	18.8	86.4	3.7	1.0	11.6	5,356
Mother's education	None	6.4	82.5	73.9	25.9	86.7	5.6	1.4	15.7	3,357
	Primary	6.5	82.9	76.0	23.3	87.6	5.2	0.7	14.0	4,197
	Secondary	7.5	83.0	74.4	18.0	88.1	3.7	0.7	10.6	4,119
	Higher Institutions	10.6	79.1	68.3	13.5	85.7	3.1	0.7	8.2	747
	University+	13.3	73.9	60.7	10.7	79.9	6.4	0.5	8.3	422
	Missing/DK	0.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	6.3	81.6	75.4	25.4	86.3	6.1	1.3	17.1	2,427
	Second	5.7	83.9	75.5	25.2	88.4	5.2	0.7	14.4	2,515
	Middle	6.6	84.3	76.0	22.9	88.5	4.3	0.5	13.8	2,624
	Fourth	7.0	82.8	73.1	18.6	87.1	4.8	1.0	10.7	2,413
	Richest	10.2	79.3	70.3	15.3	85.5	3.5	0.9	8.6	2,867
Total		7.3	82.3	74.0	21.3	87.1	4.7	0.9	12.8	12,847

* MICS Indicator 74

** Table is based on children aged 2-14 years randomly selected during fieldwork (one child selected per household, if any children in the age range) for whom the questions on child discipline were administered

Table CP.5: Early marriage
Percentage of women aged 15-49 in marriage or union before their 15th birthday, percentage of women
aged 20-49 in marriage or union before their 18th birthday,
percentage of women aged 15-19 currently married or in union, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage married before age 15 *	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 *	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years married**	Number of women aged 15-19 years	Number of women aged 15-49 currently married
Governorates	Damascus	3.1	2,213	15.3	1,776	11.2	437	1,181
	Aleppo	4.2	5,494	18.2	4,217	10.7	1,276	3,148
	Rural-Dam	4.8	3,370	24.9	2,664	14.9	706	2,071
	Homs	3.0	2,171	19.7	1,706	10.1	465	1,209
	Hama	3.5	1,920	18.2	1,455	8.2	465	964
	Lattakia	1.6	1,366	10.8	1,122	3.7	244	685
	Idleb	3.7	1,508	20.2	1,131	9.8	377	811
	Hassake	1.6	1,593	9.5	1,234	4.4	360	733
	Deir Ezzor	2.5	1,219	14.0	881	7.4	338	614
	Tartous	1.1	1,218	10.1	981	2.1	237	607
	Raqqa	3.4	1,069	13.9	783	3.8	286	523
	Daraa	5.2	1,246	26.2	912	18.0	334	713
	Sweida	2.2	492	16.6	415	5.2	77	279
	Quneitra	2.0	147	23.2	112	11.4	35	81
Urban_Rural	Urban	4.0	13,482	18.6	10,572	11.0	2,910	7,598
	Rural	2.7	11,544	16.7	8,818	8.3	2,726	6,019
Age	15-19	1.8	5,637	.	0	9.7	5,637	546
	20-24	2.5	4,944	13.3	4,944	.	0	1,811
	25-29	3.6	4,088	17.2	4,088	.	0	2,536
	30-34	3.9	3,250	18.8	3,250	.	0	2,533
	35-39	4.7	3,070	20.0	3,070	.	0	2,643
	40-44	5.6	2,430	20.9	2,430	.	0	2,139
	45-49	5.0	1,607	21.4	1,607	.	0	1,409
Mother's education	None	5.9	3,555	19.7	3,300	12.6	255	2,649
	Primary	5.3	8,102	23.4	6,428	15.7	1,673	4,734
	Secondary	2.1	10,177	18.3	6,728	7.3	3,448	4,850
	Higher institutions	0.5	1,674	2.3	1,576	2.0	98	887
	University+	0.0	1,519	1.3	1,357	0.0	162	497
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	2.8	4,617	14.6	3,516	7.3	1,102	2,372
	Second	3.1	4,909	17.9	3,771	11.5	1,138	2,674
	Middle	3.9	5,186	19.7	3,952	12.6	1,234	2,858
	Fourth	4.0	4,521	20.3	3,547	10.7	974	2,577
	Richest	3.4	5,791	16.3	4,604	6.3	1,188	3,136
Total		3.4	25,026	17.7	19,389	9.7	5,637	13,618

* MICS Indicator 67

** MICS Indicator 68

*** MICS Indicator 70

Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Knows all three ways	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of women
		Heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Abstaining from sex				
Governorates	Damascus	93.2	49.2	33.2	27.6	14.0	59.6	40.4	2,213
	Aleppo	64.2	55.2	36.3	35.6	24.3	56.9	43.1	5,494
	Rural-Dam	90.2	65.6	37.5	44.5	21.8	76.6	23.4	3,370
	Homs	78.3	71.6	42.3	33.5	18.7	74.5	25.5	2,171
	Hama	89.1	64.4	40.5	30.2	17.6	72.6	27.4	1,920
	Lattakia	97.1	80.5	42.4	44.1	28.3	86.0	14.0	1,366
	Idleb	76.7	45.2	19.8	18.7	7.3	50.8	49.2	1,508
	Hassake	75.1	51.3	23.7	44.3	16.1	60.7	39.3	1,593
	Deir Ezzor	60.5	42.9	9.9	13.9	3.5	47.8	52.2	1,219
	Tartous	89.7	70.5	65.0	23.4	19.4	78.5	21.5	1,218
	Raqqa	37.1	27.0	20.2	19.4	16.5	28.6	71.4	1,069
	Daraa	85.4	64.4	30.8	33.5	17.2	70.8	29.2	1,246
	Sweida	99.0	76.4	36.8	56.7	18.3	90.9	9.1	492
Urban_Rural	Quneitra	91.8	61.9	29.3	39.5	17.0	73.5	26.5	147
	Urban	82.4	61.1	37.5	34.6	20.6	67.3	32.7	13,482
Age	Rural	73.9	55.6	31.4	32.2	16.4	62.0	38.0	11,544
	15-19	77.0	53.3	28.0	30.8	15.2	59.9	40.1	5,637
Age	20-24	81.0	61.3	35.6	35.8	19.7	67.5	32.5	4,944
	25-29	80.4	62.4	38.9	34.3	20.5	68.1	31.9	4,088
	30-34	80.7	63.0	39.6	35.6	21.3	69.4	30.6	3,250
	35-39	77.3	58.8	36.4	33.2	18.9	65.2	34.8	3,070
	40-44	76.4	56.5	35.2	32.7	18.4	63.2	36.8	2,430
	45-49	71.6	53.0	30.4	31.4	17.2	58.6	41.4	1,607
Education	None	42.2	25.8	12.8	16.5	7.4	29.4	70.6	3,555
	Primary	70.5	51.1	27.9	30.4	15.9	56.4	43.6	8,102
	Secondary	91.5	69.4	41.5	39.2	21.8	77.1	22.9	10,177
	Higher Institutions	97.1	79.6	53.0	40.5	25.9	86.3	13.7	1,674
Wealth index quintiles	University+	97.9	79.9	56.5	43.8	29.6	87.5	12.5	1,519
	Poorest	59.3	42.6	20.7	28.5	12.9	47.4	52.6	4,617
	Second	76.9	54.6	30.6	31.5	16.0	61.6	38.4	4,909
	Middle	80.6	60.0	34.5	32.8	17.8	66.2	33.8	5,186
	Fourth	82.9	63.2	38.9	35.8	21.5	69.6	30.4	4,521
Total	Richest	89.7	69.8	46.2	37.9	24.0	76.6	23.4	5,791
		78.5	58.6	34.7	33.5	18.6	64.8	35.2	25,026

Table HA.2: Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percent who know that:				Number of women
		HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A healthy looking person can be infected	HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food	HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles	
Governorates	Damascus	38.0	42.9	60.3	78.8	2,213
	Aleppo	36.4	22.5	45.0	55.1	5,494
	Rural-Dam	41.9	57.5	73.3	86.8	3,370
	Homs	24.8	41.5	56.2	73.7	2,171
	Hama	32.1	42.4	66.4	79.9	1,920
	Lattakia	43.9	56.1	69.2	94.4	1,366
	Idleb	30.8	29.7	46.1	65.0	1,508
	Hassake	13.8	35.3	43.8	59.6	1,593
	Deir Ezzor	43.3	29.1	47.7	53.0	1,219
	Tartous	62.3	35.1	68.7	83.2	1,218
	Raqqa	9.8	21.5	25.4	30.1	1,069
	Daraa	35.4	49.8	69.2	80.2	1,246
	Sweida	56.9	73.2	85.6	96.7	492
	Quneitra	33.3	49.7	61.9	85.0	147
Urban_Rural	Urban	37.5	41.6	60.0	74.5	13,482
	Rural	32.9	35.3	52.7	65.7	11,544
Age	15-19	36.2	37.7	55.9	69.1	5,637
	20-24	36.7	40.3	58.9	73.0	4,944
	25-29	37.5	40.6	59.2	73.1	4,088
	30-34	37.0	40.2	58.0	72.5	3,250
	35-39	34.4	38.1	56.1	69.2	3,070
	40-44	30.1	37.0	54.3	68.5	2,430
	45-49	29.6	33.1	47.7	62.2	1,607
Education	None	12.7	11.7	21.9	31.3	3,555
	Primary	27.8	26.7	45.7	60.8	8,102
	Secondary	43.8	48.9	69.7	84.9	10,177
	Higher Institutions	53.1	64.8	80.6	91.7	1,674
	University+	52.8	68.4	81.8	93.3	1,519
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	21.1	20.0	36.6	47.8	4,617
	Second	33.4	36.5	55.3	68.7	4,909
	Middle	36.6	40.8	58.8	73.4	5,186
	Fourth	40.1	43.1	62.2	75.9	4,521
	Richest	43.5	50.1	67.4	83.0	5,791
Total		35.4	38.7	56.6	70.5	25,026

Table HA.3: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Knows 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission	Identify three misconceptions	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Number of women
Governorates	Damascus	28.3	16.9	7.4	2,213
	Aleppo	35.4	11.3	8.3	5,494
	Rural-Dam	34.4	24.5	8.2	3,370
	Homs	41.4	15.5	8	2,171
	Hama	35.9	14.2	6.9	1,920
	Lattakia	39.8	25	12.6	1,366
	Idleb	18.0	10.8	2.9	1,508
	Hassake	20.6	5.5	3.5	1,593
	Deir Ezzor	8.3	20.9	3.4	1,219
	Tartous	57.6	25.9	20.4	1,218
	Raqqa	19.2	5.8	2.8	1,069
	Daraa	27.9	20.2	8.7	1,246
	Sweida	30.7	40.4	13.6	492
	Quneitra	21.8	15.6	5.4	147
	Urban_Rural	Urban	34.6	17.5	8.3
Rural		28.9	15.3	7.5	11,544
Age	15-19	25.6	15.9	6.2	5,637
	20-24	33.1	17	8.2	4,944
	15-24	29.1	16.4	7.2	10,581
	25-29	36.1	17.4	8.6	4,088
	30-34	36.2	18.2	9.9	3,250
	35-39	33.6	16.8	8.8	3,070
	40-44	32.3	14.4	7.2	2,430
	45-49	28.1	13.6	6.2	1,607
Education	None	11.5	3.3	1.3	3,555
	Primary	25.7	8.9	4.1	8,102
	Secondary	38.2	21.6	10	10,177
	Higher Institutions	49.1	33.3	17.5	1,674
	University+	52.6	35.4	18.9	1,519
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	19.0	6.5	3.1	4,617
	Second	27.6	14.3	6.7	4,909
	Middle	31.5	17.5	7.5	5,186
	Fourth	36.1	19.9	9.9	4,521
	Richest	43.2	22.7	11.6	5,791
Total		32.0	16.5	7.9	25,026

* MICS Indicator 82; MDG Indicator 19b

Table HA.4: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission
Percentage of women aged 15-49 who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child,
Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Did not know any specific way	Number of women
			During pregnancy	At delivery	Through breast milk	All three ways *		
Governorates	Damascus	87.6	83.9	61.4	29.9	27.0	5.7	2,213
	Aleppo	53.2	52.3	24.1	17.8	15.8	11.1	5,494
	Rural-Dam	88.4	87.9	68.0	35.1	32.4	1.9	3,370
	Homs	72.0	71.4	36.2	10.6	9.7	6.4	2,171
	Hama	83.9	82.1	47.9	28.0	23.0	5.2	1,920
	Lattakia	90.8	89.8	45.6	17.3	13.3	6.2	1,366
	Idleb	67.4	66.0	41.0	30.2	25.8	9.3	1,508
	Hassake	59.9	56.8	23.1	16.6	13.2	15.2	1,593
	Deir Ezzor	54.9	54.3	16.0	8.1	4.6	5.6	1,219
	Tartous	82.3	78.3	41.2	22.7	18.5	7.5	1,218
	Raqqa	30.9	30.6	19.8	11.1	10.4	6.3	1,069
	Daraa	81.3	80.1	57.5	33.4	29.3	4.1	1,246
	Sweida	95.3	92.3	75.6	28.2	25.4	3.7	492
	Quneitra	87.1	85.0	62.6	57.1	44.9	4.8	147
Urban_Rural	Urban	75.9	74.5	43.7	23.2	20.4	6.4	13,482
	Rural	65.8	64.4	38.8	22.2	19.0	8.1	11,544
Age	15-19	69.6	68.2	39.2	22.4	19.7	7.4	5,637
	20-24	74.4	73.0	42.9	23.6	20.6	6.6	4,944
	25-29	73.5	72.0	43.0	22.8	19.8	6.9	4,088
	30-34	73.6	72.1	42.7	23.8	20.1	7.0	3,250
	35-39	69.8	68.2	40.7	21.3	18.1	7.5	3,070
	40-44	69.4	68.3	42.1	21.8	19.3	7.0	2,430
Education	45-49	62.5	60.9	39.1	22.7	20.2	9.1	1,607
	None	32.2	31.2	16.4	13.2	11.0	10.0	3,555
	Primary	60.1	58.7	33.9	22.4	19.5	10.5	8,102
	Secondary	86.1	84.5	50.8	25.9	22.6	5.3	10,177
	Higher Institutions	95.0	93.5	58.0	23.9	20.7	2.0	1,674
Wealth index quintiles	University+	96.6	94.6	59.4	24.0	21.4	1.3	1,519
	Poorest	47.9	46.3	25.6	17.4	14.8	11.3	4,617
	Second	69.6	68.2	40.0	23.6	20.1	7.3	4,909
	Middle	74.2	73.2	43.8	24.6	21.7	6.3	5,186
	Fourth	76.3	74.9	44.8	22.7	19.8	6.6	4,521
	Richest	84.7	82.9	50.6	24.6	21.6	5.0	5,791
Total		71.3	69.8	41.5	22.7	19.7	7.2	25,026

* MICS Indicator 89

Table HA.5: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express a discriminatory
attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

		Percent of women who:						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
		Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a female teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy fresh vegetable from a person with HIV/AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	
Governorates	Damascus	8.5	28.5	54.3	74.5	89.3	10.7	2,063
	Aleppo	11.6	46.8	43.2	61.0	89.0	11.0	3,527
	Rural-Dam	14.8	42.5	64.2	76.4	92.7	7.3	3,041
	Homs	13.7	37.2	56.4	80.0	89.2	10.8	1,700
	Hama	15.4	31.9	52.1	83.7	93.5	6.5	1,710
	Lattakia	5.2	41.9	54.8	59.6	90.2	9.8	1,326
	Idleb	13.6	48.8	60.0	73.7	88.6	11.4	1,157
	Hassake	4.0	43.8	52.0	73.7	86.5	13.5	1,197
	Deir Ezzor	11.3	46.1	57.8	74.8	93.4	6.6	737
	Tartous	3.6	44.6	48.7	75.3	90.4	9.6	1,093
	Raqqa	21.2	35.5	46.4	65.5	85.1	14.9	397
	Daraa	14.4	50.5	67.1	77.0	92.0	8.0	1,064
	Sweida	25.9	47.6	51.3	70.6	91.4	8.6	487
	Quneitra	1.5	33.3	74.1	82.2	92.6	7.4	135
Urban_Rural	Urban	11.1	42.0	53.5	70.5	89.9	10.1	11,104
	Rural	12.5	40.7	55.8	75.1	90.9	9.1	8,531
Age	15-19	11.9	40.7	54.2	72.7	90.6	9.4	4,341
	20-24	11.6	42.8	54.8	71.9	90.4	9.6	4,004
	25-29	12.1	40.9	53.9	72.2	90.5	9.5	3,288
	30-34	11.9	40.6	54.8	70.2	89.1	10.9	2,621
	35-39	11.2	41.7	54.9	74.4	90.1	9.9	2,372
	40-44	11.3	42.8	53.4	74.9	91.0	9.0	1,857
	45-49	10.9	40.4	56.4	72.3	90.6	9.4	1,151
Education	None	14.2	37.1	55.0	76.2	90.0	10.0	1,501
	Primary	13.2	42.0	56.8	75.3	91.2	8.8	5,715
	Secondary	11.4	41.0	55.7	73.2	91.3	8.7	9,307
	Higher Institutions	8.7	45.1	48.0	65.5	87.5	12.5	1,625
Wealth index quintiles	University+	8.5	42.3	44.5	61.6	84.1	15.9	1,487
	Poorest	13.0	38.0	53.4	73.5	89.4	10.6	2,737
	Second	12.6	40.3	58.1	76.5	91.1	8.9	3,775
	Middle	12.0	41.0	57.9	74.4	91.4	8.6	4,178
	Fourth	12.2	44.4	54.6	73.2	91.9	8.1	3,750
	Richest	9.7	42.2	49.5	67.1	88.3	11.7	5,195
Total		11.7	41.4	54.5	72.5	90.3	9.7	19,635

* MICS Indicator 86

Appendix A. Sample Design

1- Survey Coverage and Sample Size

In order to achieve the goals of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, specifically obtaining data from all governorates, the Survey covered the whole population in all governorates. Accordingly, the sample size had to be big enough to produce data representative of each governorate.

For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the ratio of children under the age of 5 years who had diarrhoea in the four days prior to MICS II that was conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2001. This ratio was 8 percent. The following required random sample size equation was used :

$$n = \frac{t^2 p(1-p)(f)(1.1)}{\Delta^2 r n_h}$$

Where:

t is the value corresponding to 95 percent level of confidence in the normal distribution table, that is 1.96;

p is the proportion children under the age of 5 years who had diarrhoea equalling 8 percent;

f is the design constant estimated at 1.5;

1.1 is the correction factor corresponding to 10 per cent of non-respondents that was estimated from previous surveys;

Δ is the maximum acceptable error estimated at (0.07 P);

r is the proportion children under the age of 5 years in the population which is 13.9 percent;

n_h is the average household size. According to 2004 Census data, this equals 5.55.

Accordingly, the target sample size was 20,000 households.

The allocation proportional to the population size was used to allocate sample clusters to different governorates using the following equation:

$$n_i = n \frac{N_i}{\sum N_i}$$

where:

n_i is the sample size in governorate i

n is the total sample size

N_i is the number of households in governorate i

$N = \sum N_i$ is the total number of households

2. Sampling Methodology

Stratified sampling is considered a convenient method for this type of surveys. In addition to reducing sampling errors, this method, allows the production of estimates specific to each governorate and to rural/urban areas.

Cluster sampling is considered the method of choice for this type of surveys because it is easy and not costly. On the other hand, cluster sampling approach can increase sampling errors because of the intrinsic correlation between cluster units. This type of error can, however, be controlled by minimizing the number of selected primary units within each cluster.

To match the experience of MICS I, MICS II, and the Arab Family Health Survey, it was determined that each cluster will have twenty households (enumeration units). Consequently, the total number of clusters, Syria wide, was 1000 clusters. The following table shows the allocation of sample and clusters by governorate. Quneitira clusters were increased to five instead of three in order to make the sample more representative.

Number of Sample Clusters, MICS III, 2006

	Relative allocation of Governorate Households, March 2006	Number of Clusters	Number of Sample Households
Damascus	10.6	105	2100
Aleppo	22.8	228	4560
Rural Damascus	13.7	139	2780
Homs	8.6	86	1720
Hama	7.4	73	1460
Lattakia	5.7	57	1140
Idleb	6.4	64	1280
Hassake	5.7	57	1140
Deir Ezzor	4.3	43	860
Tartous	4.5	44	880
Raqqa	3.9	39	780
Daraa	4.2	42	840
Sweida	2.0	20	400
Quneitra*	0.3	2+3	100
Total	100	1002	20040

* Quneitra clusters were increased to five instead of three in order to make the sample more representative.

3. Sampling Frame and Selection of Units

3.1 Sampling Frame

The 2004 census enumerating households is the most recent frame in Syria. There are digital maps of all governorates, regions, districts and other population agglomerates.

Enumeration units are used for designing survey samples for the samples that are conducted between two consecutive censuses. These enumeration units were entered to the computer and allocated to files by geographic location within each governorate, by rural/urban areas, and by individual household within each enumeration unit thus permitting the retrieval of all relevant data of the selected enumeration unit.

3.2 Cluster Selection Process

The steps of sample unit selection in one domain will be presented. The same process will be followed in other domains. As mentioned earlier, units will be selected in each domain using the two stage cluster sampling methodology following these steps:

Stage One

Allocating Enumeration Units (Clusters):

First Step: Enumeration units in each governorate (domain) must, avoiding repetition and elimination, be put in the ordinal order by the 2004 census categories be it urban-rural, city/village, and by the number of households.

Second Step: Preparing the cumulative sum up of households in enumeration units. It should be noticed that the final figure in the cumulative sum up is the total number of households in a given governorate $\sum M_i$ where (M_i) is the number of households in the enumeration unit i .

Third Step: Selecting the determined number of enumeration units (a) in the domain using the regular random method and a selection span (range) that equals:

$$l = \frac{\sum M_i}{a}$$

The following example explains how the previous steps can be done:

Governorate	Region	Urban /rural	City/ village	Clusters	Households	Cumulative Number of Households	sample
					5	-	
					10	15	
					12	27	
					17	44	
					30	74	×
					40	114	×
					0	0	
					0	0	
					0	0	
					0	0	
					0	0	×
					5	-	
					10	<hr/>	
					12	$\sum M_i$	

The symbol (x) means that the corresponding enumeration unit was chosen for the sample. This method allows the selection of enumeration units in proportion to the size of all population agglomerates within the domain. It also allows the representation of urban and rural areas.

Stage Two

It is the selection of households in the enumeration units that were previously selected in stage one.

Fourth Step: Twenty households are chosen from each enumeration unit using the regular random method. The selection span equals the number of households in the domain (M_i) divided by the number of sample households in each domain (C) meaning that the selection span is:

$$I = \frac{M_i}{C}$$

4. Probabilities of Sample Unit Selection and Maximization Coefficient

4.1 Probabilities of Unit Selection (Domains in The First Stage and Households in The Second Stage):

If (M_i) is the number of households in the enumeration unit, the probability (P_1) of this unit being in the selection span (I) of stage one is:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{P} = \frac{\sum M_i}{a.C}$$

The probability of selecting, during the second stage, a constant number (C) of households in the domains selected in the first stage equals:

$$P_2 = \frac{C}{M_i}$$

Accordingly, the overall probability (P) of selecting a household in a given enumeration unit is:

$$P = P_1 P_2 = \frac{a.M_i}{\sum M_i} \cdot \frac{C}{M_i}$$

Taking (M_i) out of the numerator and the denominator:

$$P = \frac{a.C}{\sum M_i} = \text{Constant}$$

This means that the probability of selecting a given household is constant and that the sample is self-normalized.

4.2 Maximization Coefficient:

Maximization coefficient is the inversed sampling fraction (f) which is the overall probability (P) . Thus, the maximization coefficient equals:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{P} = \frac{\sum M_i}{a.C}$$

It can be noticed the denominator $(a.C)$ represents the number of sample households in a domain. The numerator is the number of households in the domain. When multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by the average household size, the maximization coefficient as a function of inhabitants equals:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{N}{n}$$

Where (N) is the domain inhabitants and n is the number of inhabitants in the the sample of the domain.

Response rates in each domain should be taken into consideration. These response rate need to be calculated for each region. The inversed fraction of the response rate should be multiplied by the maximization coefficient before the sample's results are generalized. Accordingly, if (R) denotes the response rate in a given domain, the maximization coefficient is:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{N}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{R}$$

5. Inferring (Maximizing) Sample Results for The Whole Population

5.1 Inferring Results for The Domain

Inferring results for each domain is done by multiplying sample results by the domain's maximization coefficient for all values.

5.2 Generalizing Sample Results for Population:

After generalizing results at each domain level, population estimates are made by summing up domain values. Since domains differ in size, some population indices, such as means and proportions, are calculated considering each domain's weight. This is done by multiplying each value by the relative weight of the domain thus obtaining population indices.

6. Sampling Errors:

The square of any sampling error for any estimation of (a) clusters in a given domain equals the variance of the domain values. The latter is calculated using the following equation:

$$S^2 = \frac{a}{a-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

Where (x_i) is the indicator's value and (\bar{x}) is the domain's mean. To make calculation easier, the square error equation could be expressed this way:

$$S^2 = \frac{a}{a-1} \left[\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{a} \right]$$

The square root of the variance is the sampling error.

Appendix B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

Survey Supervisory Committee

Dr. Ibrahim Ali	Dr. Ahmad al-Ashkar
Dr. Fadl al-Sheikh	Dr. Hussein al-Hussan
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Ghada al-Hadad	Amira al-Ahmad
Joumana al-Neesafi	Mida al-Attasi
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Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Syrian Arab Republic Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator
- Design effect (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($p + 2.se$ or $p - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 14 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national total, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. Three of the selected indicators are based on households, 8 are based on household members, 13 are based on women, and 15 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.9 show the calculated sampling errors.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

MICS Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS		
74	Child discipline	Children aged 2-14 years selected
HOUSEHOLD		
11	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
55	Net primary school attendance rate	Children of primary school age
56	Net secondary school attendance rate	
59	Primary completion rate	Children of primary school completion age
71	Child labour	Children aged 5-14 years
WOMEN		
20	Antenatal care	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
21	Contraceptive prevalence	Women aged 15-49 currently married/in union
60	Adult literacy	Women aged 15-24 years
67	Marriage before age 18	Women aged 20-49 years
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Women aged 15-24 years
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Women aged 15-49 years
89	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
UNDER-5s		
6	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
25	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Children aged 12-23 months
26	Polio immunization coverage	Children aged 12-23 months
27	Immunization coverage for DPT	Children aged 12-23 months
28	Measles immunization coverage	Children aged 12-23 months
31	Fully immunized children	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	Children under age 5
22	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the last 2 weeks
-	Diarrhoea in last two weeks	Children under age 5
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks
46	Support for learning	Children under age 5
62	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.2428	0.0048	0.019654292	1.59098	1.2613405	12847	12847	0.233	0.252
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.8733	0.0064	0.007301479	6.98573	2.64305307	107365	19019	0.861	0.886
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9709	0.0028	0.002892245	5.31323	2.30504412	107365	19019	0.965	0.977
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9667	0.0019	0.001919331	1.73705	1.31797015	16228	16229	0.963	0.970
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.5182	0.0061	0.011730611	2.44628	1.56406022	16531	16532	0.506	0.530
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.3028	0.0085	0.027980513	0.92048	0.95941787	2708	2708	0.286	0.320
Child labour	CP.2	0.0405	0.0019	0.047964754	2.8429	1.68608984	29309	29311	0.037	0.044
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.032	0.0015	0.046557017	3.45289	1.85819581	48139	48142	0.029	0.035
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.8398	0.0066	0.007831453	1.27237	1.12799445	3956.66	3957	0.827	0.853
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.5829	0.0053	0.009087898	1.57184	1.25372919	13617.6	13617	0.572	0.594
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.5072	0.006	0.011821044	1.52166	1.23355684	10580.6	10581	0.495	0.519
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1327	0.0051	0.038564321	1.1248	1.06056429	4943.94	4944	0.122	0.143
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0716	0.0032	0.045209558	1.66863	1.29175439	10580.6	10581	0.065	0.078
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.0967	0.0031	0.031775261	2.1227	1.45694815	19635.3	19634	0.091	0.103
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.1974	0.0045	0.022870884	3.21956	1.79431329	25026	25026	0.188	0.206
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0969	0.0049	0.050328225	1.1217	1.05910169	4127.01	4127	0.087	0.107
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9991	0.0009	0.000866264	0.99465	0.99732058	1152	1152	0.997	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9167	0.0069	0.007559808	0.72363	0.85066571	1152	1152	0.903	0.931
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9158	0.007	0.007658369	0.73427	0.85689397	1152	1152	0.902	0.930
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9245	0.0073	0.007845065	0.86725	0.93126186	1152	1152	0.910	0.939
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.8776	0.0086	0.009742606	0.7834	0.88509785	1152	1152	0.861	0.895

Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0659	0.004	0.060170095	1.18192	1.08716119	4629.05	4629	0.058	0.074
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.6754	0.0132	0.019521447	0.24109	0.49101187	305.015	305	0.649	0.702
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.1026	0.0043	0.041449883	0.9092	0.95351922	4629.05	4629	0.094	0.111
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3305	0.0168	0.050903651	0.60639	0.77870786	474.997	475	0.297	0.364
Support for learning	CD.1	0.5399	0.0092	0.017098826	1.58765	1.26001931	4629.05	4629	0.521	0.558
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9538	0.0036	0.00377352	1.35971	1.16606628	4629.05	4629	0.947	0.961

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*defi*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>defi</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.2428	0.0048	0.019654292	1.59098	1.2613405	7042	7039	0.223	0.249
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.8733	0.0064	0.007301479	6.98573	2.64305307	56930	10717	0.924	0.945
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9709	0.0028	0.002892245	5.31323	2.30504412	56930	10717	0.995	0.999
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9667	0.0019	0.001919331	1.73705	1.31797015	8227	8223	0.968	0.977
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.5182	0.0061	0.011730611	2.44628	1.56406022	8414	8410	0.530	0.564
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.3028	0.0085	0.027980513	0.92048	0.95941787	1400	1399	0.283	0.329
Child labour	CP.2	0.0405	0.0019	0.047964754	2.8429	1.68608984	14712	14705	0.023	0.029
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.032	0.0015	0.046557017	3.45289	1.85819581	24211	24199	0.028	0.036
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.8398	0.0066	0.007831453	1.27237	1.12799445	1987	1985	0.886	0.913
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.5829	0.0053	0.009087898	1.57184	1.25372919	7598	7590	0.621	0.648
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.5644	0.0078	0.0138438	1.37604	1.17304558	5548	5542	0.549	0.580
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1457	0.0072	0.0496948	1.10967	1.0534078	2638	2635	0.131	0.160
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0702	0.0041	0.0588469	1.44852	1.20354476	5548	5542	0.062	0.078
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1011	0.0042	0.0416735	2.1655	1.47156238	11104	11092	0.093	0.109
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.2038	0.0064	0.0315401	3.42951	1.85189248	13482	13467	0.191	0.217
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.1056	0.0075	0.0706309	1.21539	1.10244582	2065	2064	0.091	0.121
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	571	571	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9264	0.0083	0.0089361	0.5733	0.75716429	571	571	0.910	0.943
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9247	0.0085	0.009246	0.59834	0.77352739	571	571	0.908	0.942
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9387	0.0095	0.0101409	0.89768	0.94746165	571	571	0.920	0.958
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.8897	0.0112	0.0125558	0.72458	0.85122401	571	571	0.867	0.912
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.071	0.0059	0.0826716	1.22809	1.10819288	2353	2352	0.059	0.083
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.7246	0.0152	0.0210398	0.19329	0.43965189	167	167	0.694	0.755
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0991	0.0055	0.0553671	0.79247	0.89020672	2353	2352	0.088	0.110
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3305	0.0267	0.0807927	0.74748	0.86456856	233	233	0.277	0.384
Support for learning	CD.1	0.5859	0.0132	0.0225088	1.68519	1.29814853	2353	2352	0.560	0.612
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9622	0.0043	0.0045206	1.2216	1.10526168	2353	2352	0.953	0.971

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.2514	0.0071	0.0281762	1.54804	1.2442013	5804	5808	0.237	0.266
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.8038	0.0122	0.0151462	7.80031	2.79290266	50435.2	8302	0.779	0.828
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9418	0.0059	0.0062811	5.29609	2.30132446	50435.2	8302	0.930	0.954
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9608	0.0031	0.0031975	2.0049	1.4159459	8001.0	8006	0.955	0.967
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.4885	0.0088	0.017952	2.50002	1.58114399	8116.9	8122	0.471	0.506
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.2995	0.0124	0.0414336	0.95991	0.97974891	1308.2	1309	0.275	0.324
Child labour	CP.2	0.0551	0.0035	0.0643721	3.53007	1.87884756	14596.8	14606	0.048	0.062
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0322	0.0023	0.0704695	3.95598	1.98896406	23927.9	23943	0.028	0.037
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.7794	0.0111	0.0142131	1.40686	1.18611169	1969	1972	0.757	0.802
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.5178	0.0082	0.0158143	1.61856	1.27222549	6019	6027	0.501	0.534
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.4441	0.0091	0.0204816	1.68863	1.29947252	5033	5039	0.426	0.462
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1666	0.0046	0.0278678	1.37063	1.17074061	8818	8829	0.157	0.176
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0732	0.0051	0.0691336	1.90259	1.37934573	5033	5039	0.063	0.083
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.0911	0.0045	0.0491827	2.07027	1.43884433	8531	8542	0.082	0.100
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.1899	0.0063	0.0330812	2.96495	1.72190368	11544	11559	0.177	0.202
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0882	0.0063	0.0709819	1.00523	1.00261383	2062	2063	0.076	0.101
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9983	0.0017	0.0017159	0.99047	0.99522254	581	581	0.995	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9071	0.0111	0.0122176	0.84492	0.91919355	581	581	0.885	0.929
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9071	0.0111	0.0122176	0.84492	0.91919355	581	581	0.885	0.929
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9105	0.011	0.0120753	0.86035	0.92755045	581	581	0.889	0.932
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.8657	0.013	0.0149757	0.83883	0.91587695	581	581	0.840	0.892
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0606	0.0053	0.0873816	1.1212	1.05886506	2276	2277	0.050	0.071
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.6159	0.0221	0.0358355	0.28216	0.53118392	138	138	0.572	0.660
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.1063	0.0065	0.0614029	1.02047	1.01018378	2276	2277	0.093	0.119
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3306	0.0207	0.0626917	0.46775	0.68392172	242	242	0.289	0.372
Support for learning	CD.1	0.4923	0.0127	0.0257436	1.46271	1.20942529	2276	2277	0.467	0.518
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9451	0.0058	0.0060955	1.45588	1.20659656	2276	2277	0.934	0.957

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Damascus

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.2344	0.0148	0.0630283	1.36345	1.16766858	1122.55	1122	0.205	0.264
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9959	0.0041	0.004086	8.05895	2.83882831	9358.57	1970	0.988	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9991	0.0005	0.000503	0.58191	0.76283309	9358.57	1970	0.998	1.000
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9811	0.0035	0.0036148	0.973	0.98641011	1432.7	1432	0.974	0.988
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.6066	0.0161	0.0264804	1.34287	1.15882344	1243.61	1243	0.574	0.639
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.8482	0.0213	0.0251451	0.78793	0.88765346	224.109	224	0.806	0.891
Child labour	CP.2	0.0133	0.0021	0.158452	0.71215	0.84389212	2102.03	2101	0.009	0.018
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0234	0.0051	0.2176902	3.73516	1.93265686	3295.61	3294	0.013	0.034
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9458	0.0149	0.0157423	1.03423	1.01697092	240.264	240	0.916	0.976
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.7085	0.0165	0.0232293	1.54609	1.24341741	1181.3	1180	0.676	0.741
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.7984	0.0145	0.0181317	1.14188	1.06858792	878.966	878	0.769	0.827
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1533	0.0102	0.0664437	1.41748	1.19057773	1775.95	1774	0.133	0.174
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0433	0.0084	0.1952145	1.51192	1.22960109	878.966	878	0.026	0.060
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1072	0.0082	0.0767099	1.45594	1.20662477	2063.27	2061	0.091	0.124
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.2696	0.0142	0.0525317	2.25065	1.50021814	2213.43	2211	0.241	0.298
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.164	0.0314	0.1916278	1.79372	1.33929782	250.127	250	0.101	0.227
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0			62.0315	62	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9516	0.0229	0.0240677	0.69491	0.83361531	62.0315	62	0.906	0.997
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9516	0.0229	0.0240677	0.69491	0.83361531	62.0315	62	0.906	0.997
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9677	0.0229	0.0236131	1.02037	1.01013387	62.0315	62	0.922	1.000
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.9194	0.0324	0.0352868	0.86589	0.93052956	62.0315	62	0.854	0.984
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0479	0.0108	0.2254692	0.74499	0.86312858	292.148	292	0.026	0.070
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.6429	0	0	0	0	14.0071	14	0.643	0.643
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0993	0.0127	0.1283744	0.5288	0.72718733	292.148	292	0.074	0.125
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3448	0.0445	0.1291148	0.24567	0.4956538	29.0147	29	0.256	0.434
Support for learning	CD.1	0.7123	0.0394	0.0552912	2.20287	1.48420682	292.148	292	0.634	0.791
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9932	0.0049	0.0049528	1.03506	1.01737903	292.148	292	0.983	1.000

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Aleppo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.2307	0.0124	0.0538766	2.62519	1.62024382	3016.36	3016	0.206	0.256
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.904	0.0147	0.0162512	11.2374	3.35222039	24682.4	4522	0.875	0.933
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9701	0.0067	0.0069456	7.07054	2.65904786	24682.4	4522	0.957	0.984
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9454	0.0042	0.0044146	1.5674	1.25196034	4649.27	4649	0.937	0.954
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.3732	0.0125	0.0333978	2.66702	1.63310269	4017.29	4017	0.348	0.398
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.7254	0.0155	0.0214305	0.86002	0.92737395	710.046	710	0.694	0.756
Child labour	CP.2	0.0303	0.0029	0.094187	2.03968	1.42817357	7364.36	7364	0.025	0.036
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0282	0.0031	0.1098195	4.00814	2.00203314	11466.7	11466	0.022	0.034
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.7563	0.0194	0.0255967	1.49012	1.22070413	734.234	734	0.718	0.795
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.5984	0.0122	0.0203417	1.93998	1.39283308	3148.07	3147	0.574	0.623
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.8356	0.0126	0.0150247	2.72714	1.65140575	2378.7	2378	0.810	0.861
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1824	0.0076	0.0414228	1.61368	1.27030749	4217.44	4216	0.167	0.198
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0749	0.0075	0.099937	1.92121	1.38607854	2378.7	2378	0.060	0.090
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1103	0.009	0.0815225	2.90502	1.70441118	3527.47	3526	0.092	0.128
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.1579	0.0108	0.0681343	4.77854	2.18598677	5493.81	5492	0.136	0.179
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.1134	0.0126	0.1114989	0.68544	0.82791125	432.129	432	0.088	0.139
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	150.027	150	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8267	0.0194	0.0234313	0.39017	0.62463853	150.027	150	0.788	0.865
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.8267	0.0194	0.0234313	0.39017	0.62463853	150.027	150	0.788	0.865
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9	0.025	0.0278023	1.03633	1.01800083	150.027	150	0.850	0.950
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.78	0.0279	0.0358246	0.67799	0.82340378	150.027	150	0.724	0.836
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.071	0.0088	0.1235421	0.60681	0.77898098	521.151	521	0.053	0.089
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.8919	0.0405	0.0453537	0.61086	0.78157545	37.0158	37	0.811	0.973
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.071	0.0109	0.1529842	0.93028	0.96451123	521.151	521	0.049	0.093
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3243	0.027	0.0832912	0.11984	0.34618254	37.0077	37	0.270	0.378
Support for learning	CD.1	0.3647	0.0292	0.0800607	1.91352	1.38330101	521.151	521	0.306	0.423
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9482	0.0104	0.0110158	1.15461	1.07452692	521.151	521	0.927	0.969

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Rural Damascus

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.3891	0.0116	0.0298244	1.0594	1.02926919	1870.98	1871	0.366	0.412
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.5417	0.0244	0.0451265	6.18508	2.48698111	14398.6	2571	0.493	0.591
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9954	0.0028	0.0027908	4.34951	2.08554761	14398.6	2571	0.990	1.000
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9791	0.0041	0.0041385	2.02789	1.42404097	2531.89	2532	0.971	0.987
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.5455	0.0168	0.0308749	2.38786	1.54526874	2087.9	2088	0.512	0.579
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.7839	0.0194	0.0247828	0.85308	0.92362224	383.981	384	0.745	0.823
Child labour	CP.2	0.0291	0.0029	0.1000952	1.12441	1.06037985	3741.85	3742	0.023	0.035
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0212	0.0028	0.1320726	2.40539	1.55093048	6379.71	6380	0.016	0.027
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9364	0.0088	0.0094161	0.79925	0.89400846	613.003	613	0.919	0.954
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.6437	0.0102	0.0158546	0.93987	0.96947031	2071.08	2071	0.623	0.664
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.8596	0.0118	0.0137125	1.5166	1.23150234	1317.98	1318	0.836	0.883
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.2489	0.0091	0.0364231	1.17062	1.08195167	2663.97	2664	0.231	0.267
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0736	0.0082	0.1113166	1.29655	1.13866091	1317.98	1318	0.057	0.090
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.0727	0.0048	0.0666594	1.05865	1.02890567	3041.13	3041	0.063	0.082
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.3244	0.01	0.0308974	1.54401	1.24258245	3370	3370	0.304	0.344
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.1267	0.0138	0.1085562	1.36113	1.16667498	797.023	797	0.099	0.154
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	220.011	220	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9682	0.0103	0.0105934	0.74802	0.86488125	220.011	220	0.948	0.989
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9682	0.0103	0.0105934	0.74802	0.86488125	220.011	220	0.948	0.989
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.95	0.0146	0.0153717	0.98358	0.99175396	220.011	220	0.921	0.979
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.9409	0.0159	0.0169072	0.99715	0.9985757	220.011	220	0.909	0.973
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0905	0.0098	0.1086915	1.03797	1.0188068	884.029	884	0.071	0.110
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.4875	0.0294	0.0602613	0.27288	0.52238109	80.0022	80	0.429	0.546
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.1391	0.0099	0.0714231	0.72802	0.85323924	884.029	884	0.119	0.159
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3089	0.0366	0.1184468	0.76511	0.8747057	123	123	0.236	0.382
Support for learning	CD.1	0.6765	0.0151	0.0222709	0.91581	0.9569778	884.029	884	0.646	0.707
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9796	0.0059	0.0060572	1.55878	1.24851033	884.029	884	0.968	0.992

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Homs

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.1417	0.0147	0.1037353	1.91631	1.38430845	1079.99	1080	0.112	0.171
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9659	0.0156	0.0161647	12.0577	3.47241455	9177.78	1630	0.935	0.997
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9883	0.0067	0.0068278	6.44199	2.538107	9177.78	1630	0.975	1.000
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9838	0.0067	0.0068213	4.54525	2.13195943	1606.91	1607	0.970	0.997
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.5844	0.0248	0.0423764	3.49801	1.87029776	1385.92	1386	0.535	0.634
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.8372	0.0219	0.0261704	0.90529	0.95146971	257.983	258	0.793	0.881
Child labour	CP.2	0.0189	0.004	0.2110129	2.08677	1.4445671	2432.83	2433	0.011	0.027
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0299	0.0041	0.1370446	2.38073	1.54296241	4110.74	4111	0.022	0.038
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.85	0.0221	0.0260407	1.42926	1.19551725	372.982	373	0.806	0.894
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.5947	0.0199	0.0333938	1.97701	1.40606285	1209.08	1209	0.555	0.634
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.8174	0.0184	0.0225285	1.97661	1.40591958	871.094	871	0.781	0.854
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1969	0.0113	0.0572083	1.36843	1.16979712	1706.14	1706	0.174	0.219
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0734	0.0138	0.1875946	2.4267	1.557788	871.094	871	0.046	0.101
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1077	0.0143	0.1327622	3.61309	1.90081251	1700.23	1700	0.079	0.136
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.0972	0.012	0.1239471	3.58911	1.89449522	2171.16	2171	0.073	0.121
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.096	0.0145	0.1509351	1.03108	1.01542142	427.018	427	0.067	0.125
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	8E-21	8.071E-21	.	.	134.003	134	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9627	0.0193	0.0200866	1.38495	1.17683779	134.003	134	0.924	1.000
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9627	0.0193	0.0200866	1.38495	1.17683779	134.003	134	0.924	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9478	0.016	0.0168752	0.68743	0.82911617	134.003	134	0.916	0.980
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.9179	0.0238	0.0259159	0.99912	0.99955885	134.003	134	0.870	0.966
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0672	0.015	0.2239493	1.82451	1.35074572	506.025	506	0.037	0.097
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.6765	0	0	0	0	34.0031	34	0.676	0.676
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.085	0.0117	0.1372174	0.88313	0.93975046	506.025	506	0.062	0.108
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.4884	0.0639	0.1308394	0.68627	0.82841398	43.0047	43	0.361	0.616
Support for learning	CD.1	0.34	0.0286	0.0842505	1.84624	1.35876393	506.025	506	0.283	0.397
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9308	0.0127	0.013598	1.25664	1.12099872	506.025	506	0.906	0.956

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Hama

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.2865	0.017	0.0594169	1.32974	1.15314373	938.829	939	0.252	0.321
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9677	0.0144	0.0148683	9.23973	3.03969225	8237.12	1395	0.939	0.997
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9796	0.0086	0.0088193	5.2099	2.2825206	8237.12	1395	0.962	0.997
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9691	0.0052	0.0053375	1.32974	1.15314517	1488.67	1489	0.959	0.979
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.5898	0.0214	0.0362931	2.58275	1.60709493	1364.66	1365	0.547	0.633
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.7835	0.0289	0.0369097	1.13417	1.06497241	230.946	231	0.726	0.841
Child labour	CP.2	0.125	0.0152	0.1214898	4.7371	2.17648706	2246.48	2247	0.095	0.155
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0459	0.0066	0.1438801	3.73074	1.93151189	3750.12	3751	0.033	0.059
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.8041	0.0283	0.0352562	1.50496	1.22676975	295.849	296	0.747	0.861
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.5623	0.0218	0.0387634	1.85917	1.36351507	963.669	964	0.519	0.606
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.8678	0.0145	0.0167248	1.56815	1.25225638	854.564	855	0.839	0.897
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1821	0.0139	0.0763228	1.88653	1.37350963	1455.38	1456	0.154	0.210
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0783	0.0122	0.1558015	1.7622	1.32747798	854.564	855	0.054	0.103
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.0655	0.0091	0.138392	2.29479	1.51485786	1710.24	1711	0.047	0.084
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.2301	0.0178	0.077463	3.44296	1.85552101	1920.11	1921	0.194	0.266
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.1263	0.0189	0.1500642	1.28547	1.13378669	395.939	396	0.088	0.164
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	5E-21	5.445E-21	.	.	106.977	107	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9252	0.0279	0.0301465	1.19202	1.0917977	106.977	107	0.869	0.981
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9159	0.0304	0.0331452	1.26781	1.12597283	106.977	107	0.855	0.977
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9065	0.0193	0.0212584	0.46461	0.68161949	106.977	107	0.868	0.945
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.8504	0.0316	0.0371689	0.83274	0.91254831	106.977	107	0.787	0.914
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0632	0.0122	0.192694	1.06771	1.03329862	426.928	427	0.039	0.088
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.7037	0.0679	0.0964973	0.57507	0.75833292	26.9955	27	0.568	0.840
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0843	0.0165	0.196241	1.51039	1.22898058	426.928	427	0.051	0.117
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.4167	0.0481	0.1154779	0.33337	0.57738401	35.992	36	0.320	0.513
Support for learning	CD.1	0.5926	0.0287	0.0484385	1.45362	1.20566083	426.928	427	0.535	0.650
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9719	0.0099	0.0101544	1.51961	1.23272531	426.928	427	0.952	0.992

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Lattakia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.1225	0.0146	0.1193214	1.19895	1.09496588	603.956	604	0.093	0.152
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9747	0.0173	0.0177046	12.8448	3.58396662	5019.64	1064	0.940	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9964	0.0021	0.0021107	1.31671	1.14747952	5019.64	1064	0.992	1.000
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9883	0.0038	0.0038837	0.97788	0.9888783	768.956	769	0.981	0.996
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.7595	0.0328	0.0431505	3.70961	1.926035	631.952	632	0.694	0.825
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.8807	0.0313	0.0355415	1.00715	1.00356813	108.996	109	0.818	0.943
Child labour	CP.2	0.0291	0.0069	0.2380313	1.86606	1.36603892	1100.92	1101	0.015	0.043
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0411	0.0084	0.2043461	3.30779	1.81873434	1850.88	1851	0.024	0.058
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9665	0.0132	0.0136206	0.79095	0.8893565	148.985	149	0.940	0.993
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.7051	0.0165	0.0233919	0.89476	0.94591956	684.982	685	0.672	0.738
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.7576	0.0268	0.0353441	1.9128	1.38304036	490.954	491	0.704	0.811
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1079	0.0081	0.0755253	0.77307	0.8792447	1121.86	1122	0.092	0.124
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.1242	0.0171	0.1375421	1.31498	1.14672789	490.954	491	0.090	0.158
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.098	0.0112	0.1145511	1.88945	1.37457376	1325.86	1326	0.076	0.120
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.1332	0.0211	0.1583733	5.26292	2.29410546	1365.87	1366	0.091	0.175
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0485	0.0136	0.2802701	1.06913	1.03398532	267.993	268	0.021	0.076
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	58.0052	58	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9828	0.0167	0.0169782	0.93616	0.96755455	58.0052	58	0.949	1.000
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9828	0.0167	0.0169782	0.93616	0.96755455	58.0052	58	0.949	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9655	0.0237	0.0245019	0.95773	0.97863675	58.0052	58	0.918	1.000
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.9655	0.0237	0.0245019	0.95773	0.97863675	58.0052	58	0.918	1.000
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0761	0.0214	0.2810791	1.87496	1.36929213	288.995	289	0.033	0.119
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.9091	0	0	0	0	22.0011	22	0.909	0.909
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0484	0.0135	0.2793186	1.14392	1.06954317	288.995	289	0.021	0.076
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3572	0	0	0	0	14	14	0.357	0.357
Support for learning	CD.1	0.5675	0.0405	0.0713272	1.92251	1.38654651	288.995	289	0.487	0.648
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9931	0.005	0.0049926	1.03013	1.01495439	288.995	289	0.983	1.000

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Idleb

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.1655	0.0136	0.082204	1.09994	1.04878163	821.773	822	0.138	0.193
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9379	0.0203	0.0216671	8.31438	2.88346672	7078.98	1174	0.897	0.979
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.98	0.0058	0.0059113	2.00358	1.41547754	7078.98	1174	0.968	0.992
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9688	0.0057	0.0058832	1.41542	1.18971493	1315.6	1316	0.957	0.980
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.4685	0.0236	0.050335	2.51494	1.58585612	1126.64	1127	0.421	0.516
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.682	0.0363	0.0531921	1.17738	1.08507349	194.928	195	0.609	0.755
Child labour	CP.2	0.0311	0.0057	0.1834	2.18621	1.47858289	2023.36	2024	0.020	0.043
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0326	0.0068	0.2082022	5.10715	2.25989962	3494.94	3496	0.019	0.046
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.671	0.0212	0.0315962	0.64736	0.80458587	318.832	319	0.629	0.713
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.5722	0.0222	0.0387574	1.62748	1.27572796	810.592	811	0.528	0.617
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.8811	0.0174	0.0198007	2.00202	1.41492663	689.613	690	0.846	0.916
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.2023	0.0155	0.076738	1.68887	1.2995662	1131.43	1132	0.171	0.233
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0232	0.0072	0.3108059	1.58028	1.25709277	689.613	690	0.009	0.038
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.114	0.0143	0.125633	2.34924	1.5327238	1157.49	1158	0.085	0.143
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.2585	0.0191	0.0737123	2.8558	1.68991209	1508.23	1509	0.220	0.297
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0419	0.012	0.2854609	1.1019	1.04971289	309.935	310	0.018	0.066
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9875	0.012	0.0122015	0.92951	0.96410913	79.9911	80	0.963	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.875	0.0364	0.0416047	0.95732	0.97842521	79.9911	80	0.802	0.948
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.875	0.0364	0.0416047	0.95732	0.97842521	79.9911	80	0.802	0.948
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9125	0.0258	0.0283269	0.66105	0.81304736	79.9911	80	0.861	0.964
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.85	0.0398	0.0468471	0.98254	0.99123037	79.9911	80	0.770	0.930
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.076	0.0171	0.2251793	1.36775	1.16950829	328.934	329	0.042	0.110
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.68	0.0256	0.0376309	0.07223	0.26875284	24.9955	25	0.629	0.731
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.1368	0.021	0.1532753	1.22094	1.10496292	328.934	329	0.095	0.179
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.0889	0.0365	0.4107782	0.72413	0.85095705	44.9895	45	0.016	0.162
Support for learning	CD.1	0.4377	0.0469	0.1070889	2.92839	1.71125262	328.934	329	0.344	0.531
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9331	0.0197	0.021114	2.04093	1.42861168	328.934	329	0.894	0.973

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Hassake

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.3102	0.0197	0.0633528	1.37705	1.17347844	763.853	764	0.271	0.349
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.6643	0.0286	0.0429888	3.66022	1.91317021	6724.46	1002	0.607	0.721
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.8931	0.0255	0.028513	6.80213	2.60809017	6724.46	1002	0.842	0.944
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9398	0.0089	0.0094889	1.74756	1.32195472	1244.69	1245	0.922	0.958
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.5392	0.0222	0.0412345	2.18256	1.47734794	1097.72	1098	0.495	0.584
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.6885	0.0264	0.0383946	0.645	0.80311707	198.957	199	0.636	0.741
Child labour	CP.2	0.0459	0.009	0.1956418	3.56791	1.8888918	1936.51	1937	0.028	0.064
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0426	0.0057	0.1333671	2.45149	1.5657225	3094.23	3095	0.031	0.054
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.819	0.0204	0.0248949	0.67854	0.82373305	242.896	243	0.778	0.860
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.4407	0.0248	0.0562778	1.82684	1.35160777	732.801	733	0.391	0.490
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.8053	0.0196	0.0243882	1.76629	1.32901796	718.626	719	0.766	0.845
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.0948	0.0085	0.0900417	1.04709	1.02327311	1233.55	1234	0.078	0.112
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.039	0.0074	0.1911614	1.06384	1.03142592	718.626	719	0.024	0.054
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1345	0.0136	0.1009056	1.89323	1.37594687	1196.64	1197	0.107	0.162
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.1317	0.0175	0.1328637	4.2668	2.06562363	1593.33	1594	0.097	0.167
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.1304	0.0157	0.1206425	0.44971	0.67060369	206.985	207	0.099	0.162
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	4E-21	4.342E-21	.	.	59.9961	60	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8167	0.0506	0.0620145	1.01095	1.00545976	59.9961	60	0.715	0.918
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.8167	0.0506	0.0620145	1.01095	1.00545976	59.9961	60	0.715	0.918
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8167	0.0604	0.0739561	1.43777	1.19907132	59.9961	60	0.696	0.937
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.7834	0.0622	0.0794524	1.34676	1.16050125	59.9961	60	0.659	0.908
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0782	0.0199	0.254305	1.32756	1.1521989	242.982	243	0.038	0.118
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.8422	0	0	0	0	18.9995	19	0.842	0.842
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.1358	0.0194	0.1431015	0.77872	0.88245361	242.982	243	0.097	0.175
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3637	0.0821	0.2256746	0.93143	0.9651071	32.9965	33	0.200	0.528
Support for learning	CD.1	0.4157	0.0413	0.0993079	1.69779	1.30299368	242.982	243	0.333	0.498
Birth registration	CP.1	0.7984	0.0283	0.0354862	1.20656	1.09843688	242.982	243	0.742	0.855

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Deir Ezzor

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.2912	0.0243	0.0832885	1.77823	1.33350326	624.902	625	0.243	0.340
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.8689	0.047	0.0540362	15.9699	3.99623138	5689.15	826	0.775	0.963
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9714	0.0085	0.0087952	2.16503	1.47140336	5689.15	826	0.954	0.988
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9068	0.0134	0.0147956	2.49122	1.57836081	1169.75	1170	0.880	0.934
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.4779	0.0234	0.0489373	2.12184	1.45665349	968.819	969	0.431	0.525
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.6495	0.0393	0.0605048	1.17338	1.08322716	173.945	174	0.571	0.728
Child labour	CP.2	0.0867	0.0105	0.1207137	2.53477	1.59209644	1833.61	1834	0.066	0.108
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0427	0.0064	0.1505558	2.95922	1.72023885	2926.43	2927	0.030	0.056
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.7705	0.0383	0.049725	2.12519	1.45780373	256.894	257	0.694	0.847
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.378	0.0221	0.0584003	1.27036	1.12710187	613.892	614	0.334	0.422
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.7167	0.0244	0.0340528	1.75739	1.3256661	599.867	600	0.668	0.766
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1396	0.0101	0.072221	0.74486	0.86305037	880.883	881	0.119	0.160
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0234	0.0068	0.2900503	1.20536	1.09788879	599.867	600	0.010	0.037
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.0665	0.0091	0.1370689	0.98473	0.99233782	737.13	737	0.048	0.085
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.046	0.0102	0.2213725	2.87499	1.69557938	1218.79	1219	0.026	0.066
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.1642	0.03	0.1827461	0.87267	0.93416635	134	134	0.104	0.224
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	53.9991	54	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.7592	0.0483	0.0635726	0.6755	0.8218869	53.9991	54	0.663	0.856
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.7592	0.0483	0.0635726	0.6755	0.8218869	53.9991	54	0.663	0.856
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8148	0.0563	0.0690443	1.11194	1.05448676	53.9991	54	0.702	0.927
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.6482	0.0469	0.0724258	0.51213	0.71563452	53.9991	54	0.554	0.742
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.04	0.0165	0.4130539	1.23723	1.11230945	175	175	0.007	0.073
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.8571	0	0	0	0	7.00153	7	0.857	0.857
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.1371	0.0201	0.1469051	0.59678	0.77251764	175	175	0.097	0.177
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.4999	0.0779	0.1558667	0.55858	0.74738474	23.998	24	0.344	0.656
Support for learning	CD.1	0.6572	0.0309	0.0470027	0.73692	0.85843833	175	175	0.595	0.719
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9657	0.0133	0.0137834	0.93078	0.96477	175	175	0.939	0.992

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Tartous

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.0868	0.0135	0.1554617	1.16203	1.07797515	506.851	507	0.060	0.114
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9993	0.0007	0.0006661	0.57886	0.76082987	4498.58	871	0.998	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9884	0.0048	0.0048298	1.73645	1.31774552	4498.58	871	0.979	0.998
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9769	0.0059	0.0060606	1.00612	1.00305697	648.798	649	0.965	0.989
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.7188	0.0368	0.0512061	3.80727	1.95122155	568.845	569	0.645	0.792
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.8164	0.0397	0.0486566	1.02098	1.0104377	97.9774	98	0.737	0.896
Child labour	CP.2	0.0235	0.0078	0.3296259	2.44486	1.56360463	933.713	934	0.008	0.039
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0248	0.0079	0.3187041	4.26803	2.06592067	1649.49	1650	0.009	0.041
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9939	0.006	0.0060305	0.95275	0.97609053	162.896	163	0.982	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.659	0.0249	0.0377737	1.67118	1.29274216	606.66	607	0.609	0.709
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.7638	0.026	0.0340441	1.7577	1.3257829	469.702	470	0.712	0.816
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1008	0.0084	0.0835276	0.76737	0.87599752	981.422	982	0.084	0.118
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.2191	0.0309	0.1410152	2.61705	1.61772856	469.702	470	0.157	0.281
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.096	0.0141	0.1468485	2.50254	1.58194295	1093.35	1094	0.068	0.124
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.1854	0.0216	0.1166346	3.77121	1.94195997	1218.27	1219	0.142	0.229
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0357	0.0107	0.3009206	0.84178	0.91748496	251.939	252	0.014	0.057
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	74.9815	75	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9733	0.0127	0.0130469	0.45989	0.67815023	74.9815	75	0.948	0.999
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9733	0.0127	0.0130469	0.45989	0.67815023	74.9815	75	0.948	0.999
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9467	0.0191	0.0202068	0.53633	0.73234308	74.9815	75	0.908	0.985
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.9467	0.0191	0.0202068	0.53633	0.73234308	74.9815	75	0.908	0.985
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0426	0.0131	0.3080942	1.08654	1.04237461	257.936	258	0.016	0.069
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.7274	0.0909	0.1249368	0.41646	0.64533424	10.9985	11	0.546	0.909
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0349	0.0127	0.3640966	1.23182	1.10987509	257.936	258	0.009	0.060
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3334	0.111	0.3331085	0.44392	0.66627354	9.00053	9	0.111	0.555
Support for learning	CD.1	0.655	0.0346	0.0527841	1.35966	1.16604664	257.936	258	0.586	0.724
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9922	0.0056	0.0056542	1.05141	1.0253813	257.936	258	0.981	1.000

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Raqqa

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.2625	0.0172	0.0653819	0.85044	0.92219377	559.891	560	0.228	0.297
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9241	0.0362	0.0391713	13.745	3.70742209	4765.02	737	0.852	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.8496	0.0249	0.029359	3.58404	1.89315484	4765.02	737	0.800	0.900
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.8977	0.0134	0.0149225	1.79427	1.3395037	918.775	919	0.871	0.925
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.4065	0.0311	0.0764076	3.33076	1.82503765	833.849	834	0.344	0.469
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.5533	0.0351	0.0633756	0.74136	0.86102439	149.962	150	0.483	0.623
Child labour	CP.2	0.0456	0.0071	0.1565213	1.79525	1.33986924	1533.64	1534	0.031	0.060
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0445	0.0073	0.1646229	3.0336	1.74172272	2406.48	2407	0.030	0.059
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.7886	0.0339	0.0429248	1.19613	1.09367551	174.93	175	0.721	0.856
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.3366	0.0309	0.0919356	2.23896	1.49631601	522.815	523	0.275	0.399
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.6989	0.0304	0.0434649	2.26729	1.50575377	517.805	518	0.638	0.760
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1392	0.013	0.0930962	1.09598	1.04689027	782.701	783	0.113	0.165
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.0347	0.009	0.2593082	1.25151	1.11871018	517.805	518	0.017	0.053
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.1485	0.0199	0.1337624	1.23599	1.11175177	396.984	397	0.109	0.188
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.1039	0.0191	0.1839701	4.18968	2.0468714	1068.61	1069	0.066	0.142
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.1951	0.048	0.2459119	1.18742	1.0896875	81.982	82	0.099	0.291
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	28.9925	29	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8966	0.0087	0.0097426	0.02304	0.15178848	28.9925	29	0.879	0.914
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.8966	0.0087	0.0097426	0.02304	0.15178848	28.9925	29	0.879	0.914
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8621	0.0116	0.0135096	0.03195	0.17874031	28.9925	29	0.839	0.885
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.8621	0.0116	0.0135096	0.03195	0.17874031	28.9925	29	0.839	0.885
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.02	0.0137	0.685498	0.94912	0.97422865	99.979	100	0.000	0.047
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.5	0	0	0	0	1.99899	2	0.500	0.500
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.17	0.0452	0.265794	1.43262	1.19692001	99.979	100	0.080	0.260
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.2353	0	0	0	0	16.9975	17	0.235	0.235
Support for learning	CD.1	0.28	0.0359	0.128174	0.63262	0.79537664	99.979	100	0.208	0.352
Birth registration	CP.1	0.95	0.021	0.0220729	0.91654	0.95736085	99.979	100	0.908	0.992

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Daraa

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.2042	0.0216	0.1059213	1.78752	1.33698108	621.966	622	0.161	0.247
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9853	0.0059	0.0059763	1.86844	1.36691001	5370.6	782	0.974	0.997
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9732	0.0099	0.0102136	2.95787	1.71984565	5370.6	782	0.953	0.993
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9872	0.0047	0.0047885	1.79932	1.34138733	1016.92	1017	0.978	0.997
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.5755	0.0212	0.0368012	1.61563	1.27107413	880.912	881	0.533	0.618
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.7793	0.0357	0.0457914	1.06615	1.03254555	144.989	145	0.708	0.851
Child labour	CP.2	0.0332	0.0075	0.2245807	2.60639	1.61443245	1503.89	1504	0.018	0.048
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0328	0.0069	0.2116757	4.16771	2.04149804	2745.81	2746	0.019	0.047
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.8962	0.0202	0.0225431	1.2636	1.12409841	288.98	289	0.856	0.937
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.4306	0.0159	0.0370113	0.73746	0.85875276	712.946	713	0.399	0.462
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.8934	0.0163	0.0182307	1.56588	1.25134987	562.924	563	0.861	0.926
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.2621	0.017	0.0649975	1.36697	1.16917688	911.929	912	0.228	0.296
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.087	0.0114	0.1308698	0.91761	0.95791963	562.924	563	0.064	0.110
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.0799	0.0112	0.1401349	1.81258	1.34632148	1063.9	1064	0.058	0.102
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.2929	0.026	0.0887155	4.05952	2.01482401	1245.83	1246	0.241	0.345
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.045	0.0091	0.2029499	0.73131	0.8551657	378.002	378	0.027	0.063
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	86.9936	87	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.931	0.0278	0.0298897	1.03715	1.01840433	86.9936	87	0.875	0.987
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.931	0.0278	0.0298897	1.03715	1.01840433	86.9936	87	0.875	0.987
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9655	0.0212	0.0219097	1.15604	1.07519242	86.9936	87	0.923	1.000
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.9081	0.0337	0.0371003	1.169	1.08120463	86.9936	87	0.841	0.975
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0419	0.0098	0.2337631	0.96708	0.98340418	406.003	406	0.022	0.061
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.4706	0.0589	0.1250632	0.22248	0.47168303	16.9985	17	0.353	0.588
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0911	0.0099	0.1086714	0.47963	0.69255167	406.003	406	0.071	0.111
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3784	0.085	0.2245103	1.10474	1.05106633	37.0036	37	0.209	0.548
Support for learning	CD.1	0.5591	0.0256	0.0458133	1.07799	1.03826145	406.003	406	0.508	0.610
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9261	0.0169	0.0182345	1.68801	1.29923369	406.003	406	0.892	0.960

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Sweida

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*defi*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>defi</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.2204	0.0254	0.1151286	0.91435	0.95621871	244.923	245	0.170	0.271
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9994	0.0006	0.0005701	0.21632	0.4650979	1765.42	378	0.998	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9598	0.0161	0.0167705	2.53212	1.5912647	1765.42	378	0.928	0.992
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9924	0.0052	0.0052088	0.93502	0.96696316	263.906	264	0.982	1.000
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.7756	0.0249	0.0320767	0.89981	0.94858086	253.91	254	0.726	0.825
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.8929	0.0397	0.0444346	0.90502	0.95132798	55.9792	56	0.814	0.972
Child labour	CP.2	0.0125	0.0044	0.3549435	0.63628	0.7976686	399.855	400	0.004	0.021
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0376	0.013	0.3463896	3.23752	1.79931152	691.759	692	0.012	0.064
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9733	0.0173	0.017754	0.85088	0.92243261	74.9515	75	0.939	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.7491	0.0451	0.0602234	3.01072	1.73514241	278.845	279	0.659	0.839
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.6918	0.0312	0.0450456	0.77875	0.88247029	171.918	172	0.629	0.754
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.1662	0.0227	0.1365366	1.53891	1.24052782	414.773	415	0.121	0.212
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.1047	0.0188	0.1793821	0.64313	0.80195671	171.918	172	0.067	0.142
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.0862	0.0105	0.121743	0.67989	0.82455143	486.74	487	0.065	0.107
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.254	0.0246	0.0967239	1.56439	1.25075513	491.738	492	0.205	0.303
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.007	0.007	0.9893851	0.97862	0.9892542	141.966	142	0.000	0.021
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	25.994	26	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	25.994	26	1.000	1.000
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	25.994	26	1.000	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	25.994	26	1.000	1.000
Fully immunized children	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	25.994	26	1.000	1.000
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0621	0.0176	0.2841323	0.76939	0.8771465	144.964	145	0.027	0.097
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.6668	0.1527	0.228991	0.83942	0.91619612	8.9985	9	0.361	0.972
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.1586	0.0304	0.1917028	0.99768	0.9988388	144.964	145	0.098	0.219
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.3044	0.0937	0.307756	0.91184	0.95490477	22.9945	23	0.117	0.492
Support for learning	CD.1	0.6552	0.0468	0.0714826	1.39824	1.18247112	144.964	145	0.562	0.749
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9793	0.0119	0.0121504	1.00619	1.00308879	144.964	145	0.956	1.000

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Quneitra

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Table	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.1286	0.0566	0.4404412	1.97487	1.40529982	69.9558	70	0.015	0.242
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.99	0.0107	0.0107974	1.10615	1.0517362	598.622	97	0.969	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.985	0.0137	0.0139248	1.22027	1.10465853	598.622	97	0.958	1.000
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9826	0.0101	0.0103249	0.68663	0.82863059	114.927	115	0.962	1.000
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.6377	0.0343	0.0537133	0.34529	0.58761505	68.9565	69	0.569	0.706
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.9091	0.0992	0.1090909	1.19008	1.09090964	10.9931	11	0.711	1.000
Child labour	CP.2	0.0577	0.0213	0.3694048	1.29498	1.13797109	155.902	156	0.015	0.100
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.0036	0.0038	1.0494933	1.10144	1.04949381	275.826	276	0.000	0.011
WOMEN										
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.8065	0.0926	0.1148242	1.64808	1.28377435	30.9602	31	0.621	0.992
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.3704	0.0206	0.0555693	0.14532	0.38120225	80.8961	81	0.329	0.412
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.9138	0.0477	0.0521835	1.64531	1.28269525	57.9256	58	0.818	1.000
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.2321	0.0286	0.1231236	0.50872	0.71324781	111.856	112	0.175	0.289
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.1207	0.0477	0.3951341	1.2215	1.10521321	57.9256	58	0.025	0.216
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.0741	0.0274	0.3694247	1.46301	1.20954926	134.827	135	0.019	0.129
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.449	0.0928	0.2066028	5.07791	2.25342074	146.811	147	0.263	0.635
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0	0	.	.	.	51.9738	52	0.000	0.000
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	1	0	0	.	.	9.99496	10	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9	0.0819	0.0909484	0.67	0.81853569	9.99496	10	0.736	1.000
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9	0.0819	0.0909484	0.67	0.81853569	9.99496	10	0.736	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9	0.0819	0.0909484	0.67	0.81853569	9.99496	10	0.736	1.000
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.9	0.0819	0.0909484	0.67	0.81853569	9.99496	10	0.736	1.000
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.0185	0.0154	0.8316856	0.6917	0.83168603	53.9728	54	0.000	0.049

Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	1	0	0	.	.	0.9995	1	1.000	1.000
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.0926	0.0475	0.5133739	1.42534	1.19387523	53.9728	54	0.000	0.188
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0	0	.	.	.	4.99748	5	0.000	0.000
Support for learning	CD.1	0.6481	0.0959	0.1479524	2.13715	1.46189947	53.9728	54	0.456	0.840
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9815	0.0208	0.0212277	1.26578	1.12506724	53.9728	54	0.940	1.000

Note: Divide the «Unweighted Count» from SPSS output by 1,000,000 before inserting into the table.

Appendix D. Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex (weighted), Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1126	2.0	970	1.9	43	471	0.8	399	0.8
1	1103	2.0	967	1.9	44	341	0.6	350	0.7
2	1312	2.4	1126	2.2	45	725	1.3	504	1.0
3	1354	2.4	1261	2.4	46	436	0.8	337	0.7
4	957	1.7	928	1.8	47	337	0.6	318	0.6
5	1576	2.8	1503	2.9	48	400	0.7	306	0.6
6	1650	3.0	1509	2.9	49	275	0.5	163	0.3
7	1329	2.4	1281	2.5	50	587	1.1	1086	2.1
8	1541	2.8	1405	2.7	51	278	0.5	413	0.8
9	1447	2.6	1339	2.6	52	373	0.7	508	1.0
10	1653	3.0	1565	3.0	53	323	0.6	341	0.7
11	1391	2.5	1317	2.5	54	265	0.5	258	0.5
12	1538	2.8	1406	2.7	55	574	1.0	607	1.2
13	1499	2.7	1427	2.8	56	348	0.6	261	0.5
14	1363	2.4	1572	3.0	57	253	0.5	175	0.3
15	1424	2.6	1163	2.2	58	241	0.4	209	0.4
16	1430	2.6	1249	2.4	59	170	0.3	127	0.2
17	1297	2.3	1164	2.3	60	578	1.0	522	1.0
18	1577	2.8	1296	2.5	61	155	0.3	121	0.2
19	1228	2.2	982	1.9	62	217	0.4	140	0.3
20	1379	2.5	1305	2.5	63	177	0.3	135	0.3
21	1133	2.0	942	1.8	64	129	0.2	90	0.2
22	1295	2.3	970	1.9	65	404	0.7	353	0.7
23	1168	2.1	939	1.8	66	163	0.3	107	0.2
24	1002	1.8	895	1.7	67	132	0.2	97	0.2
25	1099	2.0	1113	2.2	68	93	0.2	71	0.1
26	943	1.7	842	1.6	69	77	0.1	49	0.1
27	845	1.5	776	1.5	70	380	0.7	291	0.6
28	658	1.2	767	1.5	71	67	0.1	35	0.1
29	595	1.1	665	1.3	72	117	0.2	64	0.1
30	952	1.7	945	1.8	73	102	0.2	40	0.1
31	472	0.8	603	1.2	74	54	0.1	44	0.1
32	607	1.1	655	1.3	75	202	0.4	148	0.3
33	571	1.0	556	1.1	76	73	0.1	35	0.1
34	436	0.8	543	1.0	77	52	0.1	27	0.1
35	808	1.5	769	1.5	78	46	0.1	19	0.0
36	571	1.0	629	1.2	79	30	0.1	14	0.0
37	504	0.9	565	1.1	80+	359	0.6	192	0.4
38	573	1.0	642	1.2	DK/Missing	8	0.0	5	0.0
39	468	0.8	492	1.0					
40	843	1.5	771	1.5	Total	55644	100.0	51721	100.0
41	377	0.7	435	0.8					
42	540	1.0	513	1.0					

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

Age	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	7287			
15-19	5854	5636.7	22.5	96.3
20-24	5051	4943.9	19.8	97.9
25-29	4163	4087.9	16.3	98.2
30-34	3302	3250.1	13.0	98.4
35-39	3097	3070.0	12.3	99.1
40-44	2468	2430.2	9.7	98.5
45-49	1628	1607.1	6.4	98.7
50-54	2606			
15-49	25562	25026	100.0	97.9

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under-5s

Household population of children age 0-4, children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

Age	Household population of children age 0-7	Interviewed children age 0-4		Percentage of eligible children interviewed
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	2096	2075	18.8	99.0
1	2070	2057	18.7	99.4
2	2438	2421	22.0	99.3
3	2615	2601	23.6	99.5
4	1885	1863	16.9	98.8
5	3079			
6	3159			
7	2610			
0-4	11103	11016	100.0	99.2

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of Under-5 children

Age distribution of under-5 children by 3-month groups (weighted), Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

Age in months	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-2	230	4.0	227	4.4	457	4.1
3-5	391	6.7	315	6.0	706	6.4
6-8	244	4.2	193	3.7	437	4.0
9-11	222	3.8	208	4.0	430	3.9
12-14	329	5.7	279	5.4	608	5.5
15-17	405	7.0	366	7.0	771	7.0
18-20	187	3.2	156	3.0	343	3.1
21-23	194	3.3	167	3.2	361	3.3
24-26	384	6.6	318	6.1	702	6.4
27-29	527	9.1	447	8.6	974	8.8
30-32	176	3.0	165	3.2	341	3.1
33-35	205	3.5	188	3.6	393	3.6
36-38	433	7.5	395	7.6	828	7.5
39-41	566	9.8	517	9.9	1083	9.8
42-44	198	3.4	168	3.2	366	3.3
45-47	154	2.7	178	3.4	332	3.0
48-50	327	5.6	298	5.7	625	5.7
51-53	416	7.2	422	8.1	838	7.6
54-56	130	2.2	117	2.2	247	2.2
57-59	86	1.5	89	1.7	175	1.6
Total	5804	100.0	5213	100.0	11017	100.0

Table DQ.5: Heaping on ages and periods

Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (weighted), Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

	Age and period ratios*			Eligibility boundary (lower-upper)	Module or questionnaire
	Males	Females	Total		
Age in household questionnaire					
1	0.93	0.95	0.94		
2	1.04	1.01	1.03	Lower	Child discipline and child disability
3	1.12	1.14	1.13		
4	0.74	0.75	0.75	Upper	Under-5 questionnaire
5	1.13	1.14	1.14	Lower	Child labour and education
6	1.09	1.05	1.07		
8	1.07	1.05	1.06		
9	0.94	0.93	0.93	Upper	Child disability
10	1.10	1.11	1.11		
13	1.02	0.97	1.00		
14	0.95	1.13	1.04	Upper	Child labour and child discipline
15	1.01	0.88	0.95	Lower	Women's questionnaire
16	1.03	1.05	1.04		
17	0.90	0.94	0.92	Upper	Orphaned and vulnerable children
18	0.95	1.01	0.98		
23	1.01	1.00	1.01		
24	0.92	0.91	0.92	Upper	Education
25	1.08	1.17	1.13		
48	1.19	1.17	1.18		
49	0.65	0.31	0.47	Upper	Women's questionnaire
50	1.54	1.96	1.79		

Age in women's questionnaire					
23		1.01			
24		0.91		Upper	Sexual behaviour
25		1.17			
Months since last birth in women's questionnaire					
6-11		0.78			
12-17		1.42			
18-23		0.57		Upper	Tetanus toxoid and maternal and child health
24-29		1.55			
30-35		0.55			

* Age or period ratios are calculated as $x / ((X_{n-1} + X_n + X_{n+1}) / 3)$, where x is age or period.

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators (weighted), Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

Questionnaire and Subject	Reference group	Percent with missing information*	Number of cases
Household			
Salt testing	All households surveyed		
Women			
Date of Birth	All women age 15-49		
Month only		12.8	25026
Month and year missing		0.0	25026
Date of first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Month only		7.2	12900
Month and year missing		4.1	12900
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth	0.7	538
Date of last birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Month only		3.8	12900
Month and year missing		0.3	12900
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Month only		8.6	25026
Month and year missing		4.4	25026
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex		

Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex		
Under-5			
Date of Birth	All under five children surveyed		
Month only		1.2	11017
Month and year missing		0.1	11017
Anthropometry	All under five children surveyed		
Height		2.2	11017
Weight		2.4	11017
Height or Weight		2.4	11017

* Includes «Don't know» responses

Table DQ.7: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire (weighted), Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

-	Mother in the household				Mother not in the household			Total	Number of children aged 0-4 years
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
Age									
0	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2096
1	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2070
2	99.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2438
3	99.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2615
4	99.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1885
Total	99.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	11103

Table DQ.8: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current year (weighted), Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

Age	Preschool	Primary school						Secondary school								
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6			
5	15.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.1	58.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	49.5	42.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.1	4.5	55.9	34.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	1.1	9.5	53.4	30.9	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.1	0.3	1.9	11.3	51.9	29.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.2	10.7	50.8	28.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	3.8	11.1	50.1	23.7	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	2.8	11.4	39.2	25.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.7	9.1	32.5	23.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.5	6.0	35.7	14.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.9	11.5	17.1	15.6	15.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.5	3.5	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.9
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.0	2.8	2.8	24.3	24.3	24.3
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	11.6	11.6	11.6
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	0.9	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.3	4.2	3.7	4.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.1	3.1	3.1

Table DQ.9: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio at birth among children ever born, children living, and deceased children, by age of women (weighted), Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

Age	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
15-19	205	174	1.18	201	171	1.18	4	3	1.33	5637
20-24	1556	1419	1.10	1540	1404	1.10	16	15	1.07	4944
25-29	3675	3223	1.14	3589	3178	1.13	86	45	1.91	4088
30-34	5061	4733	1.07	4932	4646	1.06	129	87	1.48	3250
35-39	6843	6220	1.10	6612	6061	1.09	232	159	1.46	3070
40-44	6530	5817	1.12	6290	5632	1.12	240	185	1.30	2430
45-49	5021	4537	1.11	4819	4382	1.10	202	155	1.30	1607
Total	28891	26121	1.11	27982	25473	1.10	909	649	1.40	25026

Table DQ.10: Distribution of women by time since last birth

Distribution of women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth, by months since last birth (weighted), Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

-	Months since last birth				
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
0	1	0.0	16	378	6.8
1	78	1.4	17	82	1.5
2	168	3.0	18	84	1.5
3	208	3.8	19	97	1.8
4	234	4.2	20	106	1.9
5	363	6.6	21	110	2.0
6	131	2.4	22	85	1.5
7	142	2.6	23	90	1.6
8	142	2.6	24	161	2.9
9	146	2.6	25	147	2.7
10	157	2.8	26	180	3.3
11	161	2.9	27	256	4.6
12	122	2.2	28	312	5.6
13	179	3.2	29	67	1.2
14	186	3.4	30	66	1.2
15	211	3.8			
	255	4.6	Total	5523	100.0

Appendix E. MICS Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
1	Under-five mortality rate Probability of dying by exact age 5 years	
2	Infant mortality rate Probability of dying by exact age 1 year	
4	Skilled attendant at delivery Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5	Institutional deliveries Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that delivered in a health facility	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey
6	Underweight prevalence Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five that were weighed
7	Stunting prevalence Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five measured
8	Wasting prevalence Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for height of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five weighed and measured
9	Low-birth weight infants Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
10	Infants weighed at birth Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
11	Use of improved drinking water sources Number of household members living in households using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members in households surveyed
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities	Total number of household members in households surveyed
13	Water treatment Number of household members using water that has been treated	Total number of household members in households surveyed
15	Exclusive breastfeeding rate Number of infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants aged 0-5 months surveyed
16	Continued breastfeeding rate Number of infants aged 12-15 months, and 20-23 months, that are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months surveyed
17	Timely complementary feeding rate Number of infants aged 6-9 months that are receiving breastmilk and complementary foods	Total number of infants aged 6-9 months surveyed
18	Frequency of complementary feeding Number of infants aged 6-11 months that receive breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day (two times per day for infants aged 6-8 months, three times per day for infants aged 9-11 months)	Total number of infants aged 6-11 months surveyed
19	Adequately fed infants Number of infants aged 0-11 months that are appropriately fed; infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6-11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times (see above) yesterday	Total number of infants aged 0-11 months surveyed
20	Antenatal care Number of women aged 15-49 years that were attended at least once during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
21	Contraceptive prevalence Number of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years that are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years that are currently married or in union
22	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks receiving antibiotics	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
23	Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
24	Solid fuels Number of residents in households that use solid fuels (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of residents in households surveyed
25	Tuberculosis immunization coverage Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
26	Polio immunization coverage	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
27	Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
28	Measles immunization coverage	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
29	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
31	Fully immunized children	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
32	Neonatal tetanus protection	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the year preceding the survey
33	Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
34	Home management of diarrhoea	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
42	Vitamin A supplementation (under-fives)	Total number of children aged 6-59 months surveyed
43	Vitamin A supplementation (post-partum mothers)	Total number of women that had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
44	Content of antenatal care	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
45	Timely initiation of breastfeeding	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
46	Support for learning	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
47	Father's support for learning	Total number of children aged 0-59 months
48	Support for learning: children's books	Total number of households surveyed
49	Support for learning: non-children's books	Total number of households surveyed
50	Support for learning: materials for play	Total number of households surveyed
51	Non-adult care	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
52	Pre-school attendance	Total number of children aged 36-59 months surveyed
53	School readiness	Total number of children in the first grade surveyed
54	Net intake rate in primary education	Total number of children of primary- school entry age surveyed
55	Net primary school attendance rate	Total number of children of primary- school age surveyed

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
56	Net secondary school attendance rate	Total number of children of secondary-school age surveyed
57	Children reaching grade five	Total number of children entering first grade
58	Transition rate to secondary school	Total number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year surveyed
59	Primary completion rate	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school) surveyed
61	Gender parity index	Proportion of boys in primary and secondary education
62	Birth registration	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
67	Marriage before age 15 and age 18	Total number of women aged 15-49 years and 20-49 years surveyed, by age groups
68	Young women aged 15-19 years currently married	Total number of women aged 15-19 years surveyed
71	Child labour	Total number of children aged 5-14 years surveyed
72	Labourer students	Total number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities
73	Student labourers	Total number of children aged 5-14 years attending school
74	Child discipline	Total number of children aged 2-14 years selected and surveyed
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Total number of women surveyed
89	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women surveyed
98	Unmet need for family planning	Total number of women interviewed that are currently married or in union

HL: HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

		Eligible for:			For children age 0-17 years						
		WOMEN'S INTERVIEW	CHILD LABOUR MODULE	UNDER-5 INTERVIEW							
HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD? 01 = Head 02 = Wife or Husband 03 = Son or Daughter 04 = Son or Daughter In-Law 05 = Grandchild 06 = Parent 08 = Brother or Sister 13 = Other Relative 15 = Not Related	HL4. Is (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 MALE 2 FEM.	HL5. HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years 96= 96 YEARS AND MORE WRITE 96 98=DK 00=LESS THAN 1YEAR	HL6. Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49	HL7. For each child age 5-14: Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL8. For each child under 5: Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL9. Is (name) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO > HL11 8 DK > HL11	HL10. If alive. DOES (name) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'	HL11. Is (name) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO > NEXT LINE 8-DK > NEXT LINE	HL12. If alive. DOES (name) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'
LINE	NAME	REL.	M F	AGE	WOMAN	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	FATHER
01		0 0 0 0	1 2		01			1 2 8		1 2 8	
02			1 2		02			1 2 8		1 2 8	
03			1 2		03			1 2 8		1 2 8	
04			1 2		04			1 2 8		1 2 8	
05			1 2		05			1 2 8		1 2 8	
06			1 2		06			1 2 8		1 2 8	
07			1 2		07			1 2 8		1 2 8	
08			1 2		08			1 2 8		1 2 8	
09			1 2		09			1 2 8		1 2 8	
10			1 2		10			1 2 8		1 2 8	
11			1 2		11			1 2 8		1 2 8	
12			1 2		12			1 2 8		1 2 8	
Total					Women 15-49	Children 5-14	Under 5s				

In case the number of household members exceeded /12/, put (X) in the square, use the next page and modify the numbers

EDUCATION FORM

For household members age 5 years and above

For household members age 5-24 years

ED1. Line no.	ED2. Has (name) ever attended school or preschool?		ED3. What is the highest level of school (name) attended? What is the highest grade (name) completed at this level?		ED4. Does (name) attend school for the current school year 2005-2006?		ED5. Since last (day of the week), how many days did (name) attend school?		ED6. During this/that school year, which level and grade (name) attending?		ED7. Did (name) attend school or any time during the previous school year, that is (2004-2005)?		ED8. During that previous school year, which level and grade did (name) attend?	
	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE	YES	NO	DAYS	LEVEL	GRADE	Y	N	LEVEL	GRADE	
01	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
02	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
03	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
04	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
05	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
06	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
07	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
08	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
09	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
10	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
11	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
12	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
13	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
14	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	
15	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	

CHILD LABOUR MODULE FOR ALL CHILDREN AGE 5-14 YEARS										CL		
CL1. Line no.	CL2. Name	CL3. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	CL4. If CL3 is yes: DURING THE WEEK ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	CL5. At ANY TIME DURING THE PAST YEAR, DID (name) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	CL6. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES SUCH AS SHOPPING, COLLECTING FIREWOOD, CLEANING, FETCHING WATER, OR CARING FOR CHILDREN?	CL7. If CL6 is yes: DURING THE WEEK ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE SPEND DOING THESE CHORES?	CL8. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) DO ANY OTHER FAMILY WORK (ON THE FARM OR IN A BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN THE STREET?)	CL9. If CL8 is yes: DURING THE WEEK ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK?	YES	NO	YES	NO
LINE NO.	NAME	PAID	UNPAID	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
01		1	2	3					1	2		
02		1	2	3					1	2		
03		1	2	3					1	2		
04		1	2	3					1	2		
05		1	2	3					1	2		
06		1	2	3					1	2		
07		1	2	3					1	2		
08		1	2	3					1	2		
09		1	2	3					1	2		
10		1	2	3					1	2		
11		1	2	3					1	2		
12		1	2	3					1	2		
13		1	2	3					1	2		
14		1	2	3					1	2		
15		1	2	3					1	2		

CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE (FOR CHILDREN FROM 2-14 YEARS)						CD
CHECK HL AND IDENTIFY ELIGIBLE CHILD AGED 2 - 14 IN THE HOUSEHOLD CONSEQUENTLY ACCORDING TO THEIR LINE NUMBER. DO NOT INCLUDE OTHER MEMBER OUTSIDE THE AGE 2-14. RECORD LINE NUMBER, NAME, SEX, AGE, AND MOTHER'S/CARE GIVER'S LINE NUMBER FOR EACH CHILD.						
CD1.	CD2	CD3	CD4		CD5	CD6
No.	LINE NUMBER IN HL LINE NUMBER	CHILD NAME FROM HL NAME	SEX FROM HL MALE FEMALE		AGE FROM HL AGE	MOTHER/CARE TAKER LINE NUMBER LINE NUMBER
1	_____		1	2	_____	_____
2	_____		1	2	_____	_____
3	_____		1	2	_____	_____
4	_____		1	2	_____	_____
5	_____		1	2	_____	_____
6	_____		1	2	_____	_____
7	_____		1	2	_____	_____
8	_____		1	2	_____	_____
CD7	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN 2-14 YEARS		_____			
IN CASE THERE IS ONE CHILD FROM 2-14 YEAR MOVE TO CD11						

CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE (FOR CHILDREN FROM 2-14 YEARS)

CD

CD8. Use this table to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household. Look for the last digit of the household number from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below. Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) in CD7 above. This is the number of the column you should go to. Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the child about whom the questions will be asked. Record the rank number in CD9 below. Finally, record the line number and name of the selected child in CD10. Then, find the mother or primary caretaker of that child, and ask the questions, beginning with CD11.

Total number of eligible children in HH

Last no. in HH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

CD9. Record the rank number of the selected child from CD8.

RANK NUMBER OF CHILD	
----------------------	--

CD11. Write name and line no. of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD9.

NAME	
LINE NUMBER	

CD12. All adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used and I want you to tell me if you or anyone else in your household has used this method with (NAME) in the past month.

		HAVE YOU USED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS WITH (NAME)?					
		ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	No	DK		
CD12A	Took away privileges, forbade something (NAME) liked or did not allow him/her to leave house).	1	2	3	8		
CD12B	Explained why something (the behavior) was wrong.	1	2	3	8		
CD12C	Shook him/her.	1	2	3	8		
CD12D	Shouted, yelled at or screamed at him/her.	1	2	3	8		
CD12E	Gave him/her something else to do.	1	2	3	8		
CD12F	Spanked, hit or slapped him/her on the bottom with bare hand.	1	2	3	8		
CD12G	Hit him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	1	2	3	8		
CD12H	Called him/her dumb, lazy, or another name like that.	1	2	3	8		
CD12I	Hit or slapped him/her on the face, head or ears.	1	2	3	8		
CD12J	Hit or slapped him/her on the hand, arm, or leg.	1	2	3	8		
CD12K	Beat him/her up with an implement (hit over and over as hard as one could).	1	2	3	8		

CD13. Do you believe that in order to bring up (raise, educate) (NAME) properly, you need to physically punish him/her?

	YES	No	DK
	1	2	3

<p>WS3. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?</p>	<p>No. of minutes _ _ _ _ </p> <p>Water on premises 995</p> <p>DK..... 998</p>	<p>995>WS5</p>
<p>WS4. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO FETCH THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX? <i>Circle code that best describes this person.</i></p>	<p>Adult woman..... 1</p> <p>Adult man 2</p> <p>Female child (under 15)..... 3</p> <p>Male child (under 15)..... 4</p> <p>DK</p> <p>8</p>	
<p>WS5. DO YOU TREAT YOUR WATER IN ANY WAY TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2>WS7</p> <p>8>WS7</p>
<p>WS6. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Read all responses</i></p> <p><i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Boil..... A</p> <p>Add chlorine..... B</p> <p>Strain it through a cloth..... C</p> <p>Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)..... D</p> <p>Solar disinfection E</p> <p>Let it stand and settle F</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK</p> <p>Z</p>	
<p>WS7. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?</p> <p><i>If “flush” or “pour flush”, probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO?</p>	<p>Flush to piped sewer system 11</p> <p>Flush to pit (latrine)..... 12</p> <p>Pit latrine with slab..... 22</p> <p>Pit latrine without slab / open pit..... 23</p> <p>Not exists</p> <p>95</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>95> NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>WS8. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No</p> <p>2</p>	<p>2> NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>WS9. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY?</p>	<p>No. of households (if less than 10) _ _0_ _ _ </p> <p>Ten or more households</p> <p>10</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE		HC
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	No. of rooms..... ____	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor : <i>Record observation.</i>	Earth/sand 11 Wood planks 21 Floor tiles 33 Cement 34 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor : <i>Record observation.</i>	Wood 32 Reinforced cement 35 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC5. Main material of the walls. <i>Record observation.</i>	Mud and stone 22 Reinforced cement 31 Stone with cement 32 Cement blocks 34 Covered adobe 35 Wood planks/shingles 36 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity 01 Gas 02 Kerosene 05 Wood 08 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	1> HC8 2> HC8
HC7. IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, IS FOOD COOKED ON AN OPEN FIRE, AN OPEN STOVE OR A CLOSED STOVE? <i>Probe for type.</i>	Open fire 1 Open stove 2 Closed stove 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	3> HC8 6> HC8
HC7A. DOES THE FIRE/STOVE HAVE A CHIMNEY OR A HOOD?	Yes 1 No 2	
HC8. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?	In the house 1 In a separate building 2 Outdoors 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	

<p>HC9. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Radio</p> <p>Television</p> <p>Mobile Telephone</p> <p>Non-Mobile Telephone</p> <p>Refrigerator</p> <p>Laundry machine</p> <p>Dishes washing machine</p> <p>Computer</p> <p>Internet</p> <p>Satellite</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mobile Telephone</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-Mobile Telephone.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laundry machine.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dishes washing machine.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer.....</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internet</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satellite.....</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Electricity	1	2	Radio	1	2	Television.....	1	2	Mobile Telephone	1	2	Non-Mobile Telephone.....	1	2	Refrigerator.....	1	2	Laundry machine.....	1	2	Dishes washing machine.....	1	2	Computer.....	1		2			Internet	1	2	Satellite.....	1		2			
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<p>HC10. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:</p> <p>Bank account</p> <p>Bicycle</p> <p>Motorcycle</p> <p>Car</p> <p>Truck</p> <p>Boat with motor</p> <p>ANIMAL DRAWN-CART</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bank account.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycle</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Truck.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boat with motor.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal drawn-cart.....</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Bank account.....	1	2	Bicycle	1	2	Motorcycle	1	2	Car.....	1	2	Truck.....	1	2	Boat with motor.....	1	2	Animal drawn-cart.....	1		2																		
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MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE **MM**

Administer to each adult household member. Copy name and line number of each adult (age 15 or over) in the household. If one of these adults is not at home, another adult may respond for him/her. For household members below age 15, leave rows blank

MM1. Line no.	MM2. Name	MM3. Is THIS A PROXY REPORT? 1 YES 2 NO ->MM5	MM4. Line no. of proxy respondent (from household listing HL1)	MM5. How MANY SISTERS (BORN TO THE SAME MOTHER) HAVE YOU EVER HAD?	MM6. How MANY OF THESE SISTERS EVER REACHED AGE 15?	MM7. How MANY OF THESE SISTERS (WHO ARE AT LEAST 15 YEARS OLD) ARE ALIVE NOW?	MM8. How MANY OF THESE SISTERS WHO REACHED AGE 15 OR MORE HAVE DIED?	MM9. How MANY OF THESE DEAD SISTERS DIED WHILE PREGNANT, OR DURING CHILDBIRTH, OR DURING THE SIX WEEKS AFTER THE END OF PREGNANCY?
LINE	NAME	Y N	LINE	98= DON'T KNOW	98= DON'T KNOW	98= DON'T KNOW		
01		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
02		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
03		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
04		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
05		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
06		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
07		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
08		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
09		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
10		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
11		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
12		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
13		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
14		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
15		1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM										
<i>This module is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49.</i>												
WM1.	Cluster number :	_ _ _ _ _ _ _										
WM2.	Household number :	_ _ _										
WM3.	Woman's Name :											
WM4.	Woman's Line Number:	_ _ _										
WM5.	Interviewer name and number : _____	_ _ _										
WM6.	Day/Month/Year of interview :	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> _ _ _ </td> <td style="width: 5%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">/</td> <td style="width: 25%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> _ _ _ </td> <td style="width: 5%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">/</td> <td style="width: 25%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> _ _ _ </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Day</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Month</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Year</td> </tr> </table>	_ _ _	/	_ _ _	/	_ _ _	Day		Month		Year
_ _ _	/	_ _ _	/	_ _ _								
Day		Month		Year								
WM7.	Result of women's interview	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; font-size: small;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">6</td> </tr> </table>		1		2		3		4		6
	1											
	2											
	3											
	4											
	6											

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE

CM

This module is to be administered to all married and ever married women age 15-49. All questions refer only to LIVE births.

<p>CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH? 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?</p>	<p>Yes No</p>	<p>1 2 > CP CONTRACEPTIVES MODULE</p>
<p>CM2A. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER.</p>	<p>date of your first birth DK</p>	<p>DAY MONTH YEAR 98 98 9998 > CM3 > CM2B</p>
<p>CM2B. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?</p>	<p>Completed years since first birth</p>	<p> </p>
<p>CM3. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Yes No</p>	<p>1 2 > CM5</p>
<p>CM4. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Sons at home Daughters at home</p>	<p> </p>
<p>CM5. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Yes No</p>	<p>1 2 > CM7</p>
<p>CM6. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Sons elsewhere Daughters elsewhere</p>	<p> </p>
<p>CM7. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?</p>	<p>Yes No</p>	<p>1 2 > CM9</p>
<p>CM8. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?</p>	<p>Boys dead Girls dead</p>	<p> </p>

<p>CM9. Sum answers to CM4, CM6, and CM8.</p>	<p>Sum boys Sum girls</p>	<p>Boys __ __ __ Girls __ __ __ TOTAL __ __ __ </p>
<p>CM10. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (total number) BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. Is THIS CORRECT? __ __ __ </p>	<p>Yes No</p>	<p>1 > Go to CM11 2 > CHECK RESPONSES AND MAKE CORRECTIONS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO CM11</p>
<p>CM11. Of these (total number) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? <i>If day is not known, enter '98' in space for day.</i></p>	<p>Date of last birth</p>	<p>DAY __ __ MONTH __ __ YEAR __ __ </p>
<p>CM12. Did the woman's last birth occur within the last 2 years?</p>	<p>Yes No</p>	<p>1 2 > Go to CP CONTRACEPTIVES MODULE</p>
<p>CM13. At the time you became pregnant with (name), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait later, or did you want no (more) children at all?</p>	<p>Then Later No more</p>	<p>1 2 3</p>

MARRIAGE/UNION MODULE		MA
MA1. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW?		1 > Go to HA MODULE 2 3 4
MA5. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Single Widowed Divorced Separated Only once More than once	1 2
MA6. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY?	Month DK month Year DK year.....	 98 9998
MA6A. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST GOT MARRIED?	Age in years.....	
MA6B. WHAT IS THE FAMILY RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND? <i>If woman has been married more than once, the first marriage is to be identified.</i>	Son of uncle father side/ Son of uncle mother side Son of aunt father side/ Son of aunt mother side Other relationship No relationship.....	1 2 3 4

TETANUS TOXOID (TT) MODULE

TT

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.

<p>TT1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED?</p> <p><i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i></p>	<p>Yes (card seen) Yes (card not seen) No card DK.....</p>	<p>1 2 3 8</p>
<p>TT2. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH YOUR LAST CHILD, DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION TO PREVENT HIM OR HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH (AN ANTI-TETANUS SHOT, AN INJECTION AT THE TOP OF THE ARM OR SHOULDER)?</p>	<p>Yes..... No DK.....</p>	<p>1 2> TT5 8> TT5</p>
<p>TT3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>No. of times DK.....</p>	<p>_____ 8> TT5</p>
<p>TT4. HOW MANY ANTI-TETANUS INJECTIONS WERE REGISTERED DURING YOUR LAST PREGNANCY? (BASED ON RESPONSE OF TT3)</p>	<p>Two at least during last pregnancy Less than two times during last pregnancy</p>	<p>1> NEXT MODULE 2</p>
<p>TT5. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR LAST PREGNANCY? THIS INCLUDES TT INJECTIONS DURING PREVIOUS PREGNANCY OR BETWEEN PREGNANCIES.</p>	<p>Yes..... No DK.....</p>	<p>1 2> NEXT MODULE 8> NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>TT6. IF YES, HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE IT?</p>	<p>No. of times</p>	<p>_____ _____</p>
<p>TT7. WHEN DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION <i>Skip to TT8 if year of injection is not given.</i></p>	<p>Date of last time DK</p>	<p>DAY MONTH YEAR _____ ⇨ Next Module 98 9998 ⇨ TT8</p>
<p>TT8. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION</p>	<p>Number of years DK</p>	<p>_____ 98</p>

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE

MN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.

<p>MN1. IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS AFTER YOUR LAST BIRTH [THE BIRTH OF <i>name</i>], DID YOU RECEIVE A VITAMIN A DOSE LIKE THIS? <i>Show 200,000 IU capsule or dispenser.</i></p>	<p>Yes..... No DK.....</p>	<p>1 2 8</p>
<p>MN2. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? <i>If yes: Whom did you see? Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional: Doctor Nurse/midwife Auxiliary midwife Other person Traditional birth attendant Relative/friend..... Other (<i>specify</i>) No one.....</p>	<p>A B C F H X Y>MN7</p>
<p>MN2A. WHERE DID YOU RECEIVE THE ANTENATAL CARE ?</p>	<p>Gov. hospital Gov. clinic/health centre Other public (<i>specify</i>) Private hospital..... Private clinic Other private (<i>specify</i>) Other (<i>specify</i>)</p>	<p>A B C D F G X</p>
<p>MN3. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE?</p>		
<p>MN3A. WERE YOU WEIGHED DURING YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes..... No</p>	<p>1 2</p>
<p>MN3B. WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED DURING YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes No</p>	<p>1 2</p>
<p>MN3C. DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE DURING YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes No</p>	<p>1 2</p>

<p>MIN3D. DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE DURING YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes No</p>	<p>1 2</p>
<p>MIN4. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY, WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION OR COUNSELED ABOUT AIDS OR THE AIDS VIRUS?</p>	<p>Yes..... No DK.....</p>	<p>1 2 8</p>
<p>MIN7. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF YOUR LAST CHILD (name)? ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional: Doctor Nurse/midwife Auxiliary midwife Other person Traditional birth attendant Relative/friend Other (specify) No one</p>	<p>A B C F H X Y</p>
<p>MIN8. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)? <i>If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Home Your home..... Other home..... Public sector Govt. hospital..... Govt. clinic/health center Other public (specify)..... Private Medical Sector/Nov-Gov. institutions: Private hospital Private clinic..... Private maternity home..... Other medical (specify)..... Other (specify).....</p>	<p>11 12 21 22 26 31 32 33 36 96</p>

<p>MN9. WHEN YOUR LAST CHILD (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?</p>	<p>Very large Larger than average Average Smaller than average Very small DK.....</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 8</p>
<p>MN10. Was (<i>name</i>) WEIGHED IMMEDIATELY AT BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes..... No DK.....</p>	<p>1 2>MN12 8>MN12</p>
<p>MN11. How MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGH?</p>	<p>From card From recall DK.....</p>	<p>1 _ . _ _ _ _ _ 2 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 9998</p>
<p>MN12. Did you EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes..... No</p>	<p>1 2> NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>MN13. How LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST?</p>	<p>Immediately Hours Days Don't know/remember</p>	<p>Less than 1 hour 0 0 Number of hours 1 _ _ _ Days 2 _ _ _ 998</p>

CONTRACEPTION MODULE

CP

<p>CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT — FAMILY PLANNING — AND YOUR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?</p>	<p>Yes, currently pregnant..... No Unsure or DK.....</p>	<p>1 2>CP2 8>CP2</p>
<p>CP1A. AT THE TIME YOU BECAME PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN, DID YOU WANT TO WAIT UNTIL LATER, OR DID YOU WANT NO (MORE) CHILDREN AT ALL?</p>	<p>Then Later No more.....</p>	<p>1>CP4B 2>CP4B 3>CP4B</p>
<p>CP2. SOME PEOPLE 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?</p>	<p>Yes..... No</p>	<p>1 2>CP4A</p>
<p>CP3. WHICH METHOD ARE YOU USING?</p>	<p>Female sterilization..... Male sterilization..... Pill..... IUD..... Injections..... Implants..... Condom..... Female condom..... Diaphragm..... Foam/jelly..... Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)..... Periodic abstinence..... Withdrawal..... Other (<i>specify</i>)</p>	<p>A B C D E F G H I J K L M X</p>

<p>CP4A. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?</p> <p>CP4B. <i>If currently pregnant:</i> Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?</p>	<p>Have (a/another) child</p> <p>No more/none</p> <p>Says she cannot get pregnant</p> <p>Undecided/don't know</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2>CP4D</p> <p>3>NEXT MODULE</p> <p>8>CP4D</p>
<p>CP4C. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child?</p>	<p>Months</p> <p>Years</p> <p>Soon/now</p> <p>Says she cannot get pregnant</p> <p>Don't know</p>	<p>1 __ __ </p> <p>2 __ __ </p> <p>993</p> <p>994>NEXT MODULE</p> <p>998</p>
<p>CP4D. CHECK IF: WOMAN IS CURRENTLY PREGNANT >NEXT MODULE WOMAN IS NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT >CP4E.</p>		
<p>CP4E. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK</p> <p>8</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>8</p>

HIV/AIDS MODULE		HA	
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of the virus HIV or an illness called AIDS?	Yes..... No.....	1 2 > NEXT MODULE	
HA2. Can people protect themselves from getting infected with the AIDS virus by having one sex partner who is not infected and also has no other partners?	Yes..... No..... DK.....	1 2 8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	Yes..... No..... DK.....	1 2 8	
HA5. Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	Yes..... No..... DK.....	1 2 8	
HA6. Can people reduce their chance of getting infected with the AIDS virus by not having sex at all?	Yes..... No..... DK.....	1 2 8	
HA7. Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	Yes..... No..... DK.....	1 2 8	
HA7A. Can people get the AIDS virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else?	Yes..... No..... DK.....	1 2 8	
HA8. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	Yes..... No..... DK.....	1 2 8	

		Yes	No	DK
HA9. CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO A BABY?	During pregnancy	1	2	
	During delivery	8	2	
	By breastfeeding.....	1	2	
HA10. 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		
HA11. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....	1		
	No	2		
	DK/not sure/depends.....	8		
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes.....	1		
	No	2		
	DK/not sure/depends.....	8		
HA13. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM OR HER IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes.....	1		
	No	2		
	DK/not sure/depends.....	8		
HA18. AT THIS TIME, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET SUCH A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....	1		
	No	2		



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see household listing) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years. A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i>		
UF1. Cluster number: <div style="text-align: right;"> _ _ _ _ _ </div>	UF2. Household number: <div style="text-align: right;"> _ _ </div>	
UF3. Child's Name:	UF4. Child's Line Number: <div style="text-align: right;"> _ _ </div>	
UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's Name:	UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number: <div style="text-align: right;"> _ _ </div>	
UF7. Interviewer name and number: _ _	UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: <div style="text-align: right;"> _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _ </div>	
UF9. Result of interview for children under 5	Completed 1 Not at home 2 Refused 3 Partly completed 4 Incapacitated 5 Other (specify) 6	
UF10. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of each child under the age of 5 in your care, who lives with you now. Now I want to ask you about <i>(name)</i> . In what month and year was <i>(name)</i> born? <i>Probe:</i> What is his/her birthday?	Date of birth: Day _ _ Month _ _ Year _ _ _ _	
UF11. How old was <i>(name)</i> at his/her last birthday?	Age in completed years _ _	

**BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE
BR**

BR1. DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen..... 2 No..... 3 DK..... 8	1>BR5																																						
BR2. HAS (<i>name's</i>) BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	1>BR5 8>BR4																																						
BR3. WHY IS (<i>name's</i>) BIRTH NOT REGISTERED?	Costs too much..... 1 Must travel too far..... 2 Did not know it should be registered 3 Did not want to pay fine 4 Does not know where to register 5 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8																																							
BR4. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2																																							
BR5. CHECK AGE OF CHILD IN UF11: CHILD IS 3 OR 4 YEARS OLD? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. > CONTINUE WITH BR6 <input type="checkbox"/> No. > GO TO BR8																																								
BR6. DOES (<i>name</i>) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2>BR8 8>BR8																																						
BR7. WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (<i>name</i>) ATTEND?	No. of hours __ __																																							
BR8. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (<i>name</i>): <i>If yes, ask: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH THE CHILD</i>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1- READ BOOKS OR LOOK AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (<i>name</i>)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2- TELL STORIES TO (<i>name</i>)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3- SING SONGS WITH (<i>name</i>)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4- TAKE (<i>name</i>) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5- PLAY WITH (<i>name</i>)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6- SPEND TIME WITH (<i>name</i>) NAMING, COUNTING, AND/OR DRAWING THINGS?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Mother	Father	Other	No one	1- READ BOOKS OR LOOK AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (<i>name</i>)?	A	B	X	Y	2- TELL STORIES TO (<i>name</i>)?	A	B	X	Y	3- SING SONGS WITH (<i>name</i>)?	A	B	X	Y	4- TAKE (<i>name</i>) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	A	B	X	Y	5- PLAY WITH (<i>name</i>)?	A	B	X	Y	6- SPEND TIME WITH (<i>name</i>) NAMING, COUNTING, AND/OR DRAWING THINGS?	A	B	X	Y	
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Child development		CE
<i>Question CE1 is to be administered only once to each caretaker</i>		
CE1. HOW MANY BOOKS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSEHOLD? PLEASE INCLUDE SCHOOLBOOKS, BUT NOT OTHER BOOKS MEANT FOR CHILDREN, SUCH AS PICTURE BOOKS <i>If 'none' enter 00</i>	Number of non-children's books 0 __ Ten or more non-children's books 10	
CE2. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR <i>(name)</i> ? <i>If 'none' enter 00</i>	Number of children's books 0 __ Ten or more books 10	
CE3. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT <i>(name)</i> PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. WHAT DOES <i>(name)</i> PLAY WITH? DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS, SUCH AS BOWLS, PLATES, CUPS OR POTS? OBJECTS AND MATERIALS FOUND OUTSIDE THE LIVING QUARTERS, SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMALS, SHELLS, OR LEAVES? HOMEMADE TOYS, SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS AND OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME? TOYS THAT CAME FROM A STORE? <i>Code Y if child does not play with any of the items mentioned.</i>	A B C D Y	
CE4. SINCE LAST <i>(day of the week)</i> HOW MANY TIMES WAS <i>(name)</i> LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD (THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD)? <i>If 'none' enter 00</i>	Number of times __ __	
CE5. IN THE PAST WEEK, HOW MANY TIMES WAS <i>(name)</i> LEFT ALONE? <i>If 'none' enter 00</i>	Number of times __ __	

VITAMIN A MODULE		VA
VA1. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A VITAMIN A CAPSULE (SUPPLEMENT) LIKE THIS ONE? <i>Show capsule or dispenser for different doses</i> <i>– 100,000 IU for those 6-11 months old,</i> <i>200,000 IU for those 12-59 months old.</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK8	2>NEXT MODULE 8>NEXT MODULE
VA2. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO DID (<i>name</i>) TAKE THE LAST DOSE?	Months ago..... __ __ DK..... 98	
VA3. WHERE DID (<i>name</i>) GET THIS LAST DOSE?	On routine visit to health facility 1 Sick child visit to health facility 2 National Immunization Day campaign 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING MODULE		BF																																				
BF1. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	2>BF3 8>BF3																																				
BF2. IS HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8																																					
BF3. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: <i>Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.</i> SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (MUSHY) FOOD?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BF3a. Vitamin, mineral supplements or medicine?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BF3b. Plain water?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BF3c. Sweetened, flavored water or fruit juice or tea or infusion?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BF3d. ORS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BF3e. Infant formula</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BF3f. Tinned, powdered or fresh milk?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BF3g. Any other liquids?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BF3h. Solid or semi-solid food</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	BF3a. Vitamin, mineral supplements or medicine?	1	2	8	BF3b. Plain water?	1	2	8	BF3c. Sweetened, flavored water or fruit juice or tea or infusion?	1	2	8	BF3d. ORS	1	2	8	BF3e. Infant formula	1	2	8	BF3f. Tinned, powdered or fresh milk?	1	2	8	BF3g. Any other liquids?	1	2	8	BF3h. Solid or semi-solid food	1	2	8	
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BF4. FOR INTERVIEWER: CHECK BF3H: CHILD RECEIVED SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (MUSHY) FOOD? YES. > 1 NO > 2 GO TO NEXT MODULE																																						
BF5. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT SOLID, SEMISOLID, OR SOFT FOODS OTHER THAN LIQUIDS? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	No. of times __ Don't know.....8																																					

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		CA
<p>CA1. HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (<i>day of the week</i>) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST?</p> <p><i>Diarrhoea is determined as perceived by mother or caretaker, or as three or more loose or watery stools per day, or blood in stool.</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2>CA5 8>CA5</p>
<p>CA2. DURING THIS LAST EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p><i>Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes No DK</p> <p>CA2a. A fluid made from a special packet ORS? 1 2 8</p> <p>CA2b. Recommended homemade fluid? 1 2 8</p> <p>CA2c. A pre-packaged ORS fluid 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA3. DURING (<i>name's</i>) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE DRINK MUCH LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE THAN USUAL?</p>	<p>Much less or none 1 About the same (or somewhat less) 2 More 3 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>CA4. DURING (<i>name's</i>) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE EAT LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE FOOD THAN USUAL?</p> <p><i>If "less", probe: MUCH LESS OR A LITTLE LESS?</i></p>	<p>None 1 Much less 2 Somewhat less 3 About the same 4 More 5 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>CA5. HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (<i>day of the week</i>) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2>CA14 8>CA14</p>
<p>CA6. WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, QUICK BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2>CA14 8>CA14</p>
<p>CA7. WERE THE SYMPTOMS DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED NOSE?</p>	<p>Problem in chest..... 1 Blocked nose 2 Both 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2>CA14 6>CA14</p>
<p>CA8. DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS OUTSIDE THE HOME?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2>CA10 8>CA10</p>

<p>CA9. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK CARE?</p> <p>ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p><i>If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital.....A</p> <p>Govt. health centreB</p> <p>Govt. health post.....C</p> <p>Village health workerD</p> <p>Mobile/outreach clinic.....E</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>).....H</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital/clinicI</p> <p>Private physician.....J</p> <p>Private pharmacyK</p> <p>Mobile clinicL</p> <p>Other private</p> <p>medical (<i>specify</i>)O</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative or friend.....P</p> <p>ShopQ</p> <p>Traditional practitionerR</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)X</p>	
<p>CA10. WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2>CA14</p> <p>8>CA14</p>
<p>CA11. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN?</p>	<p>Antibiotic.....A</p> <p>Paracetamol/Panadol/AcetaminophenP</p> <p>Aspirin.....Q</p> <p>IbuprofenR</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)X</p> <p>DK.....Z</p>	
<p><i>Ask the following question (CA14) only once for each mother/caretaker.</i></p> <p>CA14. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY?</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,</i></p> <p><i>But do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i></p>	<p>Child not able to drink or breastfeed.....A</p> <p>Child becomes sickerB</p> <p>Child develops a feverC</p> <p>Child has fast breathing.....D</p> <p>Child has difficult breathingE</p> <p>Child has blood in stoolF</p> <p>Child is drinking poorlyG</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)X</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)Y</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)Z</p>	

IMMUNIZATION MODULE						IM
IM1. IS THERE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (name)?	Yes, seen.....					1
	Yes, not seen.....					2
	No.....					3
(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.	Date of Immunization					
	DAY	MONTH	YEAR			
IM2. BCG						
IM3. POLIO AT BIRTH						
IM3A. POLIO 1						
IM3B. POLIO 2						
IM3C. POLIO 3						
IM4A. DPT1						
IM4B. DPT2						
IM4C. DPT3						
IM5A. HEPB1						
IM5B. HEPB2						
IM5C. HEPB3						
IM6. MEASLES						
IM6A. MEASLES 2						
IM8A. VITAMIN A (1)						
IM8B. VITAMIN A (2)						
IM8C. BOOSTER DOSE POLIO+DPT						

<p>IM9. IN ADDITION TO THE VACCINATIONS AND VITAMIN A CAPSULES SHOWN ON THIS CARD, DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS? <i>Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions BCG, OPV 0-3, DPT 1-3, Hepatitis B 1-3, Measles vaccine(s), or Vitamin A supplements.</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 <i>(Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column on IM2 to IM8B.)</i> No..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>1>IM19 2>IM19 8>IM19</p>
<p>IM10. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2>IM19 8>IM19</p>
<p>IM11. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN GIVEN A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT CAUSED A SCAR?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM12. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN GIVEN ANY “VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH” TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES – THAT IS, POLIO?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2>IM15 8>IM15</p>
<p>IM13. HOW OLD WAS HE/SHE WHEN THE FIRST DOSE WAS GIVEN – JUST AFTER BIRTH (WITHIN TWO WEEKS) OR LATER?</p>	<p>Just after birth (within two weeks) 1 Later 2</p>	
<p>IM14. HOW MANY TIMES HAS HE/SHE BEEN GIVEN THESE DROPS?</p>	<p>No. of times __ __ </p>	
<p>IM15. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN GIVEN “DPT VACCINATION INJECTIONS” – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA? (SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS POLIO)</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2>IM17 8>IM17</p>
<p>IM16. HOW MANY TIMES?</p>	<p>No. of times __ __ </p>	
<p>IM17. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN GIVEN “MEASLES VACCINATION INJECTIONS” THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM19. PLEASE TELL ME IF (<i>name</i>) HAS RECEIVED ANY IMMUNIZATION DURING THE NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO, OR GIVEN VITAMIN A :</p> <p>IM19A. CAMPAIGN A 2002 IM19B. CAMPAIGN B 2003 IM19C. CAMPAIGN C 2004 IM19D. CAMPAIGN D 2005</p>	<p>Y N DK Campaign A..... 1 2 8 Campaign B 1 2 8 Campaign C 1 2 8 Campaign D 1 2 8</p>	

IM20. Does another eligible child reside in the household for whom this respondent is mother/caretaker?
Check household listing, column HL8.

Yes. ⇒ End the current questionnaire and then

Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to administer the questionnaire for the next eligible child.

No. ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation.

If this is the last eligible child in the household, go on to ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE.

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE	AN
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After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. 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 on the household listing before recording measurements.

AN1. <i>Child's weight.</i>	Kilograms (kg) __ __ . __	
AN2. <i>Child's length or height.</i> <i>Check age of child in UF11:</i> " <i>Child under 2 years old. ⇒ Measure length (lying down).</i> " <i>Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ Measure height (standing up).</i>	Length (cm) Lying down..... 1 __ __ __ . __ Height (cm) Standing up..... 2 __ __ __ . __	
AN3. <i>Measurer's name and code</i>	Name code __ __	
AN4. <i>Result of measurement.</i>	Measured..... 1 Not present..... 2 Refused 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	

AN5. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?*

Yes. ⇒ *Record measurements for next child.*

No. ⇒ *End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.*

Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on each page. Tally on the Household Information Panel the number of interviews completed.

Syrian Arab Republic
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2006