Thailand MICS

Bangkok Small Community Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2016

Final Report
July, 2017

NSO
National Statistical Office

NHSO
National Health Security Office

UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund

MICS

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National Statistical Office Thailand

NHSO National Health Security Office

unicef for every child

The Bangkok Small Community Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2016 by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as part of the global MICS programme. Main technical and financial support was provided by the UNICEF.

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

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Preface

There is increasing evidence to show that children from the poorest and most marginalized populations are the most likely to have their rights denied.

A shortage of reliable data makes it difficult for policy and decision-makers to understand the situation of these children and formulate appropriate strategies, policies and programmes. The survey was therefore designed to highlight small communities in the Bangkok Metropolitan Authority (BMA).

The Bangkok Small Community Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) seeks to generate statistically valid data on children in the most disadvantaged and vulnerable communities through a systematic and evidence-based approach. This survey provides a unique source of data and information, covering more than 80 indicators in the areas of nutrition, child health, water and sanitation, reproductive health, child development, literacy and education, child protection and HIV/AIDS. Data derived from the survey will help to clearly identify issues that adversely affect the well-being and development of children in Thailand. A more comprehensive understanding of the situation of children in small communities in the BMA will enable improved planning for equity-based policies and programme interventions. It will also respond to the national policy to leave no-one behind.

The National Statistical Office carried out the Bangkok Small Community MICS from January to March 2016, the same period as the National MICS which was conducted during November 2015 to March 2016. The national survey findings report is available at www.nso.go.th or mics.unicef.org, providing detailed results for reference purposes. The Bangkok survey was made possible through financial and technical support mainly from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the National Health Security Office. A joint Royal Thai Government Steering Group guided an initial planning of the survey. A technical group, composed of representatives from key line ministries and local experts, assisted in customizing and adapting the global MICS 5 tools to the local context.

We would like to express our gratitude for the contributions from line ministries and organizations, namely the BMA, the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Labour, Office of the NESDB, National Health Security Office, International Health Policy Program, the Thai Health Promotion Foundation, the Institute for Population and Social Research: Mahidol University, the College of Population Studies: Chulalongkorn University, public and private institutions and the general public. In addition, we acknowledge the expertise contributed by various consultants at global, regional and national level related to sampling, training, fieldwork, data processing and report writing. This survey would not have been possible without the commitment of the NSO and the BMA, and in particular, the supervisors and interviewers.

Director General
National Statistical Office

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UNICEF, Thailand Country Office

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Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population

The Bangkok Small Community Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2016) was conducted from January to March 2016 by the NSO using the same tools developed for the National and 14 Provinces Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. Technical and financial support for the survey was provided mainly by UNICEF Thailand. The Bangkok Small Community MICS 2016 provides valuable information and the latest data on the situation of children and women living in small communities in Bangkok. The survey is based on a sample of 2,707 interviewed households, 2,843 interviewed eligible women, 1,330 mothers/caretakers of children under five and 2,664 eligible men. The response rate for households, women, men and children under five was well above 90 per cent.

Survey implementation

Sample frame	Oct-Dec, 2014	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five
Interviewer training	September, 2015	**Fieldwork**	January to March 2016

Survey sample

Households		Children under five (age under 5 years)	
- Sampled	2,985	- Eligible	1,351
- Occupied	2,894	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1,330
- Interviewed	2,707	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.4
- Response rate (Per cent)	93.5		
Women (age 15-49 years)		Men (age 15-49 years)	
- Eligible for interviews	2,988	- Eligible for interviews	2,866
- Interviewed	2,843	- Interviewed	2,664
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.1	- Response rate (Per cent)	93.0

Survey population

Average household size	3.3	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	8.0
Percentage of population under:			
- Age 5	5.2		
- Age 18	20.0		

Housing characteristics

Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	99.7
- Finished floor	72.5
- Finished roofing	99.5
- Finished walls	95.4
- Three or more rooms used for sleeping	20.3
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.00

Household or personal assets

Percentage of households that own	
- A television (Plain monitor)	69.6
- A television (LCD/LED/Plasma)	43.5
- A refrigerator	85.6
- Agricultural land	9.8
- Farm animals/Livestock	1.3
- Computer	33.3
- Tablet	27.1
- Air conditioner	27.6
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
- Mobile phone (Traditional)	57.2
- Mobile phone (Smart)	80.1
- Car or truck	30.7
- Motorcycle or scooter	55.0
- Bank account	92.5
- Credit card	25.4

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Key Messages and Summary Table of Findings[1]

Nutrition

Almost all children (99.9 per cent) born during the two years prior to the survey were weighed at birth. Overall, 8.1 per cent were reported to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth. The prevalence of moderate and severe underweight among children under five in Bangkok's small communities is reported at 5.2 per cent. Moreover, 1 in 8 (12.5 per cent) children under five is overweight.

One in 10 (10.0 per cent) children in Bangkok's small communities is moderately or severely stunted. The highest percentage of stunting is reported for children aged 18-23 months (16.6 per cent).

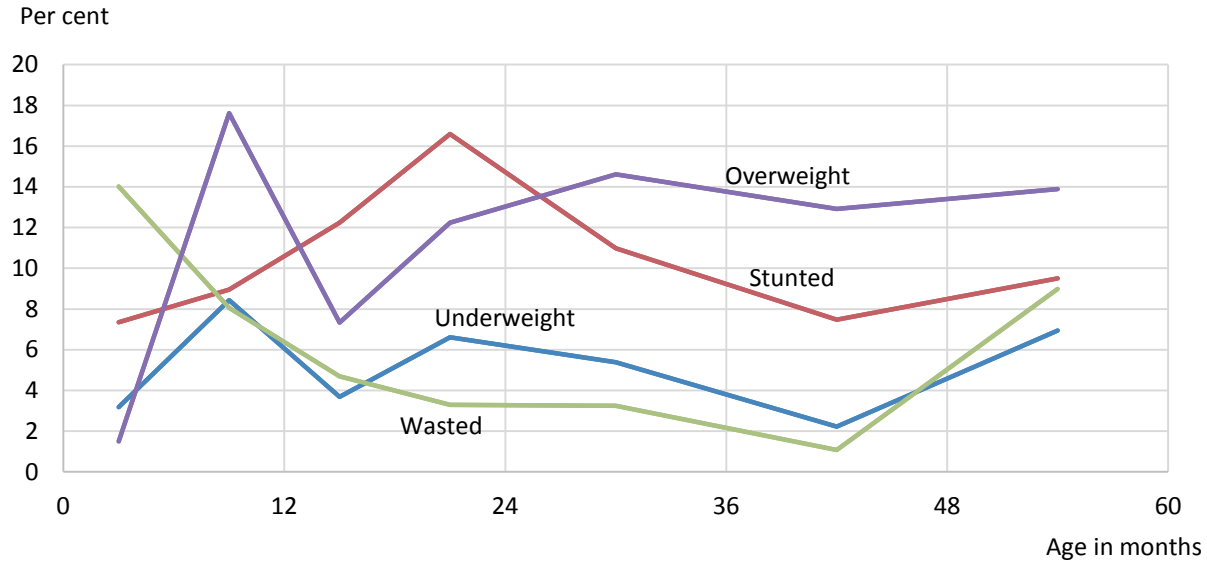
Moderate or severe wasting among children under five in Bangkok's small communities stands at 5.7 per cent. Fourteen per cent of children aged 0-5 months were reported to have moderate or severe wasting at the time of the survey. The survey results show that household wealth quintile does not show obvious relationship with the percentage of infants weighing under 2,500 grams and the prevalence of malnutrition.

Almost all (95.0 per cent) newborns in Bangkok's small communities were breastfed at some point after birth. However, only 38.9 per cent started breastfeeding at the correct time (i.e., within one hour of birth). A total of 10.8 per cent of infants aged 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed, which is substantially below the national average (23.1 per cent). A total of 36.4 per cent of children under 6 months of age are predominantly breastfed. One in six (16.6 per cent) children receives continued breastfeeding at 1 year. One in five (20.5 per cent) children aged 0-23 months receives age-appropriate breastfeeding. Almost 6 out of 10 (57.4 per cent) children aged 6-23 months currently breastfeeding receive the minimum acceptable diet compared to 76.2 per cent of non-breastfeeding children in the same age group.

Adequately iodized salt, defined as salt containing 15 or more parts per million (15+ ppm), is used in two out of three households (67.4 per cent).

[1] See Appendix D for a detailed description of MICS5 indicators

Figure 1 Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016



NUTRITION				
MICS5 Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
Nutritional status				
2.1a 2.1b		Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	 5.2 0.9
2.2a 2.2b	**SDG 2.2.1** **SDG 2.2.1**	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	 10.0 4.4
2.3a 2.3b	**SDG 2.2.2** **SDG 2.2.2**	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	 5.7 1.4
2.4		Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	12.5
Breastfeeding and infant feeding				
2.5		Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	95.0
2.6		Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	38.9
2.7		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	10.8
2.8		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	36.4
2.9		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	16.6
2.10		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	10.4
2.11		Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 Per cent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	7.0
2.12		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	20.5
2.13		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	85.1
2.14		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	93.8
2.15		Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	86.8
2.16		Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	83.5
2.17a 2.17b		Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	57.4 76.2
2.18		Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	87.6

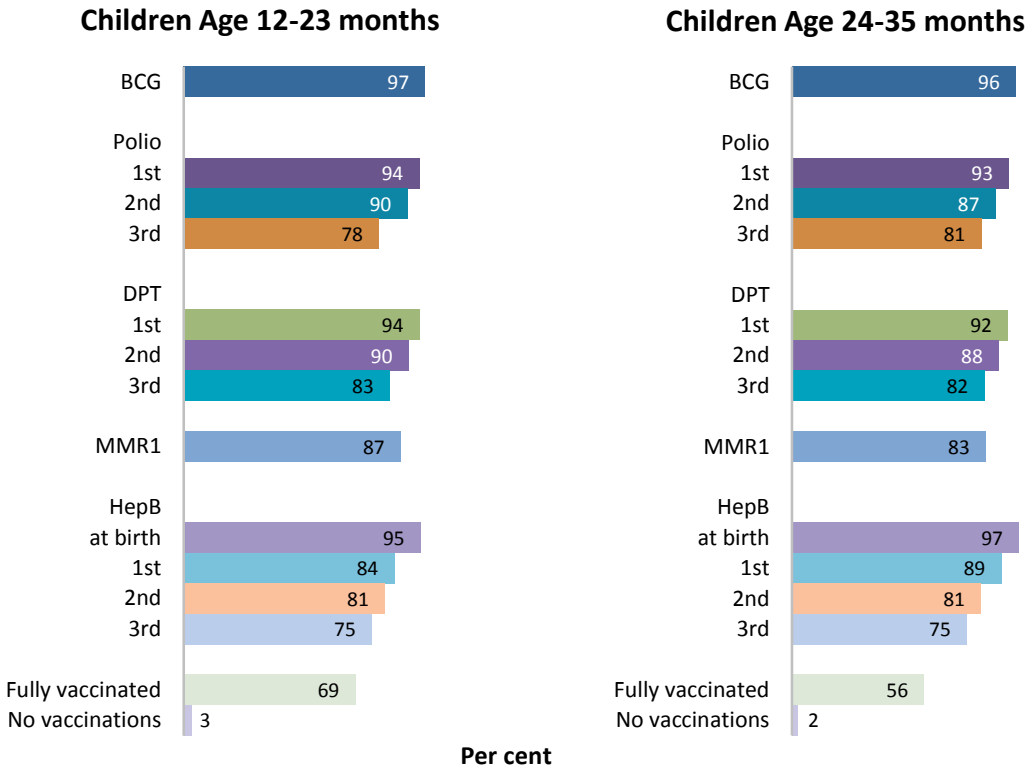
NUTRITION				
MICS5 Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
Salt iodization				
2.19		Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	67.4
Low-birthweight				
2.20		Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	8.1
2.S1		Low birth weight infants (born during last five years)	Percentage of live births in the last 5 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	9.5
2.21		Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	99.9

Child Health

In Bangkok's small communities, 68.7 per cent of children aged 12-23 months received all the recommended vaccinations before their first birthday. Among children aged 12-23 months, 96.7 per cent were protected against tuberculosis before their first birthday and almost 9 out of 10 children (86.9 per cent) were given the measles vaccine before the age of 12 months. Almost three out of four (72.5 per cent) women aged 15-49 who had a live birth during the previous two years were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine for protection against tetanus.

The percentage of children under five reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever are 3.6 per cent, 0.8 per cent and 19.4 per cent, respectively. Less than one per cent of households use solid fuels for cooking.

Figure 2 Vaccinations by age 12 months, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016



CHILD HEALTH				
MICS5 Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
Vaccinations				
3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	96.7
3.2		Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	78.2
3.3		Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	82.5
3.4		Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	86.9
3.5		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	75.3
3.8	**SDG 3.b.1**	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	68.7
Tetanus toxoid				
3.9		Neonatal tetanus protection	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	72.5
Diarrhoea				
-		Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	3.6
3.10		Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	(36.5)
3.S1		Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	(71.9)
3.12		Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	(64.2)
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms				
-		Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	0.8
Solid fuel use				
3.15		Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	0.5
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases				

CHILD HEALTH

MICS5 Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
Fever				
-		Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	19.4
3.20		Care-seeking for fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	85.3

Note:
1. The detailed findings of indicator 3.10 Care-seeking for diarrhoea, 3.S1 Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts, 3.12 Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy and continued feeding are not presented in this report due to the low number of reported cases during the field work.
2. The findings of indicator 3.13 Care seeking for children with ARI symptoms and 3.14 Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms, are not presented in this report due to the low number of reported cases during the field work.

Water and Sanitation

The Bangkok Small Community MICS 2016 shows that almost all of the population (99.8 per cent) has access to improved sources of drinking water. Similarly, the percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared is quite high, at 90.7 per cent. Households in the poorest wealth quintile are more likely to use a shared sanitation facility. Only 31.5 per cent of children under 2 years of age had their last stool disposed of safely. More than three out of four (77.0 per cent) households in Bangkok's small communities with a specific place for handwashing had water and soap or other cleansing agents present at the handwashing place.

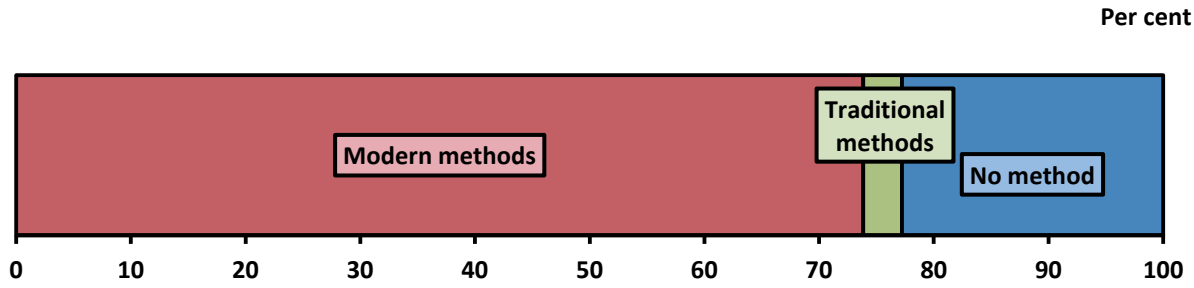
WATER AND SANITATION				
MICS5 Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
Water and sanitation				
4.1		Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.8
4.3	**SDG 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	90.7
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	31.5
4.5	**SDG 6.2.1**	Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	77.0
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	73.3
Note: The findings of indicator 4.2 Water treatment is not presented in this report due to the low number of reported cases during the field work.				

Reproductive Health

The total fertility rate (TFR) as a measure of current fertility is estimated at 1.6 children per woman. A total of 12.8 per cent of women aged 20-24 had a live birth before the age of 18. Current use of a contraceptive method is reported by 77.2 per cent of currently married women. Total unmet need for contraception is 6.4 per cent compared to 6.2 per cent at the national level.

Among women who had a live birth in the last two years, almost all (98.8 per cent) received antenatal care from skilled personnel at least once during their pregnancy. About 84.8 per cent of women in this group had four or more antenatal care visits during their last pregnancy. Mothers in the poorest and second poorest households are less likely than mothers in other wealth index quintiles to receive antenatal care four or more times. Almost all deliveries (99.9 per cent) were attended by skilled healthcare personnel. Similarly, almost all (98.9 per cent) deliveries during the last two years took place in a health facility. One out of three (33.1 per cent) live births in the last two years was delivered by caesarean section.

Figure 3 Use of contraception, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016



Modern methods	**73.9**
Female sterilization	20.6
Male sterilization	0.8
IUD	0.7
Injectables	8.9
Implants	1.9
Pill	36.7
Male condom	4.2
Female condom/diaphragm/foam/jelly/ contraceptive patch	0.1

Traditional methods	**3.4**
Periodic abstinence	2.0
Withdrawal	1.3

Any method	**77.2**

No method	**22.8**

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
MICS5 Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
Contraception and unmet need				
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	1.6
5.1	**SDG 3.7.2**	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	79
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	12.8
5.3		Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	77.2
5.4		Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	6.4
Maternal and newborn health				
5.5a 5.5b		Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	 98.8 84.8
5.6		Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	98.3
5.S1		STI (VDRL 1st) screening during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had blood screening for STIs (VDRL 1st) with the results written in the health book	42.5
5.S2		STI (VDRL 2nd) screening during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had blood screening for STIs (VDRL 2nd) with the results written in the health book	27.0
5.S3		Thalassemia screening for women during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had blood screening for thalassemia with the results written in the health book	40.2
5.S4		Thalassemia screening for husband	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose husband had blood screening for thalassemia with the results written in the health book	22.4
5.7	**SDG 3.1.2**	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	99.9
5.8		Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	98.9
5.9		Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	33.1
5.S5		Post-natal health check	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least three post-natal health checks within 42 days of delivery	6.1

Early Childhood Development

In Bangkok's small communities, 63.0 per cent of children aged 3-4 years are attending an organized early childhood education programme. Girls are more likely to attend early childhood education than boys (68.8 per cent and 56.4 per cent, respectively).

Moreover, for 96.4 per cent of children, an adult household member engages in four or more activities that promote learning or school readiness. Two out of three (65.2 per cent) children have access to two or more playthings in the home. Less than half of children in the poorest wealth quintile have 3 or more children's books at home compared to 70.1 per cent of children in the richest quintile households. Similarly, children in the poorest households are nearly four times less likely (7.5 per cent) to have 10 or more books compared to children in the richest households (27.1 per cent).

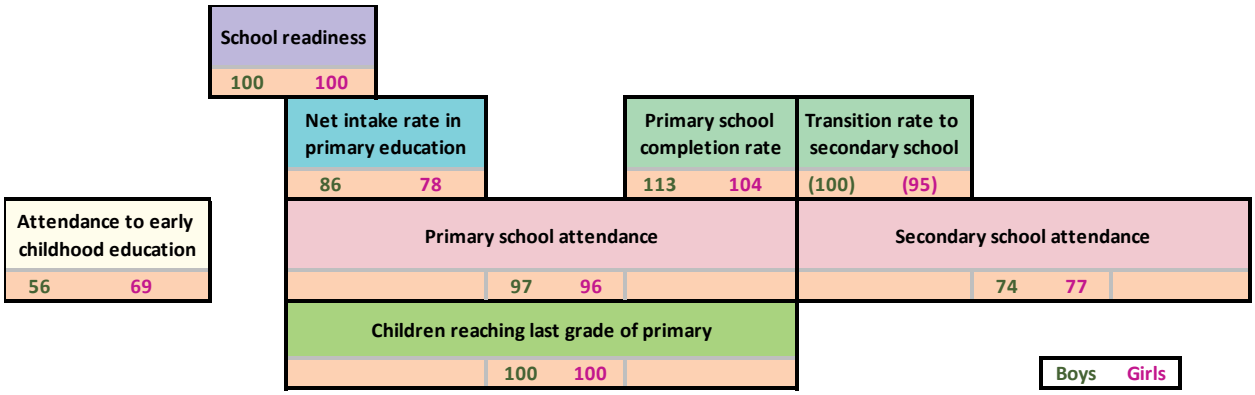
Some (4.3 per cent) children aged under five were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey. Among children aged 36-59 months, 92.1 per cent are developmentally on track.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT				
MICS5 Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
Early Childhood Development				
6.1		Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	63.0
6.2		Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	96.4
6.3		Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	44.2
6.4		Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	71.2
6.5		Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	52.9
6.6		Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	65.2
6.S1		Availability of playthings (Electronic devices)	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with electronic devices, i.e., mobile phones, tablets and game players	56.0
6.7		Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	4.3
6.8	**SDG 4.2.1**	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, social-emotional, physical, and learning	92.1

Literacy and Education

In Bangkok's small communities, 96.0 per cent of young women aged 15-24 years and 93.0 per cent of young men in the same age group are literate and both men and women living in the poorest households are less likely to be literate compared to other quintiles. In terms of school readiness, the percentage of children attending Grade 1 who were attending preschool the previous year is 100.0 per cent. Overall, 82.0 per cent of primary school entry-age children enter primary school Grade 1. The net attendance ratio at primary level (adjusted) is 96.6 per cent and the net attendance ratio (adjusted) at secondary level is 75.5 per cent. All children entering Grade 1 eventually reach Grade 6. Overall, 97.7 per cent complete primary school and transit into secondary school.

Figure 4 Education indicators by sex, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016



Note: All indicator values are in percent
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

LITERACY AND EDUCATION				
MICS5 Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
Literacy and Education				
7.1		Literacy rate among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education (a) women (b) men	 96.0 93.0
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	100.0
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	82.0
7.4		Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	96.6
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	75.5
7.6		Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	100.0
7.7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	108.6
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	97.7
7.9	**SDG 4.5.1**	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.99
7.10	**SDG 4.5.1**	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.05

Child Protection

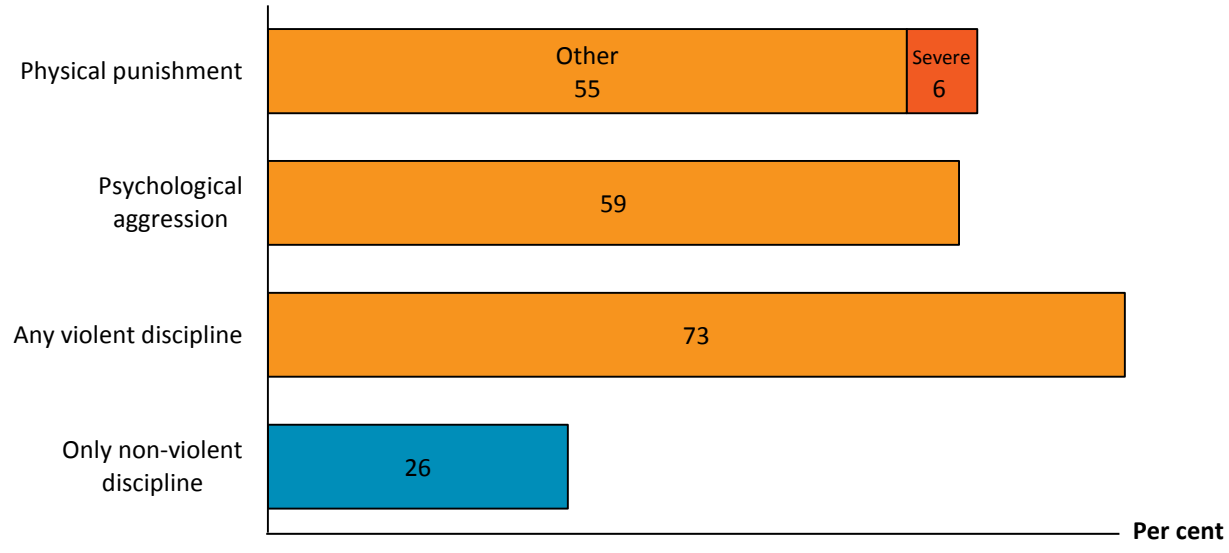
Almost all (99.9 per cent) children under age five have their births registered. The percentage of households using violent discipline methods is quite similar to the national average. A total of 73.1 per cent of children aged 1-14 years in Bangkok's small communities experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the previous one month compared to 75.2 per cent at the national level.

Among women aged 15-19 years, 20.5 per cent are currently married compared to 7.9 per cent of men in the same age group. Among women aged 20-24, 20.1 per cent were married or in union before age 18. A total of 1.9 per cent of women aged 15-49 are in polygynous marriages/union compared to 2.5 per cent of men in this same age group. Moreover, 13.8 per cent of women aged 15-19 and 12.7 per cent of women aged 20-24 are married to or in union with a person older by 10 or more years.

Overall, 5.8 per cent of women in Bangkok's small communities feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she neglects the children, goes out without her husband's permission, refuses sex with her husband, burns food or argues with her husband. A slightly higher percentage (7.1 per cent) of men feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations mentioned above.

Almost one out of six (15.8 per cent) children aged 0-17 lives with neither biological parent. In total, 3.6 per cent of children in Bangkok's small communities have one or both parents dead and 0.4 per cent have at least one parent abroad.

Figure 5 Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016



CHILD PROTECTION				
MICS5 Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
Birth registration				
8.1	**SDG 16.9.1**	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	99.9
Child discipline				
8.3	**SDG 16.2.1**	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	73.1
Early marriage and polygyny				
8.4		Marriage before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) women (b) men	 2.9 1.9
8.5		Marriage before age 18	Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) women (b) men	 17.1 8.7
8.6		Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) women (b) men	 20.5 7.9
8.7		Polygyny	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union (a) women (b) men	 1.9 2.5
8.8a 8.8b		Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	 13.8 12.7
Attitudes towards domestic violence				
8.12		Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food (a) women (b) men	 5.8 7.1
Children's living arrangements				
8.13		Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	15.8
8.14		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	3.6
8.15		Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	0.4

HIV/AIDS

Almost all women (98.9 per cent) and men (98.8 per cent) aged 15-49 in Bangkok's small communities have heard of AIDS. However, only 48.0 per cent of women and 47.4 per cent of men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention. About 57.0 per cent of women and 48.8 per cent of men who have heard of AIDS know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery and by breastfeeding. This indicator was lowest among women and men living in the poorest households.

A total of 14.3 per cent of women and 13.1 per cent of men aged 15-49 express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV. A high percentage of women (87.4 per cent) and men (82.9 per cent) aged 15-49 years have knowledge of a place for HIV testing. Some 7.7 per cent of women were tested for HIV during the previous 12 months and know the result compared to 7.6 per cent of men in the same period.

Among women who received antenatal care for their last pregnancy during the previous two years, 69.8 per cent received HIV counselling during antenatal care and 66.8 per cent were offered an HIV test, accepted the offer and received the results of the HIV test.

HIV/AIDS				
MICS5 Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes				
-		Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS (a) women (b) men	 98.9 98.8
9.1		Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (a) women (b) men	 51.5 43.8
9.2		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (a) women (b) men	 57.0 48.8
9.3		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV (a) women (b) men	 14.3 13.1
HIV testing				
9.4		People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV (a) women (b) men	 87.4 82.9
9.5		People who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) women (b) men	 7.7 7.6
9.7		HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	69.8
9.8		HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	66.8

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Appendices

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Appendix A Bangkok Small Community MICS, Tables

I. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

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

Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by interview results, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Total
Households	
Sampled[2]	2,985
Occupied	2,894
Interviewed	2,707
Household response rate	93.5
Women	
Eligible	2,988
Interviewed	2,843
Women's response rate	95.1
Women's overall response rate	89.0
Men	
Eligible	2,866
Interviewed	2,664
Men's response rate	93.0
Men's overall response rate	86.9
Children under 5	
Eligible	1,351
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1,330
Under-5's response rate	98.4
Under-5's overall response rate	92.1

Table HH.2: Age distribution of household population by sex

Per cent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	**8,951**	**100.0**	**4,286**	**100.0**	**4,666**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	469	5.2	236	5.5	233	5.0
5-9	471	5.3	240	5.6	231	5.0
10-14	468	5.2	244	5.7	224	4.8
15-19	664	7.4	345	8.0	319	6.8
20-24	677	7.6	367	8.6	310	6.6
25-29	648	7.2	293	6.8	356	7.6
30-34	709	7.9	357	8.3	352	7.5
35-39	776	8.7	373	8.7	403	8.6
40-44	744	8.3	386	9.0	358	7.7
45-49	756	8.4	373	8.7	383	8.2
50-54	626	7.0	286	6.7	341	7.3
55-59	542	6.1	239	5.6	303	6.5
60-64	519	5.8	230	5.4	289	6.2
65-69	316	3.5	121	2.8	195	4.2
70-74	251	2.8	91	2.1	160	3.4
75-79	152	1.7	50	1.2	102	2.2
80-84	99	1.1	27	0.6	73	1.6
85+	63	0.7	28	0.7	35	0.8
Missing/DK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	1,408	15.7	720	16.8	688	14.7
15-64	6,662	74.4	3,248	75.8	3,414	73.2
65+	882	9.9	318	7.4	564	12.1
Missing/DK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	1,791	20.0	923	21.5	868	18.6
Adults age 18+ years	7,160	80.0	3,363	78.5	3,797	81.4
Missing/DK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[2] The actual number of households in Group 1 (households with children under 5) for some enumeration areas is less than 10. As a result, the actual number of sample households is slightly less than that of the design.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Per cent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Weighted per cent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**2,707**	**2,707**
Sex of household head			
Male	55.9	1,512	1,533
Female	44.1	1,195	1,174
Number of household members			
1	14.5	393	232
2	25.1	679	423
3	22.9	619	567
4	15.6	424	506
5	9.7	263	362
6	6.0	163	265
7	3.0	81	144
8	1.3	34	90
9	1.0	27	50
10+	0.9	23	68
Education of household head			
None	4.2	113	105
Primary	51.8	1,403	1,361
Secondary	30.5	825	892
Higher	13.4	364	347
Missing/DK	0.1	2	2
Mean household size	**3.3**	**2,707**	**2,707**

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**2,843**	**2,843**
Age			
15-19	12.6	359	353
20-24	12.2	348	416
25-29	14.2	404	458
30-34	13.9	395	446
35-39	16.7	474	436
40-44	14.8	420	371
45-49	15.6	443	363
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	55.6	1,580	1,807
Widowed	2.2	62	60
Divorced	2.7	76	74
Separated	4.6	130	173
Never married/in union	35.0	995	729
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	45.8	1,302	942
Ever gave birth	54.2	1,541	1,901
Gave birth in last two years	8.0	227	429
No birth in last two years	46.2	1,315	1,472
Education			
None	2.3	66	47
Primary	22.3	635	610
Secondary	45.1	1,282	1,402
Higher	30.3	861	784
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21.1	599	443
Second	20.1	571	550
Middle	19.2	547	585
Fourth	19.4	552	617
Richest	20.2	573	648

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Weighted per cent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**2,664**	**2,664**
Age			
15-19	13.3	353	328
20-24	14.6	389	379
25-29	11.7	312	378
30-34	14.7	393	434
35-39	14.8	394	429
40-44	15.4	410	367
45-49	15.5	413	349
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	50.3	1,341	1,590
Widowed	0.4	11	16
Divorced	2.4	63	51
Separated	7.0	186	154
Never married/in union	39.8	1,060	852
Missing	0.1	3	1
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	46.2	1,231	1,537
Has no living children	53.4	1,421	1,121
Missing/DK	0.4	11	6
Education			
None	2.0	53	41
Primary	27.7	737	664
Secondary	47.6	1,268	1,418
Higher	22.8	606	541
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	25.6	682	513
Second	20.6	548	532
Middle	17.1	456	514
Fourth	18.2	484	543
Richest	18.6	495	562

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of children under 5 years of age by selected characteristics, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Weighted per cent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**1,330**	**1,330**
Sex			
Male	50.5	672	697
Femal	49.5	658	633
Age			
0-5 months	9.9	132	81
6-11 months	11.0	146	123
12-23 months	20.8	276	268
24-35 months	19.0	253	272
36-47 months	16.9	224	283
48-59 months	22.5	299	303
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	86.8	1,154	1,122
Other primary caretaker	13.2	176	208
Mother's education[a]			
None	3.4	46	31
Primary	21.2	282	309
Secondary	54.5	725	698
Higher	20.4	272	291
Missing/DK	0.4	6	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.1	294	232
Second	20.8	276	254
Middle	21.7	289	293
Fourth	18.0	239	268
Richest	17.3	231	283

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

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics

Per cent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Total
Electricity	
Yes	99.7
No	0.3
Flooring	
Rudimentary floor	26.8
Finished floor	72.5
Other	0.7
Roof	
Rudimentary roofing	0.5
Finished roofing	99.5
Exterior walls	
Natural walls	0.1
Rudimentary walls	3.8
Finished walls	95.4
Other	0.7
Rooms used for sleeping	
1	49.2
2	30.5
3 or more	20.3
Total	**100.0**
Number of households	**2,707**
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	**2.0**

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and per cent distribution by ownership of dwelling, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Total
Percentage of households that own a	
Electricity	99.7
Radio	58.8
Non-mobile phone	24.5
Refrigerator	85.6
Electric fan	99.5
Washing machine	56.7
Oven/Microwave oven	29.9
Computer	33.3
Tablet	27.1
VCD/DVD player	58.0
Blu-ray player	2.7
Air Conditioner	27.6
Television (Plain monitor)	69.6
Television (LCD/LED/Plasma monitor)	43.5
Charcoal stove	48.2
Water cooler	81.7
Percentage of households that own	
Agricultural land	9.8
Farm animals/Livestock	1.3
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a	
Watch	81.1
Bicycle	39.6
Car or truck	30.7
Boat with motor	0.4
Two-wheeled Tractor	0.9
Four-wheeled Tractor	0.8
Traditional mobile telephone	57.2
Smart phone	80.1
Motorcycle or scooter	55.0
Sport motorcycle (Big bike)	1.8
Bank account	92.5
Credit card	25.4
Ownership of dwelling	
Owned by a household member	55.2
Not owned	44.7
Rented	40.3
Other	4.4
Missing/DK	0.1
Total	**100.0**
Number of households	**2,707**

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II. Nutrition

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

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

	Per cent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth				Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large		Below 2,500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	
Total	**0.6**	**5.0**	**73.9**	**20.5**	**100.0**	**8.1**	**99.9**	**227**
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20 years	1.8	8.5	76.1	13.6	100.0	10.7	100.0	48
20-34 years	0.4	3.9	76.6	19.1	100.0	7.6	99.8	150
35-49 years	0.0	4.8	55.9	39.3	100.0	6.4	100.0	29
Birth order								
1	1.4	6.1	74.8	17.7	100.0	9.2	100.0	107
2-3	0.0	3.7	71.4	24.9	100.0	6.8	99.8	108
4-5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11
6+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	0.7	5.1	74.0	20.3	100.0	8.2	100.0	35
Secondary	0.9	5.8	76.6	16.7	100.0	8.8	99.8	133
Higher	0.0	2.9	65.3	31.8	100.0	6.1	100.0	46
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.0	2.2	76.3	21.6	100.0	6.5	100.0	64
Second	0.5	8.2	77.7	13.7	100.0	9.6	100.0	50
Middle	0.0	5.0	63.8	31.3	100.0	6.9	99.5	49
Fourth	4.0	8.2	67.8	20.0	100.0	11.9	100.0	31
Richest	0.0	2.7	84.2	13.1	100.0	7.1	100.0	34

[1] **MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants**

[2] **MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth**

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

Table NU.S1: Low birth weight children*

Percentage of under-five children who weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of weight at birth:				Number of under-five children
	Below 2,500 grams[1]	Above 2,500 grams	Not weighted	Total	
Total	**9.5**	**87.4**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**1,330**
Mother's education					
None	(18.9)	(81.1)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Primary	9.6	87.2	3.2	100.0	282
Secondary	9.5	87.5	3.0	100.0	725
Higher	8.0	88.0	4.0	100.0	272
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	9.1	88.5	2.4	100.0	294
Second	9.1	87.9	3.0	100.0	276
Middle	13.3	82.8	3.9	100.0	289
Fourth	9.5	88.4	2.2	100.0	239
Richest	5.9	89.9	4.2	100.0	231

[1] **Country specific indicator 2.S1 - Low-birthweight infants (born in last five years)**

* This table/indicator is based on survey specific question added to the Anthropometry module.

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

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children

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

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height				Number of children under age 5
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Per cent below				Per cent below				Per cent below		Per cent above		
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Total	**5.2**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**951**	**10.0**	**4.4**	**-0.4**	**917**	**5.7**	**1.4**	**12.5**	**0.3**	**907**
Sex													
Male	4.9	1.3	0.1	483	11.0	5.4	-0.5	466	3.2	0.3	16.3	0.4	463
Female	5.6	0.5	0.1	468	9.1	3.3	-0.3	451	8.4	2.7	8.5	0.2	444
Age													
0-5 months	3.2	1.7	0.3	83	7.3	4.3	0.2	72	14.0	3.1	1.5	0.3	73
6-11 months	8.4	1.3	-0.1	110	9.0	5.7	-0.4	108	8.1	7.4	17.6	0.3	108
12-17 months	3.7	0.5	0.2	108	12.2	8.2	-0.5	94	4.7	0.0	7.3	0.3	94
18-23 months	6.6	0.0	-0.2	76	16.6	6.9	-0.7	73	3.3	2.1	12.2	0.2	73
24-35 months	5.4	0.0	0.1	196	11.0	5.2	-0.6	192	3.2	0.0	14.6	0.4	185
36-47 months	2.2	0.0	0.1	171	7.5	1.9	-0.4	171	1.1	0.0	12.9	0.4	169
48-59 months	6.9	2.7	-0.1	207	9.5	2.4	-0.4	207	9.0	0.7	13.9	0.2	205
Mother's education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Primary	4.3	0.3	0.1	207	8.7	3.1	-0.3	202	1.3	0.3	9.4	0.3	203
Secondary	6.2	0.3	0.1	507	9.2	4.2	-0.5	484	6.7	2.2	14.6	0.3	473
Higher	1.9	0.7	0.1	197	12.5	4.3	-0.4	191	5.9	0.7	12.2	0.4	190
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	6.9	2.8	0.1	204	9.4	5.5	-0.4	201	5.0	0.7	12.8	0.4	200
Second	6.1	0.5	0.1	188	8.4	3.8	-0.3	182	9.9	4.2	14.8	0.1	175
Middle	6.2	0.5	0.0	195	13.3	4.7	-0.5	189	4.0	0.3	12.3	0.3	189
Fourth	3.3	0.8	0.1	180	7.2	3.1	-0.4	176	3.1	0.5	15.2	0.5	175
Richest	3.4	0.0	0.1	184	11.9	4.7	-0.5	170	6.9	1.8	7.1	0.3	168

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

[2] MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

[3] MICS indicator 2.2a; SDG indicator 2.2.1 - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)

[4] MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

[5] MICS indicator 2.3a; SDG indicator 2.2.2 - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)

[6] MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

[7] MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

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

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

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

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born last children in the two year
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	**95.0**	**38.9**	**65.4**	**32.7**	**227**
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	98.1	40.0	69.7	35.0	122
12-23 months	91.4	37.7	60.2	30.0	104
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	95.0	39.0	65.5	32.6	226
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Place of delivery					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Health facility	94.9	39.4	66.0	32.0	224
Public	94.0	39.5	66.8	33.8	190
Private	100.0	38.6	61.9	21.5	34
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	97.5	50.8	72.4	31.1	35
Secondary	95.3	33.0	66.4	30.4	133
Higher	91.7	39.1	53.8	42.8	46
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	93.1	51.3	74.9	33.9	64
Second	91.4	29.5	59.1	31.1	50
Middle	99.3	40.4	64.8	36.6	49
Fourth	95.9	20.2	60.8	34.8	31
Richest	96.7	44.2	61.3	25.1	34

[1] MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

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

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed[1]	Per cent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	**10.8**	**36.4**	**132**	**16.6**	**87**	**10.4**	**98**
Sex							
Male	(14.3)	(34.5)	55	(22.2)	35	12.2	67
Female	(8.3)	(37.7)	77	(12.9)	52	(6.4)	31
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	2	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	27	(11.3)	24	(*)	20
Secondary	(13.8)	(40.7)	79	(17.2)	44	(6.6)	51
Higher	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	17	(*)	25
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(*)	(*)	42	(*)	14	(*)	32
Second	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	20	(*)	19
Middle	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	13	(*)	19
Fourth	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	18	(*)	12
Richest	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	21	(*)	15

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

[4] MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

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

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

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Total	**7.0**	**0.4**	**2.1**	**807**
Sex				
Male	5.2	0.4	2.0	425
Female	9.8	0.0	2.1	382
Mother's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Primary	5.7	0.0	1.8	145
Secondary	7.0	0.4	2.2	473
Higher	11.0	0.0	2.3	166
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	6.9	0.0	2.3	187
Second	8.9	0.0	1.9	166
Middle	7.9	0.0	1.7	173
Fourth	7.5	0.5	3.1	146
Richest	4.6	0.0	0.0	135

[1] **MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding**

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

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Per cent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Per cent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	**10.8**	**132**	**23.6**	**422**	**20.5**	**554**
Sex						
Male	14.3	55	21.4	230	20.0	286
Female	8.3	77	26.2	192	21.1	269
Mother's education						
None	(*)	8	(*)	13	(*)	21
Primary	7.8	27	16.4	75	14.1	102
Secondary	13.8	79	21.1	247	19.3	326
Higher	6.6	18	31.3	87	27.2	105
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	42	19.7	89	14.3	131
Second	(*)	30	24.4	98	23.1	128
Middle	(*)	33	24.6	97	22.1	130
Fourth	(*)	13	27.6	75	26.3	87
Richest	(*)	14	21.4	65	17.7	78

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

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

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

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	**(67.8)**	**35**	**(97.1)**	**51**	**85.1**	**86**
Sex						
Male	(*)	9	(97.9)	38	(93.7)	47
Female	(*)	26	(*)	13	(75.0)	40

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

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

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

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

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Per cent of children who received:			Number	Per cent of children who received:				Number	Per cent of children who received:			Number
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]	of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	of children age 6-23 months
Total	**65.9**	**71.9**	**57.4**	**112**	**90.1**	**92.8**	**76.2**	**93.8**	**279**	**83.5**	**86.8**	**70.8**	**422**
Sex													
Male	83.5	76.7	71.7	52	88.7	92.6	74.0	93.1	153	88.1	88.6	73.4	230
Female	(50.6)	(67.7)	(45.0)	60	91.7	93.1	78.9	94.6	125	78.0	84.9	67.9	192
Age													
6-8 months	(38.2)	(57.9)	(33.9)	35	(79.3)	(89.6)	(62.1)	(91.3)	45	61.5	75.7	49.7	86
9-11 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(81.7)	(82.3)	(62.2)	(84.0)	30	64.0	74.8	51.9	60
12-17 months	(92.9)	(87.5)	(85.2)	30	92.1	93.2	76.2	94.7	113	92.6	92.0	78.1	147
18-23 months	(100.0)	(80.6)	(80.6)	20	95.6	97.4	87.7	97.2	91	96.9	94.4	86.4	129
Mother's education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	92	90	76	92	56	87.8	86.0	73.5	75
Secondary	(59.4)	(63.6)	(50.7)	62	89.3	93.4	75.9	94.0	169	81.4	85.4	69.1	247
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	91.7	94.4	79.5	94.4	49	91.9	90.9	79.9	87
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(93.6)	(93.7)	(82.4)	(95.4)	70	84.7	92.0	75.7	89
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	85.3	90.6	68.1	92.3	54	68.6	75.7	53.7	98
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	88.1	94.8	71.3	94.6	62	88.9	91.1	73.3	97
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	84.0	88.8	66.4	88.8	45	84.4	86.5	69.9	75
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	98.7	(95.2)	(91.9)	(96.9)	47	95.0	89.4	85.4	65

[1] MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed) **[2] MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)**

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

[4] MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity **[5] MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency**

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

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

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

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

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding

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

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	**87.6**	**554**
Sex		
Male	88.4	286
Female	86.7	269
Age		
0-5 months	76.6	132
6-11 months	84.8	146
12-23 months	94.3	276
Mother's education		
None	(*)	21
Primary	93.1	102
Secondary	83.9	326
Higher	92.0	105
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	88.5	131
Second	87.9	128
Middle	88.0	130
Fourth	76.2	87
Richest	97.7	78

[1] **MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding**

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

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption

Per cent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result				
				Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM[1]		
Total	**75.2**	**2,707**	**22.8**	**1.9**	**7.9**	**67.4**	**100.0**	**2,636**
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	50.5	810	48.5	2.1	8.1	41.3	100.0	794
Second	81.8	591	17.3	2.2	8.4	72.1	100.0	584
Middle	88.3	474	10.5	1.8	8.7	79.0	100.0	468
Fourth	86.3	442	10.0	1.8	8.6	79.6	100.0	423
Richest	88.3	390	6.0	1.5	5.0	87.5	100.0	366

[1] **MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption**

Table NU.S2: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households in which salt was tested by consumption of iodized salt, Bangkok Small Community, 2016

	Per cent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested
			Salt test result				
			Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM		
Total	**75.2**	**2,707**	**2.5**	**10.2**	**87.3**	**100.0**	**2,036**
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	50.5	810	4.1	15.7	80.3	100.0	409
Second	81.8	591	2.7	10.2	87.2	100.0	484
Middle	88.3	474	2.1	9.7	88.2	100.0	419
Fourth	86.3	442	1.9	9.6	88.5	100.0	381
Richest	88.3	390	1.6	5.3	93.1	100.0	344

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III. Child Health

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

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

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age[a]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination Card	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG[1]	82.3	14.3	96.7	96.7	82.6	15.1	97.7	95.5
Polio								
1	81.7	13.6	95.3	94.4	82.2	14.2	96.4	92.7
2	78.3	11.8	90.2	89.6	81.8	11.2	93.0	86.8
3[2]	76.5	2.6	79.2	78.2	81.5	7.3	88.8	80.8
DPT								
1	80.9	14.5	95.4	94.4	81.4	14.8	96.2	92.1
2	77.2	13.0	90.2	90.0	81.0	13.6	94.6	88.2
3[3]	75.9	7.6	83.5	82.5	80.7	10.2	90.9	82.1
HepB								
At birth	81.9	13.0	94.9	94.9	82.6	14.2	96.8	96.8
1	81.7	4.5	86.2	84.3	82.2	11.5	93.7	89.3
2	78.0	3.5	81.4	80.5	79.8	7.7	87.5	80.6
3[4]	76.2	1.0	77.1	75.3	76.7	5.4	82.1	74.6
Measles (MMR1)[5]	75.4	13.8	89.2	86.9	79.6	14.6	94.2	82.7
Fully vaccinated[6, b]	72.8	0.3	73.1	68.7	74.1	5.0	79.1	56.3
No vaccinations	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Number of children	276	276	276	276	253	253	253	253

[1] MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage

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

[4] MICS indicator 3.5 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator 3.4 - Measles immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator 3.8; SDG indicator 3.b.1 - Full immunization coverage

[a] All MICS indicators refer to results in this column

[b] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, and Measles (MMR1) as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine-preventable childhood diseases, Thailand MICS, 2016

	Percentage of children who received:														Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months
	BCG	Polio			DPT			HepB				Measles1	Full[a]	None		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	At birth	1	2	3					
Total	**96.7**	**95.3**	**90.2**	**79.2**	**95.4**	**90.2**	**83.5**	**94.9**	**86.2**	**81.4**	**77.1**	**89.2**	**73.1**	**3.3**	**81.9**	**276**
Sex																
Male	97.5	96.6	94.9	90.6	96.2	94.6	91.9	95.5	93.7	92.0	87.9	94.5	85.9	2.5	89.6	148
Female	95.7	93.8	84.7	66.0	94.4	85.2	73.9	94.2	77.6	69.3	64.8	83.0	58.4	4.3	73.1	128
Mother's education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	98.8	96.2	92.6	83.5	98.8	95.0	85.2	94.8	93.1	89.8	81.4	91.2	77.9	1.2	85.2	57
Secondary	94.8	93.7	86.8	77.6	93.3	86.0	84.6	93.3	84.6	78.0	75.4	87.3	72.1	5.2	81.8	146
Higher	98.7	97.9	95.1	79.3	97.8	95.8	79.7	97.9	83.4	81.9	77.6	91.8	71.0	1.3	79.5	68
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	(100.0)	(96.1)	(94.7)	(87.9)	(96.7)	(93.5)	(90.1)	(99.3)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(90.1)	(93.0)	(84.6)	(0.0)	(90.9)	57
Second	93.0	93.0	90.7	81.8	91.9	91.3	85.2	91.1	88.4	85.6	79.2	91.4	75.8	7.0	81.3	58
Middle	100.0	100.0	86.3	70.4	100.0	85.8	71.1	98.9	84.6	70.6	67.6	83.5	65.5	0.0	81.8	71
Fourth	95.2	92.6	90.6	88.1	92.4	89.3	88.1	90.4	90.6	89.3	83.6	95.2	82.3	4.8	86.9	42
Richest	93.5	92.4	89.4	70.9	93.5	92.4	88.1	92.2	73.0	70.9	68.1	85.0	59.5	6.5	68.1	49

[a] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, and Measles (MMR1) as per the vaccination schedule in Thailand

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

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	**53.4**	**18.3**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**72.5**	**227**
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	67.9	9.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	77.9	35
Secondary	49.7	21.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	71.3	133
Higher	62.1	16.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	79.4	46
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	51.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.2	64
Second	57.1	11.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	70.4	50
Middle	37.1	36.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	75.0	49
Fourth	61.7	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.1	31
Richest	67.2	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.3	34

[1] **MICS indicator 3.9 - Neonatal tetanus protection**

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

Table CH.4: Reported disease episodes

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

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	**3.6**	**0.8**	**19.4**	**1,330**
Sex				
Male	4.7	1.3	22.1	672
Female	2.4	0.3	16.6	658
Age				
0-11 months	4.7	1.7	17.6	278
12-23 months	6.5	1.0	26.8	276
24-35 months	3.1	0.5	16.3	253
36-47 months	1.7	0.1	16.8	224
48-59 months	1.7	0.6	18.6	299
Mother's education				
None	(1.1)	(2.2)	(7.8)	46
Primary	1.1	0.0	18.0	282
Secondary	4.9	1.1	20.9	725
Higher	3.0	0.7	19.1	272
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	5.3	0.3	17.2	294
Second	4.0	0.8	18.9	276
Middle	2.1	0.9	21.4	289
Fourth	4.1	1.1	23.1	239
Richest	2.2	1.1	16.3	231

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

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

Table CH.5: Solid fuel use

Per cent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:							Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Solid fuels		No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	
			Charcoal	Wood				
Total	**4.7**	**87.1**	**0.5**	**7.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**0.5**	**8,951**
Education of household head								
None	8.0	84.3	0.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	360
Primary	4.0	88.4	0.8	6.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	4,758
Secondary	5.5	86.3	0.2	7.9	0.1	100.0	0.2	2,741
Higher	4.7	84.3	0.1	10.9	0.0	100.0	0.1	1,084
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	16.4	54.6	0.9	28.1	0.0	100.0	0.9	1,788
Second	3.2	90.8	0.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	1,787
Middle	1.4	95.7	0.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	0.3	1,795
Fourth	1.0	96.5	0.4	1.9	0.2	100.0	0.4	1,789
Richest	1.5	97.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.1	1,792

[1] **MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking**

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

Table CH.6: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of children for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]		
	Public	Private	Community health provider[a]				
Total	**33.4**	**52.7**	**2.8**	**3.9**	**85.3**	**12.9**	**258**
Sex							
Male	29.4	54.7	1.9	4.6	82.7	14.3	149
Female	38.9	50.0	4.0	3.0	88.9	11.1	109
Age							
0-11 months	(26.6)	(63.4)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(89.9)	(8.9)	49
12-23 months	44.3	39.7	3.4	6.8	82.9	11.9	74
24-35 months	(30.1)	(62.9)	(1.7)	(4.3)	(91.2)	(8.8)	41
36-47 months	21.3	45.3	5.9	2.1	66.7	33.3	38
48-59 months	35.5	58.2	3.1	2.2	92.8	7.2	56
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	41.4	30.2	2.7	5.5	73.1	25.8	51
Secondary	32.5	57.7	3.8	4.0	88.6	8.8	151
Higher	27.3	61.1	0.0	2.2	87.7	12.3	52
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(46.4)	(32.2)	(1.0)	(13.5)	(80.5)	(11.8)	51
Second	30.1	58.7	2.9	3.2	88.8	10.1	52
Middle	30.3	49.4	2.2	0.0	78.8	21.2	62
Fourth	26.3	64.4	1.2	1.2	90.7	9.3	55
Richest	(36.2)	(60.3)	(8.1)	(2.3)	(90.0)	(10.0)	38

[1] **MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever**

[a] Community health providers include both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops

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

Table CH.7: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:							Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/ DK	
Total	**72.9**	**0.3**	**33.8**	**1.2**	**2.9**	**4.3**	**0.7**	**258**
Sex								
Male	74.9	0.0	26.7	1.2	3.0	0.5	0.9	149
Female	70.2	0.7	43.7	1.1	2.8	9.5	0.4	109
Age								
0-11 months	(83.7)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(0.7)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(1.1)	49
12-23 months	60.0	0.0	39.2	0.0	0.6	10.9	0.0	74
24-35 months	(78.6)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(4.9)	(10.9)	(3.6)	(1.0)	41
36-47 months	71.8	0.0	31.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.9	38
48-59 months	77.2	1.4	41.2	1.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	56
Mother's education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	65.8	0.0	48.1	2.1	0.8	3.1	1.1	51
Secondary	73.3	0.5	30.9	0.4	3.6	6.3	0.0	151
Higher	80.2	0.0	27.5	2.5	3.3	0.0	2.2	52
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(69.2)	(0.0)	(24.8)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(3.1)	(0.0)	51
Second	87.7	0.0	32.3	0.6	8.4	4.3	1.1	52
Middle	65.1	0.0	39.9	0.5	3.5	1.3	0.0	62
Fourth	68.0	1.4	41.6	2.5	0.0	11.8	1.3	55
Richest	(77.5)	(0.0)	(26.8)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	38

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

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IV. Water and Sanitation

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Per cent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Main source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of households members
	Improved sources					Unimproved sources					
	Piped water			Rain-water collection	Bottled water[a]	Bottled water[a]	Other	Missing			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour								
Total	**64.3**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**33.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.8**	**8,951**
Education of household head											
None	59.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	360
Primary	60.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	37.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,758
Secondary	69.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	29.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	2,741
Higher	72.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	1,084
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	18.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	80.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	1,788
Second	51.1	1.3	0.1	0.4	46.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,787
Middle	73.7	3.2	0.3	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	1,795
Fourth	82.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,789
Richest	95.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,792

[1] **MICS indicator 4.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources**

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

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

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/ DK			
Total	**35.7**	**16.9**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**56.8**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8,951**	**(*)**	**16**
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	35.6	16.9	0.0	0.4	56.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	8,935	na	na
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	16
Education of household head												
None	44.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	46.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	360	(*)	0
Primary	38.2	16.9	0.0	0.4	53.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	4,758	(*)	11
Secondary	33.5	14.4	0.0	0.4	61.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	2,741	(*)	4
Higher	26.9	21.4	0.0	0.6	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,084	(*)	1
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	79.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1,788	(*)	11
Second	45.8	18.8	0.0	0.4	42.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1,787	(*)	4
Middle	24.3	19.7	0.0	0.6	65.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,795	(*)	1
Fourth	21.8	17.1	0.1	0.7	73.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,789	(*)	0
Richest	7.5	20.4	0.0	0.4	88.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,792	(*)	0

[1] **MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment**

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Per cent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Time to source of drinking water					Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources	Users of unimproved drinking water sources			Total	
	Water on premises	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	Missing/DK		
Total	**99.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**8,951**
Education of household head						
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	360
Primary	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,758
Secondary	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,741
Higher	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,084
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,788
Second	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,787
Middle	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,795
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,789
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,792

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

Table WS.4: Types of sanitation facilities

Per cent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Type of toilet facility used by household					Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility			Unimproved sanitation facility			
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	Missing/DK		
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine				
Total	**10.8**	**88.5**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**8,951**
Education of household head							
None	8.6	90.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	360
Primary	8.6	91.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,758
Secondary	13.7	85.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	2,741
Higher	14.2	85.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,084
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	7.8	92.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,788
Second	7.9	92.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,787
Middle	11.1	87.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,795
Fourth	10.8	87.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,789
Richest	16.5	82.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,792

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

Table WS.5: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Per cent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	Shared by		Not shared		
			5 households or less	More than 5 households			
Total	**90.7**	**0.1**	**6.3**	**2.3**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**8,951**
Education of household head							
None	84.5	0.0	11.8	2.9	0.8	100.0	360
Primary	90.4	0.1	6.0	3.2	0.4	100.0	4,758
Secondary	90.8	0.0	6.7	1.3	1.2	100.0	2,741
Higher	93.7	0.0	4.9	0.6	0.7	100.0	1,084
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	75.7	0.1	14.6	9.6	0.0	100.0	1,788
Second	93.9	0.0	5.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,787
Middle	92.6	0.2	5.7	0.2	1.3	100.0	1,795
Fourth	95.3	0.0	2.7	0.7	1.3	100.0	1,789
Richest	95.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,792

[1] **MICS indicator 4.3; SDG indicator 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 - Use of improved sanitation**

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

Table WS.6: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of household population using:									Number of household members
	Improved drinking water[1, a]		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Unimproved sanitation		Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities			
Total	**99.5**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**90.7**	**8.6**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**90.5**	**8,951**
Education of household head										
None	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	84.5	14.7	0.8	100.0	84.5	360
Primary	99.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	90.4	9.2	0.4	100.0	90.2	4,758
Secondary	99.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	90.8	8.0	1.2	100.0	90.6	2,741
Higher	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	93.7	5.6	0.7	100.0	93.7	1,084
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	98.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	75.7	24.3	0.0	100.0	75.2	1,788
Second	99.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	93.9	5.9	0.1	100.0	93.7	1,787
Middle	99.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	92.6	6.1	1.3	100.0	92.6	1,795
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	3.4	1.3	100.0	95.3	1,789
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	3.4	0.7	100.0	95.9	1,792

[1] MICS indicator 4.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; SDG indicator 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 - Use of improved sanitation

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

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

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces

Per cent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stool, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Place of disposal of child's faeces							Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[1]	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Left in the open	Used disposable diapers and thrown into garbage	Thrown into garbage but did not use disposable diapers	Total		
Total	**13.4**	**18.1**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**65.9**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**31.5**	**813**
Type of sanitation facility in dwelling									
Improved	13.4	17.9	1.3	0.4	66.0	0.9	100.0	31.3	810
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Mother's education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
Primary	12.3	14.1	1.0	0.8	70.8	1.0	100.0	26.4	146
Secondary	12.8	20.0	1.9	0.3	64.0	1.0	100.0	32.8	476
Higher	17.2	13.9	0.3	0.3	67.9	0.4	100.0	31.1	168
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	12.3	26.8	3.7	0.0	56.9	0.3	100.0	39.1	188
Second	9.4	10.6	1.2	0.8	74.8	3.2	100.0	20.0	167
Middle	11.1	24.4	0.9	0.4	62.8	0.3	100.0	35.5	174
Fourth	22.1	11.6	0.0	0.8	65.0	0.5	100.0	33.7	148
Richest	13.3	14.4	0.3	0.0	71.9	0.0	100.0	27.8	136

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

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

Table WS.8: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and per cent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of households:		Number of households	Place for handwashing observed				No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present[1]	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
				Water is available and:		Water is not available and:					
	Where place for hand-washing was observed	With no specific place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot		Soap present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	Soap present	No soap and other cleansing agent present				
Total	**64.4**	**12.4**	**2,707**	**77.0**	**3.0**	**2.5**	**1.5**	**16.1**	**100.0**	**77.0**	**2,080**
Education of household head											
None	63.3	14.9	113	70.9	2.7	0.6	6.8	19.1	100.0	70.9	88
Primary	66.8	13.0	1,403	76.5	3.8	2.5	1.0	16.3	100.0	76.5	1,121
Secondary	62.5	12.8	825	75.6	2.6	2.8	2.0	16.9	100.0	75.6	621
Higher	59.8	8.3	364	84.7	0.3	2.3	0.6	12.2	100.0	84.7	248
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	58.4	18.5	810	65.3	4.1	3.3	3.3	24.1	100.0	65.3	623
Second	66.1	13.8	591	76.9	2.4	2.6	0.7	17.3	100.0	76.9	473
Middle	71.2	9.1	474	82.3	2.4	2.7	1.3	11.4	100.0	82.3	381
Fourth	65.8	9.0	442	81.3	4.6	1.6	0.6	12.0	100.0	81.3	330
Richest	64.9	5.2	390	91.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	7.5	100.0	91.3	273

[1] **MICS indicator 4.5; SDG indicator 6.2.1 - Place for handwashing**

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

Table WS.9: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Per cent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Place for handwashing observed				Place for handwashing not observed			Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling[1]	Number of households
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing: Soap or other cleansing agent shown	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing: No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing: Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/ Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent			
Total	**61.0**	**1.4**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**10.9**	**5.8**	**18.9**	**100.0**	**73.3**	**2,707**
Education of household head										
None	55.9	3.3	4.1	0.0	4.0	17.4	15.3	100.0	63.1	113
Primary	63.0	1.2	2.4	0.1	11.1	5.4	16.7	100.0	75.4	1,403
Secondary	59.0	2.0	1.4	0.2	11.9	5.7	19.9	100.0	72.9	825
Higher	59.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.9	3.8	26.5	100.0	69.1	364
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	52.7	2.0	3.7	0.0	11.3	10.3	20.1	100.0	66.0	810
Second	63.6	1.3	1.2	0.0	11.7	6.1	16.2	100.0	76.6	591
Middle	68.3	1.4	1.6	0.0	8.8	3.1	16.9	100.0	78.5	474
Fourth	61.9	1.5	1.6	0.7	13.7	3.9	16.6	100.0	77.1	442
Richest	64.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.1	1.3	25.7	100.0	72.9	390

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

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

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V. Reproductive Health

Table RH.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Total
Age	
15-19[1]	79
20-24	121
25-29	62
30-34	34
35-39	27
40-44	2
45-49	0
TFR[a]	1.6
GFR[b]	44.4
CBR[c]	12.1

[1] **MICS indicator 5.1; SDG indicator 3.7.2 - Adolescent birth rate**

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

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

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

Table RH.2: Early childbearing

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

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	**13.2**	**2.9**	**16.1**	**0.7**	**359**	**12.8**	**348**
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	10
Primary	(45.2)	(7.0)	(52.2)	(6.0)	26	(22.4)	20
Secondary	12.0	3.0	15.0	0.3	287	25.7	141
Higher	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	47	2.1	177
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(24.6)	(3.2)	(27.8)	(0.4)	56	7.9	92
Second	12.4	4.0	16.3	0.9	84	12.5	66
Middle	11.9	2.1	14.0	0.6	88	21.6	58
Fourth	13.0	1.7	14.8	0.4	80	13.9	54
Richest	4.4	4.0	8.4	1.2	51	11.6	78

[1] **MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing**

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

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

Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, and age group, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**0.4**	**2,843**	**8.7**	**2,484**
Age				
15-19	0.7	359	na	na
20-24	0.2	348	12.8	348
25-29	0.2	404	8.2	404
30-34	0.1	395	7.7	395
35-39	0.2	474	7.9	474
40-44	0.2	420	7.1	420
45-49	1.1	443	9.0	443

na: not applicable

Table RH.4: Use of contraception

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

	No method	Per cent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):													Number of women age 15-49 currently married or in union
		Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other*	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	
Total	**22.8**	**20.6**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**8.9**	**1.9**	**36.7**	**4.2**	**2.0**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**73.9**	**3.4**	**77.2**	**1,580**
Age															
15-19	27.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	19.4	7.1	35.5	8.6	0.0	0.7	0.4	71.8	0.7	72.5	74
20-24	30.9	6.9	0.0	0.3	16.1	4.7	36.7	1.5	2.7	0.4	0.0	66.1	3.1	69.1	136
25-29	21.6	12.5	0.0	0.3	11.7	1.5	44.3	6.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	76.9	1.5	78.4	199
30-34	16.6	18.5	0.1	0.6	8.7	0.6	44.7	4.5	2.0	3.6	0.0	77.8	5.6	83.4	254
35-39	20.4	23.2	0.1	1.2	7.2	0.3	40.6	4.5	2.0	0.3	0.1	77.2	2.4	79.6	333
40-44	22.5	22.8	2.8	0.0	6.4	1.2	35.0	4.3	2.7	2.2	0.1	72.6	4.9	77.5	281
45-49	26.8	33.7	1.3	1.5	5.6	3.3	22.4	2.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	70.0	3.2	73.2	304
Number of living children															
0	45.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.3	0.1	37.1	7.6	1.7	0.7	0.0	52.3	2.4	54.8	283
1	24.2	3.9	0.2	1.1	12.3	2.5	46.6	5.3	2.4	1.5	0.1	71.9	3.9	75.8	578
2	13.3	36.2	1.5	0.7	7.2	1.4	32.8	2.8	2.1	1.9	0.1	82.7	4.0	86.7	505
3	9.4	56.2	1.9	0.3	7.1	5.1	19.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	90.3	0.3	90.6	168
4+	19.6	54.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	14.9	1.0	6.0	0.4	0.0	74.1	6.4	80.4	47
Education															
None	(11.9)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.4)	(1.0)	(37.6)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(88.1)	(0.0)	(88.1)	35
Primary	21.0	21.9	0.8	0.6	8.5	2.9	39.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.1	75.4	3.5	79.0	457
Secondary	21.5	23.2	0.5	0.5	8.6	1.5	37.6	4.1	1.3	1.2	0.0	76.0	2.5	78.5	795
Higher	30.2	11.7	1.7	1.6	7.9	1.7	30.0	9.2	4.7	1.3	0.2	63.8	5.9	69.8	293
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	20.0	21.1	0.2	0.0	10.0	0.7	42.0	3.4	1.8	0.7	0.0	77.5	2.5	80.0	361
Second	24.1	16.8	0.1	1.1	9.3	1.1	40.7	3.4	0.8	2.5	0.0	72.6	3.3	75.9	322
Middle	22.8	23.4	0.3	2.1	10.7	2.9	30.9	4.4	2.1	0.5	0.0	74.6	2.6	77.2	314
Fourth	20.2	22.7	1.0	0.2	7.6	2.1	37.8	5.2	1.6	1.6	0.1	76.6	3.2	79.8	298
Richest	27.5	18.9	2.7	0.1	6.5	3.1	30.5	4.9	4.2	1.3	0.2	66.9	5.6	72.5	287

[1] **MICS indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate**

* Female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly and contraceptive patch

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

Table RH.S1: Reasons for not using contraceptive methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who express reasons for not using (or whose partner is not using) a contraceptive method, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Per cent of women currently married or in union who are not using a contraceptive method						Total	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	Fertility related	Opposition to use	Lack of knowledge	Method-related reason	Others	DK		
Total	**91.1**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**4.9**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**323**
Age								
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
20-24	(91.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
25-29	(88.1)	(2.0)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	100.0	31
30-34	(93.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
35-39	(94.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	100.0	63
40-44	(85.7)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100.0	63
45-49	91.6	2.6	0.0	5.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	81
Number of living children								
0	85.6	0.0	0.0	11.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	107
1	96.6	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	129
2	87.3	4.3	4.2	3.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	66
3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
4+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Primary	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	94
Secondary	88.4	1.7	2.0	7.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	139
Higher	88.8	4.0	0.0	3.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	86
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(87.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	65
Second	95.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	70
Middle	92.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	65
Fourth	93.5	0.0	5.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	53
Richest	86.7	8.3	0.0	4.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	70

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

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

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

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total[1]			
Total	**23.4**	**53.8**	**77.2**	**3.8**	**2.5**	**6.4**	**1,580**	**92.4**	**1,321**
Age									
15-19	64.6	7.9	72.5	7.9	2.6	10.5	74	87.3	61
20-24	42.8	26.4	69.1	12.0	2.9	14.8	136	82.4	115
25-29	45.7	32.7	78.4	5.8	1.9	7.7	199	91.0	172
30-34	34.4	48.9	83.4	3.4	2.2	5.6	254	93.7	226
35-39	16.7	63.0	79.6	3.1	2.7	5.8	333	93.2	284
40-44	7.1	70.4	77.5	1.9	3.1	5.0	281	94.0	231
45-49	3.3	69.9	73.2	0.9	2.3	3.2	304	95.8	232
Education									
None	(46.3)	(41.8)	(88.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35	(100.0)	31
Primary	12.7	66.2	79.0	0.7	2.8	3.5	457	95.7	377
Secondary	25.6	52.8	78.5	4.9	2.1	7.1	795	91.7	680
Higher	31.3	38.5	69.8	6.2	3.5	9.6	293	87.9	233
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	25.4	54.6	80.0	3.2	2.7	6.0	361	93.1	310
Second	24.3	51.6	75.9	2.5	1.8	4.3	322	94.7	258
Middle	21.7	55.5	77.2	5.2	1.9	7.1	314	91.6	264
Fourth	23.1	56.7	79.8	4.5	2.0	6.5	298	92.4	257
Richest	22.0	50.5	72.5	3.9	4.3	8.2	287	89.8	231

[1] **MICS indicator 5.4 - Unmet need**

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

Table RH.6: Antenatal care coverage

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Provider of antenatal care[a]			No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider[1,b]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Health center staff/ nurse's aide				
Total	**96.0**	**2.4**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**98.8**	**227**
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	98.5	0.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	99.7	48
20-34	94.4	3.7	0.2	1.6	100.0	98.4	150
35-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	29
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Primary	89.0	9.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	35
Secondary	96.2	1.6	0.4	1.7	100.0	98.3	133
Higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	46
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	95.2	4.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	64
Second	91.4	3.7	1.2	3.8	100.0	96.2	50
Middle	96.5	1.9	0.7	0.9	100.0	99.1	49
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	31
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	34

[1] **MICS indicator 5.5a - Antenatal care coverage**

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

[b] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Health center staff/nurse's aide.

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

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Per cent distribution of women who had:						Total	Per cent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No ANC visits	Antenatal care visits						No ANC visits	First tri-mester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	Total			
		One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]	Miss-ing DK										
Total	**1.2**	**1.7**	**0.1**	**4.4**	**84.8**	**7.9**	**100.0**	**1.2**	**81.0**	**14.0**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**227**	**2.0**	**224**
Mother's age at birth																
Less than 20	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.2	83.2	14.9	100.0	0.3	69.9	24.1	5.1	0.5	100.0	48	3.0	48
20-34	1.6	2.5	0.0	6.1	83.1	6.6	100.0	1.6	81.4	13.1	1.3	2.5	100.0	150	2.0	147
35-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	96.1	2.6	100.0	0.0	97.4	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	29	2.0	29
Education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
Primary	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	84.3	12.1	100.0	0.5	84.4	13.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	35	3.0	35
Secondary	1.7	2.8	0.1	4.9	83.1	7.3	100.0	1.7	75.3	17.1	2.8	3.0	100.0	133	3.0	131
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	100.0	0.0	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	46	2.0	46
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.4	5.9	0.0	10.8	72.0	10.8	100.0	0.4	74.0	16.6	3.0	5.9	100.0	64	3.0	64
Second	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	81.1	10.1	100.0	3.8	76.5	18.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	50	3.0	48
Middle	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	95.9	1.9	100.0	0.9	84.0	13.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	49	2.0	48
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	85.3	14.1	100.0	0.0	88.9	8.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	31	2.0	31
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	2.1	100.0	0.0	89.4	8.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	34	2.0	34

[1] **MICS indicator 5.5b - Antenatal care coverage**

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

Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care

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

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	
Total	**98.8**	**98.8**	**98.4**	**98.3**	**227**
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	48
20-34	98.2	98.4	97.7	97.5	150
35-49	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	99.5	99.5	97.3	97.3	35
Secondary	98.1	98.3	98.3	98.1	133
Higher	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4	46
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	99.6	99.6	98.7	98.7	64
Second	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	50
Middle	98.7	99.1	98.6	98.2	49
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	31
Richest	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2	34

[1] **MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care**

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

Table RH.S2: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose vaccination card was observed and who had their blood tested for STIs, Thalassemia, and their husband's blood was tested for Thalassemia as part of antenatal care, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of women who were tested for:			Percentage of women whose husband was tested for Thalassemia[4]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	STI (VDRL) 1st[1]	STI (VDRL) 2nd[2]	Thalassemia (wife)[3]		
Total	**42.5**	**27.0**	**40.2**	**22.4**	**106**
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(45.3)	(42.6)	(39.8)	(21.7)	20
20-34	41.3	21.9	39.8	21.9	72
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	(36.0)	(24.9)	(34.6)	(18.5)	18
Secondary	49.8	29.0	48.0	24.8	62
Higher	(33.5)	(26.7)	(28.8)	(22.1)	22
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(37.4)	(12.4)	(37.6)	(11.5)	32
Second	(45.2)	(28.3)	(44.0)	(25.4)	20
Middle	46.5	39.3	45.4	29.9	25
Fourth	(49.6)	(34.1)	(41.4)	(31.9)	16
Richest	(34.8)	(28.0)	(30.3)	(18.0)	14

[1] Country specific indicator 5.S1 - STI (VDRL 1st) screening during antenatal care
[2] Country specific indicator 5.S2 - STI (VDRL 2nd) screening during antenatal care
[3] Country specific indicator 5.S3 - Thalassemia screening for women during antenatal care
[4] Country specific indicator 5.S4 - Thalassemia screening for husband

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

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

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Person assisting at delivery			Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,a]	Per cent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Relative/ friend			Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
Total	**96.0**	**3.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**18.5**	**14.6**	**33.1**	**227**
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	97.9	1.4	0.7	100.0	99.3	6.8	18.5	25.3	48
20-34	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	22.0	11.9	33.9	150
35-49	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	21.9	41.9	29
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Health facility	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	18.7	14.7	33.5	224
Public	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.2	12.3	29.6	190
Private	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	27.1	28.4	55.5	34
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	95.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.1	14.1	31.1	35
Secondary	94.9	4.9	0.2	100.0	99.8	17.1	12.6	29.7	133
Higher	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	27.8	18.0	45.8	46
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.9	13.9	31.7	64
Second	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	18.4	13.6	32.0	50
Middle	95.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.1	11.0	30.1	49
Fourth	96.9	2.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	23.2	10.1	33.2	31
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.9	26.7	41.6	34

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; SDG indicator 3.1.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

[2] MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

[a] Skilled attendants include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Health center staff/nurse's aide.

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

Table RH.10: Place of delivery

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector					
Total	**84.0**	**14.9**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**98.9**	**227**
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	90.3	9.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	48
20-34	80.7	17.8	0.1	1.4	100.0	98.5	150
35-49	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	29
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
1-3 visits	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
4+ visits	85.7	14.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	192
Missing/DK	(97.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	18
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Primary	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	35
Secondary	86.4	13.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	133
Higher	71.1	28.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	46
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	88.2	8.5	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	64
Second	78.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50
Middle	94.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	49
Fourth	85.0	13.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	31
Richest	67.3	32.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	34

[1] **MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries**

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

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

Table RH.S3: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home within 42 days following birth, per cent distribution who received post-natal health checks visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by number of visit, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	No post-natal care visit	Number of post-natal health checks within 42 days of delivery						At least one post-natal health check for the mother within 42 days of delivery	At least three post-natal health checks for the mother within 42 days of delivery[1]	Number of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey
		Once	Twice	Three times	Four times or more	Missing/ DK	Total			
Total	**18.2**	**47.1**	**21.4**	**2.1**	**4.0**	**7.1**	**100.0**	**74.7**	**6.1**	**227**
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	18.8	54.9	16.8	3.5	3.8	2.3	100.0	78.9	7.2	48
20-34	20.1	45.1	18.5	2.1	4.4	9.8	100.0	70.2	6.5	150
35-49	7.7	44.6	44.2	0.0	2.1	1.4	100.0	90.9	2.1	29
Place of delivery										
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	0
Health facility	(17.5)	(47.6)	(21.7)	(2.0)	(4.0)	(7.2)	100.0	(75.3)	(6.0)	224
Public	19.0	46.6	19.9	2.3	3.7	8.5	100.0	72.5	6.0	190
Private	8.8	53.2	31.7	0.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	91.2	6.3	34
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	21.5	48.6	17.2	2.5	2.6	7.6	100.0	70.9	5.2	152
C-section	11.8	44.1	30.1	1.3	6.7	6.1	100.0	82.1	8.0	75
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	11.5	55.0	18.5	2.5	3.2	9.2	100.0	79.3	5.7	35
Secondary	21.9	49.8	17.4	2.7	3.7	4.5	100.0	73.6	6.4	133
Higher	5.7	44.7	41.2	0.4	6.3	1.7	100.0	92.7	6.7	46
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	21.4	45.1	17.2	0.2	2.3	13.7	100.0	64.8	2.5	64
Second	18.4	44.1	25.8	0.9	0.3	10.6	100.0	71.0	1.2	50
Middle	28.5	46.8	17.8	2.9	2.1	2.0	100.0	69.5	5.0	49
Fourth	9.1	51.9	19.5	5.3	11.3	2.9	100.0	88.1	16.6	31
Richest	5.4	51.6	30.2	3.6	8.5	0.7	100.0	93.9	12.1	34

[1] **County specific indicator 5.S5 – Post-natal health check**

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

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VI. Early Childhood Development

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**63.0**	**523**
Sex		
Male	56.4	247
Female	68.8	276
Age of child		
36-47 months	43.0	224
48-59 months	78.0	299
Mother's education		
None	(*)	24
Primary	53.0	137
Secondary	61.7	251
Higher	81.8	105
Missing/DK	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	44.1	108
Second	62.2	110
Middle	70.1	116
Fourth	70.0	93
Richest	69.5	96

[1] **MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education**

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

Table CD.2: Support for learning

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

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	**96.4**	**5.6**	**66.5**	**81.1**	**523**	**44.2**	**2.7**	**348**	**71.2**	**4.2**	**424**
Sex											
Male	97.2	5.6	62.9	77.9	247	45.9	2.8	155	69.2	4.1	192
Female	95.8	5.6	69.7	84.0	276	42.7	2.7	193	73.1	4.4	232
Age of child											
36-47 months	96.4	5.6	71.6	79.2	224	50.8	3.1	161	69.0	4.1	178
48-59 months	96.5	5.6	62.7	82.6	299	39.2	2.5	187	72.9	4.3	247
Mother's education[a]											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	14
Primary	97.3	5.5	57.6	55.4	137	42.0	2.5	79	46.1	2.8	76
Secondary	97.1	5.6	69.5	91.3	251	42.9	2.6	175	80.0	4.8	229
Higher	98.2	5.8	70.5	93.8	105	54.7	3.4	74	89.6	5.3	99
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	6
Father's education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	100.0	5.8	100.0	92.0	80	72.7	4.3	80	84.3	5.0	73
Secondary	96.6	5.6	100.0	89.9	183	64.0	3.9	183	81.5	4.8	165
Higher	99.1	5.8	100.0	93.9	72	68.2	4.5	72	92.1	5.3	67
Father not in the household	96.6	5.5	0.0	60.3	175	na	na	na	47.2	2.9	106

Table CD.2: Support for learning (Continued)

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

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	**Percentage of children living with their:**		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	92.0	5.4	64.6	76.4	108	44.7	2.7	70	65.9	4.0	82
Second	96.6	5.6	60.6	82.1	110	40.2	2.4	67	77.0	4.5	91
Middle	97.7	5.7	69.5	84.4	116	43.8	2.8	81	67.0	4.1	98
Fourth	98.2	5.6	68.0	83.9	93	37.0	2.6	63	75.0	4.4	78
Richest	97.9	5.7	70.4	78.5	96	55.4	3.1	68	72.1	4.3	75

[1] MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

[2] MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

[3] MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

na: not applicable

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

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

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:					Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Electronic devices (Mobile phones, tablets and game players)[3]	
Total	**52.9**	**17.6**	**31.0**	**87.4**	**63.6**	**65.2**	**56.0**	**1,330**
Sex								
Male	49.8	16.6	30.4	91.0	67.9	69.9	55.7	672
Female	56.0	18.7	31.5	83.6	59.3	60.4	56.3	658
Age of child								
0-23 months	31.3	9.1	22.5	72.2	45.6	48.1	26.4	554
24-59 months	68.3	23.7	37.0	98.2	76.5	77.4	77.2	776
Mother's education								
None	(53.0)	(26.8)	(36.3)	(53.9)	(75.0)	(48.3)	(56.9)	46
Primary	44.4	12.6	25.0	87.5	65.6	67.2	49.4	282
Secondary	47.6	14.7	28.8	86.8	61.7	63.4	56.6	725
Higher	74.7	29.5	42.5	94.0	64.1	69.9	60.3	272
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	41.4	7.5	21.8	78.4	67.8	63.4	41.8	294
Second	51.6	15.6	28.8	86.1	65.2	65.9	59.1	276
Middle	48.8	16.7	36.4	91.3	60.7	67.1	57.1	289
Fourth	56.9	24.5	32.5	91.4	58.9	61.3	59.6	239
Richest	70.1	27.1	36.8	91.3	65.0	68.3	65.5	231

[1] MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books

[2] MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

[3] Country specific indicator 6.S1 - Availability of playthings (Electronic Devices)

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

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

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week[1]	
Total	**1.5**	**3.5**	**4.3**	**1,330**
Sex				
Male	1.6	3.8	4.3	672
Female	1.3	3.2	4.3	658
Age				
0-23	0.1	1.9	2.0	554
24-59	2.4	4.6	5.9	776
Mother's education				
None	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46
Primary	1.5	2.4	3.6	282
Secondary	2.0	4.4	5.3	725
Higher	0.4	2.8	3.2	272
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	1.7	2.9	3.7	294
Second	0.5	1.9	2.4	276
Middle	3.2	4.7	6.0	289
Fourth	1.0	4.9	5.7	239
Richest	0.6	3.1	3.7	231

[1] **MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care**

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

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

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	**77.8**	**97.3**	**79.0**	**98.5**	**92.1**	**523**
Sex						
Male	76.3	95.7	66.7	98.0	86.4	247
Female	79.1	98.8	90.1	99.0	97.1	276
Age						
36-47 months	68.5	94.3	76.2	96.6	86.3	224
48-59 months	84.8	99.6	81.2	100.0	96.4	299
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	88.3	99.8	81.4	99.9	97.0	329
Not attending	60.1	93.1	75.0	96.2	83.7	194
Mother's education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Primary	72.0	98.4	76.0	98.7	90.6	137
Secondary	77.9	96.6	79.5	98.5	92.6	251
Higher	84.9	97.0	77.7	97.9	90.5	105
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	69.5	98.9	79.0	98.5	90.0	108
Second	79.3	97.7	79.6	98.9	91.9	110
Middle	83.8	99.4	81.8	99.4	96.1	116
Fourth	76.9	98.7	77.6	98.7	93.8	93
Richest	79.0	91.3	76.6	96.8	87.9	96

[1] **MICS indicator 6.8; SDG indicator 4.2.1 - Early child development index**

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

VII. Literacy and Education

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Bangkok Small Community MICS,2016

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	**96.0**	**0.4**	**707**
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	60.8	6.5	45
Secondary	100.0	0.0	428
Higher	100.0	0.0	223
Age			
15-19	96.8	0.0	359
20-24	95.1	0.9	348
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	83.9	2.0	148
Second	97.7	0.0	150
Middle	99.4	0.0	146
Fourth	100.0	0.0	134
Richest	99.9	0.0	129

[1] **MICS indicator 7.1 - Literacy rate among young women**

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

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Bangkok Small Community MICS,2016

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	**93.0**	**2.0**	**742**
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	63.9	11.7	128
Secondary	100.0	0.0	455
Higher	100.0	0.0	153
Age			
15-19	96.3	0.0	353
20-24	90.0	3.9	389
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	78.4	8.5	178
Second	95.5	0.0	165
Middle	96.2	0.0	149
Fourth	99.7	0.0	124
Richest	100.0	0.0	125

[1] **MICS indicator 7.1 - Literacy rate among young men[M]**

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

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Bangkok Small Community MICS,2016

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**100.0**	**86**
Sex		
Male	100.0	45
Female	100.0	41
Mother's education		
None	(*)	1
Primary	(100.0)	28
Secondary	100.0	43
Higher	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(*)	16
Second	(100.0)	23
Middle	(100.0)	14
Fourth	(100.0)	21
Richest	(100.0)	11

[1] **MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness**

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

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

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Bangkok Small Community MICS,2016

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**82.0**	**78**
Sex		
Male	85.7	38
Female	78.5	40
Mother's education		
None	(*)	1
Primary	(84.1)	22
Secondary	81.8	40
Higher	(82.1)	14
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(*)	10
Second	(97.0)	21
Middle	(67.4)	16
Fourth	(86.0)	19
Richest	(78.2)	11

[1] **MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education**

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

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

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Bangkok Small Community MICS,2016

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children: Not attending school or pre-school	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	**97.3**	**0.7**	**2.0**	**2.7**	**290**	**95.9**	**1.4**	**2.6**	**4.1**	**284**	**96.6**	**1.1**	**2.3**	**3.4**	**574**
Age at beginning of school year															
6	85.7	1.2	13.1	14.3	38	78.7	4.9	16.3	21.3	40	82.1	3.1	14.8	17.9	78
7	95.2	3.0	1.8	4.8	46	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	63	97.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	108
8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	56	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	112
9	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	53	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	86
10	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	50	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	39	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	89
11	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48	96.6	3.4	0.0	3.4	53	98.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	101
Mother's education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	98.8	0.2	1.0	1.2	104	93.8	2.0	4.2	6.2	90	96.5	1.0	2.5	3.5	194
Secondary	97.0	1.3	1.6	3.0	131	96.0	1.5	2.6	4.0	134	96.5	1.4	2.1	3.5	266
Higher	95.1	0.4	4.5	4.9	52	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	50	97.2	0.5	2.3	2.8	102
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	92.8	4.3	2.9	7.2	37	95.4	4.0	0.6	4.6	48	94.3	4.1	1.6	5.7	86
Second	98.7	0.4	0.9	1.3	48	98.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	58	98.4	0.2	1.5	1.6	106
Middle	95.4	0.4	4.2	4.6	58	93.8	2.5	3.7	6.2	73	94.5	1.6	3.9	5.5	132
Fourth	97.6	0.0	2.4	2.4	76	98.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	64	98.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	140
Richest	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	71	93.0	0.7	6.3	7.0	40	97.4	0.4	2.3	2.6	111

[1] **MICS indicator 7.4 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

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

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Bangkok Small Community MICS,2016

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	**73.8**	**5.9**	**20.3**	**381**	**77.5**	**6.3**	**16.2**	**325**	**75.5**	**6.1**	**18.4**	**706**
Age at beginning of school year												
12	71.5	28.5	0.0	54	59.2	33.3	7.5	49	65.6	30.8	3.6	103
13	88.0	4.7	7.3	54	83.6	8.4	8.0	43	86.1	6.3	7.6	97
14	83.4	3.4	13.2	58	89.0	0.6	10.4	53	86.1	2.1	11.9	112
15	75.0	3.0	22.0	73	88.4	0.0	11.6	50	80.4	1.8	17.8	123
16	64.8	0.7	34.6	70	83.1	0.0	16.9	68	73.8	0.3	25.9	138
17	64.6	0.0	35.4	71	62.9	0.0	37.1	61	63.8	0.0	36.2	133
Mother's education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Primary	79.8	9.6	10.6	90	87.6	8.2	4.2	84	83.6	8.9	7.5	175
Secondary	83.4	5.6	11.0	102	81.9	10.8	7.4	115	82.6	8.3	9.1	217
Higher	(90.8)	(8.5)	(0.7)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	93.7	5.8	0.5	63
Cannot be determined[b]	60.7	1.7	37.6	135	60.6	0.0	39.4	94	60.6	1.0	38.4	229
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	47.5	4.1	48.4	63	(48.7)	(4.9)	(46.4)	46	48.0	4.5	47.5	109
Second	74.8	6.8	18.4	64	72.5	10.4	17.1	77	73.5	8.7	17.7	142
Middle	65.8	8.3	25.9	99	90.1	2.4	7.5	81	76.8	5.6	17.6	180
Fourth	90.0	1.0	9.0	74	82.4	2.7	14.9	66	86.4	1.8	11.8	140
Richest	88.7	8.2	3.0	81	84.2	11.9	3.9	54	86.9	9.7	3.4	134

[1] **MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**

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

[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

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

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

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Per cent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Per cent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Per cent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Per cent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Per cent attending grade 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	Per cent who reach grade 6 of those who enter grade 1[1]
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Sex						
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother's education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Primary	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Second	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	100.0
Middle	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	100.0
Fourth	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Richest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	100.0

[1] **MICS indicator 7.6 - Children reaching last grade of primary**

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

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

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

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	**108.6**	**101**	**97.7**	**84**	**97.7**	**84**
Sex						
Male	113.3	48	(100.0)	43	(100.0)	43
Female	104.4	53	(95.2)	40	(95.2)	40
Mother's education						
None	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Primary	(104.7)	40	(100.0)	23	(100.0)	23
Secondary	(116.4)	43	(95.5)	44	(95.5)	44
Higher	(*)	17	(*)	15	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	10	(*)	12	(*)	12
Second	(129.9)	33	(*)	9	(*)	9
Middle	(*)	14	(100.0)	24	(100.0)	24
Fourth	(*)	20	(*)	18	(*)	18
Richest	(112.0)	24	(*)	20	(*)	20

[1] MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate

[2] MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school

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

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

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio, girls	Primary school adjusted net Attendance ratio, boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
Total	**95.9**	**97.3**	**0.99**	**77.5**	**73.7**	**1.05**
Mother's education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	93.8	98.8	0.95	87.6	79.8	1.10
Secondary	96.0	97.0	0.99	81.9	83.4	0.98
Higher	99.4	95.1	1.05	(*)	(90.8)	(*)
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	60.6	60.4	1.00
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.4	92.8	1.03	(48.7)	47.1	1.03
Second	98.1	98.7	0.99	72.5	74.8	0.97
Middle	93.8	95.4	0.98	90.1	65.8	1.37
Fourth	98.7	97.6	1.01	82.4	90.0	0.92
Richest	93.0	99.8	0.93	84.2	88.5	0.95

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; SDG indicator 4.5.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

[2] MICS indicator 7.10; SDG indicator 4.5.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

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

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

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	**3.4**	**574**	**(59.1)**	**19**	**18.5**	**706**	**40.5**	**130**
Mother's education								
None	(*)	13	(*)	1	(*)	21	(*)	9
Primary	3.5	194	(*)	7	7.5	175	(27.1)	13
Secondary	3.5	266	(*)	9	9.1	217	(*)	20
Higher	2.8	102	(*)	3	0.5	63	(*)	0
Cannot be determineda	na	na	na	na	38.6	229	41.9	88
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	5.7	86	(*)	5	47.7	109	(40.9)	52
Second	1.6	106	(*)	2	17.7	142	(52.7)	25
Middle	5.5	132	(*)	7	17.6	180	(19.4)	32
Fourth	1.9	140	(*)	3	11.8	140	(59.7)	17
Richest	2.6	111	(*)	3	3.5	134	(*)	5

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

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

VIII. Child Protection

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether or not they have a birth certificate, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities			No birth certificate	Number of children under age 5
	Has birth certificate		Total registered[1]		
	Seen	Not seen			
Total	**70.6**	**29.4**	**99.9**	**0.1**	**1,330**
Sex					
Male	69.7	30.2	99.9	0.1	672
Female	71.5	28.5	100.0	0.0	658
Age					
0-11 months	81.0	19.0	100.0	0.0	278
12-23 months	77.7	22.3	100.0	0.0	276
24-35 months	70.2	29.8	100.0	0.0	253
36-47 months	56.2	43.5	99.7	0.3	224
48-59 months	65.3	34.7	100.0	0.0	299
Mother's education					
None	(67.1)	(32.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	46
Primary	62.2	37.5	99.7	0.3	282
Secondary	75.4	24.6	100.0	0.0	725
Higher	66.2	33.8	100.0	0.0	272
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	75.2	24.8	100.0	0.0	294
Second	68.6	31.4	100.0	0.0	276
Middle	68.8	30.9	99.7	0.3	289
Fourth	74.6	25.4	100.0	0.0	239
Richest	65.0	35.0	100.0	0.0	231

[1] **MICS indicator 8.1; SDG indicator 16.9.1 - Birth registration**

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

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

Table CP.2: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe		
Total	**25.6**	**59.0**	**60.5**	**6.0**	**73.1**	**2,537**
Sex						
Male	26.4	58.6	60.1	7.9	72.2	1,308
Female	24.8	59.4	61.0	3.9	74.0	1,229
Age						
1-2 years	28.0	47.3	66.0	4.7	67.9	357
3-4 years	15.8	61.5	79.3	10.0	83.5	361
5-9 years	23.1	61.4	63.4	4.2	76.0	885
10-14 years	30.9	60.2	48.5	6.7	68.3	934
Education of household head						
None	25.4	61.2	56.2	14.0	74.1	96
Primary	22.7	62.7	62.6	6.6	76.1	1,311
Secondary	26.3	57.2	61.0	5.3	72.5	870
Higher	37.4	45.7	50.2	2.4	60.1	258
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	29.7	61.5	55.2	13.8	68.3	396
Second	22.0	59.5	62.8	5.2	76.7	480
Middle	26.1	61.9	61.9	3.9	72.7	575
Fourth	24.5	58.9	60.5	4.9	74.4	565
Richest	26.4	53.4	61.0	4.3	72.4	520

[1] **MICS indicator 8.3; SDG indicator 16.2.1 - Violent discipline**

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

Table CP.3: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	**41.1**	**905**
Sex		
Male	35.1	233
Female	43.2	671
Age		
<25	42.6	75
25-39	45.2	296
40-59	38.7	406
60+	38.2	128
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	45.1	359
Father	33.6	150
Other	40.3	396
Respondent's education		
None	(59.5)	27
Primary	39.8	372
Secondary	40.8	379
Higher	41.9	127
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	43.8	145
Second	39.5	188
Middle	34.6	195
Fourth	46.2	195
Richest	42.0	181

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

Table CP.4: Early marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married Before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Total	**2.9**	**2,843**	**2.7**	**17.1**	**2,484**	**20.5**	**359**	**1.9**	**1,580**
Age of woman									
15-19	4.1	359	na	na	na	20.5	359	0.4	74
20-24	3.8	348	3.8	21.0	348	na	na	0.5	136
25-29	1.6	404	1.6	16.3	404	na	na	3.1	199
30-34	3.5	395	3.5	16.4	395	na	na	3.3	254
35-39	2.1	474	2.1	13.2	474	na	na	0.8	333
40-44	2.1	420	2.1	16.0	420	na	na	2.9	281
45-49	3.4	443	3.4	20.7	443	na	na	1.1	304
Education									
None	(7.8)	66	(7.8)	(18.5)	65	(*)	0	(0.6)	35
Primary	5.6	635	4.6	25.4	609	(52.6)	26	2.0	457
Secondary	2.7	1,282	2.9	22.9	995	20.6	287	1.9	795
Higher	0.7	861	0.7	3.8	814	(2.2)	47	1.9	293
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.7	599	3.0	15.9	543	(36.0)	56	2.1	361
Second	4.1	571	3.9	21.1	488	18.1	84	1.6	322
Middle	2.8	547	2.9	19.4	459	22.8	88	2.5	314
Fourth	2.7	552	2.9	17.1	472	17.2	80	2.5	298
Richest	1.1	573	1.0	12.7	522	8.8	51	0.8	287

[1] MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15

[2] MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18

[3] MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[4] MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

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

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

Table CP.4M: Early marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Total	**1.9**	**2,664**	**1.6**	**8.7**	**2,311**	**7.9**	**353**	**2.5**	**1,341**
Age of man									
15-19	3.4	353	na	na	na	7.9	353	(0.0)	28
20-24	2.4	389	2.4	8.2	389	na	na	1.2	101
25-29	1.8	312	1.8	14.6	312	na	na	3.3	152
30-34	1.2	393	1.2	7.1	393	na	na	0.7	218
35-39	2.7	394	2.7	7.9	394	na	na	4.0	275
40-44	0.5	410	0.5	8.8	410	na	na	3.8	267
45-49	1.2	413	1.2	6.9	413	na	na	1.3	301
Education									
None	(3.8)	53	(3.9)	(15.1)	52	(*)	1	(0.0)	31
Primary	3.1	737	2.8	12.7	687	10.8	50	3.0	463
Secondary	1.9	1,268	1.6	9.7	1,002	8.2	265	2.9	627
Higher	0.0	606	0.0	1.5	569	(0.7)	37	0.4	220
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.3	682	1.9	12.2	610	12.4	71	1.2	332
Second	2.2	548	2.1	8.3	475	3.2	73	3.1	279
Middle	1.6	456	1.3	8.0	373	12.8	83	2.3	238
Fourth	2.4	484	1.9	7.7	430	9.8	54	3.8	265
Richest	0.6	495	0.6	5.6	422	1.2	72	2.0	228

[1] **MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15[M]**

[2] **MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18[M]**

[3] **MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union[M]**

[4] **MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny[M]**

na: not applicable

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

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

Table CP.5: Spousal age difference

Per cent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Total	
Total	**18.1**	**54.6**	**13.6**	**13.8**	**100.0**	**74**	**19.4**	**46.7**	**21.2**	**12.7**	**100.0**	**136**
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Primary	(0.0)	(59.5)	(36.1)	(4.3)	100.0	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Secondary	22.6	52.4	8.7	16.2	100.0	59	20.2	46.8	22.4	10.6	100.0	105
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(26.1)	(40.4)	(18.1)	(15.3)	100.0	15
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	20.0	50.8	20.0	9.1	100.0	46
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	(23.0)	(52.6)	(12.0)	(12.4)	100.0	25
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	(17.8)	(56.4)	(20.7)	(5.0)	100.0	24
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	(16.2)	(41.7)	(23.4)	(18.6)	100.0	17
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(18.3)	(26.7)	(31.7)	(23.3)	100.0	24

[1] MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women aged 15-19)

[2] MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women aged 20-24)

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

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

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	
Total	**1.2**	**3.3**	**2.0**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**5.8**	**2,843**
Age of woman							
15-19	1.3	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	359
20-24	0.2	4.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	5.7	348
25-29	1.3	3.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	5.7	404
30-34	1.2	3.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	4.6	395
35-39	2.0	3.0	2.4	1.5	0.1	6.9	474
40-44	0.5	2.4	3.2	0.7	0.4	5.4	420
45-49	1.8	4.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	443
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	1.5	4.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	7.0	1,580
Formerly married/in union	2.1	4.1	1.8	0.8	0.8	5.7	268
Never married/in union	0.6	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.2	4.0	995
Education							
None	(0.0)	(10.2)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.7)	66
Primary	2.1	4.7	2.3	0.3	0.0	8.1	635
Secondary	1.3	3.3	2.3	0.7	0.0	6.3	1,282
Higher	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.5	3.0	861
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.9	3.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	5.1	599
Second	1.7	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.4	571
Middle	1.4	3.6	2.9	0.7	0.0	6.6	547
Fourth	0.6	4.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	5.2	552
Richest	1.7	3.3	4.1	1.9	0.7	7.8	573

[1] **MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**

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

Table CP.6M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	
Total	**1.6**	**4.7**	**3.2**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**7.1**	**2,664**
Age of man							
15-19	0.4	3.1	4.5	0.2	0.0	6.9	353
20-24	1.1	2.4	3.3	2.2	0.3	5.6	389
25-29	1.1	4.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	312
30-34	2.4	7.3	5.0	2.3	0.5	9.2	393
35-39	1.8	5.4	2.5	2.3	0.1	7.4	394
40-44	2.7	6.9	2.0	0.8	0.3	8.9	410
45-49	1.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	413
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	2.2	5.9	3.3	1.4	0.3	8.4	1,341
Formerly married/in union	2.8	7.0	5.9	1.0	0.0	10.3	263
Never married/in union	0.4	2.6	2.3	0.9	0.1	4.8	1,060
Education							
None	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	53
Primary	2.1	6.9	3.3	1.4	0.1	9.9	737
Secondary	1.9	5.1	4.1	1.4	0.3	7.8	1,268
Higher	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.0	3.0	606
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.4	6.0	2.9	0.7	0.0	8.0	682
Second	1.6	4.6	3.2	1.2	0.0	7.1	548
Middle	3.0	5.5	2.9	1.0	0.5	7.4	456
Fourth	1.0	2.5	2.9	1.9	0.0	5.4	484
Richest	1.0	4.4	3.9	1.0	0.5	7.4	495

[1] **MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**

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

Table CP.7: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Per cent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	**56.6**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**14.4**	**0.3**	**17.3**	**2.1**	**7.9**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**15.8**	**3.6**	**1,791**
Sex														
Male	56.4	0.1	1.2	13.3	0.2	17.2	2.0	9.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	14.9	3.7	923
Female	56.8	0.4	0.4	15.6	0.4	17.4	2.2	6.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	16.7	3.5	868
Age														
0-4	70.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	15.6	0.7	3.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	9.2	0.9	469
5-9	54.5	0.2	0.1	16.8	0.0	19.4	2.3	6.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	17.1	2.7	471
10-14	53.7	0.7	0.6	13.2	1.1	18.1	2.4	10.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	15.5	5.0	468
15-17	45.5	0.0	2.9	19.6	0.0	15.8	3.1	12.2	0.4	0.6	100.0	22.5	6.3	384
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	47.2	0.0	0.1	22.6	0.1	19.4	3.7	6.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	22.8	3.9	297
Second	53.0	0.1	1.1	15.6	0.0	18.6	1.2	9.0	0.4	0.9	100.0	16.8	2.9	356
Middle	53.1	0.3	1.4	17.5	0.8	19.6	0.6	6.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	19.9	3.4	415
Fourth	60.5	0.1	0.6	10.3	0.0	17.4	2.8	8.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	11.0	3.5	379
Richest	68.1	0.6	0.6	7.0	0.5	11.2	2.5	9.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	8.7	4.5	344

[1] MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table CP.8: Children with parents living abroad

Per cent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Total	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**99.6**	**100.0**	**0.4**	**1,791**
Sex							
Male	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	923
Female	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.6	100.0	0.4	868
Age							
0-4	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	469
5-9	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	471
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	468
15-17	0.0	0.8	0.8	98.4	100.0	1.6	384
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.1	0.1	1.0	98.8	100.0	1.2	297
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	356
Middle	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.2	100.0	0.8	415
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	379
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	344

[1] **MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad**

IX. HIV/AIDS

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	**98.9**	**90.3**	**86.4**	**81.1**	**83.5**	**78.0**	**96.3**	**75.5**	**56.2**	**48.0**	**2,843**
Age											
15-24[1]	98.6	91.3	88.7	83.7	84.7	80.0	96.4	75.8	58.1	51.5	707
15-19	100.0	92.3	88.8	84.6	84.2	81.5	98.2	74.6	58.4	51.8	359
20-24	97.1	90.2	88.6	82.8	85.2	78.4	94.5	76.9	57.9	51.2	348
25-29	98.5	88.8	90.1	81.5	82.8	74.3	95.5	75.3	54.6	46.7	404
30-39	98.9	89.8	86.6	81.2	81.9	80.9	96.2	75.7	56.1	47.6	869
40-49	99.3	90.7	82.5	78.7	84.4	75.4	96.6	75.1	55.4	46.1	863
Marital status											
Ever married/ in union	98.6	89.0	86.1	79.7	82.6	75.7	95.5	73.0	52.9	45.2	1,848
Never married/ in union	99.3	92.7	86.8	83.7	85.1	82.3	97.6	80.1	62.2	53.2	995
Education											
None	(79.2)	(63.2)	(69.1)	(61.6)	(27.1)	(46.3)	(61.3)	(55.8)	(18.6)	(18.6)	66
Primary	98.2	86.5	85.3	79.9	78.8	62.5	94.0	65.4	40.8	34.7	635
Secondary	99.5	90.6	85.9	79.3	83.7	80.5	97.5	75.6	56.2	47.5	1,282
Higher	100.0	94.7	89.2	86.2	90.9	88.3	98.8	84.2	70.3	60.8	861
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	96.0	83.8	84.3	77.5	77.0	64.3	90.4	70.5	44.7	39.6	599
Second	99.9	91.6	87.5	82.8	84.3	77.0	98.6	76.8	57.1	50.5	571
Middle	99.6	90.5	89.6	82.7	85.8	83.8	97.8	77.2	60.7	51.9	547
Fourth	99.1	91.6	85.9	81.3	82.8	80.5	96.9	74.4	54.6	45.2	552
Richest	100.0	94.3	84.8	81.5	87.9	85.6	98.1	78.8	64.4	53.1	573

[1]**MICS indicator 9.1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women**

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

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of men age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	**98.8**	**91.3**	**87.8**	**83.2**	**84.0**	**77.8**	**95.9**	**73.2**	**54.8**	**47.4**	**2,664**
Age											
15-24[1]	97.9	88.7	86.7	80.8	81.0	75.9	95.0	73.5	52.7	43.8	742
15-19	99.1	91.9	89.6	84.2	79.4	76.8	95.7	73.8	54.8	46.8	353
20-24	96.9	85.7	84.0	77.8	82.4	75.1	94.4	73.2	50.7	41.1	389
25-29	99.8	91.3	92.7	86.2	82.3	72.2	94.0	67.1	51.9	47.6	312
30-39	98.4	91.4	88.8	84.5	86.2	79.3	95.8	74.5	57.2	50.6	787
40-49	99.6	93.4	85.9	83.0	85.4	80.3	97.6	74.1	55.6	47.6	823
Marital status											
Ever married/ in union	98.9	92.1	87.6	83.8	84.4	77.7	95.8	72.1	54.2	47.4	1,604
Never married/ in union	98.7	90.0	88.0	82.3	83.5	78.0	96.0	75.0	55.7	47.5	1,060
Education											
None	(83.5)	(64.2)	(67.6)	(59.8)	(41.1)	(68.3)	(74.2)	(64.4)	(25.9)	(21.8)	53
Primary	98.3	90.5	85.6	81.8	81.1	68.7	95.3	64.8	45.8	38.6	737
Secondary	99.2	91.6	88.4	83.7	83.9	78.7	96.2	72.7	53.3	46.0	1,268
Higher	100.0	93.8	90.8	86.0	91.6	88.0	97.9	85.2	71.6	63.4	606
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.0	87.4	85.6	80.6	76.7	67.7	92.2	65.9	45.4	38.6	682
Second	98.7	91.0	88.8	83.7	84.5	77.3	96.2	72.3	51.8	46.3	548
Middle	100.0	92.2	92.0	86.7	81.9	80.0	96.6	76.5	56.8	52.0	456
Fourth	99.2	92.9	85.4	82.5	90.0	81.8	97.4	76.1	61.6	52.2	484
Richest	99.9	94.3	88.0	83.9	89.7	86.4	98.6	78.3	62.7	52.0	495

[1]**MICS indicator 9.1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men**

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

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	**86.9**	**68.0**	**76.0**	**92.6**	**57.0**	**6.3**	**2,843**
Age group							
15-24	87.9	66.3	76.2	92.6	55.5	6.0	707
15-19	89.2	68.0	79.5	94.7	57.6	5.3	359
20-24	86.6	64.6	72.8	90.5	53.3	6.6	348
25-29	84.0	67.1	72.9	90.3	56.0	8.2	404
30-39	85.8	67.7	74.2	91.0	56.5	7.9	869
40-49	88.6	70.1	79.0	95.1	59.1	4.2	863
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	87.0	69.2	76.9	94.0	57.2	4.7	1,848
Never married/in union	86.8	65.8	74.3	89.9	56.6	9.4	995
Education							
None	(47.1)	(41.5)	(41.6)	(48.4)	(34.8)	(30.8)	66
Primary	85.1	65.3	70.6	90.5	54.3	7.7	635
Secondary	87.5	70.1	79.3	94.2	58.8	5.2	1,282
Higher	90.5	68.9	77.5	95.0	57.9	5.0	861
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	80.7	58.3	62.1	84.1	47.8	11.9	599
Second	85.9	70.7	79.0	93.3	59.5	6.6	571
Middle	93.3	72.3	80.3	96.5	62.3	3.1	547
Fourth	89.3	69.2	79.5	95.1	58.2	4.0	552
Richest	86.1	70.1	79.8	94.5	57.8	5.4	573

[1] **MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**

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

Table HA.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of men age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	**83.3**	**61.0**	**66.3**	**89.1**	**48.8**	**9.7**	**2,664**
Age group							
15-24	78.2	59.4	64.1	85.7	46.4	12.2	742
15-19	78.2	58.4	65.0	83.9	48.1	15.1	353
20-24	78.2	60.3	63.3	87.3	44.9	9.6	389
25-29	87.7	67.5	63.8	89.3	52.3	10.6	312
30-39	82.9	57.7	64.7	88.8	45.9	9.6	787
40-49	86.6	63.2	70.9	92.4	52.5	7.2	823
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	85.5	61.8	68.0	91.3	49.9	7.6	1,604
Never married/in union	79.9	59.9	63.8	85.8	47.2	12.9	1,060
Missing							
Education							
None	(38.3)	(29.7)	(37.1)	(42.1)	(29.7)	(41.3)	53
Primary	81.2	54.7	64.1	87.5	43.4	10.8	737
Secondary	82.8	62.3	67.7	89.6	50.8	9.6	1,268
Higher	90.9	68.7	68.8	94.1	53.0	5.9	606
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	79.2	56.7	58.5	84.3	41.6	12.7	682
Second	85.2	61.7	69.7	91.6	49.9	7.2	548
Middle	81.2	61.3	62.1	86.3	47.4	13.7	456
Fourth	83.3	60.1	68.1	89.2	51.3	9.9	484
Richest	88.7	66.9	75.5	95.5	56.5	4.4	495

[1] **MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV[M]**

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

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Believe that a child living with HIV should be able to attend school	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all five indicators	
Total	**88.5**	**48.1**	**76.9**	**27.0**	**14.3**	**75.3**	**94.7**	**13.6**	**2,811**
Age group									
15-24	87.5	39.2	74.5	23.5	11.4	76.9	95.0	10.6	697
15-19	84.7	35.4	76.1	20.0	10.5	74.8	95.7	9.1	359
20-24	90.4	43.1	72.9	27.1	12.4	79.0	94.4	12.3	338
25-29	85.0	43.9	71.5	23.1	14.0	69.9	91.7	13.9	398
30-39	88.7	52.2	78.6	27.9	15.1	77.0	95.2	14.7	860
40-49	90.8	53.3	79.6	30.9	16.1	74.9	95.2	14.8	857
Marital status									
Ever married/ in union	90.5	52.5	77.1	29.8	15.3	75.3	95.7	14.3	1,823
Never married/ in union	84.7	40.1	76.6	22.0	12.5	75.4	92.7	12.3	988
Education									
None	(71.1)	(41.4)	(52.3)	(38.1)	(20.3)	(42.2)	(76.0)	(20.3)	52
Primary	85.2	43.3	69.7	29.7	12.2	66.1	90.0	11.2	624
Secondary	89.1	48.7	78.4	27.0	15.5	77.9	96.2	14.9	1,275
Higher	91.1	51.2	81.3	24.5	13.8	80.2	97.0	13.0	861
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	80.3	47.4	69.5	27.3	15.0	65.0	88.8	14.2	575
Second	86.7	45.4	74.5	28.0	14.1	74.8	93.1	13.0	571
Middle	90.9	50.3	82.8	23.2	12.7	79.5	97.0	12.4	545
Fourth	91.4	48.9	78.3	26.9	15.0	77.9	96.7	13.5	547
Richest	93.4	48.8	79.6	29.5	14.9	79.9	98.0	14.8	573

[1] **MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV**

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

Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Believe that a child living with HIV should be able to attend school	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all five indicators	
Total	**84.0**	**49.2**	**75.4**	**27.0**	**13.1**	**75.2**	**93.4**	**12.7**	**2,632**
Age group									
15-24	85.4	47.2	74.0	24.3	11.1	74.7	93.3	10.7	726
15-19	85.6	45.3	71.4	24.2	11.6	73.6	92.6	10.7	350
20-24	85.3	49.0	76.5	24.4	10.8	75.8	94.0	10.8	377
25-29	73.3	49.0	70.7	26.1	14.1	70.8	86.8	13.3	312
30-39	82.0	52.3	76.3	27.0	12.6	74.0	93.8	12.4	775
40-49	88.6	48.2	77.6	29.8	15.0	78.4	95.7	14.3	819
Marital status									
Ever married/ in union	83.6	47.7	76.1	29.1	14.3	74.5	93.2	13.9	1,586
Never married/ in union	84.5	51.5	74.5	23.8	11.3	76.3	93.7	10.7	1,047
Education									
None	(71.2)	(33.5)	(37.7)	(34.2)	(14.3)	(42.0)	(75.8)	(14.3)	44
Primary	79.9	43.3	72.0	25.4	10.2	71.4	92.0	9.6	725
Secondary	85.0	49.0	74.4	28.9	14.5	74.8	93.0	14.0	1,257
Higher	87.8	58.0	84.6	24.5	13.7	82.9	97.4	13.3	606
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	73.7	42.8	68.3	26.4	12.4	68.8	87.0	11.9	661
Second	85.4	52.0	78.5	27.0	12.2	76.7	93.8	11.5	540
Middle	87.9	45.7	76.3	26.4	12.4	75.8	95.1	12.3	456
Fourth	85.8	51.9	76.0	29.6	15.5	76.0	95.7	15.4	480
Richest	90.8	55.5	80.3	25.9	13.4	80.7	97.8	12.5	494

[1] **MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV**

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

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	
Total	**87.4**	**50.9**	**49.7**	**8.0**	**7.7**	**2,843**
Age						
15-24	79.9	28.1	27.3	8.1	7.5	707
15-19	70.8	16.6	15.4	6.0	4.9	359
20-24	89.2	39.9	39.7	10.2	10.1	348
25-29	88.0	47.5	45.6	7.3	7.1	404
30-39	90.2	61.2	60.3	8.6	8.5	869
40-49	90.4	60.8	59.4	7.6	7.4	863
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	91.1	71.3	69.6	10.3	9.9	1,848
Never married/in union	80.5	12.9	12.8	3.6	3.6	995
Education						
None	(65.8)	(46.6)	(45.9)	(10.3)	(10.3)	66
Primary	82.9	56.8	54.7	4.5	3.7	635
Secondary	86.4	55.6	54.8	10.1	10.0	1,282
Higher	93.8	39.8	38.8	7.2	7.1	861
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	79.2	49.3	47.3	7.1	6.5	599
Second	89.0	53.2	52.2	8.0	7.7	571
Middle	90.6	53.8	52.3	7.9	7.7	547
Fourth	87.5	49.1	47.8	7.5	7.5	552
Richest	91.1	49.3	49.2	9.3	9.3	573

[1] **MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV**

[2] **MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results**

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

Table HA.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	
Total	**82.9**	**41.3**	**40.3**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**2,664**
Age						
15-24	72.6	19.9	19.5	4.1	4.0	742
15-19	69.1	11.3	11.2	2.4	2.4	353
20-24	75.7	27.7	27.1	5.7	5.5	389
25-29	92.0	45.8	45.3	12.5	12.3	312
30-39	84.0	50.2	48.7	10.1	10.1	787
40-49	87.7	50.4	49.2	6.8	6.6	823
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	85.8	55.5	53.9	9.1	8.8	1,604
Never married/in union	78.5	19.8	19.7	5.7	5.6	1,060
Education						
None	(57.9)	(43.0)	(43.0)	(19.6)	(19.6)	53
Primary	75.5	38.9	38.2	6.2	6.1	737
Secondary	83.1	41.3	40.0	7.5	7.2	1,268
Higher	93.7	44.1	43.5	8.9	8.9	606
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	76.9	34.8	34.6	7.2	7.2	682
Second	83.3	43.2	42.0	6.2	6.1	548
Middle	82.2	40.3	37.7	7.7	7.2	456
Fourth	86.9	46.4	45.3	8.2	8.0	484
Richest	87.3	44.1	44.0	9.6	9.5	495

[1] MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV[M]

[2] MICS indicator 9.5 - Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]

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

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Total	**98.8**	**69.8**	**69.1**	**66.8**	**55.5**	**227**
Age						
15-24	99.7	75.5	72.2	67.6	53.1	100
15-19	99.6	78.6	82.1	72.7	55.0	41
20-24	99.7	73.4	65.3	64.0	51.8	59
25-29	96.1	67.5	67.3	66.9	56.0	54
30-39	99.8	61.6	63.2	62.6	55.7	66
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	98.8	69.9	69.1	66.8	55.6	226
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	99.5	83.0	80.2	69.4	62.0	35
Secondary	98.3	71.6	66.5	65.9	54.1	133
Higher	100.0	66.1	73.7	72.4	62.5	46
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.6	61.0	63.3	57.3	49.7	64
Second	96.2	70.5	58.9	58.9	55.6	50
Middle	99.1	64.5	63.9	62.1	38.6	49
Fourth	100.0	86.6	81.5	80.7	74.0	31
Richest	100.0	77.7	91.1	90.4	74.1	34

[1] **MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care**

[2] **MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care**

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

Table HA.6: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result			
Total	**51.5**	**55.5**	**79.9**	**27.3**	**7.5**	**707**	**11.4**	**697**
Age								
15-19	51.8	57.6	70.8	15.4	4.9	359	10.5	359
15-17	50.0	51.7	66.7	8.4	4.5	204	8.5	204
18-19	54.2	65.4	76.3	24.6	5.5	155	13.0	155
20-24	51.2	53.3	89.2	39.7	10.1	348	12.4	338
20-22	48.9	53.4	85.9	34.3	9.8	210	11.9	203
23-24	54.7	53.2	94.3	47.8	10.6	138	13.1	134
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	42.9	53.5	88.1	69.0	18.9	228	11.5	222
Never married/in union	55.6	56.5	76.0	7.5	2.0	479	11.4	475
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	4
Primary	36.5	46.4	83.2	44.8	11.4	45	1.5	45
Secondary	47.6	56.5	74.5	30.4	8.7	428	12.1	424
Higher	64.4	56.4	91.5	17.4	4.1	223	12.3	223
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	50.4	48.5	76.4	29.6	6.2	148	15.5	139
Second	49.1	51.4	80.1	24.8	6.8	150	10.5	150
Middle	52.4	49.8	82.3	28.3	10.2	146	17.1	146
Fourth	53.4	66.1	76.3	27.8	8.3	134	4.2	134
Richest	52.6	63.7	84.6	25.9	5.8	129	9.0	129

[1] MICS indicator 9.1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

[a] Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators.

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

Table HA.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:					Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result			
Total	**43.8**	**46.4**	**72.6**	**19.5**	**4.0**	**742**	**11.1**	**726**
Age								
15-19	46.8	48.1	69.1	11.2	2.4	353	11.6	350
15-17	39.8	45.6	61.6	5.7	2.3	211	11.6	208
18-19	57.1	51.8	80.2	19.3	2.4	143	11.6	142
20-24	41.1	44.9	75.7	27.1	5.5	389	10.8	377
20-22	39.3	42.7	74.5	21.6	3.4	244	10.7	234
23-24	44.1	48.6	77.7	36.4	8.9	145	10.8	143
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	37.6	42.8	77.6	46.2	6.8	149	13.3	146
Never married/in union	45.4	47.3	71.3	12.8	3.3	593	10.6	581
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	3
Primary	29.9	27.2	55.6	14.3	1.4	128	6.9	118
Secondary	42.2	50.9	73.1	20.1	4.8	455	12.3	452
Higher	61.7	51.0	87.6	22.9	4.1	153	11.2	153
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	37.1	37.9	71.3	18.9	2.9	178	13.6	168
Second	43.2	46.2	71.1	17.8	3.3	165	11.7	160
Middle	44.8	42.7	69.4	19.7	1.9	149	9.7	149
Fourth	49.5	52.9	80.1	25.9	8.5	124	13.8	124
Richest	47.3	56.7	72.5	16.2	4.6	125	6.1	125

[1] **MICS indicator 9.1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]**

[a] Refer to Table HA.3M for the four indicators.

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

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Appendix B. Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Bangkok Small Community Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at Bangkok level.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The sample size for the Bangkok Small Community MICS was calculated as 3,000 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the stunting prevalence among children aged 0-4 years. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.12r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- *n* is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- *4* is a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence
- *r* is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- *deff* is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 2
- *0.12r* is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based
- AveSize is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- RR is the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (stunting prevalence) was assumed to be 16 per cent. The value of deff (design effect) was taken as 2 based on estimates from previous surveys, pb (percentage of children aged 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 11 per cent, AveSize (average household size) was taken as 3.69 persons, and the response rate was assumed to be 90 per cent, based on experience from previous surveys.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was 3,000 households, which is the sample size needed.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Bangkok Small Community MICS was determined as 20 households based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 150 sample clusters would need to be selected.

Sampling Frame, Selection of Clusters and Listing Activities

The primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage were enumeration areas (EAs). The sampling frame for the selection of EAs was derived from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), which had been updated by the National Statistical Office. Systematic sampling was used to draw sample EAs. For each EA selected, a new list of households was used as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second sampling stage. Enumerators from the Field Administration Bureau listed all dwellings and recorded the number of all households located in sample EAs. The listing information included the identification number of the building, identification number of the household, address, name of the household head, the total number of household members and the identification of households with children aged under 5 years.

Selection of Households

After completing the household listing for each selected EA, all households were divided into two groups:

- 1st group consists of households with children aged under 5 years.
- 2nd group consists of the rest of the households.

Systematic random sampling was then applied to select 10 households within each group. Therefore a total of 20 households were selected in each sample EA.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Bangkok Small Community MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by selecting an equal number of households in each EA, different sampling fractions were used in each EA at the second sampling stage since the size of the EAs varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in the particular sampling PSU (i) and group (j), where the groups correspond to households with and without children aged under 5 years:

$$W_{ij} = \frac{1}{f_{ij}}$$

The term f_{ij}, the sampling fraction for the j-th group in the i-th sample PSU, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage:

$$f_{ij} = p_{1i} \times p_{2ij}$$

where p_{sij} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the j-th group in the i-th sample PSU.

Since the estimated number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) in the sampling frame used for the first stage selection was generally different from the updated number of households in the EA from the listing, and the number of households with and without children varied by EA, individual sampling fractions for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated separately for the groups of households with and without children under age five. The sampling fractions for households in each EA (cluster) therefore included the first stage probability of selection of the EA and the second stage probability of selection of a household in the sample EA (cluster), separately for households with and without children.

A second component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

RR = Number of interviewed households / Number of occupied households selected

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated separately for the groups of households with and without children under age five. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster by group. Response rates in the Bangkok Small Community MICS are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men and under-five children) is equal to the inverse value of:

RR = Completed women's (men's or under-5's) questionnaires / Eligible women (men or under-5s) in the sample households interviewed

These response rates were also calculated separately for the groups of households with and without children. The non-response adjustment factors for women's, men's and under-5's questionnaires are applied to the adjusted household weights. The numbers of eligible women, men and under-five children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each EA separately for the groups of households with and without children. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for non-response) by the average of these weights across all households. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar normalization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's, men's and under-5's questionnaires. In the 150 sample EAs (clusters) the normalized household weights varied between 0.113322 and 3.640729; the normalized women weights varied from 0.136413 to 4.405687; the normalized men weights varied from 0.131009 to 4.180540 and the normalized children weights varied from 0.325945 to 9.360753.

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Appendix C Estimates of sampling errors

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

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

- *Standard error* (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation* (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect* (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect* (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 per cent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack[3] have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population.
Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the Bangkok Small Community level. Seven of the selected indicators are based on households members, 17 are based on women, 5 are

[3] CMRJack is a software developed by FAFO, an independent and multidisciplinary research foundation. CMRJack produces mortality estimates and standard errors for surveys with complete birth histories or summary birth histories. See http://www.fafo.no/ais/child_mortality/index.html

based on men, and 15 are based on children under 5. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

MICS5 Indicator		Base Population
Household		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members[a]
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members[a]
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	All household members[a]
8.3	Violent discipline	Children age 1-14 years[b]
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Children age 0-17 years
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Children age 0-17 years
Women		
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
8.5	Percentage married before age 18	Women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Women age 15-49 years
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-49 years
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations (continued)

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

MICS5 Indicator		Base Population
Men		
7.1	Literacy rate (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Men age 15-24 years
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Men age 15-24 years
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men age 15-24 years
Under-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.3a	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Children under age 5 years
-	Fever in last two weeks	Children under age 5 years
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Infants under 6 months of age
2.8	Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	Infants under 6 months of age
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0-23 months
6.1	Attendance in early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.2	Support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.3	Father's support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.5	Have 3 or more children's books	Children under age 5 years
6.6	Play with two or more types of playthings	Children under age 5 years
-	Play with electronic devices	Children under age 5 years

[a] To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflects the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.

[b] Random selection of one child age 1-14 years per household is carried out during fieldwork for administering the child discipline module. To account for the random selection and calculate MICS Indicators 8.3, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children in the age range in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflects the unweighted number of households with children in the age range, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the number of children in the age range.

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, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1		0.9982	0.0012	0.001	2.155	1.468	8,951	2,707	0.996	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	0.9070	0.0115	0.013	4.213	2.053	8,951	2,707	0.884	0.930
Iodized salt consumption	2.19		0.6740	0.0180	0.027	3.921	1.980	2,636	2,646	0.638	0.710
Violent discipline	8.3		0.7311	0.0260	0.036	5.390	2.322	2,124	1,563	0.679	0.783
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4		0.9661	0.0077	0.008	1.405	1.185	574	787	0.951	0.981
Children's living arrangements	8.13		0.1576	0.0112	0.071	2.971	1.724	1,791	3,155	0.135	0.180
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	8.14		0.0361	0.0054	0.150	2.673	1.635	1,791	3,155	0.025	0.047
Women											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3		0.7722	0.0139	0.018	1.978	1.407	1,580	1,807	0.744	0.800
Unmet need	5.4		0.0636	0.0089	0.139	2.380	1.543	1,580	1,807	0.046	0.081
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a		0.9885	0.0077	0.008	2.222	1.491	227	429	0.973	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b		0.8477	0.0300	0.035	2.975	1.725	227	429	0.788	0.908
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	3.1.2	0.9986	0.0014	0.001	0.619	0.787	227	429	0.996	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1		0.9599	0.0095	0.010	1.812	1.346	707	769	0.941	0.979
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1		0.5150	0.0312	0.061	2.998	1.732	707	769	0.453	0.577
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.3894	0.0333	0.086	1.999	1.414	227	429	0.323	0.456
Early childbearing	5.2		0.1277	0.0226	0.177	1.911	1.382	348	416	0.082	0.173
Caesarean section	5.9		0.3310	0.0369	0.111	2.631	1.622	227	429	0.257	0.405
Percentage married before age 18	8.5		0.1712	0.0108	0.063	2.047	1.431	2,484	2,490	0.150	0.193
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12		0.0580	0.0082	0.141	3.490	1.868	2,843	2,843	0.042	0.074
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2		0.5699	0.0228	0.040	6.009	2.451	2,843	2,843	0.524	0.615
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3		0.1434	0.0155	0.108	5.497	2.344	2,811	2,818	0.112	0.174
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5		0.0773	0.0091	0.117	3.268	1.808	2,843	2,843	0.059	0.095
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7		0.6977	0.0434	0.062	3.815	1.953	227	429	0.611	0.784
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8		0.6677	0.0355	0.053	2.431	1.559	227	429	0.597	0.739

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	MICS Indicator	SDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1		0.9301	0.0166	0.018	3.008	1.734	742	707	0.897	0.963
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1		0.4380	0.0310	0.071	2.751	1.659	742	707	0.376	0.500
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.12		0.0712	0.0080	0.112	2.557	1.599	2,664	2,664	0.055	0.087
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2		0.4885	0.0224	0.046	5.339	2.311	2,664	2,664	0.444	0.533
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3		0.1312	0.0120	0.092	3.349	1.830	2,632	2,630	0.107	0.155
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a		0.0522	0.0108	0.208	2.343	1.531	951	987	0.031	0.074
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	2.2.1	0.1005	0.0151	0.151	2.421	1.556	917	957	0.070	0.131
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	2.2.2	0.0574	0.0126	0.220	2.788	1.670	907	948	0.032	0.083
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1248	0.0152	0.122	1.995	1.412	907	948	0.094	0.155
Fever in last two weeks	-		0.1937	0.0179	0.093	2.735	1.654	1,330	1,330	0.158	0.230
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.1079	0.0364	0.338	1.104	1.051	132	81	0.035	0.181
Predominantly breastfeeding under 6 months	2.8		0.3637	0.0679	0.187	1.596	1.263	132	81	0.228	0.500
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12		0.2053	0.0321	0.157	2.982	1.727	554	472	0.141	0.270
Attendance in early childhood education	6.1		0.6296	0.0386	0.061	3.736	1.933	523	586	0.552	0.707
Support for learning	6.2		0.9644	0.0121	0.013	2.484	1.576	523	586	0.940	0.989
Father's support for learning	6.3		0.4418	0.0419	0.095	4.155	2.038	523	586	0.358	0.526
Mother's support for learning	6.4		0.7125	0.0321	0.045	2.939	1.714	523	586	0.648	0.777
Have 3 or more children's books	6.5		0.5290	0.0267	0.051	3.815	1.953	1,330	1,330	0.476	0.582
Play with two or more types of playthings	6.6		0.6519	0.0295	0.045	5.094	2.257	1,330	1,330	0.593	0.711
Play with electronic devices	-		0.5602	0.0282	0.050	4.290	2.071	1,330	1,330	0.504	0.617

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Appendix D. Bangkok Small Community MICS 2016 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS 5 INDICATOR [M]		Module [4]	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference [5]
NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	SDG 2.2.1
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	SDG 2.2.2
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[6]	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	

[M] The indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Questionnaire for Individual Men

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

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

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

MICS 5 INDICATOR [M]		Module[4]	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference[5]
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[7] during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 per cent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[8] during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[9] or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups[10] during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	

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

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

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

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

MICS 5 INDICATOR [M]		Module [4]	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference [5]
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.20	Low birth weight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.S1	Low birth weight infants	AN	Number of live births in the last 5 years weighing below 2.500 grams at birth	Total number of children under age 5 who had birth weight recorded on the health card	
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage[11]	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	SDG 3.b.1[12]

[11] In countries where measles vaccination is administered at or after 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 24-35 months who received the measles vaccine by 24 months of age

[12] New SDG indicator that will be officially added to the list of SDG indicators in March 2017, as approved by the Inter-agency Group on SDG Indicators, at the 4th Meeting in Geneva: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-04

MICS 5 INDICATOR [M]		Module [4]	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference [5]
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval[13] prior to the most recent birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.S1	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	SDG 1.4.1 & 6.2.1
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	SDG 6.2.1
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	

[13] See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS 5 INDICATOR[M]		Module[4]	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference[5]
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate[14]	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		SDG 3.7.2
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	
5.4	Unmet need[15]	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S1	STI (VDRL 1st) screening during antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were tested for STIs (VDRL 1st) with the results written in the health book	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S2	STI (VDRL 2nd) screening during antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were tested for STIs (VDRL 2nd) with the results written in the health book	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S3	Thalassemia screening during antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were tested for thalassemia with the results written in the health book	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

[14] When the Birth History module is used, the indicator is calculated for the last 3-year period. When estimated using the Fertility module only, the rate refers to the last one year

[15] See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS 5 INDICATOR [M]		Module [4]	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference [5]
5.S4	Thalassemia screening for husband	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose husbands were tested for thalassemia and results are written in the health book	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	SDG 3.1.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S5	Post-natal health check	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least three post-natal health checks within 42 days of delivery.	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance in early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.S1	Availability of playthings (mobile phones, tablets and game players)		Number of children under age 5 who play with mobile phones, tablets or game players	Total number of children under age 5	

MICS 5 INDICATOR [M]		Module [4]	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference [5]
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	SDG 4.2.1
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women [M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended preschool during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	SDG 4.5.1
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	SDG 4.5.1

MICS 5 INDICATOR [M]		Module [4]	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference [5]
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	SDG 16.9.1
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	SDG 16.2.1
8.4	Marriage before age 15 [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18 [M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.7	Polygyny [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married or in union	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence [M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0-17 years	

MICS 5 INDICATOR [M]		Module [4]	Numerator	Denominator	SDG Indicator Reference [5]
HIV/AIDS					
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[16], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[17] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[18] toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	

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

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

[18] Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus

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Appendix E. Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age					**Age**				
0	48	1.1	50	1.1	45	60	1.4	83	1.8
1	57	1.3	45	1.0	46	79	1.9	76	1.6
2	46	1.1	40	0.8	47	84	2.0	67	1.4
3	41	1.0	40	0.9	48	75	1.8	72	1.5
4	44	1.0	58	1.3	49	74	1.7	85	1.8
5	48	1.1	39	0.8	50	42	1.0	73	1.6
6	40	0.9	32	0.7	51	66	1.5	71	1.5
7	42	1.0	43	0.9	52	59	1.4	70	1.5
8	40	0.9	66	1.4	53	57	1.3	67	1.4
9	71	1.7	51	1.1	54	62	1.4	59	1.3
10	39	0.9	34	0.7	55	61	1.4	57	1.2
11	50	1.2	45	1.0	56	50	1.2	43	0.9
12	55	1.3	54	1.1	57	45	1.1	58	1.2
13	52	1.2	50	1.1	58	46	1.1	67	1.4
14	49	1.1	42	0.9	59	37	0.9	78	1.7
15	70	1.6	51	1.1	60	50	1.2	78	1.7
16	70	1.6	49	1.1	61	46	1.1	61	1.3
17	63	1.5	80	1.7	62	40	0.9	52	1.1
18	81	1.9	70	1.5	63	46	1.1	54	1.2
19	61	1.4	69	1.5	64	48	1.1	43	0.9
20	81	1.9	63	1.3	65	35	0.8	52	1.1
21	68	1.6	65	1.4	66	19	0.4	51	1.1
22	81	1.9	60	1.3	67	21	0.5	29	0.6
23	58	1.3	73	1.6	68	14	0.3	24	0.5
24	79	1.8	50	1.1	69	32	0.8	38	0.8
25	65	1.5	92	2.0	70	18	0.4	21	0.4
26	53	1.2	58	1.2	71	24	0.6	32	0.7
27	70	1.6	99	2.1	72	14	0.3	40	0.9
28	50	1.2	50	1.1	73	19	0.4	33	0.7
29	54	1.3	58	1.2	74	17	0.4	34	0.7
30	73	1.7	78	1.7	75	13	0.3	20	0.4
31	67	1.6	54	1.2	76	8	0.2	31	0.7
32	74	1.7	56	1.2	77	8	0.2	31	0.7
33	76	1.8	91	1.9	78	16	0.4	11	0.2
34	68	1.6	72	1.5	79	5	0.1	9	0.2
35	68	1.6	71	1.5	80	11	0.3	19	0.4
36	76	1.8	76	1.6	81	3	0.1	11	0.2
37	73	1.7	77	1.7	82	4	0.1	16	0.3
38	86	2.0	88	1.9	83	5	0.1	12	0.3
39	70	1.6	91	2.0	84	3	0.1	15	0.3
40	73	1.7	66	1.4	85+	28	0.7	35	0.8
41	87	2.0	54	1.1					
42	65	1.5	59	1.3	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	84	2.0	83	1.8					
44	76	1.8	96	2.1	Total	4,286	100.0	4,666	100.0

Figure DQ.1 Household population by single ages, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

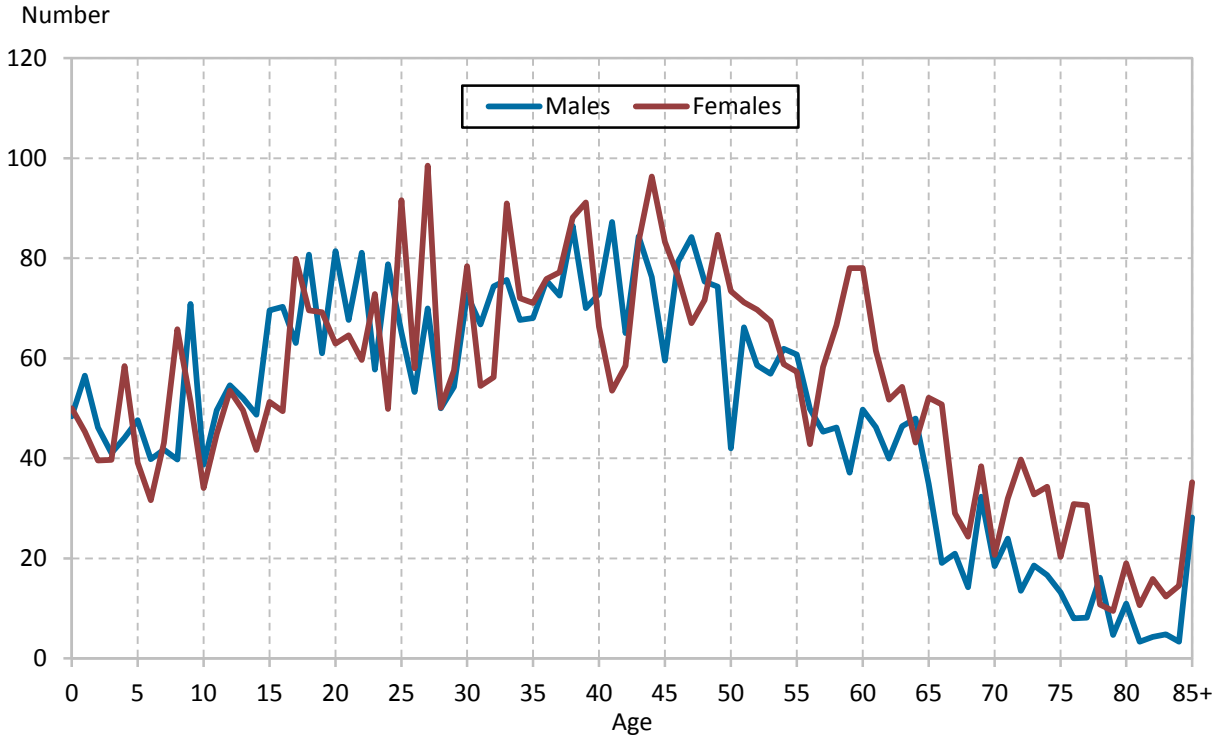

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Household population women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
10-14	224	na	na	na
15-19	319	297	12.6	93.1
20-24	310	288	12.2	92.8
25-29	356	334	14.2	94.0
30-34	352	327	13.9	92.9
35-39	403	392	16.7	97.2
40-44	358	347	14.8	97.0
45-49	383	366	15.6	95.6
50-54	341	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	**2,481**	**2,351**	**100.0**	**94.8**
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.89	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Household population of men age 10-54 years	Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
10-14	244	na	na	na
15-19	345	307	13.3	89.2
20-24	367	338	14.6	92.1
25-29	293	272	11.7	92.8
30-34	357	342	14.7	95.7
35-39	373	343	14.8	92.1
40-44	386	357	15.4	92.5
45-49	373	359	15.5	96.4
50-54	286	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	**2,492**	**2,318**	**100.0**	**93.0**
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.77	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
0	98	98	21.2	99.6
1	102	100	21.7	98.5
2	86	85	18.3	99.0
3	81	80	17.2	98.8
4	103	100	21.6	97.8
5	87	na	na	na
6	71	na	na	na
7	85	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	**469**	**463**	**100.0**	**98.7**
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.8	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Household population

Per cent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	**91.9**	**6.1**	**0.1**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**8,951**
Age						
0-4	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	469
5-14	97.1	2.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	938
15-24	98.3	1.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,341
25-49	97.1	2.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	3,633
50-64	85.5	11.2	0.1	3.1	100.0	1,688
65-84	65.1	25.6	0.5	8.8	100.0	818
85+	46.6	50.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	63

Table DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, , Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	**99.3**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,843**

Table DQ.7: Birth date and age reporting: Men

Per cent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	**99.1**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,664**

Table DQ.8: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s

Per cent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	**99.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,330**

Table DQ.9: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Per cent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	**97.8**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**2,279**

Table DQ.10: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Per cent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth						Date of last birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of first births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of last births
Total	**98.3**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,541**	**98.2**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**859**

Table DQ.11: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Per cent with missing/ incomplete information[a]	Number of cases
Household			
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.1	2,707
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	2,707
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	2,707
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		38.9	1,848
Both month and year		13.7	1,848
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0	1,848
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	2,843
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	2,843
Men			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		41.9	1,604
Both month and year		14.1	1,604
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	1,604
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	2,664
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	2,664
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	1,330
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	1,330

[a] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**71.5**	**28.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**28.5**	**1,330**
Age								
<6 months	62.7	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	37.3	132
6-11 months	75.4	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.6	146
12-23 months	66.5	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.5	276
24-35 months	77.7	22.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.3	253
36-47 months	76.3	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	23.7	224
48-59 months	69.3	30.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	30.7	299

Table DQ.13: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**69.0**	**30.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**31.0**	**1,330**
Age								
<6 months	54.8	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	45.2	132
6-11 months	74.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.9	146
12-23 months	60.5	39.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.5	276
24-35 months	76.0	23.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.0	253
36-47 months	**76.0**	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.0	224
48-59 months	69.4	30.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	30.6	299

Table DQ.14: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**68.2**	**0.0**	**2.6**	**28.3**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**31.8**	**1,330**
Age								
<6 months	55.6	0.0	7.7	36.7	0.0	100.0	44.4	132
6-11 months	73.8	0.0	1.3	24.6	0.3	100.0	26.2	146
12-23 months	60.5	0.0	6.0	33.5	0.0	100.0	39.5	276
24-35 months	73.3	0.0	1.8	22.1	2.9	100.0	26.7	253
36-47 months	75.2	0.0	0.4	23.5	0.9	100.0	24.8	224
48-59 months	68.7	0.0	0.0	30.4	1.0	100.0	31.3	299

Table DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	**954**	**100.0**	**954**	**100.0**
Digits				
0	128	13.5	266	27.9
1	89	9.4	73	7.7
2	102	10.7	125	13.2
3	112	11.8	89	9.3
4	92	9.6	78	8.1
5	95	10.0	82	8.5
6	90	9.5	64	6.8
7	73	7.7	73	7.6
8	113	11.9	44	(4.7)
9	59	6.2	59	6.2
0 or 5	223	23.4	348	36.5

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

Figure DQ.2 Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

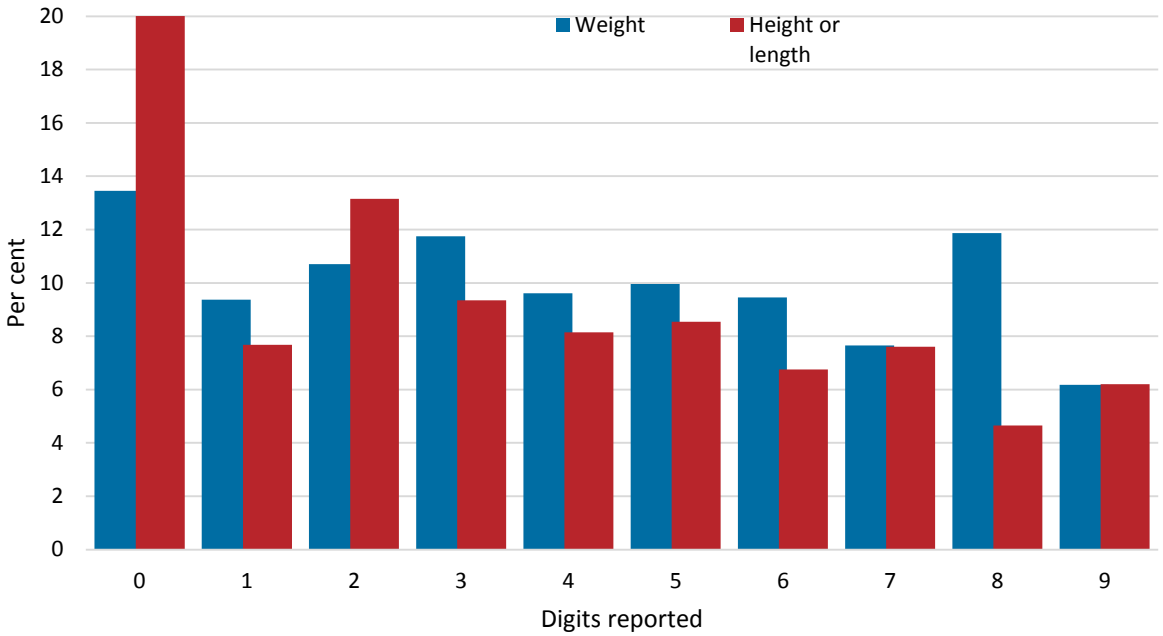

Table DQ.16: Observation of birth certificates

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	**70.6**	**29.0**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**70.8**	**1,330**
Child's age							
0-5 months	76.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.0	132
6-11 months	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.5	146
12-23 months	77.7	21.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	78.1	276
24-35 months	70.2	29.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	70.3	253
36-47 months	56.2	43.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	56.6	224
48-59 months	65.3	34.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	65.8	299

Table DQ.17: Observation of vaccination cards

Per cent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	**0.8**	**0.6**	**84.5**	**14.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**85.7**	**807**
Child's age								
0-5 months	0.0	0.0	87.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	87.2	132
6-11 months	0.0	0.0	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	90.3	146
12-23 months	1.4	1.7	81.9	15.0	0.0	100.0	84.5	276
24-35 months	1.0	0.0	82.6	16.4	0.0	100.0	83.4	253

Table DQ.18: Observation of women's health cards

Per cent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Woman does not have health card	Woman has health card		DK/ Missing	Total	Per cent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	**15.6**	**46.7**	**37.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**55.5**	**227**
Age							
15-24	12.1	48.1	39.5	0.3	100.0	54.9	100
25-34	18.4	44.6	37.0	0.0	100.0	54.7	90
35-49	18.5	48.1	33.1	0.4	100.0	59.3	37

Table DQ.19: Observation of places for handwashing

Per cent distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Place for handwashing				Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed				
		Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	**64.4**	**12.4**	**23.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**2,707**

Table DQ.20: Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by respondent to the under-5 questionnaire, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Mother in the household			Mother not in the household and primary caretaker identified:			Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother	Father	Other adult female	Father	Other adult female	Other adult male		
Total	**86.8**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**10.4**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**469**
Age								
0	95.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	98
1	89.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	8.8	0.7	100.0	102
2	85.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	11.2	2.5	100.0	86
3	80.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	16.1	1.0	100.0	81
4	82.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	12.9	2.8	100.0	103

Table DQ.21: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

		Currently attending																			
			Primary school Grade							Secondary school Grade											
	Not attending school	Preschool	1	2	3	4	5	6	DK/Missing	1	2	3	4	5	6	DK/Missing	Associate/ Commercial college	Higher than secondary	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
Age at beginning of school year																					
5	6.4	82.6	9.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67
6	3.1	14.8	67.6	14.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
7	1.3	1.2	18.5	67.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	108
8	0.0	0.5	3.5	20.8	53.2	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	112
9	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	14.7	71.7	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
10	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	15.0	68.4	12.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
11	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	20.1	68.5	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
12	3.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.7	21.4	0.0	53.0	10.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	103
13	7.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.0	0.0	16.1	62.8	4.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
14	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	22.3	59.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	112
15	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	35.7	8.4	0.1	0.0	13.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	123
16	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	10.4	25.4	5.9	0.7	19.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	138
17	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.9	4.6	28.5	0.2	15.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	133
18	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.2	7.6	0.0	8.2	36.9	0.0	100.0	162
19	56.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	3.4	38.4	0.0	100.0	124
20	60.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	35.9	0.0	100.0	145
21	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	28.8	0.0	100.0	131
22	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	100.0	146
23	88.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	9.3	0.0	100.0	124
24[a]	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	34

[a] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

Table DQ.22: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Bangkok Small Community MICS, 2016

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daugthers	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daugthers	Sex ratio	Sons	Daugthers	Sex ratio	
Total	**1,382**	**1,346**	**1.0**	**1,357**	**1,339**	**1.0**	**25**	**7**	**3.8**	**2,843**
Age										
15-19	22	28	0.8	22	27	0.8	0	1	0.0	359
20-24	82	78	1.1	82	78	1.1	0	0	0.0	348
25-29	130	139	0.9	128	138	0.9	2	1	4.4	404
30-34	212	197	1.1	212	197	1.1	0	0	0.0	395
35-39	260	307	0.8	253	306	0.8	7	0	22.6	474
40-44	308	275	1.1	306	273	1.1	2	2	0.9	420
45-49	369	321	1.1	355	319	1.1	13	2	6.6	443

Appendix F. Thailand MICS Questionnaires

MICS

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Situation of women and children in Thailand, 2558

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL	HH
HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**HH2**. Household number: ___ ___
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___ ___	**HH4**. Supervisor's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___ ___
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 5 5 _	HH7. REGION: BANGKOK ..... 1 CENTRAL ..... 2 NORTH ..... 3 NORTHEAST ..... 4 SOUTH 5
HH6. AREA: Urban ..... 1 Rural 2	
HH7A. PROVINCE ..... ___ ___	

WE ARE FROM ***NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE***. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20. MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.*
☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

HH9. Result of household interview:

Completed	01
No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit	02
Entire household absent for extended period of time	03
Refused	04
Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling	05
Dwelling destroyed	06
Dwelling not found	07
Other (*specify*) _____	96

After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:

HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire:
Name _____ ___ ___

HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___

HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ___ ___

HH13A. Number of men age 15-49 years: ___ ___

HH14. Number of children under age 5: ___ ___

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH13B. Number of men's questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH18. *Record the time.*

Hour ..... __ __

Minutes ..... __ __

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4)

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?

If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.

Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.

								For women age **15-49**	*For men age* **15-49**	*For children age* **0-4**
HL1. *Line no.*	**HL2.** *Name*	**HL3.** WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	**HL4.** IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female		**HL5.** WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6.** HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'*	**HL7.** *Circle line no. if woman age* **15-49**	**HL7A.** *Circle line no. if man age* **15-49**	**HL7B.** *Circle line no. if age* **0-4**
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Month	Year	Age	15-49	15-49	0-4
01		**0 1**	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	01
02		__ __	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	02
03		__ __	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	03
04		__ __	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	04
05		__ __	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	05
06		__ __	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	06
07		__ __	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	07
08		__ __	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	08
09		__ __	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	09
10		__ __	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	10

Tick here if additional questionnaire used ☐

* *Codes for* ***HL3****: Relationship to head of household:*

01 Head
02 Spouse/Partner
03 Son / Daughter
04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law
05 Grandchild
06 Parent
07 Parent-In-Law
08 Brother / Sister
09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law
10 Uncle / Aunt
11 Niece /Nephew
12 Other relative
13 Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild
14 Servant (Live-in)
96 Other (Not related)
98 DK

			For children age **0-17** years						For children age **0-14**
HL1. *Line no.*	**HL2**. NAME	**HL6**. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'*	**HL11**. IS (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ HL13 8 DK ⇘ HL13	**HL12**. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes", record line no. of mother and go to HL13.* *If "No", record 00.*	**HL12A**. WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL13**. IS (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ HL15 8 DK ⇘ HL15	**HL14**. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes", record line no. of father and go to HL15.* *If "No", record 00.*	**HL14A**. WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL15**. *Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated.* *If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask:* WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (*name*)? *Record line no. of primary caretaker*
Line	Name	Age	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother
01		__ __	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
02		__ __	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
03		__ __	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
04		__ __	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
05		__ __	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
06		__ __	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
07		__ __	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
08		__ __	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
09		__ __	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
10		__ __	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___

Tick here if additional questionnaire used ☐

Probe for additional household members.
Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.
Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.
For each man age 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man's Questionnaire.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

EDUCATION ED

			For household members age **5 and above**					*For household members age* **5-24** *years*								
ED1. *Line number*	**ED2.** *Name and age* *Copy from HL2 and HL6*		**ED3.** HAS (*name*) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line		**ED4A.** WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (*name*) HAS ATTENDED? Level: *If level=00, skip to ED5*	**ED4B.** WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? Grade: 98 DK *If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00".*	**ED5.** DURING THE 2015-16 SCHOOL YEAR, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ ED7		**ED6.** DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (*name*) ATTENDING? Level: *If level=00, skip to ED7*	Grade: 98 DK	**ED7.** DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2014-15, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line 8 DK ↘ Next Line			**ED8.** DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (*name*) ATTEND? Level: *See codes below* *If level=00, go to next line.*	Grade: 98 DK
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Level*	Grade	Yes	No	Level*	Grade	Yes	No	DK	Level*	Grade
01		___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	___ ___	___ ___
02		___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	___ ___	___ ___
03		___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	___ ___	___ ___
04		___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	___ ___	___ ___
05		___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	___ ___	___ ___
06		___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	___ ___	___ ___
07		___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	___ ___	___ ___
08		___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	___ ___	___ ___
09		___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	___ ___	___ ___
10		___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	___ ___	___ ___

* *Codes for* ***ED4A, ED6, ED8****: Level of education*

00 Pre-school
01 Primary
02 Secondary
03 Associate / Commercial college degree
04 Diploma
05 Bachelor degree
06 Master degree
07 Doctoral degree
98 DK

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE — SL

SL1. *Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-14 years.*

Total number ..... __

SL2. *Check the number of children age 1-14 years in SL1:*

☐ *Zero ⇨ Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module.*

☐ *One ⇨ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age.*

☐ *Two or more ⇨ Continue with SL2A.*

SL2A. *List each of the children age 1-14 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-14 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

SL3. *Rank number*	**SL4**. *Line number from HL1*	**SL5**. *Name from HL2*	**SL6**. *Sex from HL4*	**SL7**. *Age from HL6*
Rank	Line	Name	M F	Age
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

SL8. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 1-14 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.

Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	**Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)**						
	2	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8+***
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9. *Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child.*

Rank number .....__

Line number .....__ __

Name_____

Age .....__ __

CHILD DISCIPLINE		CD
CD2. *Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.*	Line number ..... __ __ Name _____	
CD3. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH *(name)* IN THE PAST MONTH.	Yes No	
[A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (*name*) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.	Took away privileges..... 1 2	
[B] EXPLAINED WHY (*name*)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG.	Explained wrong behaviour..... 1 2	
[C] SHOOK HIM/HER.	Shook him/her 1 2	
[D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.	Shouted, yelled, screamed 1 2	
[E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.	Gave something else to do 1 2	
[F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.	Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand 1 2	
[G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.	Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object 1 2	
[H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.	Called dumb, lazy, or another name 1 2	
[I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.	Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears 1 2	
[J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.	Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg 1 2	
[K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.	Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could..... 1 2	
CD4. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK / No opinion 8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Buddhism.....1 Islam.....2 Christianity.....3 Other religion (*specify*) _____ 6 No religion.....7	
HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Thai (including local dialect).....01 Chinese.....02 Burmese.....03 Khmer/Kuy.....04 Malaysian/Yawee.....05 Lao.....06 English.....07 Other language (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms.....__ __	
HC3. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.*	Natural floor Earth / Sand.....11 Rudimentary floor Wood planks.....21 Palm / Bamboo.....22 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood.....31 Vinyl or asphalt strips.....32 Ceramic tiles.....33 Cement.....34 Carpet.....35 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC4. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	Natural roofing Thatch / Palm leaf.....12 Rudimentary roofing Wood planks.....23 Finished roofing Metal / Tin / Alloy.....31 Ceramic tiles.....34 Cement.....35 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC5. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	Natural walls Cane / Palm / Trunks ..... 12 Rudimentary walls Bamboo with mud ..... 21 Plywood ..... 24 Reused wood ..... 26 Finished walls Cement ..... 31 Stone with lime / cement ..... 32 Bricks ..... 33 Cement blocks ..... 34 Wood planks / shingles ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity ..... 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) ..... 02 Charcoal ..... 07 Wood ..... 08 No food cooked in household ..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	01⇨HC8 02⇨HC8 95⇨HC8
HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? *If 'In the house', probe*: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?	In the house In a separate room used as kitchen ..... 1 Elsewhere in the house ..... 2 In a separate building ..... 3 Outdoors ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:		Yes	No	
[A] ELECTRICITY?	Electricity	1	2	
[B] A RADIO?	Radio	1	2	
[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Non-mobile telephone	1	2	
[E] A REFRIGERATOR?	Refrigerator	1	2	
[F] AN ELECTRIC FAN?	Electric fan	1	2	
[G] A WASHING MACHINE?	Washing machine	1	2	
[H] AN OVEN/MICROWAVE OVEN?	Oven/Microwave oven	1	2	
[I] A COMPUTER?	Computer	1	2	
[J] A TABLET?	Tablet	1	2	
[K] A VCD/DVD PLAYER?	VCD/DVD player	1	2	
[L] A BLU-RAY PLAYER?	BLU-RAY player	1	2	
[M] AN AIR CONDITIONER?	Air conditioner	1	2	
[N] A TELEVISION (PLAIN MONITOR)?	Television (Plain)	1	2	
[O] A TELEVISION (LCD/LED/PLASMA MONITOR)?	Television (LCD/LED/Plasma)	1	2	
[P] A CHARCOAL STOVE?	Charcoal stove	1	2	
[Q] A WATER COOLER?	Water cooler	1	2	

HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:	Yes No	
[A] A WATCH?	Watch 1 2	
[C] A BICYCLE?	Bicycle 1 2	
[F] A CAR OR TRUCK?	Car / Truck 1 2	
[G] A BOAT WITH A MOTOR?	Boat with motor 1 2	
[H] TWO-WHEELED TRACTOR?	Two-wheeled tractor 1 2	
[I] FOUR-WHEELED TRACTOR?	Four-wheeled tractor 1 2	
[J] A TRADITIONAL MOBILE PHONE?	Mobile phone 1 2	
[K] A SMART PHONE?	Smart phone 1 2	
[L] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?	Motorcycle / Scooter 1 2	
[M] A SPORT MOTORCYCLE (BIG BIKE)?	Sport motorcycle 1 2	
HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? *If "No", then ask:* DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".*	Own ..... 1 Rent ..... 2 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HC13
HC12. HOW MANY RAIS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? *If less than 1, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95". If unknown, record "98".*	Rais ..... ___ ___	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE?		
[A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS?	Cattle, milk cows, or bulls ..... ___ ___	
[B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES?	Horses, donkeys, or mules ..... ___ ___	
[C] GOATS?	Goats ..... ___ ___	
[D] SHEEP?	Sheep ..... ___ ___	
[E] CHICKENS?	Chickens ..... ___ ___	
[F] PIGS?	Pigs ..... ___ ___	
[G] DUCKS OR GEESE? *If none, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95". If unknown, record "98".*	Ducks or geese ..... ___ ___	

HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes .....1 No 2	
HC16. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A CREDIT CARD?	Yes .....1 No 2	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot ..... 12 Piped to neighbour ..... 13 Public tap / standpipe ..... 14 Tube Well, Borehole ..... 21 Dug well Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater collection ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Cart with small tank / drum ..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Bottled water ..... 91 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	 11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6 14⇨WS3 21⇨WS3 31⇨WS3 32⇨WS3 41⇨WS3 42⇨WS3 51⇨WS3 61⇨WS3 71⇨WS3 81⇨WS3 96⇨WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot ..... 12 Piped to neighbour ..... 13 Public tap / standpipe ..... 14 Tube Well, Borehole ..... 21 Dug well Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater collection ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Cart with small tank / drum ..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	 11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling ..... 1 In own yard / plot ..... 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇨WS6 2⇨WS6
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes ..... __ __ __ DK 998	

WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Probe:* IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?	Adult woman (age 15+ years)..... 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) ..... 2 Female child (under 15)..... 3 Male child (under 15) ..... 4 DK 8	
WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨WS8 8⇨WS8
WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Boil .....A Add bleach / chlorine .....B Strain it through a cloth .....C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.).....D Solar disinfection.....E Let it stand and settle.....F Other (*specify*) _____ X DK .....Z	
WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? *If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:* WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system ..... 11 Flush to septic tank ..... 12 Flush to pit (latrine) ..... 13 Flush to somewhere else ..... 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where ..... 15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) .... 21 Pit latrine with slab ..... 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit ..... 23 Composting toilet ..... 31 Bucket ..... 41 Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine..... 51 No facility, Bush, Field ..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	 95⇨Next Module
WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨Next Module
WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public)..... 1 Public facility 2	 2⇨Next Module
WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 __ Ten or more households..... 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH THEIR HANDS?	Observed ..... 1 Not observed Not in dwelling / plot / yard ..... 2 No permission to see ..... 3 Other reason (*specify*) _____ 6	 2 ⇨HW4 3 ⇨HW4 6 ⇨HW4
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	Water is available ..... 1 Water is not available 2	
HW3A. *Is soap, detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	Yes, present ..... 1 No, not present 2	 2⇨HW4
HW3B. *Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap ..... A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) ..... B Liquid soap ..... C Ash / Mud / Sand ..... D	A⇨HH19 B⇨HH19 C⇨HH19 D⇨HH19
HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨HH19
HW5A. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?	Yes, shown ..... 1 No, not shown 2	 2⇨HH19
HW5B. *Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap ..... A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) ..... B Liquid soap ..... C Ash / Mud / Sand ..... D	

HH19. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

SALT IODIZATION		**SI**
WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK MEALS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.*		
SI1. Result of the test using iodate reagent	Not iodized - 0 PPM ..... 1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM ..... 2 15 PPM or more..... 3 No salt in the house ..... 4 Salt not tested (*specify reason*) _____ 5	 2⇨HH20 3⇨HH20 4⇨HH20 5⇨HH20
SI2. Result of the test using iodide reagent	Not iodized - 0 PPM ..... 1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM ..... 2 15 PPM or more..... 3	

HH20. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:*

☐ *A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7).*

☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Individual Men has been issued for each man age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7A).*

☐ *A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the List of Household Members (HL7B).*

Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH9), the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH10), and the number of eligible women (HH12), men (HH13A), and under-5s (HH14) are entered.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

SITUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THAILAND, 2558

Thailand

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**
This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.	
WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. Household number: ___ ___
WM3. Woman's name: Name_____	**WM4**. Woman's line number: ___ ___
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 5 5 _

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:*
WE ARE FROM ***NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE***. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***15*** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle "03" in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

WM7. Result of woman's interview	
	Completed .....01 Not at home .....02 Refused .....03 Partly completed .....04 Incapacitated .....05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

WM10. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		**WB**
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent.*	Age (in completed years)..... __ __	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇨WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool ..... 00 Primary..... 01 Secondary..... 02 Associate / Commercial college degree ... 03 Diploma..... 04 Bachelor degree ..... 05 Master degree..... 06 Doctoral degree 07	00⇨WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00".*	Grade ..... __ __	
WB6. Check WB4: ☐ *Secondary through doctoral degree (WB4=02 to 07) ⇨ Go to Next Module.* ☐ *Primary (WB4=01) ⇨ Continue with WB7.*		

WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all ..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind / visually impaired 5	

FERTILITY		CM
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM8
CM2. 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 THE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. *Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM3.*	Date of first birth Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	⇨CM4
CM3. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Completed years since first birth ..... __ __	
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record "00".*	Sons at home ..... __ __ Daughters at home ..... __ __	
CM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record "00".*	Sons elsewhere ..... __ __ Daughters elsewhere ..... __ __	

CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, TO 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?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? *If none, record "00".*	Boys dead ..... __ __ Girls dead ..... __ __	
CM10. Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.	Sum..... __ __	
CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (*total number in CM10*) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT? ☐ *Yes. Check below:* ☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to CONTRACEPTION Module.* ☐ *One or more live births ⇨ Continue with CM12.* ☐ *No. ⇨ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to CM12.*		
CM12. OF THESE (*total number in CM10*) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? Month and year must be recorded.	Date of last birth Month ..... __ __ Year ..... __ __ __ __	
CM13. Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in ***2013*** *(if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is* ***2013****, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years).* ☐ *No live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to CONTRACEPTION Module.* ☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇨ Ask for the name of the last-born child.* *Name of last-born child*_____ *If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.* *Continue with Next Module.*		

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. *Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.* *Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*		
DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨Next Module
DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later ..... 1 No more 2	2⇨Next Module
DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months ..... 1 __ __ Years ..... 2 __ __ DK 998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. *Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.* *Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*		
MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MN5
MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Health centre staff/nurse's aide ..... D Other person Community health worker ..... G Other (*specify*)_____ X	
MN2A. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Weeks ..... 1 __ __ Months ..... 2 0 __ DK 998	
MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	Number of times..... __ __ DK 98	
MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE: [A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED? [B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE? [C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?	Yes No Blood pressure ..... 1 2 Urine sample ..... 1 2 Blood sample 1 2	

MN5. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED? MAY I SEE IT PLEASE? *If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	Yes (card seen)..... 1 Yes (card not seen)..... 2 No ..... 3 DK 8	 2⇨MN6 3⇨MN6 8⇨MN6
MN5A. *Check card and record the details for blood test below.*	Yes No	
[A] STIs (VDRL) 1st time, test taken	1st VDRL test taken .....1 2 ⇩ __ __/__ __/__ __ __ __ D D M M Y Y Y Y	
[B] STIs (VDRL) 2nd time test taken	2nd VDRL test taken .....1 2 ⇩ __ __/__ __/__ __ __ __ D D M M Y Y Y Y	
[C] Screening of Thalassemia (Wife)	Thalassemia test OF/DCIP/MCV.....1 2 ⇩ __ __/__ __/__ __ __ __ D D M M Y Y Y Y	
[D] Screening of Thalassemia (Husband)	Thalassemia test OF/DCIP/MCV.....1 2 ⇩ __ __/__ __/__ __ __ __ D D M M Y Y Y Y	
MN6. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER TO PREVENT THE BABY FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN9 8⇨MN9
MN7. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)?	Number of times..... __ DK 8	 8⇨MN9
MN8. How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported in MN7? ☐ *At least two tetanus injections during last pregnancy. ⇨ Go to MN17.* ☐ *Only one tetanus injection during last pregnancy. ⇨ Continue with MN9.*		
MN9. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), EITHER TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER BABY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN17 8⇨MN17
MN10. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE A TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times..... __ DK 8	 8⇨MN17
MN11. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)? *If less than 1 year, record '00'.*	Years ago..... __ __	

MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (*name*)? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.* *If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Health centre staff/nurse's aide ..... D Other person Community health worker ..... G Relative / Friend ..... H Other (*specify*)_____ X No one ..... Y	
MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Government hospital ..... 21 Government clinic / health centre ..... 22 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	 11⇨MN20 12⇨MN20 96⇨MN20
MN19. WAS (*name*) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MN20
MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION? WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?	Before ..... 1 After 2	
MN20. WHEN (*name*) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large ..... 1 Larger than average ..... 2 Average ..... 3 Smaller than average ..... 4 Very small ..... 5 DK 8	
MN21. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN23 8⇨MN23

MN22. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	From card..... 1 (kg) __ . __ __ __ From recall ..... 2 (kg) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ MN28
MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (*name*) TO THE BREAST? *If less than 1 hour, record "00" hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	Immediately..... 000 Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days..... 2 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	
MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MN28
MN27. WHAT WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	Milk (other than breast milk) ..... A Plain water ..... B Sugar or glucose water..... C Gripe water ..... D Sugar-salt-water solution ..... E Fruit juice ..... F Infant formula ..... G Tea / Infusions ..... H Honey..... I Other (*specify*)_____X	
MN28. IN THE FIRST 42 DAYS AFTER THE DELIVERY OF (*name*), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ Next module
MN29. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THESE CHECKS WITHIN 42 DAYS OF DELIVERY? *If 7 or more times, record '7'* *If Unsure or DK, record '8'*	Number of times..... __	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant ..... 1 No ..... 2 Unsure or DK 8	1⇨CP2A
CP2. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU OR YOUR PARTNER CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨CP3
CP2A1. WHAT IS THE REASON THAT YOU OR YOUR PARTNER CURRENTLY NOT DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Not married ..... 01 Fertility-related reasons Not having sex ..... 02 Infrequent sex ..... 03 Menopausal/hysterectomy ..... 04 Can't get pregnant ..... 05 Not menstruated since last birth ..... 06 Breast feeding ..... 07 Up to God/Fatalistic ..... 08 Wanted to have child ..... 09 Opposition to Use Respondent opposed ..... 10 Husband/Partner opposed ..... 11 Others opposed ..... 12 Religious prohibition ..... 13 Lack of knowledge Knows no method ..... 14 Knows no source ..... 15 Method-related reasons Side effects/Health concerns ..... 16 Lack of access/Too far ..... 17 Cost too much ..... 18 Preferred method not available ..... 19 No method available ..... 20 Inconvenient to use ..... 21 Interferes with body's normal processes ..... 22 Un-anticipated sex ..... 23 Other (*specify*) ..... 96 DK 98	

CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes .....1 No.....2	1⇨ Next Module 2⇨Next Module
CP3. WHAT ARE YOU OR YOUR PARTNER DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.*	Female sterilization .....A Male sterilization .....B IUD .....C Injectables .....D Implants.....E Pill.....F Male condom..... G Female condom .....H Diaphragm..... I Foam / Jelly..... J Periodic abstinence / Rhythm ..... L Withdrawal..... M Contraceptive patch .....N Other (*specify*)..... X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?* ☐ Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Continue with UN2. ☐ No, unsure or DK ⇨ Go to UN5.		
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later ..... 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Undecided / DK 8	1⇨UN7 2⇨UN13 8⇨UN13
UN5. *Check CP3: Currently using "Female sterilization"?* ☐ Yes ⇨ Go to UN13. ☐ No ⇨ Continue with UN6.		
UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 3 Undecided / DK 8	 2⇨UN9 3⇨UN11 8⇨UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months ..... 1 __ __ Years ..... 2 __ __ Does not want to wait (soon/now) ..... 993 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 994 After marriage ..... 995 Other ..... 996 DK 998	 994⇨UN11
UN8. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?* ☐ Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Go to UN13. ☐ No, unsure or DK ⇨ Continue with UN9.		

UN9. *Check CP2: Currently using a method?*

☐ Yes ⇨ Go to UN13.

☐ No ⇨ Continue with UN10.

UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨UN13 8 ⇨UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex / No sex ..... A Menopausal ..... B Never menstruated ..... C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) ..... D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result ..... E Postpartum amenorrheic ..... F Breastfeeding ..... G Too old ..... H Fatalistic ..... I Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	

UN12. *Check UN11: "Never menstruated" mentioned?*

☐ Mentioned ⇨ Go to Next Module.

☐ Not mentioned ⇨ Continue with UN13.

UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy ..... 994 Before last birth ..... 995 Never menstruated 996	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					DV
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		Yes	No	DK	
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8	
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8	
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married ..... 1 Yes, living with a man ..... 2 No, not in union 3	 3⇨MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years ..... __ __ DK 98	
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS OR DOES HE LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MA7
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE?	Number ..... __ __ DK 98	⇨MA7 98⇨MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married ..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man ..... 2 No 3	 3⇨Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced ..... 2 Separated 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once ..... 1 More than once 2	1⇨MA8A 2⇨MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED? **MA8B**. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	 ⇨Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... __ __	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT THE KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF HIV/AIDS HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨HA28
HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy ..... 1 2 8 During delivery ..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	

HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA10. 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	
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA12A. DO YOU THINK CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV SHOULD BE ABLE TO ATTEND SCHOOL WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE HIV NEGATIVE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA13. Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years? ☐ *No live birth in last 2 years (CM13="No" or blank) ⇨ Go to HA24.* ☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years ⇨ Continue with HA14.*		
HA14. Check MN1: Received antenatal care? ☐ *Received antenatal care ⇨ Continue with HA15.* ☐ *Did not receive antenatal care ⇨ Go to HA24.*		
HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT: [A] BABIES GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS FROM THEIR MOTHER? [B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS? [C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS? WERE YOU: [D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Y N DK AIDS from mother ..... 1 2 8 Things to do ..... 1 2 8 Tested for AIDS ..... 1 2 8 Offered a test 1 2 8	

HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨HA19 8⇨HA19
HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨HA22 8⇨HA22
HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨HA22 2⇨HA22 8⇨HA22
HA19. *Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B or D)?* ☐ *Yes, birth delivered by health professional (MN17 = A, B or D) ⇨ Continue with HA20.* ☐ *No, birth not delivered by health professional (MN17 = else) ⇨ Go to HA24.*		
HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨HA24
HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨HA25
HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	1⇨HA28 2⇨ HA28 3⇨ HA28
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨HA27

HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨ HA28 2⇨ HA28 8⇨ HA28
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
HA28. CHECK AGE IS BETWEEN 15-24 (WB2= 15-24) AND EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL (WB3=1) ☐ YES => CONTINUE WITH HA29 ☐ NO => SKIP TO WM11		
HA29. "DID YOU STUDY SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN SCHOOL?" "SEXUALITY EDUCATION ON TOPICS SUCH AS BIRTH CONTROL, SAFE SEX, TEEN PREGNANCY, REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTIONS AND GOOD HEALTH"	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨WM11
HA30. "WHAT LEVEL DID YOU FIRST HAVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION?"	Primary ..... 1 Lower Secondary ..... 2 Upper Secondary ..... 3 Vocational ..... 4 Diploma ..... 5 DK/Unsure 8	

WM11. *Record the time*.	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

WM12. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page.*

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

SITUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THAILAND, 2558

Thailand

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	**UF**
This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.	
UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. Household number: ___ ___
UF3. Child's name: Name_____	**UF4**. Child's line number: ___ ___
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name_____	**UF6**. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: ___ ___
UF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___ ___	**UF8**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 5 5 _

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent: WE ARE FROM ***NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE***. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (*child's name from UF3*)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***15*** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (*child's name from UF3*)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***15*** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker.	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

UF12. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __	

AGE		AG
AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF (*name*). ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe:* WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY? If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day. Month and year must be recorded.	Date of birth Day ..... __ __ DK day ..... 98 Month ..... __ __ Year .....2 5 5 __	
AG2. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Record age in completed years. Record '0' if less than 1 year. Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.	Age (in completed years)..... __	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
"THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR AFTER A REPORT OF BIRTH IS MADE AT THE DISTRICT OR MUNICIPAL OFFICE. IF THE PARENT/GUARDIAN ONLY HAS A "CERTIFICATE OF REPORT OF BIRTH" ISSUED BY THE DELIVERING HOSPITAL THEN THAT INDICATES THAT A BIRTH CERTIFICATE HAS NOT BEEN ISSUED."		
BR1. DOES *(name)* HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? *If yes, ask:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No ..... 3 DK 8	1⇨Next Module
BR2. HAS (*name*)'S BIRTH CERTIFICATE BEEN ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR AT THE DISTRICT OR MUNICIPALITY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨Next Module
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (*name*)'S BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨BR5
BR4. DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU HAVE TO REPORT THE BIRTH AND OBTAIN A BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
BR5. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON FOR NOT REPORTING THE BIRTH AND OBTAIN A BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR (*name*)?	High cost ..... 1 Too far to travel ..... 2 Did not want to be fined ..... 3 Did go to the district/municipality, but the registrar did not register the birth .... 4 Do not know the location of registrar's office ..... 5 Other (specify) ..... 6 DK 8	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (*name*)?	None ..... 00 Number of children's books ..... 0 __ Ten or more books 10	
EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (*name*) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH: [A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)? [B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS? [C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)? If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response.	Y N DK Homemade toys ..... 1 2 8 Toys from a shop ..... 1 2 8 Household objects or outside objects 1 2 8	
EC2D. DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH ELECTRONIC DEVICES (SUCH AS MOBILE PHONE, TABLET OR GAME PLAYER)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN. ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (*name*): [A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? [B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? If 'none' enter' 0'. If 'don't know' enter'8'.	Number of days left alone for more than an hour..... __ Number of days left with other child for more than an hour..... __	

EC4. *Check AG2: Age of child.*

☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Go to Next Module.*

☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Continue with EC5.*

EC5. DOES (*name*) 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					
EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (*name*): *If yes, ask:* WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (*name*)? *Circle all that apply.*		Mother	Father	Other	No one	
[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (*name*)?	Read books	A	B	X	Y	
[B] TOLD STORIES TO (*name*)?	Told stories	A	B	X	Y	
[C] SANG SONGS TO (*name*) OR WITH (*name*), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y	
[D] TOOK (*name*) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	Took outside	A	B	X	Y	
[E] PLAYED WITH (*name*)?	Played with	A	B	X	Y	
[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (*name*)?	Named/counted	A	B	X	Y	
EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (*name*). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF (*name*)'S DEVELOPMENT. CAN (*name*) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					
EC9. CAN (*name*) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					
EC10. DOES (*name*) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8					

EC11. CAN (*name*) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC12. IS (*name*) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC13. DOES (*name*) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (*name*) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC15. DOES *(name)* GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC16. DOES (*name*) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC17. DOES (*name*) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. *Check AG2: Age of child* ☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Continue with BD2.* ☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Go to IMMUNIZATION Module*		
BD2. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨BD4 8⇨BD4
BD3. IS (*name*) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨BD4 8⇨BD4
BD3A. HOW MANY TIMES WAS (*name*) BREASTFED YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times breastfeed ..... __ __	
BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (*name*) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5. DID (*name*) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6. DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

BD7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (*name*) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. PLEASE INCLUDE LIQUIDS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME. DID (*name*) DRINK (*Name of item*) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK	
[A] PLAIN WATER? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS "YES", THEN PROBE TO LEARN SPECIFICALLY THAT THE CHILD WAS GIVEN WATER ONLY FOR DRINKING AND NOT FOR MOUTH WASH OR CLEANING TO ASCERTAIN THE RESPONSE.	Plain water	1	2	8	
[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?	Juice or juice drinks	1	2	8	
[C] NAMSOUP?	Namsoup	1	2	8	
[D] MILK SUCH AS FRESH MILK, TINNED, PACKED, BOXED, UHT, PASTEURIZED, POWDERED, SOYA OR CORN?	Milk	1	2	8	
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK MILK? *If unknown, record '98'.*	Number of times drank milk…….__ __				
[E] INFANT FORMULA?	Infant formula	1	2	8	
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK INFANT FORMULA? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank infant formula …… __				
[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? (*Specify*)_____	Other liquids	1	2	8	

BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (*name*) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.

PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME.

DID (*name*) EAT (*Name of food*) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK
[A] YOGURT?	Yogurt	1	2	8
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank/ate yogurt ..... __			
[B] ANY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, E.G., CERELAC, NESTLE, PEDIASURE?	Fortified baby food, e.g. Cerelac	1	2	8
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT FORTIFIED BABY FOOD? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank/ate fortified food ..... __			
[C] BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS?	Foods made from grains	1	2	8
[D] PUMPKIN, CARROTS, ~~SQUASH OR~~ SWEET POTATOES OR VEGETABLES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	Pumpkin, carrots, etc.	1	2	8
[E] WHITE POTATOES, WHITE YAMS, MANIOC, CASSAVA, OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, etc.	1	2	8
[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1	2	8
[G] RIPE MANGOES, PAPAYAS, THAI MELON, CANTALOUPE, AND MELON?	Ripe mangoes, papayas, Thai melon, etc.	1	2	8
[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8
[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH OR SHELLFISH?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese or other food made from milk	1	2	8
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED? (*Specify*)_____	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	1	2	8

BD9. *Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O").*

☐ *At least one "Yes" or all "DK" ⇨ Go to BD11.*
☐ *Else ⇨ Continue with BD10.*

BD10. *Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night.*

☐ *The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇨ Go to Next Module.*
☐ *The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned by the respondent ⇨ Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11.*

BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times .....__ DK 8	

IMMUNIZATION			IM
If an immunization **(child health)** card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM16B will only be asked if a card is not available.			
IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (*name*)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? *If yes:* MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?		Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No card 3	1⇨IM3 2⇨IM6
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION ***(child health)*** CARD FOR (*name*)?		Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨IM6 2⇨IM6

IM3. (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				
BCG	**BCG**									
POLIO 1	**OPV1**									
POLIO 2	**OPV2**									
POLIO 3	**OPV3**									
POLIO 4	**OPV4**									
POLIO 5	**OPV5**									
DPT 1	**DPT1**									
DPT 2	**DPT2**									
DPT 3	**DPT3**									
DPT 4	**DPT4**									
DPT 5	**DPT5**									
HEPB AT BIRTH	**HEP0**									
HEPB 1	**HEP1**									
HEPB 2	**HEP2**									
HEPB 3	**HEP3**									
MMR 1	**MMR1**									
MMR 2	**MMR2**									
JAPE 1	**JE1**									
JAPE 2	**JE2**									
JAPE 3	**JE3**									

IM4. *Check IM3. Are all vaccines (**BCG to JE3**) recorded?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to IM19.*

☐ *No ⇨ Continue with IM5.*

IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, skip to IM19.*

☐ *No/DK ⇨ Go to IM19.*

IM6. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM19 8⇨IM19
IM7. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM8. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM11 8⇨IM11
IM9. WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	
IM11. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A DPT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, OR DIPHTHERIA? *Probe by indicating that DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM13 8⇨IM13
IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE DPT VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	

IM13. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B? *Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM16 8⇨IM16
IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM15. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE HEPATITIS B RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	
IM16. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A MEASLES INJECTION (OR AN MMR OR MR) – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM16A. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A JE VACCINE TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS – THAT IS, A SHOT ON THE UPPER ARM OR THIGH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM19 8⇨IM19
IM16B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A JE VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	
IM19. PLEASE TELL ME IF (*name*) HAS PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS: [A] ***MR CAMPAIGN FOR CHILDREN AGE 2.5 TO 7 YEARS OLD (1 MAY – 30 SEPTEMBER 2015)*** [B] ***POLIO CAMPAIGN FOR SPECIAL TARGET GROUP (1 JANUARY – 30 APRIL 2015)***	Y N DK MR campaign ..... 1 2 8 Polio campaign 1 2 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA? BY DIARRHEA I MEAN THE CHIDL HAD AT LEAST THREE STOOLS A DAY, OR STOOLS WITH MUCUS AND BLOOD AT LEAST ONE TIME, OR LIQUID STOOLS MORE THAN ONE TIME PER DAY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA6A 8⇨ CA6A
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (*name*) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? *If 'less', probe*: WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less ..... 1 Somewhat less ..... 2 About the same ..... 3 More ..... 4 Nothing to drink ..... 5 DK 8	
CA3. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? If 'less', probe: WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less ..... 1 Somewhat less ..... 2 About the same ..... 3 More ..... 4 Stopped food ..... 5 Never gave food ..... 6 DK 8	
CA3A. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA4 8⇨CA4

CA3B. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE? Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of source. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place. _____ (*Name of place*)	Public sector Government hospital ..... A Government health centre..... B Community health worker ..... D Mobile / Outreach clinic..... E Other public (*specify*) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K Mobile clinic ..... L Other private medical (*specify*) _____ O Other source Relative / Friend ..... P Shop ..... Q Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (*specify*)_____X	
CA4. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK A FLUID MADE FROM ORS PACKET?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA4F 8⇨CA4F
CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Government hospital ..... 11 Government health centre..... 12 Community health worker ..... 14 Mobile / Outreach clinic..... 15 Other public (*specify*) _____ 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic..... 21 Private physician ..... 22 Private pharmacy ..... 23 Mobile clinic ..... 24 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 26 Other source Relative / Friend ..... 31 Shop ..... 32 Traditional practitioner ..... 33 Already had at home ..... 40 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	
CA4F. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK HEALTH PERSONNEL RECOMMENDED HOMEMADE FLUID?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA6A 8⇨ CA6A

CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? *Probe*: ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ (Name)	Pill or Syrup Antibiotic ..... A Antimotility ..... B Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, antimotility or zinc) ..... G Unknown pill or syrup ..... H Injection Antibiotic ..... L Non-antibiotic ..... M Unknown injection ..... N Intravenous ..... O Home remedy / Herbal medicine ..... Q Other (*specify*)_____ X	
CA6A. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA9A 8⇨CA9A
CA8. WHEN (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA10 8⇨CA10
CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only ..... 1 Blocked or runny nose only ..... 2 Both ..... 3 Other (*specify*)_____ 6 DK 8	1⇨CA10 2⇨CA10 3⇨CA10 6⇨CA10 8⇨CA10
CA9A. *Check CA6A: Had fever?* ☐ *Child had fever ⇨ Continue with CA10.* ☐ *Child did not have fever ⇨ Go to CA14.*		
CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12

CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE? Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of source. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place. _____ (Name of place)	Public sector Government hospital .....A Government health centre.....B Community health worker ..... D Mobile / Outreach clinic.....E Other public (*specify*) _____H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy .....K Mobile clinic ..... L Other private medical (*specify*) _____ O Other source Relative / Friend .....P Shop ..... Q Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (*specify*)_____X	
CA12.AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA14 8⇨CA14

CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN?

Probe:
ANY OTHER MEDICINE?

Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.

_____
(Names of medicines)

Antibiotics:
- Pill / Syrup I
- Injection ..... J

Other medications:
- Paracetamol ..... P
- Aspirin ..... Q
- Ibuprofen ..... R

Other (*specify*)_____ X
DK ..... Z

CA13A. *Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with CA13B.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to CA14.*

CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (*name of medicine from CA13*)?

Probe to identify the type of source.

If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.

_____
(Name of place)

Public sector
- Government hospital 11
- Government health centre 12
- Community health worker 14
- Mobile / Outreach clinic 15
- Other public (*specify*) _____ 16

Private medical sector
- Private hospital / clinic 21
- Private physician 22
- Private pharmacy 23
- Mobile clinic 24
- Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 26

Other source
- Relative / Friend 31
- Shop 32
- Traditional practitioner 33

Already had at home 40

Other (*specify*) _____ 96

CA14. Check AG2: Age of child.

☐ Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Continue with CA15.

☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Go to UF13.*

CA15. THE LAST TIME *(name)* PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	Child used toilet / latrine ..... 01 Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine ..... 02 Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch ..... 03 Buried ..... 05 Left in the open ..... 06 Used disposable diapers and thrown into garbage ..... 07 Thrown into garbage but did not use disposable diapers ..... 08 Other (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

UF13. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

UF14. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household.*

Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.

Move to another woman's or under-5 questionnaires, or start making arrangements for anthropometric measurements of all eligible children in the household.

ANTHROPOMETRY		AN
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 in the List of Household Members before recording measurements.		
AN1. *Measurer's name and number:*	Name_____ ___ ___	
AN2. *Result of height / length and weight measurement:*	Either or both measured ..... 1 Child not present..... 2 Child or mother/caretaker refused ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____6	 2⇨AN5 3⇨AN5 6⇨AN5
AN3. *Child's weight:*	Kilograms (kg)..... __ __ . __ Weight not measured..... 99.9	
AN3A. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?* ☐ Yes. ☐ No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum.		
AN3B. *Check age of child in AG2:* ☐ Child under 2 years old ⇨ Measure length (lying down). ☐ Child age 2 or more years ⇨ Measure height (standing up).		
AN4. *Child's length or height:*	Length / Height (cm) ..... __ __ __ . __ Length / Height not measured 999.9	 ⇨ AN5
AN4A. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	Lying down..... 1 Standing up..... 2	
AN5. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	 2⇨ AN6 8⇨ AN6
AN5A. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	From card ..... 1 (kg) __ . __ __ __ From recall..... 2 (kg) __ . __ __ __ DK..... 99998	

AN6. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?

☐ Yes ⇨ Record measurements for next child.

☐ No ⇨ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household. If yes, then proceed interviewing until all eligible are interviewed.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN

SITUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THAILAND, 2558

Thailand

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**MWM**
This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7A). *A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.*	
MWM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**MWM2**. Household number: ___ ___
MWM3. Man's name: Name_____	**MWM4**. Man's line number: ___ ___
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___ ___	**MWM6**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 5 5 _

Repeat greeting if not already read to this man: WE ARE FROM ***NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE***. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***10*** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***10*** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.
MAY I START NOW? ☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.* ☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle "03" in MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*	

MWM7. Result of man's interview	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*)_____ 96

MWM10. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
MWB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent.*	Age (in completed years) ..... __ __	
MWB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MWB7
MWB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool ..... 00 Primary ..... 01 Secondary ..... 02 Associate / Commercial college degree ... 03 Diploma ..... 04 Bachelor degree ..... 05 Master degree ..... 06 Doctoral degree 07	00⇨MWB7
MWB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00".*	Grade ..... __ __	

MWB6. *Check MWB4:*

☐ *Secondary through doctoral degree (MWB4 = 02 to 07) ⇨ Go to Next Module.*

☐ *Primary (MWB4 = 01) ⇨ Continue with MWB7.*

MWB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all ..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind / visually impaired 5	

FERTILITY		MCM
MCM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD IN YOUR LIFE. I AM INTERESTED IN ALL OF THE CHILDREN THAT ARE BIOLOGICALLY YOURS, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT LEGALLY YOURS OR DO NOT HAVE YOUR LAST NAME. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED ANY CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MCM8 8⇨MCM8
MCM3. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR FIRST CHILD WAS BORN?	Age in years ..... __ __	
MCM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MCM6
MCM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record "00".*	Sons at home ..... __ __ Daughters at home ..... __ __	
MCM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MCM8
MCM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons elsewhere ..... __ __ Daughters elsewhere ..... __ __	
MCM8. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED A SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MCM10
MCM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? *If none, record '00'.*	Boys dead ..... __ __ Girls dead ..... __ __	
MCM10. Sum answers to MCM5, MCM7, and MCM9.	Sum ..... __ __	

MCM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE FATHERED IN TOTAL (*total number in MCM10*) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?

☐ *Yes. Check below:*

☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to Next Module.*

☐ *One or more live births ⇨ Continue with MCM11A.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary.*

MCM11A. DID ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨MCM12
MCM11B. IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU FATHERED CHILDREN WITH?	Number of women ..... __ __	
MCM12. OF THESE (*total number in MCM10*) BIRTHS YOU HAVE FATHERED, WHEN WAS THE LAST ONE BORN (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? Month and year must be recorded.	Date of last birth Month ..... __ __ Year ..... __ __ __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					MDV
MDV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		Yes	No	DK	
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8	
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8	
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married .....1 Yes, living with a woman .....2 No, not in union.....3	 3⇨MMA5
MMA3. DO YOU HAVE OTHER WIVES OR DO YOU LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes (More than one) .....1 No (Only one) 2	 2⇨MMA7
MMA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR LIVE-IN PARTNERS DO YOU HAVE?	Number ..... __ __	⇨MMA8B
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married .....1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman.....2 No 3	 3⇨Next Module
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed .....1 Divorced.....2 Separated 3	
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once.....1 More than once.....2	1 ⇨MMA8A 2 ⇨MMA8B
MMA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED? **MMA8B**. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month ..... __ __ DK month .....98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	 ⇨Next Module
MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... __ __	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes .....1 No 2	 2⇨ MHA28
MHA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
MHA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy .....1 2 8 During delivery .....1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	

MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA12A. DO YOU THINK CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV SHOULD BE ABLE TO ATTEND SCHOOL WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE HIV NEGATIVE?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago .....1 12-23 months ago .....2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK 8	1⇨MHA28 2⇨MHA28 8⇨MHA28
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....1 No 2	

MHA28. CHECK AGE IS BETWEEN 15-24 (MWB2=15-24) AND EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL (MWB3=1) ☐ YES => CONTINUE WITH MHA29 ☐ NO => SKIP TO MWM11		
MHA29. "DID YOU STUDY SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN SCHOOL?" "SEXUALITY EDUCATION ON TOPICS SUCH AS BIRTH CONTROL, SAFE SEX, TEEN PREGNANCY, REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTIONS AND GOOD HEALTH"	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MWM11
MHA30. "WHAT LEVEL DID YOU FIRST HAVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION?"	Primary ..... 1 Lower Secondary ..... 2 Upper Secondary ..... 3 Vocational ..... 4 Diploma ..... 5 DK/Unsure 8	

MWM11. *Record the time*.	Hour and minutes..... __ __ : __ __	

MWM12. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15:*
Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation and proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page.*

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Appendix G List of Definitions

1) Collective Household

Any household comprising one person or more, who live together in a house or residence and take part in providing or consuming food and necessities for living. These individuals may or may not be related.

2) Age

Age in years as of the individual's last birthday before the interview

3) Education

Learning that has taken place in the formal education system at all levels: pre-school, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary; academic and vocational; university, which includes open universities such as Ramkhamhaeng University; and distant learning universities such as Sukhothai Thammathirat University, where teaching takes place through various media and class attendance is not required. These educational facilities are managed either by the Government or the private sector. On completion of the programme, graduates of formal education receive certificates, diplomas or degrees, which they can use in application for further study at any relevant higher level provided in the system. Formal education excludes short-term vocational training programmes, such as hairdressing, dressmaking, driving, radio repairing, typing, and so on, which do not involve learning of any academic subjects. However, a non-formal education programme whose degree is equivalent to formal education is included.

4) No Education (or None)

Never attended school or received any education.

5) Levels of Education

Education is classified into four levels as follows:

5.1 Pre-school Level – child education programmes to prepare children for school before they start primary school, which is compulsory. Programmes include two to three years of kindergarten or one year of pre-school.

5.2 Primary Level – Compulsory basic education of knowledge and skills over six years, from Prathom (Por.) 1-6 (formerly Por.1-7 or Por. 1-4 plus Mattayom (Mor.) 1-3).

5.3 Secondary Level – Education continued from primary that is divided into two levels of three years each: lower and upper secondary.

5.3.1 Lower Secondary Level – currently three years, Mor. 1-3 (formerly Mattayomsuksa (MorSor.) 1-3, or Mor. 4-6), including other educational programmes equivalent to lower secondary level, such as the three-year basic classical dance programme. Lower secondary education is geared towards developing students' ethics, knowledge and abilities. It allows students to explore their needs, areas of interest and aptitudes.

5.3.2 Upper Secondary Level – Divided into two fields:

a) Academic Field – currently three years, Mor. 4-6 (formerly MorSor. 4-5, or Mor. 7-8), including other educational programmes equivalent to upper secondary level in academic fields such as non-formal education (KorSorNor.) Level 5, or two years of Military Cadet School.

b) Formal Vocational and Technical Field – A three-year educational programme leading to a lower certificate of vocational education (PorWorChor.) and a three-year intermediate Thai classical dance programme, including other educational programmes equivalent to the upper secondary level of formal vocational education, such as the military machinist programme (three years), railway engineering (five years), artisan skills (two years at Phradabot Foundation), and a former certificate of education (PorKorSor.) programme.

5.4 Higher Level – Academic education in colleges or universities leading to diplomas and degrees (bachelor, master and philosophy/doctoral) and special programme education leading to certificates from a university, college, military academy, police academy, or other institutions of higher-level education leading to a diploma or vocational associate degree (PorWorSor.), technical vocational certificate (PorWorThor.), and higher certificate of education (PorKorSor. Soong), including the advance Thai classical dance programme.

Note: Educational programmes that are not comparable to any of the above mentioned formal education levels are considered Other Levels of Education.

6) Academic Year

A period of the academic calendar running from the first day of school until end-of-year examinations. For the MICS, it was from May 2015 to February 2016 for students of upper secondary level and below, and June 2015 to March 2016 for students of higher education.

7) Marriage

A commitment between a man and a woman living together as husband and wife, with or without legal registration.

8) Live birth

Live-born children regardless of the survival period, excluding step-children, adopted children and fetal deaths.

9) Contraception

A regimen of one or more actions, devices or medications followed in order to deliberately prevent or reduce the likelihood of a woman becoming pregnant. There are many contraceptive methods, including contraceptive pills, injections, implants, IUD (intrauterine device), condoms, female sterilization, male sterilization and safety period (calendar method).

10) Underweight

Underweight 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.

11) Stunting

Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition obtained from comparisons of children's height-for-age with a standard deviation of reference. 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. Stunting is a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

12) Wasting

Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. 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. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

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

13) Exclusive Breastfeeding

Infants received only breast milk and vitamins, mineral supplements or medicine in the day prior to the interview.

14) Ministry of Health's Tetanus Immunization Coverage in Pregnant Women

- For pregnant women who have never received any tetanus vaccine, they should receive at least three doses. The first dose should be given at their first antenatal care visit. The second dose should be given one month after the first dose, and the third dose six months after the first dose. Later, one booster dose should be given every 10 years.

- For women who have already received one dose of tetanus vaccine, they should receive two more doses at zero and six-month intervals. If the women have already received two doses of the vaccine, they should receive one more dose at least six months after the second dose. Later, one booster dose should be given every 10 years.

15) Ministry of Health's Vaccination Schedule for Children Aged Under Five

Age	Vaccine Provision
Newborn	Vaccination against tuberculosis (BCG) Vaccination against hepatitis B (HEPB0)
2 months	Combined vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 1st dose (DPT1); and oral polio vaccine, 1st dose (OPV1)
4 months	Vaccination against hepatitis B, 1st dose (HEPB1) Combined vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 2nd dose (DPT2); and oral polio vaccine, 2nd dose (OPV2) Vaccination against hepatitis B, 2nd dose (HEPB2)
6 months	Combined vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 3rd dose (DPT3); and oral polio vaccine, 3rd dose (OPV3) Vaccination against hepatitis B, 3rd dose (HEPB3)
9 months	Vaccination against, measles, mumps and rubella or German measles, 1st dose (MMR1)
1.5 years	Combined vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 4th dose (DPT4); and oral polio vaccine, 4th dose (OPV4) Vaccination against Japanese encephalitis, 1st dose (JE1)
1 month after JE1	Vaccination against Japanese encephalitis, 2nd dose (JE2)
2.5 years	Vaccination against Japanese encephalitis, 3rd dose (JE3) Vaccination against, measles, mumps and rubella or German measles, 2nd dose (MMR2) (since 2015, according to the new schedule)
4 years	Combined vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, 5th dose (DPT5); and oral polio vaccine, 5th dose (OPV5)

16) Flush/Pour Flush Toilets Connected to Piped Sewer System

Flush/pour flush toilets with treatment system and treated water overflowing to sewage system without having to empty the content. A piped sewer system is a system of sewer pipes, also called sewerage, that is designed to collect human excreta (faeces and urine) and wastewater and remove them from the household environment. Sewerage systems consist of facilities for collection, pumping, treating and disposing of human excreta and wastewater.

17) Flush/Pour Flush Toilets Connected to Septic Tank

Flush/pour flush toilets that keep all excreta disposal in a septic tank without overflow system for water or solid waste. When the tank is full, it needs to be emptied by suction truck. The tank may be located inside or outside the house. This type of toilet is mostly found in houses.

18) Flush/Pour Flush Toilets Connected to Pit Latrines

A flush/pour flush to pit latrine refers to a system that flushes excreta to a hole in the ground and has a water seal.

19) Piped Water

Piped water is defined as water service connected by pipe, with or without sterilization

20) Wealth Index Quintiles

Important indicators for measurement of factors related to accumulated household living standards

- Ownership of certain types of household assets, such as refrigerator, television, car, truck, bicycle, motorcycle, and so on.
- Materials used in household construction, such as wood, bricks, rocks, cement, and so on.
- Having electricity in the household
- Access to drinking water and water for general usage
- Improved sanitation facilities

Wealth index quintiles are calculated by a statistical method called Analysis of Principal Factors, where households are grouped together in a continuum of comparative wealth. The values are particularly valuable for countries that lack reliable data on incomes and expenses, which were formerly used for measurement of wealth.

Wealth index quintiles can be used to analyse economic inequalities in access to important health services and outcomes, such as childhood illness and fatality. In addition, the wealth index quintiles can enable the government to assess whether poor population groups have access to public health services, immunization, education and other important programmes.

Wealth index quintiles enable the analysis of multi-variable data from population and health surveys to be more comprehensive and to identify the extent of the impact of a household's economic status on health outcomes.

Caution: The Thailand MICS wealth index quintiles can be used for comparisons with international MICS results only and not with any other surveys since they were created specifically for the analysis of MICS data only.

Bangkok Small Community

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2016