



NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE  
OF MONGOLIA



# MONGOLIA

## Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS) 2013

### KEY FINDINGS

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*June, 2014*



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The Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS) was carried out in 2013 by National Statistical Office of Mongolia in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA, as part of the global MICS programme. UNICEF and UNFPA provided technical and financial supports.

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

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the SISS prior to the release of full tables and the final survey

report that will contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, and economic characteristics. The final survey report is expected to be released in August 2014.

Results presented in this report are not expected to change and are considered final. For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the full final report please go to [www.nso.mn](http://www.nso.mn), [www.1212.mn](http://www.1212.mn), [www.mics.unicef.org](http://www.mics.unicef.org) and [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org).

*Suggested citation:*

*National Statistical Office. 2014. Social Indicator Sample Survey 2013, Key Findings. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia: National Statistical Office.*

## FOREWORD

In compliance with the Law on Statistics of Mongolia, National Statistical Office of Mongolia conducted the first “Social Indicator Sample Survey - 2013” with support from the Government of Mongolia, UNICEF and UNFPA.

The survey data is a key pillar to determine and plan further activities linked to national policy. It will inform actions by decision makers, international organizations and other users of statistical data. The data is also a fundamental source for specialized and in-depth analysis and research. The survey results will lead to the compilation of sectoral indicators in the areas of health, education, development and protection, well-being of rights of children and women. These are complemented by indicators of the reproductive health, family planning, knowledge and attitude towards HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour of Mongolian men and women. Furthermore, these enrich results previous surveys conducted separately and will assist to assess the implementation of several international and national commitments, such as MDGs, “Declaration on a World Fit for Children”, Declaration of the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS and “National Programme for Reproductive Health”.

The survey has combined 3 major nationwide household-based surveys, namely MICS, RHS and DHS which are conducted individually at international level. This survey has the most largely scaled sampling of 15500 households, representing all Mongolian households. The first-time use of tablet PCs for the field operation was labour and cost efficient. It was also of great significance in terms of time-savings in both data collection and processing of the survey.

In order to disseminate the survey results in a quicker and more user-friendly way, we are introducing the preliminary results of the survey this time. Furthermore, the main report of the survey and other materials will be published and disseminated to the users.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the steering committee and team members of the survey for their valuable collaboration in providing us with noteworthy recommendations, advice for successful implementation of the survey and developing of the survey questionnaire.

I would also like to wish to extend my appreciation to the Mongolia-based UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and UN Population Fund (UNFPA) teams as well as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Global team at the UNICEF headquarters. Their enormous and active efforts in providing us with technical and methodological advice in every step of the survey activities was vital to ensure successful implementation of the “Social Indicator Sample Survey-2013” in line with international method and methodologies at professional level.

Last but not least, special thanks go to all staff members of the survey including management, employees, enumerators of the NSO headquarter and local statistical units and the SISS team members who played a key role to ensure the high quality of the SISS through a unified management, methodology and instructions for the survey activities.



CHAIRMAN THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA

## SISS AT A GLANCE

Survey implementation			
<b>Sample frame</b>	Administrative records of the household and population December 2012	<b>Questionnaires</b>	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-54 <sup>1</sup> ) Children under five
- Updated			
<b>Interviewer training</b>	September 2013	<b>Fieldwork</b>	Sep-Dec 2013
<b>Survey sample</b>			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	15,500	- Eligible	6,137
- Occupied	15,028	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6,054
- Interviewed	14,805	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.6
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.5		
Women		Men (selected in half of the households in each cluster)	
- Eligible for interviews	13,457	- Eligible for interviews	6,883
- Interviewed	12,830	- Interviewed	6,279
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.3	- Response rate (Per cent)	91.2
Survey population			
Average household size	3.5	<b>Percentage of population living in</b>	
<b>Percentage of population under:</b>		- Urban areas	63.7
- Age 5	12.0	- Rural areas	36.3
- Age 18	35.5	- Western	12.5
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	18.6	- Khangai	20.8
		- Central	17.7
		- Eastern	7.8
		- Ulaanbaatar	41.3

<sup>1</sup> This age group was designed as country specific and different from MICS standard (age 15-49). All indicators related to men in this report was calculated for men age 15-49 years. However, the main report of SISS will include both age groups 15-49 and 15-54.

Housing characteristics						
	National	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
<b>Percentage of households with</b>						
- Electricity	81.2	63.6	64.1	75.7	76.1	98.4
- Finished floor	33.8	12.1	20.2	27.6	17.9	52.9
- Finished roofing	96.9	82.2	99.1	97.9	99.3	99.5
- Finished walls	87.6	87.5	93.8	88.5	92.1	83.3
<b>Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping</b>	2.51	2.75	2.64	2.43	2.73	2.43

Household or personal assets						
	National	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
<b>Percentage of households that own</b>						
- A television	94.3	87.8	90.1	94.5	92.3	98.6
- A refrigerator	75.1	54.1	56.4	71.8	65.7	94.0
- Agricultural land	10.3	12.5	10.7	16.2	16.4	5.8
- Farm animals/livestock	37.7	70.1	61.8	48.4	51.7	8.6
- Car or truck	45.2	40.9	40.4	47.2	36.4	49.7
<b>Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a</b>						
- Mobile phone	97.0	94.0	95.4	97.4	95.8	98.9
- Video or photo camera	29.1	15.8	18.8	25.6	18.5	41.7

## NUTRITION

Nutritional status <sup>i</sup>				Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region					
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar	
2.1a 2.1b	<b>MDG 1.8</b> 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	<b>1.6</b> <b>0.2</b>	1.2 0.2	2.2 0.3	2.6 0.7	2.3 0.2	1.6 0.1	2.1 0.2	0.6 0.1	
2.2a 2.2b	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	<b>10.8</b> <b>2.1</b>	8.4 1.7	14.5 2.8	19.5 4.6	12.3 2.4	8.7 1.0	13.5 3.0	7.1 1.3	
2.3a 2.3b	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	<b>1.0</b> <b>0.4</b>	0.9 0.3	1.1 0.4	1.1 0.6	1.2 0.2	1.1 0.3	0.7 0.3	0.8 0.4	
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	<b>10.5</b>	11.1	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.8	10.6	11.2	

Breastfeeding and infant feeding										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.5	98.2	97.7	97.4	98.5
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	71.1	69.0	74.7	71.2	75.8	68.6	76.8	69.0
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed <sup>ii</sup>	47.1	45.8	49.7	59.9	49.3	33.6	56.9	46.3
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 <sup>iii</sup> during the previous day	55.7	55.5	56.3	66.9	59.1	43.8	59.6	55.1
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	82.5	80.8	85.8	86.3	85.9	78.6	(73.5)	82.5
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	52.9	52.1	54.1	54.1	52.0	57.7	(44.2)	52.6
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	22.7	22.3	24.5	22.6	27.3	24.9	18.8	22.9
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed <sup>iv</sup> during the previous day	66.3	66.4	66.0	71.3	68.1	61.3	63.1	66.2
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	94.8	96.5	91.9	86.9	94.9	97.1	(100.0)	95.9
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	56.3	55.9	57.0	60.1	59.3	53.6	39.1	58.8



Breastfeeding and infant feeding										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times <sup>v</sup> or more during the previous day	69.3	75.7	58.8	62.0	64.2	67.2	63.3	76.0
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups <sup>iv</sup> during the previous day	50.8	60.5	34.9	31.9	38.9	56.9	43.7	61.7
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	37.6	46.7	22.5	20.2	30.6	40.1	25.7	48.0
2.17b		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	24.3	29.4	16.6	18.6	20.1	18.1	20.0	31.9
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	28.9	32.1	23.5	17.5	25.8	28.9	26.9	34.5

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

Salt iodization										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate	74.5	78.0	68.3	47.4	75.0	76.1	90.6	78.8

Low-birthweight										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	5.2	4.9	5.8	7.1	5.6	4.4	4.5	4.8
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	99.3	99.6	98.6	98.4	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.8

Figure 1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Mongolia, 2013

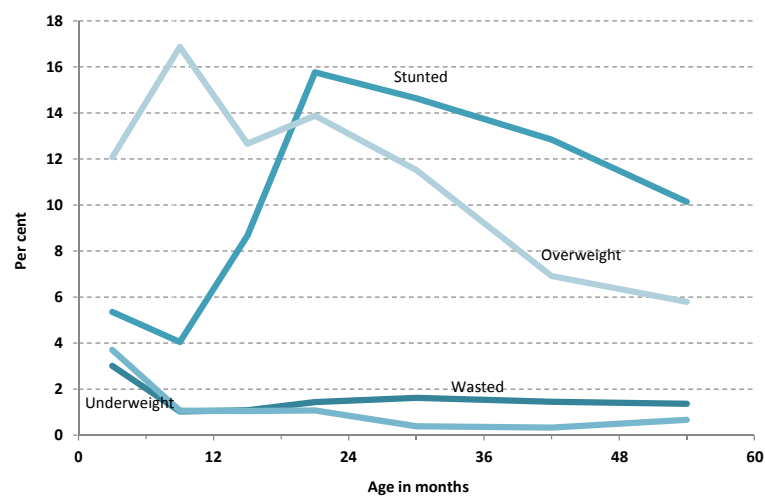
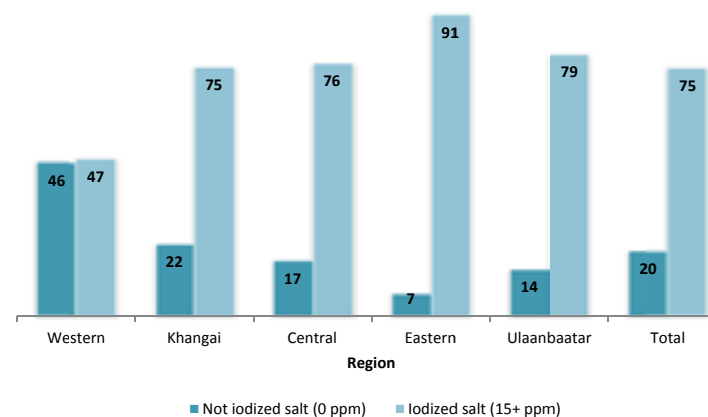


Figure 2: Use of iodized and not iodized salt, Mongolia, 2013



## CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations <sup>2</sup>			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value National
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	93.3
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	92.3
3.3	Penta immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Penta vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza B) by their first birthday	92.5
3.4	MDG 4.3 Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the first dose of measles vaccine by their first birthday	86.1
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage <sup>vii</sup>	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	93.1
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all <sup>viii</sup> vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles by second birthday)	78.1

Diarrhoea				Value						
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	8.2	6.7	10.4	9.7	11.4	8.3	6.6	6.2
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	46.8	52.7	40.8	48.0	46.1	38.6	51.2	50.6

<sup>2</sup> All indicators of vaccination by age 12 months were calculated only at the national level.

Diarrhoea										
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	7.1	10.4	3.8	3.5	6.7	1.9	10.3	12.1
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, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	82.5	83.0	82.0	77.8	85.9	84.2	83.9	80.9

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	4.1	4.6	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.9
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	70.3	75.1	59.6	(61.4)	(57.2)	(75.7)	(68.8)	75.9
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	63.4	67.0	55.3	(39.9)	(65.0)	(73.4)	(70.2)	64.1

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

Solid fuel use				Value						
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
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	55.5	36.6	88.3	80.9	81.1	62.8	73.4	28.2

Figure 3: Vaccinations by age 12 months, Mongolia, 2013

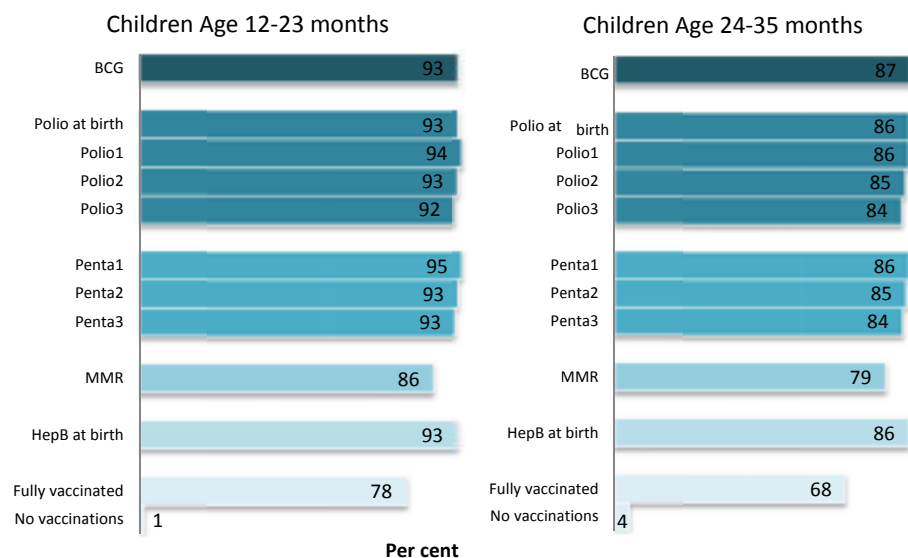
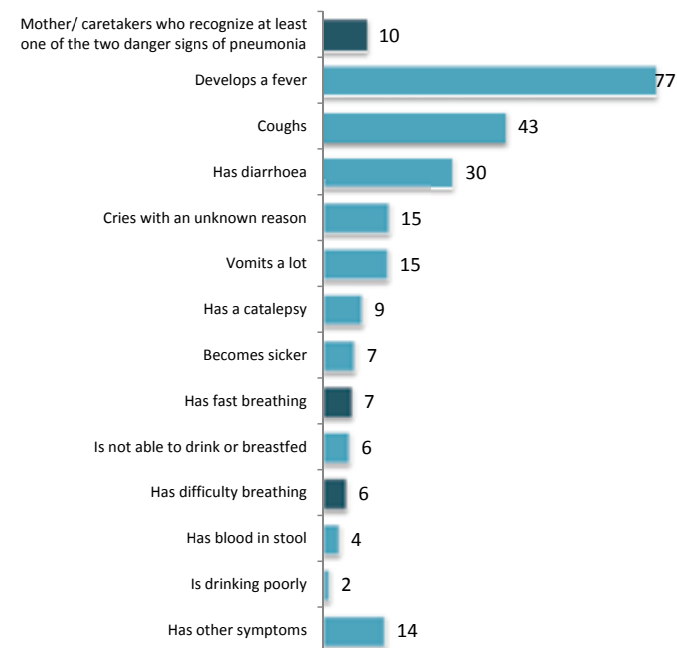


Figure 4: Mother/ caretakers' knowledge about two danger signs of pneumonia, Mongolia, 2013

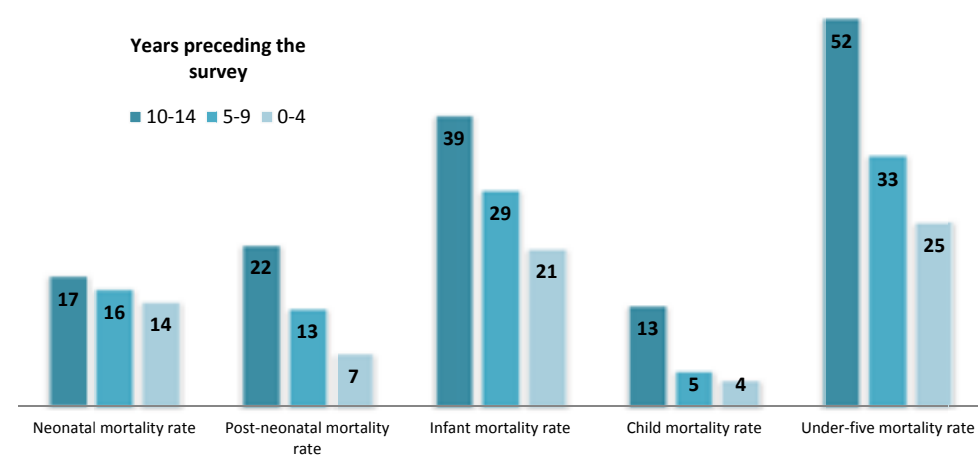


## CHILD MORTALITY

Early childhood mortality			Value <sup>A</sup>								
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region					
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar	
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	13.9	8.9	21.6	19.5	18.1	20.1	12.4	7.2	
1.2	<b>MDG 4.2</b> Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	21.0	14.5	31.1	32.6	27.9	24.3	25.7	10.6	
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	7.1	5.6	9.5	13.1	9.7	4.3	13.3	3.4	
1.4	Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	3.6	1.4	6.7	7.8	6.1	4.6	3.3	0.0	
1.5	<b>MDG 4.1</b> Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	24.5	15.9	37.5	40.1	33.8	28.8	28.9	10.6	

<sup>A</sup> Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer to the five-year period before the survey

Figure 5: Early childhood mortality rates, Mongolia, 2013



## WATER AND SANITATION

Water and sanitation				Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region					
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar	
4.1	<b>MDG 7.8</b>	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	<b>68.1</b>	73.5	58.7	57.3	52.2	78.0	76.0	74.1
4.S1 <sup>3</sup>		Use of improved drinking water sources (based on country specific definition)	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water based on country specific definition of improved drinking water sources	<b>84.8</b>	98.0	61.8	62.2	69.2	84.7	87.7	99.5
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	<b>60.7</b>	69.2	51.1	50.2	57.0	59.2	59.1	70.4
4.3	<b>MDG 7.9</b>	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	<b>58.3</b>	69.1	39.4	36.0	50.6	61.7	54.7	68.7
4.S3		Use of improved sanitation (based on country specific definition)	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation based on country specific definition of improved sanitation facilities	<b>27.3</b>	39.1	6.8	8.4	14.0	26.7	17.8	42.1
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	<b>51.3</b>	55.7	43.9	44.5	48.8	54.2	54.2	53.0
4.5		Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	<b>78.9</b>	87.5	63.0	65.3	69.6	74.4	73.8	90.2

<sup>3</sup> Please note that all indicators initiated with CS are country specific indicators particular to Mongolia 2013 SISS and are not part of the MICS standard questionnaires.

Water and sanitation				Value						
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	95.2	97.3	91.4	93.2	94.5	90.9	94.8	98.0

Figure 6: Use of improved water and sanitation in urban and rural areas, Mongolia, 2013

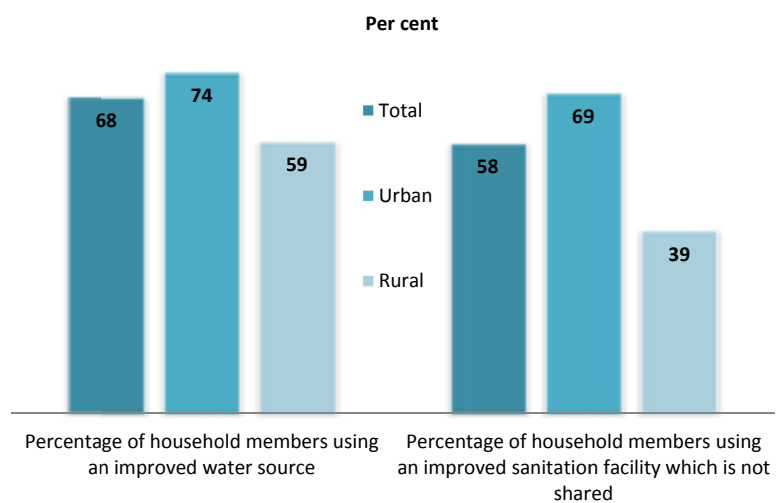
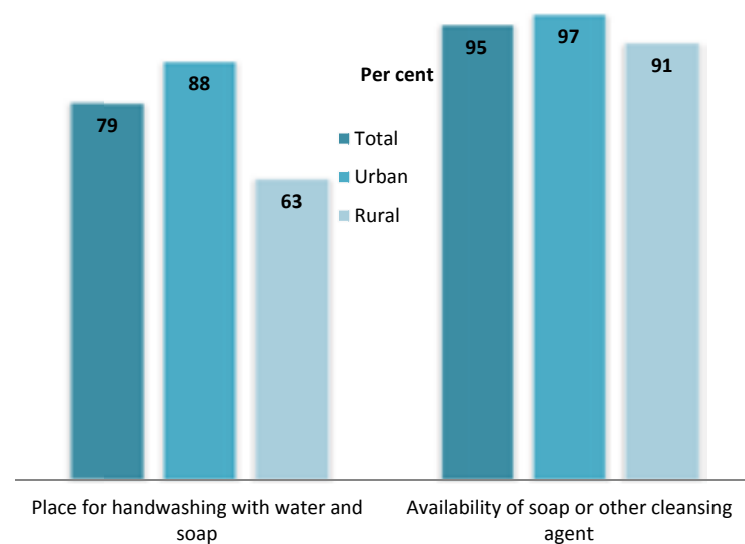


Figure 7: Place for handwashing and availability of soap in urban and rural areas, Mongolia, 2013





## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility			Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
-	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate <sup>A</sup> for women age 15-49 years	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.9
5.1	MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	40.4	31.2	68.0	21.7	68.6	58.7	(82.3)	28.0
5.2	Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	2.5	1.2	6.5	1.3	4.7	7.4	2.7	0.9
-	Median age at first birth	The age in years when 50 percent of women age 25-49 years gave the first birth	22.1	22.4	21.5	23.0	21.6	21.5	21.4	22.5
-	Median age at first marriage	The age in years when 50 percent of people age 25-49 years got the first marriage	22.0	22.2	21.5	21.5	21.8	21.3	21.8	22.2
		(a) Women age	23.8	23.8	23.7	24.2	23.9	23.4	23.5	23.7
		(b) Men age								

<sup>A</sup> The age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a specified period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed.

( ) Figures that based on 125-249 unweighted cases.

Contraception and unmet need										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
-	Knowledge of contraception	Percentage of woman age 15-49 years currently married or in union who know at least one contraception method (a) Women age (b) Men age	<b>99.6</b> <b>98.3</b>	99.8 99.3	99.2 96.7	98.5 97.5	99.6 98.3	99.6 97.4	99.9 96.6	99.8 99.3
5.3	<b>MDG 5.3</b>	Contraceptive prevalence rate	<b>54.6</b>	51.5	59.7	56.3	60.0	51.0	59.0	51.8
5.4	<b>MDG 5.6</b>	Unmet need	<b>16.0</b>	17.2	14.1	14.0	14.6	17.5	15.3	17.0
-	Exposure to mass media on family planning	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who exposure to mass media on family planning in the past one months (a) Women age (b) Men age	<b>52.2</b> <b>45.4</b>	54.6 47.7	47.4 41.4	52.2 41.3	49.6 42.6	50.4 46.0	51.0 34.8	54.2 49.5
14.S5	Contraception side effect counseling	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who started using current contraception method in the last 5 years and received counseling about side effects or problems of contraception method used	<b>59.9</b>	61.3	58.3	51.7	59.0	62.6	65.8	60.9

Contraception and unmet need										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
14.S6	Counseling on how to address contraception side effect	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who started using current contraception method in the last 5 years and received counseling on how to address contraception side effects	42.9	46.2	39.2	37.6	38.8	45.1	44.9	46.6
14.S7	Counseling on other contraception methods	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who started using current contraception method in the last 5 years and received counseling about other contraception methods	35.9	36.2	35.6	30.0	35.7	37.4	40.8	36.2

Maternal and newborn health																		
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value															
			National	Area		Region												
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar								
5.5a	MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least six times by any provider	98.7	98.6	99.1	98.2	99.4	99.6	99.3	98.2								
5.5b	MDG 5.5										89.6	92.0	85.4	82.4	87.7	88.8	95.9	92.1
-											75.1	80.2	66.3	58.4	68.5	74.6	82.3	82.7
5.6	Content of antenatal care										94.7	97.2	90.4	86.1	92.7	96.4	97.1	97.5

Maternal and newborn health										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
16.S5	Component of antenatal care (based on country specific definition)	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure and weight measured, gave urine and blood samples, had STIs and syphilis test, examined ultrasound and chest X-ray during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	65.5	77.5	44.5	30.7	46.6	66.3	75.2	83.6
5.7	MDG 5.2 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	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.9	98.5	99.3	98.6	98.9
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	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.7	98.4	99.5	98.4	97.9
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	23.4	26.7	17.5	14.8	18.9	25.0	22.0	27.9

Post-natal health checks										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	99.4	99.5	99.2	98.8	99.0	99.6	98.6	99.8
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	98.6	98.9	98.2	97.2	98.1	99.6	99.2	98.9

Post-natal health checks										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	95.4	95.7	94.8	95.3	94.7	94.1	97.4	95.9

Induced abortion <sup>4</sup>										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
15.S5	Abortion ratio	Number of abortions per 1000 live birth	<b>189.1</b>	229.9	118.5	-	-	-	-	-
15.S6	General abortion rate	Number of abortions per 1000 women aged between 15-49 years	<b>18.5</b>	21.5	12.7	-	-	-	-	-
15.S7	Total abortion rate	Total abortion rate <sup>A</sup> for women age 15-49 years	<b>0.59</b>	0.69	0.39	0.34	0.47	0.71	0.43	0.70
15.S10	Institutional abortion	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with abortion in the last 2 years whose most recent abortion was performed in a health facility	<b>97.3</b>	97.3	97.5	(100.0)	97.4	96.4	(98.2)	97.2

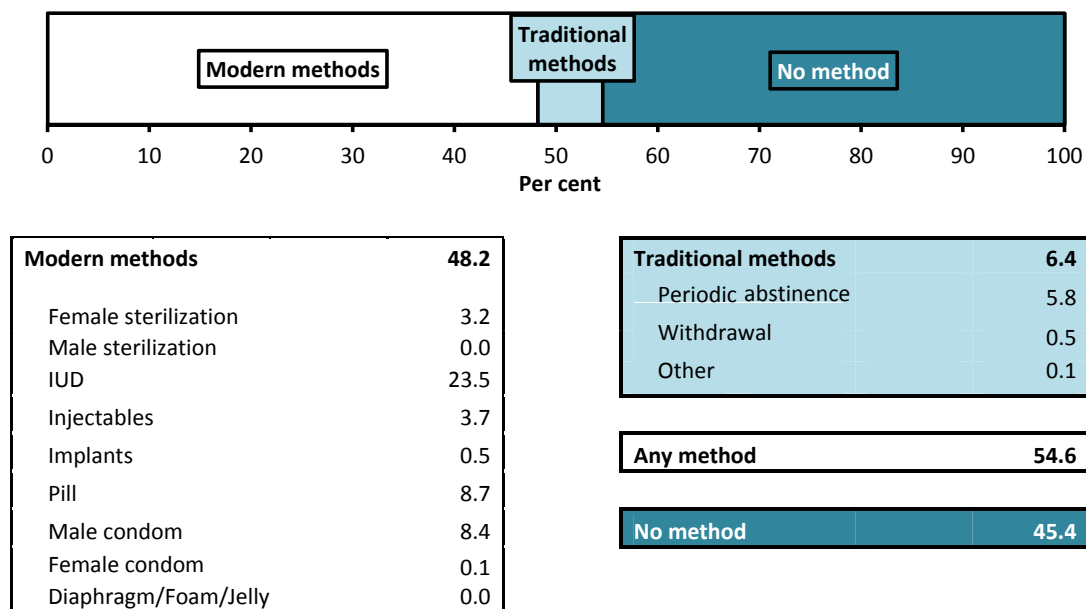
<sup>A</sup> The age-specific abortion rate is defined as the number of abortion to women in a specific age group during a specified period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The total abortion rate (TAR) is calculated by summing the age-specific abortion rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TAR denotes the average number of abortion to which a woman will have performed by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current abortion rates prevailed.

( ) Figures that based on 125-249 unweighted cases.

4 Calculation of Abortion ratio and General Abortion rate was disaggregated by national and area.

Knowledge and screening cervical cancer			Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
16.S9	Have heard of cervical cancer	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard about cervical cancer	83.0	84.2	80.6	75.6	83.8	84.8	85.1	83.6
16.S10	Cervical cancer screening	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have received cervical cancer screening	41.7	39.2	47.3	44.2	45.7	47.3	49.6	36.2

Figure 8: Use of contraception, Mongolia, 2013



## CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Child development										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	<b>68.2</b>	75.9	57.3	57.3	63.7	71.9	76.2	72.1
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	<b>54.7</b>	60.5	46.6	47.8	50.4	57.2	42.0	61.9
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	<b>9.8</b>	10.7	8.6	8.6	9.0	7.0	10.4	12.2
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	<b>28.6</b>	32.2	23.6	21.6	27.4	29.7	21.6	33.4
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	<b>32.8</b>	40.2	21.3	18.9	28.3	31.6	30.8	41.3
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	<b>55.8</b>	53.5	59.3	55.5	55.4	65.3	59.2	51.2
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	<b>10.2</b>	7.9	13.9	18.1	11.0	10.1	10.1	6.8

Child development										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	76.0	76.2	75.7	73.8	74.3	76.8	81.0	76.5
8.S1	Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning (based on country specific definition)	93.1	94.5	91.2	88.3	91.7	94.4	94.9	95.0

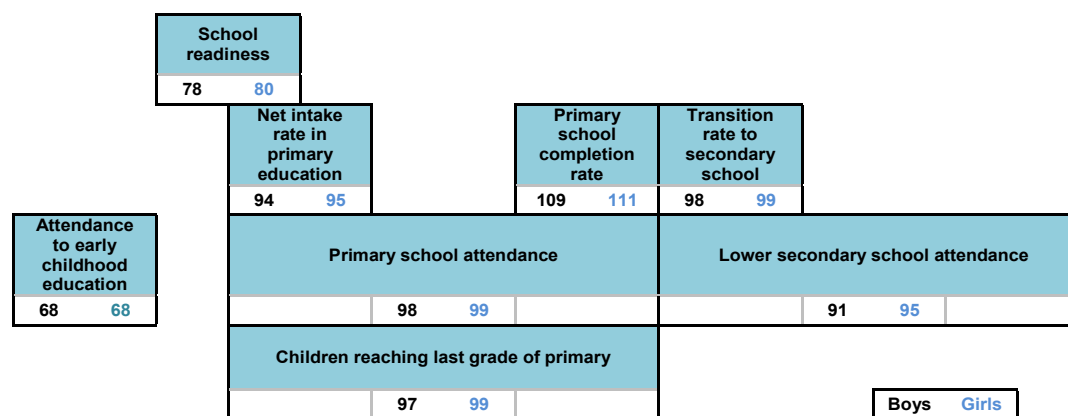


## LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy and education <sup>ix</sup>				Value								
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region						
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar		
7.1	<b>MDG 2.3</b>	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 lower secondary or higher education										
		(a) Women	<b>97.5</b>	99.2	92.9	94.2	95.1	96.2	95.9	99.5		
		(b) Men	<b>95.2</b>	98.4	88.2	90.7	90.9	93.2	91.7	98.8		
7.2		School readiness	<b>78.8</b>	86.4	67.9	54.3	78.7	82.4	83.0	86.6		
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	<b>94.5</b>	95.6	92.9	90.0	92.9	95.8	96.4	96.3		
7.4	<b>MDG 2.1</b>	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	<b>98.1</b>	98.5	97.5	96.9	97.8	98.0	98.8	98.8		
7.5		Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	<b>92.9</b>	94.3	90.7	90.4	92.6	93.7	92.1	94.0		
5.S1		Net attendance ratio for basic education (adjusted)	<b>98.1</b>	98.7	97.2	97.0	97.6	97.8	98.4	99.1		
7.6	<b>MDG 2.2</b>	Children reaching last grade of primary	<b>98.1</b>	98.6	97.6	96.3	97.2	99.5	98.9	98.7		
7.7		Primary completion rate	<b>109.7</b>	117.1	99.0	89.5	107.9	104.0	118.8	122.5		

Literacy and education <sup>ix</sup>			Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	98.4	99.2	97.2	95.6	98.7	97.4	99.3	99.8
7.9	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.01
7.10	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (Lower secondary school)	1.02	1.00	1.05	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.00

Figure 9: Education indicators by sex, Mongolia, 2013



Note: All indicator values are in per cent

## CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration			Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	<b>99.3</b>	99.4	99.1	99.1	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.3

Child labour			Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour <sup>x</sup>	<b>17.3</b>	8.9	30.3	31.0	21.2	22.4	15.8	7.2

Child discipline			Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	<b>49.3</b>	50.9	47.0	50.5	49.4	48.4	38.5	51.5

Early marriage										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
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		0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
	(b) Men		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18								
	(a) Women		6.2	5.4	7.6	3.2	6.5	10.1	7.0	5.2
	(b) Men		2.4	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.9	3.2
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		5.3	4.9	6.2	2.0	5.9	7.4	9.6	4.9
	(b) Men		1.2	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	2.0
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older,								
	(a) among women age 15-19 years		3.4	(0.0)	(9.6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.0)
	(b) among women age 20-24 years		3.0	3.4	2.2	4.3	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.9

Children's living arrangements										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	6.4	6.9	5.6	4.1	7.5	8.5	6.7	5.7
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	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.8	7.6	7.1

Children's living arrangements			Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	1.5	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.6	3.1

Figure 10: Child labor among children age 5-17 years, Mongolia, 2013

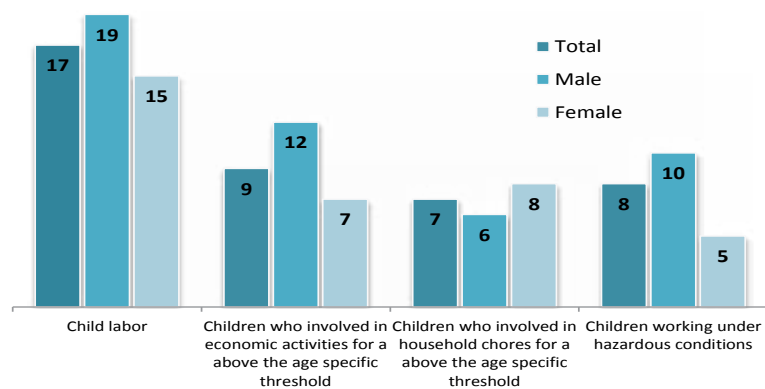
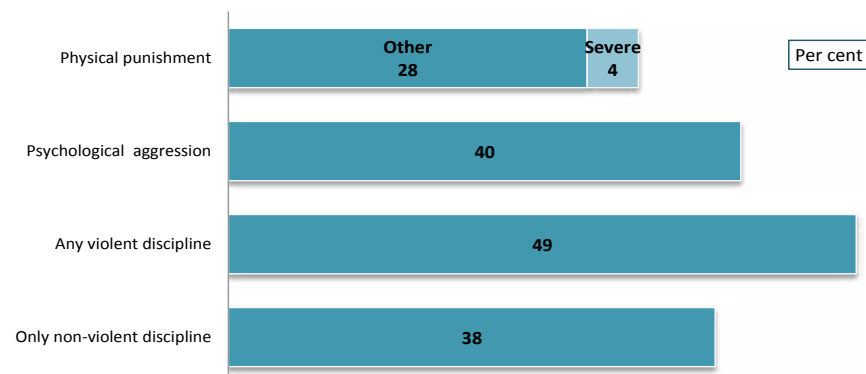


Figure 11: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Mongolia, 2013



## HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes			Value								
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region					
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar	
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS									
		(a) Women	91.6	95.8	83.3	80.3	87.5	93.2	86.7	96.8	
		(b) Men	91.2	95.1	84.4	78.6	90.5	89.1	87.2	96.9	
9.1	MDG 6.3	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people									
		Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV <sup>xi</sup> , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission									
		(a) Women	22.8	25.5	15.4	13.6	16.9	23.0	22.8	26.7	
		(b) Men	20.7	24.3	13.1	12.9	20.7	14.7	16.5	24.9	
9.2		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV									
		Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means <sup>xii</sup> of mother-to-child transmission of HIV									
		(a) Women	33.5	34.6	31.5	31.9	36.5	31.6	29.1	34.1	
		(b) Men	21.0	21.6	19.9	19.4	24.8	17.1	26.1	20.4	
9.3		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV									
		Percentage of people age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions <sup>xiii</sup> toward people living with HIV									
		(a) Women	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.5	
		(b) Men	4.8	5.4	3.7	4.3	2.4	6.2	4.4	5.5	

HIV testing										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
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>75.8</b>	83.1	61.4	55.7	66.1	80.5	75.4	84.1
		(b) Men	<b>64.3</b>	75.0	46.0	45.1	54.2	60.8	63.1	76.6
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>24.7</b>	28.5	17.1	15.8	18.9	26.2	25.1	29.1
		(b) Men	<b>15.3</b>	19.7	7.7	8.8	8.6	16.4	16.2	19.8
9.6	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results								
		(a) Women	<b>36.0</b>	39.1	26.6	20.9	31.4	43.6	40.0	36.9
		(b) Men	<b>18.0</b>	20.5	10.0	8.8	11.2	22.4	16.9	20.1
9.7	HIV counseling 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 counseling on HIV during antenatal care	<b>32.1</b>	32.5	31.3	28.1	34.5	30.0	42.2	31.5

HIV testing										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
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	<b>68.6</b>	78.5	51.3	46.8	52.1	76.5	70.1	80.0

Sexual behavior										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
9.9	Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex	<b>70.3</b>	67.2	79.6	87.9	72.2	69.7	78.3	65.1
		(a) Women (b) Men	<b>43.0</b>	37.1	54.6	62.6	48.2	52.0	46.1	32.5
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	<b>0.6</b>	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.3
		(a) Women (b) Men	<b>4.2</b>	3.7	5.4	3.4	5.6	6.5	3.7	3.4
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	<b>2.9</b>	2.5	4.0	5.4	3.1	4.3	2.9	2.1



Sexual behavior			Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months								
		(a) Women	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2
		(b) Men	10.0	12.8	5.1	4.9	8.1	8.6	9.2	13.1
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex								
		(a) Women	30.8	32.5	(21.6)	(*)	(19.4)	(22.4)	(*)	36.9
		(b) Men	44.7	44.5	45.5	(41.8)	34.6	42.8	41.5	48.7
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months								
		(a) Women	19.0	22.1	10.8	7.4	18.2	15.4	12.5	23.5
		(b) Men	45.2	50.8	33.3	27.5	39.9	35.0	40.8	55.1
9.15	MDG 6.2 Condom use with non-regular partners	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months								
		(a) Women	46.1	47.2	40.1	(39.8)	31.3	54.2	(38.3)	49.4
		(b) Men	69.0	70.5	63.9	57.7	64.9	73.6	69.8	70.5

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

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

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Value						
				Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
17.S1	Have heard of STIs	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of STIs								
		(a) Women	<b>77.9</b>	83.9	65.8	63.2	74.6	73.4	75.0	85.5
		(b) Men	<b>75.6</b>	84.0	61.2	57.9	69.1	70.8	71.3	86.8
17.S2	People with suspected STIs	Percentage of people age 15-49 years reporting an STIs or symptoms of an STIs in the past 12 months								
		(a) Women	<b>11.4</b>	10.9	12.5	10.7	13.6	12.1	11.9	10.2
		(b) Men	<b>2.8</b>	3.5	1.6	0.8	1.9	3.9	1.5	3.6
17.S3	People who have been tested for STIs	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for STIs in the last 12 months								
		(a) Women	<b>45.1</b>	52.4	32.8	31.0	37.9	47.8	49.1	51.5
		(b) Men	<b>33.9</b>	41.0	(5.5)	(*)	(*)	(21.3)	(*)	41.8
17.S4	People who received treatment for STIs	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for STIs in the last 12 months and received any treatment								
		(a) Women	<b>2.4</b>	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4
		(b) Men	<b>1.0</b>	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.4

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

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

## ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

Access to mass media										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television								
	(a) Women		9.5	10.2	8.2	9.3	8.6	9.6	5.2	10.7
	(b) Men		13.1	16.0	8.1	11.0	8.3	11.1	9.3	17.4

Use of information/communication technology										
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value							
			National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months								
	(a) Women		80.1	89.0	56.1	56.7	66.7	74.8	69.0	92.2
	(b) Men		79.0	91.7	52.1	55.9	63.1	69.9	60.6	95.6
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months								
	(a) Women		74.2	87.2	39.0	37.8	52.0	67.1	64.7	92.2
	(b) Men		71.6	88.9	34.8	32.0	50.5	61.7	52.4	94.4

## TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco use			Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month								
		(a) Women	7.8	9.8	3.7	1.7	5.0	5.9	4.8	11.9
		(b) Men	56.1	57.4	53.8	48.8	54.4	56.2	57.9	58.8
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15								
		(a) Women	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.9
		(b) Men	17.2	17.5	16.6	13.4	17.6	17.1	14.1	18.8

Alcohol use			Value							
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	National	Area		Region				
				Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month								
		(a) Women	29.5	34.3	19.9	16.3	25.1	25.2	30.5	36.5
		(b) Men	52.1	56.3	45.0	43.7	50.8	50.0	46.4	57.1
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15								
		(a) Women	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.1
		(b) Men	3.6	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.0	4.5

## NOTES

- i Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 95.2 and 94.9 per cent of children under age 5, respectively
- ii Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines
- iii Infants receiving 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)
- iv 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
- v 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
- vi The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following 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
- vii Hepatitis B vaccination coverage is same to Penta immunization coverage as Penta includes Hepatitis B.
- viii Full vaccination includes the following: BCG, Polio at birth, 1, 2, 3 dose, Penta 1, 2, 3 dose, Hepatitis B at birth and MMR 1 dose.
- ix Education indicators, wherever applicable, are based on information on reported school attendance (at any time during the school year), as a proxy for enrolment.
- x Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work
- xi Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner
- xii Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding
- xiii People (1) who think that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables and meat from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive, (3) who would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home