Mongolia: Nalaikh district

Multiple Indicator Cluster Sample Survey

Child Development Survey-2016

NALAIKH DISTRICT 2017

Child development survey - 2016

MICS

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Mongolia: Nalaikh district

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

Multiple Indicator Cluster Sample Survey

MICS

Mongolia: Nalaikh district

Child Development Survey-2016
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Final Report

2017

MICS

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

"A local student (or boy) holding a notebook in a UNICEF-supported school in Burentogtokh soum, Khuvsgul province."

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

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

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

Survey implementation

Sample frame	Administrative records of the household and population	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Water quality test
- Updated	December 2015		
Interviewer training	Oct-Nov 2016	Fieldwork	Nov-Dec 2016
Survey sample			
Households			
- Sampled	1, 000	Children under five	
- Occupied	995	- Eligible	379
- Interviewed	975	- Mothers/caretakers inter-viewed	374
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.0	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.7
Women			
- Eligible for interviews	831	Men	
- Interviewed	758	- Eligible for interviews	343
- Response rate (Per cent)	91.2	- Interviewed	296
		- Response rate (Per cent)	86.3

Survey population

Average household size	3.5	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- 1st khoroo	14.5
- Age 5	11.3	- 2nd khoroo	22.3
- Age 18	36.5	- 3rd khoroo	17.3
		- 4th khoroo	18.7
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	18.5	- 5th khoroo	8.6
		- 6th khoroo	9.5
		- 7th khoroo	9.0

Housing characteristics

Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	96.7
- Finished floor	38.8
- Finished roofing	99.9
- Finished walls	82.0
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.57

Household or personal assets

Percentage of households that own	
- A television	96.6
- A refrigerator	87.6
- Agricultural land	2.6
- Farm animals/livestock	15.8
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
- Mobile phone	97.3
- Car or truck	40.4

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS[1]

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

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value[a]
CHILD MORTALITY				
Early childhood mortality				
1.1	MDG 4.2	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	13
1.2	MDG 4.1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	15
[a] Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer approximately to 2010.5. The Coale-Demeny west Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Khuvsgul province.				
NUTRITION				
Nutritional status				
2.1a 2.1b	MDG 1.8	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	 2.5 0.6
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	 11.2 2.7
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	 0.3 0.3
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	9.9
Breastfeeding and infant feeding				
2.5		Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	97.3
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	73.5
2.7		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	(49.5)
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	(64.2)
2.9		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	(*)
2.10		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	(*)
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	29.7
2.12		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	70.1
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	(*)

[1] See Appendix E for a detailed description of MICS indicators

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value[a]
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	(*)
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	85.1
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	46.1
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	41.5 (*)
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	34.7
Salt iodization			
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide	84.9
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	7.8
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	100.0

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value[a]
CHILD HEALTH				
Vaccinations				
3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	89.4
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	87.1
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	88.4
3.4	MDG 4.3	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	87.8
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	89.4
3.6		Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	89.4
3.8		Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	85.7
Diarrhoea				
-		Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	5.1
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	(*)
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	(*)
3.12		Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-package ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	(*)
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms				
-		Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	4.0
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	(*)
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	(*)
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	62.6

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value[a]
WATER AND SANITATION				
4.1	MDG 7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	29.4
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	76.7
4.3	MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	73.8
4.S1		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	24.8
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	53.5
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	81.2
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	93.8

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value[a]
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
Contraception and unmet need				
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	3.1
5.1	MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	24.2
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	2.2
5.3	MDG 5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	50.7
5.4	MDG 5.6	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	27.1
Maternal and newborn health				
5.5a 5.5b	MDG 5.5 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	 99.1 94.0
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	99.1
5.S8		Content 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	71.2
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	100.0

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value[a]
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	100.0
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	31.7
Post-natal health checks			
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	98.5
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	100.0
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	89.3

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
CHILD DEVELOPMENT			
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	73.1
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engage in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	56.0
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engage in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	7.0
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engage in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	28.0
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	33.2
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	50.4
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	11.5
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	74.7
6.S1	Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning (based on country specific definition)	80.9

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
LITERACY AND EDUCATION				
7.1	MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education (a) women (b) men	 99.6 97.8
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	91.9
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	97.7
7.4	MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	98.1
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	94.5
7.6	MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	98.5
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)	79.3
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	100.0
7.9	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.0
7.10	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.0

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
CHILD PROTECTION			
Birth registration			
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	100.0
Child labour			
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	11.7
Child discipline			
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	45.2
Early marriage			
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	 0.2 1.2
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) Women (b) Men	 5.5 3.7
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	 5.8 0.0
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	 (*) (*)
Attitudes towards domestic violence			
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Attitudes towards domestic violencePercentage 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	 10.7 7.8
Children's living arrangements			
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	8.6
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	6.6
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	3.0

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR				
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	 82.4 50.5
9.1	MDG 6.3	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (a) Women (b) Men	 13.2 21.0
9.2		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (a) Women (b) Men	 24.9 13.2
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	 2.2 3.9
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	 72.7 61.2
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	 22.6 14.9
9.6		Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	 24.9 22.2
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	32.6
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	61.7

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
Sexual behaviour				
9.9		Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex (a) Women (b) Men	 72.0 38.8
9.10		Sex before age 15 among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	 0.0 6.1
9.11		Age-mixing among sexual partners	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	2.6
9.12		Multiple sexual partner-ships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	 1.3 12.7
9.13		Condom use at last sex among people with multi-ple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (a) Women (b) Men	 (*) (51.9)
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 (b) Men	 17.1 45.6
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 (b) Men	 (63.8) (78.4)

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT				
Access to mass media				
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 (b) Men	 15.5 18.1
Use of information/communication technology				
10.2		Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	 82.9 93.2
10.3		Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	 89.7 97.6

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING			
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall (a) Women (b) Men	 91.0 94.5
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy (a) Women (b) Men	 91.6 90.6
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) Women (b) Men	 62.4 69.2

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			
Tobacco use			
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month (a) Women (b) Men	 9.3 63.8
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	 1.5 17.4
Alcohol use			
12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month (a) Women (b) Men	 25.0 50.0
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	 1.0 5.0

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

The survey collected data to reveal the present state of children and women in Nalaikh district, including information related to fulfilment of their rights, health, education, development, protection, livelihood, as well as men’s and women’s knowledge and attitudes towards HIV, AIDS and sexual behaviours. The survey aimed to enrich and refresh the research statistics, and to provide data to measure progress towards achieving the goals of the National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children implemented by the Government of Mongolia, as well as the goals of the "World Fit for Children" and the Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals Declaration of the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS and I believe that the results of the “Child Development Survey 2016” will be a source of valuable information for policy-makers and will make a contribution to provision of researchers and users with a wide range of information on children, women and men.

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

A.ARIUNZAYA
Chairwoman
National Statistical Office of Mongolia

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDS	Child Development Survey
CRC	Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DK	Do not Know
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EA	Enumeration Area
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECDI	Early Childhood Development Index
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GAPPD	Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GVAP	Global Vaccine Action Plan
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MCHRC	Maternal and Child Health Research Center
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS5	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NSO	National Statistical Office
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
ORS	Oral rehydration salts
PC	Personal computer
PNC	Post-natal care
ppm	Parts Per Million
PSU	Primary sampling unit
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

The Child development survey (or MICS) 2016 carried out in Nalaikh district is a sample survey that represents all households, women and men age 15-49 years, and children under age of 5 and age 2-14 years. The Child development survey 2016 was carried out with by the National Statistics Office of Mongolia (NSO) and financial and technical support from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey results refer to the period of survey conduct in November-December 2016, when the data collection fieldwork was implemented. The main results of the survey are summarized below.

Child mortality

In Nalaikh district, the infant mortality rate is 13 per 1,000 live births while the under-five mortality rate is 15 per 1,000 live births, while that result has nearly with administrative statistics.

Low birth weight

All children born in the 2 years preceding the survey were weighed at birth and 7.8 percent of them are estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams at birth.

Child nutrition

Of the total children under-5 in Nalaikh district, 2.5 percent are underweight, including 0.6 percent who are severely underweight. Moreover, 11.2 percent of the children are stunted or too short for their age, including 2.7 percent who are severely stunted. 0.3 percent are wasted or too thin for their height, while 9.9 percent children are overweight or too heavy for their height.

Breastfeeding

Although it is recommended that all children under age of 6 months to be exclusively breastfed, 73.5 percent of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 97.3 percent of newborns start breastfeeding within one day of birth. 49.5 percent of children age under six months are exclusively breastfed and 64.2 percent are predominantly breastfed. The median duration for exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 3 is 2.5 months, and median duration for children predominantly breastfed is 29.7 months.

As the findings for adequate feeding among young children age 6-23, 74.3 percent of children are currently breastfeeding and received solid or semi-solid foods. Among currently breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, over 4 in every 10 children received minimum diet diversity, over 8 in every 10 children received solid or semi-solid foods the minimum number of times, 4 in every 10 children received minimum acceptable diet.

Child health

85.7 percent of children age 12-23 months received all required doses of vaccines and all by 12 months. From children age 24-35 months, 86.4 percent received all required doses of vaccines, of which 67.0 percent by 12 months after birth. The percentage of children age 24-35 who received all required doses of vaccines by 12 months is considerably lower than those who are age 12-23 months (85.7 percent). The percentage of children this age 24-35 who received the first dose of BCG, Polio and Penta by 12 months is above 90 percent, however those who received Penta and Measles vaccination is considerably low at 73.2 percent.

5.1 percent of under-five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the 14 days preceding the survey, 4.0 percent have had acute respiratory infections (ARI) and 11.0 percent have had an episode of fever. Prevalence of fever has been observed among respondents, mainly due to the fact that the survey was conducted during November and December, when upper respiratory infections are common.

Water and sanitation

In Nalaikh districts, 96.2 percent of the population, are using an improved source of drinking water. 58.2 percent of Nalaikh district population uses drinking water from public water kiosks, 21.9 percent uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling and connected to the central system, 8.4 percent uses tanker-truk, 6.6 percent uses drinking water from tube wells or bore holes, 4.9 percent uses other sources.

73.8 percent of total population in Nalaikh district use improved sanitation facilities. The pit latrine with slab is commonly used by the district population (74.6 percent). While, 21.8 percent of residents have flush toilets connected to piped sewer system.

Result of water quality samples taken from households drinking-water quality and water source of the household for E. coli. Thefore, E.coli has not present in seholds drinking-water quality and water source of the household.

Fertility

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is estimated to be 3.3. Fertility rates are varied by urban or rural area. Fertility rate among adolescents (per 1000 women aged 15-19) is 24.4.

Among girls aged 15-19, 3.7 percent had a baby while 2.0 percent are pregnant with their first baby.

2.2 percent of women aged 15-24 had a baby in early age or before age 18.

Use of contraception

Current use of contraception was reported by 50.7 percent of women currently married or in union. 48.5 percent of women currently married or in union are using modern contraception methods. The most popular method is the IUD which is used by 17.3 percent of women. 10.4 percent of women reported use of the implants, 6.7 percent of women reported use of the pills and 6.4 percent use male condoms.

The rate of contraception use by women does not differ by education, while by household wealth index some differences are observed. The use of contraception is at 49.0 percent among women from poorest households while this indicator is 56.6 percent by women in richest households.

27.1 percent of the women married or in union have unmet need for contraception.

Antenatal care

The coverage of antenatal care by skilled personnel (a doctor, obstetrician, midwife, or feldsher) is relatively high with almost all (99.1 percent) of women receiving antenatal care at least once and 94.0 percent at least four times during the pregnancy. 99.1 percent of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who receiving antenatal care by skilled personnel at least once during the pregnancy. 52.7 percent of all pregnant mothers were taken care of by family doctor/sum doctor, 41.7 percent by obstetrician, 4.7 percent by physician. 85.3 percent of women who gave birth in two years preceding the survey had their first antenatal visit during the first three months of pregnancy, 9.2 percent during 4-5 months of pregnancy, and 4.7 percent during six or more months of pregnancy.

Assistance at delivery

100 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel. 91.3 percent of the births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered with assistance by an obstetrician, 5.8 percent by a midwife, 2.4 percent by physician and 0.6 percent by a family or sum doctor. Majority of women or 99.2 percent delivered in public health facilities. There is no difference is observed by skilled attendant.

In Nalaikh district, 31.7 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by Caesarean section. Furthermore, 25.7 percent of Caesarean sections were planned or took place before labour pain began and 6.1 percent after labour pain. The proportion of births by caesarean section is 25.5 percent for women in the poorest households and 41.0 percent for women from middle wealth index households.

Knowledge, attitudes, and practice about HIV, AIDS

For the age-range of 15-49 in Nalaikh districts, 80.5 percent of men and 82.4 percent of women have heard of HIV and AIDS. However, 17.9 percent of men and 16.9 percent of women have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission. For the age-range of 15-24, 13.2 percent of women and 21.0 percent of men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission.

In Nalaikh District, 95.7 percent of women and 99 percent of men who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one of the four statements mentioned above. 3.9 percent of men and 2.2 percent of women age 15-49 years expressed accepting attitudes on all four questions.

Pre-school attendance

In Nalaikh District, 73.1 percent of children aged 3-5 years are attending pre-school. By age group, 69.0 percent children age 3-4 years have attended pre-school, while this figure is 77.1 percent children age 4-5 years. The attendance to pre-school education is 90.1 percent among children from the richest households while the rate is 52.4 percent, among children from the poorest households. The main reason of the not attendance to pre-school education is inadequate access to kindergartens.

Quality of Care

For 56.0 percent of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey. Father's involvement in four or more activities was 7.0 percent among children age 3-4 years living with their biological fathers, while mother's engagement was 28.0 percent. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited.

In Nalaikh district, only 33.2 percent of children age 0-59 months live in households where at least 3 children's books are present for the child, while the proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 6.8 percent. 23.0 percent of children from poorest households have 3 or more and 7.5 percent have 10 or more children's books, while these figure are 60.8 percent and 14.9 percent, respectively in richest households.

50.4 percent of children age 0-59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. 11.5 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child.

Child Development

In Nalaikh district, ECDI is calculated at 74.7 percent for children age 3-4 years old. By domains, the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the physical and learning domain is highest (98.7 percent and 98.4 percent, respectively), 75.9 of children are developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain, and it is 8.8 percent for the literacy-numeracy domain. The reason of the quite low figure for the literacy-numeracy skills could be the fact that Mongolia's Pres-School Education Standards do not include an issue of teaching the children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet, reading simple and popular words, and naming symbols of the numbers.

Literacy among young people

In Nalaikh district, the percentage of men age 15-24 who are literate is 97.8. By age groups, 95.8 percent of men age 15-19 are literate, while 100.0 percent of men age 20-24 are literate. By household wealth, 97.3 percent young women age 15-24 years from poorest households are literate, while all young women age 15-24 (100.0 percent) from richest households are literate.

School readiness

91.9 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school, attended pre-school the previous year. This indicator varies by gender. For instance 88.8 of boys attended preschool education, while it is 95.3 percent by girls.

Primary and lower secondary education enrolment

Of children age 6, 97.7 percent are attending the first grade of a primary school. 98.1 percent of children age 6-10 years are attending the first grade of a primary school.

The discrepancies are notable by wealth quintiles of households. For instance, 96.0 percent of primary school entry age children from the poorest households attending the first grade of the general educational school which is lower than other wealth quintiles households. The survey findings show that 94.5 percent of children of lower secondary education age, 11-16 years, are attending lower secondary education or higher. The lower secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) is higher among girls (96.8 percent) by 4.3 percentage points than among boys (92.5 percent).

The gender parity index is 1.00 for primary education and 1.0 for lower secondary education.

Birth Registration

The births of 100.0 percent of children under five year have been registered in Nalaikh dictricts. The reason that the registration coverage is this high is related to the fact that parents do not need to go too far to register the newborn baby to get the birth certificate in addition to receive the child money /allowance/.

Child Labour

During the week preceding the survey, 3.0 percent of children age 5-11 were involved in economic activities for one hour or more, while 2.0 percent of children age 12-14 were involved for 14 hours or more and 1.9 percent of children age 15-17 were engaged in some forms of economic activities for 43 or longer hours. In terms of proportion of children who are involved in household chores according to the estimation of child labour, 5.5 percent of children age 5-11, 13.1 percent of children age 12-14 did household chores for 28 hours and more, while 11.1 percent of children age 15-17 spent 43 hours or more on household chores. 2.8 percent of children reported working under hazardous conditions.

Child Discipline

45.2 percent of children age 1-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/ caretakers or other household members. 36.5 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, while about 25.5 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) are overall less common: 4.4 percent of children were subjected to severe punishment. Overall 11.4 percent of respondents believed that children should be physically punished. 8.9 of respondents under age 25 believed that corporal punishment is needed in child upbringing, while this

indicator accounts for 13.0 percent of respondents above age 60.

Early Marriage

5.8 percent of women age 15-19 are currently married or in union, while no men of the same age are currently married or in union.

Attitudes toward domestic violence

Overall, 7.8 percent (10.7 percent) of men (women) in Nalaikh district feel that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women, who approve a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (7.5 percent), if she does not inform him about going out (3.6 percent) or if she spends big amount of money without permission from him (3.4 percent). Among men, first and last reasons are the highest ones (4.2 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively).

Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

In Nalaikh district, 70.9 percent of children age 0-17 years, live with both of their parents, 17.8 percent live with biological mothers only and 2.5 percent live with biological fathers only. Moreover, 7.8 percent of children live without their biological parents, though, both of them are alive.

6.6 percent of children age 0-17 have lost one or both parents. 3.0 percent of children age 0-17 have one or both parents living abroad

Access to mass media and use of information/ communication technology

At least once a week, 53.9 percent of women age 15-49 in Nalaikh aimag read a newspaper, 20.8 percent listen to the radio/FM station and 95.8 percent watch television. Men of same age listen to radio more but read a newspaper less than women. The corresponding percentages for men of same age are 47.5 (read newspaper), 32.9 (listen radio/FM station) and 95.7 (watch TV) respectively.

15.5 percent of women and 18.1 percent of men are exposed to all the three types of media at least on a weekly basis. While on the other hand, 2.5 percent of women and 1.8 percent of men do not have regular exposure to any of the media.

94.2 percent of women (95.7 percent of men) age 15-24 ever used a computer, 82.9 percent of women (93.2 percent of men) has used computer in last one year, 68.4 percent of women (75.5 percent of men) have used computer once in every week. In terms of internet use, 94.7 percent of women and 97.6 percent of men age 15-24 have ever used internet, 89.7 percent of women (97.6 percent of men) have used internet in last one year. Computer and internet use of young men higher than young women.

Subjective well-being

Young women of Nalaikh districts are the most satisfied with how they look (92.8 percent),

their family life (91.3 percent), with their school (90.6 percent). The results of young men are similar; they are most satisfied with their family life (96.5 хувь), and how they look (91.4 percent), with their school (91.4 percent). Among the domains, both young women and men are the least satisfied with their current income, with 60.2 percent of men and 76.3 percent of young women not having an income at all.

91.0 percent of young women (94.5 percent of young men) age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. The proportion of women age 15-24 who think that their lives improved during the last one year and think it will get better after one year is 62.4 percent (69.2 percent of young men).

Tobacco and alcohol use

In Nalaikh district, 9.3 percent of women age 15-49 and 63.8 of men age 15-49 used different tobacco cigarettes during the last month preceding the survey. One of every eight women age 25-34 smoked cigarettes in last one month. Among men, use of tobacco is highest among age group 20-34 which means 7-8 of every ten men smoked cigarette in last one month. Women from wealthier households tend to smoke more frequently than those women from poorer households. For instance, 12.3 percent of women from wealthier households have used tobacco, while this indicator is 6.8 percent among women from poorer households. Contrarily, number of men from poorer households who have used tobacco was higher (75.7 percent) than those men from wealthier households (59.4 percent).

In Nalaikh district, use of alcohol products is more common among men (50.0 percent) than among women (25.0 percent of women) in last month preceding the survey. Not very considerable differentials in level of education and household wealth in the women's and men's use of alcohol is observed.

CHAPTER I

Introduction

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

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

Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Objectives

The CDS 2016 in Nalaikh district has following primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children, women and men in Nalaikh district;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action in the provincial level;
- To generate data for assessment of the progress made within the UNICEF Country Program 2012-2016 and to put additional efforts in those areas that needs requires attention
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the post-2016 agenda;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.

CHAPTER II

Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for the CDS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and men in Nalaikh district, and its seven khoroos (first to seven khoroos).

A total of 1000 households were selected and selection probabilities and corresponding weights vary by khoroos. The two stage sampling method was used for household selection. At the first stage of sampling, the primary sampling units (PSUs-khesegs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS). In the second stage, a systematic sample of 25 households were drawn from each sample kheseg's household listing.

The official statistics report of the population and household registration as of end of 2015 was used as a sampling frame. Kheseg is the lowest administrative unit and is defined as primary sampling units (PSUs). 52 khesegs of 7 khoroos were covered and the household listing was updated in September and October of 2016.

The survey data collection was carried out during November and December of 2016 when the internal migration of households was stable. Thus, all 52 selected sampling units were entirely covered in the survey.

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

Questionnaires

Questions and indicators for the survey were identified based on the survey objectives and covering the main indicators of the 5th round of the MICS[1] model questionnaire recommended by UNICEF. Moreover, the principle of comparability internationally and with previous surveys was considered.

Five sets of questionnaires were used in the survey:

1. A household questionnaire which was used to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling;
2. A questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years;
3. A questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years;
4. An under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) for all children under 5 living in the household;
5. A questionnaire for evaluating water quality[2] administered in every third household.

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

[1] The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at http://mics.unicef.org/tools
[2] The model MICS6 questionnaires can be found at http://mics.unicef.org/tools

Details and findings are provided in the respective sections of the report.

The household questionnaires included the following modules:

- List of Household Members
- Household member's education
- Child functioning (children age 2-17)[3]
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Child Jockeys[4]
- Household Characteristics
- Water and Sanitation
- Hand Washing
- Salt Iodization

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

- Woman's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information Communication Technology
- Fertility/birth history
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal health check
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception's use
- Contraception's need
- Attitudes towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/ Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction

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

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding and dietary intake

[3] This questionnaire is country specific and was designed to collect information on Child disability and Child injury based on the standard module for child disability.
[4] This module is Country Specific and was designed to collect information on Horse Racing Child (Child jockeys)
[5] The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

- Immunization
- Care of Illness
- Child functioning (children age 2-4) [6]
- Anthropometry

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

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

Water Quality questionnaire was administered in every third household which included question on drinking-water quality, questioning water source of the household and testing residential water quality, and included the following modules:

- Testing of residential water quality
- Water quality testing results

The questionnaires were pre-tested in July, 2016 in 3 baghs of Kherlen and Tsenkhermandal soums of Khentii aimag and in 2 khesegs of 8th khoroo of Bayanzurkh district, Ulaanbaatar, in total 5 PSUs.

Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of the questionnaires. A copy of the questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

Trainings and data collection

The NSO has conducted training for 25 fieldwork staff for 15 days during October 26 to November 11, 2016 by combined forms of lectures and practical sessions. The training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the questionnaires contents using tablets.

The paper questionnaire testing along with practice interviews towards the end were carried out in 7th khoroo of Nalaikh district for two days and the practice interview with tablets in 6th khoroo for another two days. As the module on water quality was included in the CDS for the first time, a consultant from the Public Health Institute of Mongolia has been invited to give lectures on the water quality testing. Finally, all 25 participants were examined, on a basis of which we have selected the interviewers and supervisors.

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

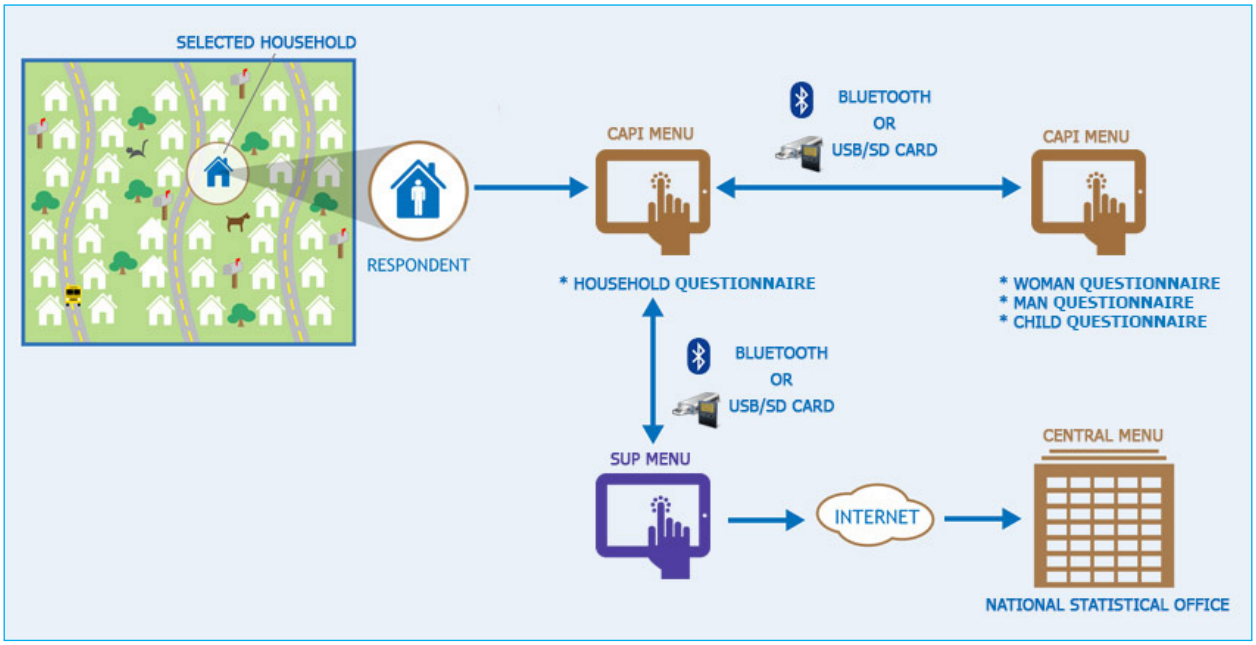
[6] The model MICS6 questionnaires can be found at http://mics.unicef.org/tools.

The data collection was carried out during November 13 to December 6, 2016. Monitoring, assessment and timely clarification of the data entered on the central network during the data collection helped to improve the quality of data. In addition, field monitoring visits were done during data collection by NSO and UNICEF staff, who held discussions with the teams to address the issues and inaccuracies and ways for improvement. These contributed to overall quality of the data.

Data processing

The CDS utilized tablet PCs for data collection. This environmental friendly solution offered many advantages including, sending the data collected from the field immediately to the central office, ensuring data quality and safety and saving time, manpower and cost. Figure SM.1 shows the data collection flow of the survey.

Figure SM.1: Survey Data Collection



The data collected by the interviewers was aggregated at the team supervisors level and after required clarification and editing, it was sent to the central network of the NSO. The data received at the central office were monitored and checked. Where additional clarifications were needed on a particular data, the team supervisors were made to contact the particular household.

The data collected from the selected households were entered on computers using the CSPro 5.03 software program. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to the CDS questionnaires with additional module and questions were used throughout. The data were analyzed using the standard SPSS 21.0 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software program and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized for this purpose.

CHAPTER III

Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

Of the 1000 households selected for the sample 995 households were found to be occupied. Of these 975 households were successfully interviewed yielding a response rate of 98.0 percent (Table HH1). The total 831 women age 15-49 years were listed within the interviewed households, of which 758 were successfully interviewed indicating a response rate of 91.2 percent.

The survey also sampled men age 15-49, but required only a subsample of all men in every second household. In total 343 men, aged between 15-49 years were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 296 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 86.3 percent within eligible interviewed households.

In addition, 379 children under 5 listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 374 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.7 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rates in Nalaikh district stands at 84.6 percent of men age 15-49 years, 89.4 percent of women and 96.7 percent calculated for mothers/ caretakers of children under 5.

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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Total	Khoroos						
		1st khoroo	2nd khoroo	3rd khoroo	4th khoroo	5th khoroo	6th khoroo	7th khoroo
Households								
Sampled	1000	150	250	150	175	75	75	125
Occupied	995	150	250	146	175	75	74	125
Interviewed	975	148	245	144	171	75	72	120
Household response rate	98.0	98.7	98.0	98.6	97.7	100.0	97.3	96.0
Women								
Eligible	831	142	215	124	168	51	28	103
Interviewed	758	137	190	114	158	46	28	85
Women's response rate	91.2	96.5	88.4	91.9	94.0	90.2	100.0	82.5
Women's overall response rate	89.4	95.2	86.6	90.7	91.9	90.2	97.3	79.2
Men								
Eligible	343	49	82	55	79	19	11	48
Interviewed	296	45	71	48	67	17	11	37
Men's response rate	86.3	91.8	86.6	87.3	84.8	89.5	100.0	77.1
Men's overall response rate	84.6	90.6	84.9	86.1	82.9	89.5	97.3	74.0
Children under 5								
Eligible	379	57	106	53	73	25	26	39
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	374	57	104	53	73	23	26	38
Under-5's response rate	98.7	100.0	98.1	100.0	100.0	92.0	100.0	97.4
Under-5's overall response rate	96.7	98.7	96.2	98.6	97.7	92.0	97.3	93.5

The above-mentioned response rates varied across khoroos by type of questionnaire. Response rate of women was lowest in 7th khoroo at 82.5 percent and highest in 1st khoroo at 96.2 percent. By men, the lowest response rate was observed again in 7th khoroo (74.0 percent) and highest in 1st khoroo at 90.6 percent. However, the interview response rate of men aged between 15-49 years' is relatively lower compared to other response rates

because it is common for men to reside far from household to work, prolonged and/or shift work.

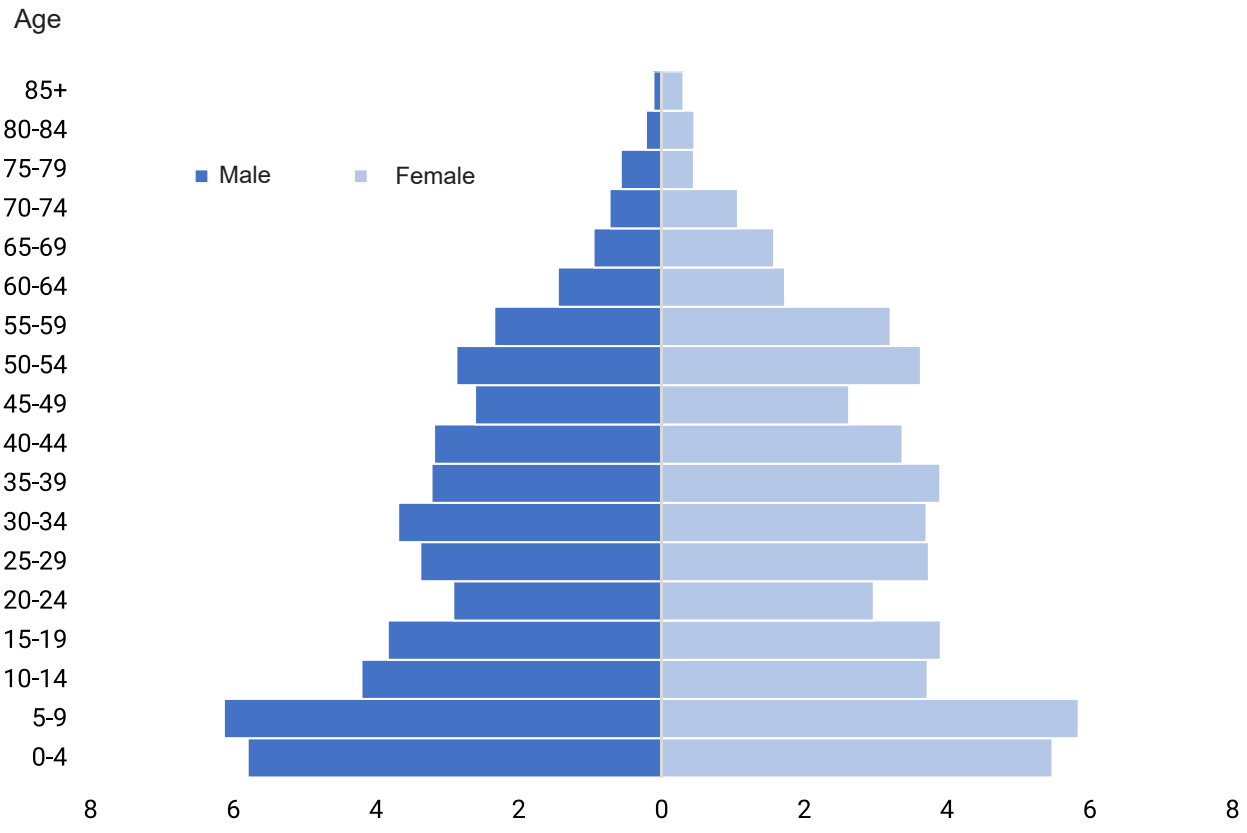
Characteristics of households

In Table HH.2 the weighted age and sex distribution of survey population is provided. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the survey, 3384 persons were listed from 975 successfully interviewed households. Of these 1633 were male, and 1751 were female. The population pyramid indicates a drop of proportion of 15-29 age population in households, especially of those adults of age 20-24 in both sexes. The possible reason might be that the proportion of the population lives in urban areas for schooling or working and were not considered as household members.

Table HH.2 provide basic information on the household age and sex structure. Among all interviewed the percentage of children, the population in the working age, and old-age age groups (0–14, 15–64 and 65 years and over) in the population were 31.2 percent, 62.4 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively.

The surveyed population indicates a sex ratio of 93 males per 100 female.

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



The dependency ratio was 60.4 percent. The total number of the children aged 0-17 is 1234 in 975 households interviewed in this survey.

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

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult population (age 18 or more), by sex, Nalaikh, 2016

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3384	100.0	1633	100.0	1751	100.0
Age						
0-4	382	11.3	196	12.0	185	10.6
5-9	405	12.0	208	12.7	198	11.3
10-14	269	7.9	142	8.7	126	7.2
15-19	262	7.7	130	8.0	132	7.6
20-24	199	5.9	99	6.0	101	5.7
25-29	241	7.1	114	7.0	127	7.2
30-34	251	7.4	125	7.6	126	7.2
35-39	241	7.1	109	6.7	132	7.5
40-44	222	6.6	108	6.6	114	6.5
45-49	177	5.2	88	5.4	89	5.1
50-54	220	6.5	97	6.0	123	7.0
55-59	188	5.6	79	4.9	109	6.2
60-64	108	3.2	49	3.0	59	3.3
65-69	86	2.5	32	2.0	53	3.0
70-74	61	1.8	25	1.5	36	2.1
75-79	35	1.0	19	1.2	15	0.9
80-84	23	0.7	7	0.5	16	0.9
85+	14	0.4	4	0.2	10	0.6
Dependency age groups						
0-14	1056	31.2	546	33.4	509	29.1
15-64	2110	62.4	999	61.2	1111	63.4
65+	218	6.5	88	5.4	131	7.5
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	1234	36.5	631	38.6	604	34.3
Adults age 18+ years	2150	63.5	1002	61.4	1148	65.7

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

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

Table HH.3 shows, that 27.5 percent of households are female headed. 15.5 percent of household heads have no education or primary education, 38.5 percent have basic or upper secondary education, 23.2 percent vocational education and 22.6 percent have college or university education.

Of the total households interviewed, 40.4 percent have 3-4 members, households with size of 1 to 2 members account for 32.9 percent, and those with 5 or more members account to 27.6 percent. The mean household size is 3.5 persons. 73.2 percent of all household heads are of Khalkh ethnicity, 26.6 percent belong to other ethnic groups.

Table HH.3: Household composition

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

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	975	975
Sex of household head			
Male	72.5	707	701
Female	27.5	268	274
Khoroos			
1st khoroo	14.5	142	148
2nd khoroo	22.3	217	245
3rd khoroo	17.3	168	144
4th khoroo	18.7	182	171
5th khoroo	8.6	84	75
6th khoroo	9.5	93	72
7th khoroo	9.0	88	120
Number of household members			
1	13.0	127	122
2	19.9	194	196
3	19.2	187	190
4	21.2	207	210
5	14.2	139	137
6	8.3	81	80
7	3.1	30	30
8	0.7	7	7
9	0.2	2	2
10+	0.1	1	1
Education of household head			
None	5.1	50	47
Primary	10.4	102	100
Basic (lower secondary)	19.2	188	180
Upper secondary	19.3	189	194
Vocational	23.2	226	225
College, university	22.6	221	228
Missing/DK	0.1	1	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.8	203	198
Second	19.9	194	183
Middle	18.5	180	176
Fourth	20.1	196	200
Richest	20.7	202	218
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	73.2	713	720
Other	26.6	260	253
Missing/DK	0.2	2	2
Mean household size	3.5	975	975

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

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

Table HH.4 presents background characteristics of women age 15-49 years. The data are disaggregated by location, age group, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education [1], household wealth index quintiles [2], and ethnicity of household head.

The table indicates that 22.3 and 22.5 percent of women reside 2nd and 4th khoroos respectively, 17.7 and 17.8 percent in 3rd and 1st khoroos and remaining 19.7 percent live in 5th, 6th and 7th khoroos.

By age group, the percentage of women age 45-49 was 10.8 percent, age 20-24 at 12.4 percent and of other groups 14.2 -16.2 percent respectively.

By marital status, the percentage of women who are currently married or in union was 63.6 percent, 28.5 percent have never been married or been in union, 4.9 percent are divorced, 2.3 percent widowed and remaining 0.7 percent are separated. 18.5 percent of the total women had given a birth to a child in the two years preceding the survey.

By education, 1.0 percent of the women have no education, 2.8 percent attained primary education, 19.6 percent have basic education, 33.5 percent have upper secondary education, 15.4 percent with vocational education, and 27.7 percent have college, university education.

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

[2] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

In 2013 MICS (SISS), the following assets were used in these calculations: dwelling type, flooring material, roof material, walls material, number of rooms used for sleeping, household and personal assets /radio, television, non-mobile telephone, refrigerator, a renewable energy generator, computer, internet connection, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, library, microwave, iron, motorcycle, animal drawn cart, car or truck, tractor, agricultural land, farm animals/livestock, watch, mobile telephone, bicycle, video or photo camera, ownership of dwelling/, and water and sanitation facilities.

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

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

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

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

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	758	758
Khoroos			
1st khoroo	17.8	135	137
2nd khoroo	22.3	169	190
3rd khoroo	17.7	134	114
4th khoroo	22.5	170	158
5th khoroo	6.8	52	46
6th khoroo	4.7	36	28
7th khoroo	8.2	62	85
Age			
15-19	16.2	123	123
20-24	12.4	94	95
25-29	15.1	114	117
30-34	15.3	116	111
35-39	16.0	121	118
40-44	14.2	107	110
45-49	10.8	82	84
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	63.6	482	480
Widowed	2.3	17	17
Divorced	4.9	37	38
Separated	0.7	5	6
Never married/in union	28.5	216	217
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	29.2	221	223
Ever gave birth	70.8	537	535
Gave birth in last two years	18.5	140	137
No birth in last two years	52.4	397	398
Education			
None	1.0	7	9
Primary	2.8	21	19
Basic (lower secondary)	19.6	149	144
Upper secondary	33.5	254	254
Vocational	15.4	117	112
College, university	27.7	210	220
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.6	149	146
Second	21.0	159	151
Middle	19.3	146	141
Fourth	21.9	166	170
Richest	18.2	138	150
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	70.9	538	547
Other	28.8	218	209
Missing/DK	0.3	2	2

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

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

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	296	296
Khoroos			
1st khoroo	14.7	43	45
2nd khoroo	21.5	63	71
3rd khoroo	19.2	57	48
4th khoroo	24.4	72	67
5th khoroo	6.4	19	17
6th khoroo	4.9	14	11
7th khoroo	9.0	27	37
Age			
15-19	16.4	49	49
20-24	14.1	42	43
25-29	14.3	42	44
30-34	16.2	48	47
35-39	13.2	39	38
40-44	13.6	40	38
45-49	12.2	36	37
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	64.0	189	188
Widowed	0.4	1	1
Divorced	3.8	11	10
Separated	0.7	2	2
Never married/in union	31.1	92	95
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	65.1	193	189
Has no living children	34.9	103	107
Education			
None	5.1	15	14
Primary	5.6	17	16
Basic (lower secondary)	22.2	66	64
Upper secondary	29.6	88	90
Vocational	25.4	75	75
College, university	12.3	36	37
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.0	50	49
Second	14.7	43	42
Middle	24.8	74	70
Fourth	25.8	76	78
Richest	17.7	52	57
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	71.6	212	214
Other	28.1	83	81
Missing/DK	0.3	1	1

Table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15-49 years of age according to khoroo, age group, marital status, fatherhood status, education, wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity of the household head.

Sixty four percent of all men surveyed are currently married or in union, 31.1 percent were never married or been in union, and the remaining 3.8 percent are divorced and remaining 1.1 percent either separated or widowed.

Males have lower level of education compared to females; 5.1 percent have no education, 5.6 percent have primary education, 22.2 percent with basic education, 29.6 percent have upper secondary education, 25.4 percent have vocational education, and 12.3 percent with college, university education. 65.1 percent of men have biological child. Men aged between 45-49 have the lowest proportion at 12.2 percent of all men. The proportion of men aged 20-24 (14.1 percent) is higher than the proportion of women of the same age group (12.4 percent).

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

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

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	374	374
Sex			
Male	51.1	191	189
Female	48.9	183	185
Khoroos			
1st khoroo	15.1	57	57
2nd khoroo	24.1	90	104
3rd khoroo	16.5	62	53
4th khoroo	21.0	79	73
5th khoroo	6.7	25	23
6th khoroo	8.8	33	26
7th khoroo	7.8	29	38
Age			
0-5 months	9.2	34	32
6-11 months	8.7	32	33
12-23 months	21.8	81	82
24-35 months	18.5	69	71
36-47 months	20.5	77	76
48-59 months	21.4	80	80
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	93.9	351	352
Other primary caretaker	6.1	23	22
Mother's education[a]			
None	0.4	2	2
Primary	3.9	15	13
Basic (lower secondary)	15.2	57	56
Upper secondary	28.1	105	104
Vocational	17.7	66	63
College, university	34.7	130	136
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.4	87	87
Second	22.7	85	78
Middle	19.0	71	69
Fourth	14.2	53	53
Richest	20.7	77	87
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	74.5	278	281
Other	25.2	94	92
Missing/DK	0.3	1	1

[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.

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

From the total of 374 children under 5 covered by the survey, male proportion is 51.1 percent and female proportion is 48.9 percent. By education of their mothers/caretakers, 0.4 percent have no education, 3.9 percent have primary education, 15.2 percent have basic education, 28.1 percent have upper secondary education, 17.7 percent have vocational education, and 34.7 percent have college, university education.

The distribution of children under 5 by household wealth index quintiles shows that 23.4 percent live in the poorest quintile, 22.7 percent in the second quintile, 19.0 percent in the middle quintile, 14.2 percent in the fourth quintile, and the remaining 20.7 percent in the richest quintile.

As shown in Table HH.5, mothers responded by themselves for 93.9 percent of all children under age 5 covered by the survey and caretakers responded for 6.1 percent.

Housing characteristics, asset ownership, and wealth quintiles

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

Among all households, 96.7 percent of households have access to electricity and remaining 3.3 percent do not have access to electricity. In terms of khoroo disparities, households in 2nd, 5th, 7th khoroos have all access to electricity, 83.4 percent of households of 6th khoroo have access and remaining 16.6 percent have no access to electricity. Whereas, 94.3-97.7 percent of households living in 1st, 3rd and 4th khoroos have access to electricity and 2.3-5.7 percent of households have no electricity.

The overall percentage of the households whose dwelling had rudimentary flooring[3] was 34.3 percent, with finished flooring[4] 38.8 percent and with natural /no flooring 23.3 percent.

As regards the material of the dwelling roof, 99.9 percent of the all households were living in the houses with finished roof[5].

[3] Material of rudimentary floor included wood and wood planks.
[4] Material of finished floor included Parquet or polished wood, Concrete, vinyl/ asphalt strips, Ceramic tiles and Cement.
[5] If ger, material of finished roof included roof double layered in winter time, if other house, material of finished roof included Metal/ Tin, Wood, Concrete/ Cement fibre, Ceramictiles, Cement, Roofing shingles and Tar paper.

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics

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

	Total	Khoroos						
		1st khoroo	2nd khoroo	3rd khoroo	4th khoroo	5th khoroo	6th khoroo	7th khoroo
Electricity								
Yes	96.7	94.3	100.0	97.2	97.7	100.0	83.4	100.0
No	3.3	5.7	0.0	2.8	2.3	0.0	16.6	0.0
Flooring								
Natural floor/No flooring	23.3	36.4	5.6	28.8	21.6	13.6	49.1	20.6
Rudimentary floor	34.3	40.6	29.7	40.6	37.4	32.6	21.8	32.3
Finished floor	38.8	22.9	56.6	22.8	40.5	52.6	29.1	45.0
Other	3.6	0.0	8.1	7.8	0.5	1.2	0.0	2.2
Roof								
Finished roofing	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exterior walls								
Rudimentary walls	17.6	35.4	4.5	14.3	37.2	0.0	5.8	16.0
Finished walls	82.0	64.0	95.5	84.3	62.3	100.0	94.2	84.0
Other	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping								
1	71.2	87.6	57.1	78.7	61.3	68.0	90.0	68.8
2	24.4	11.0	34.6	19.3	32.7	27.9	8.4	26.5
3 or more	4.5	1.4	8.4	2.0	6.0	4.1	1.6	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	975	142	217	168	182	84	93	88
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.57	2.78	2.36	2.94	2.70	2.39	2.00	2.54

From all interviewed households, 82.0 percent live in houses with finished walls[6], while 17.6 percent live in households with rudimentary walls[7], wooden or timber walls.

71.2 percent of survey respondents had one-room used for sleeping, 24.4 percent had two rooms for sleeping and 4.5 percent had 3 or more sleeping rooms.

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

Of all surveyed households, 96.6 percent have television, 87.6 percent refrigerator, 31.6 percent computer, and 23.4 percent internet access. Ownership of computers and access to internet varies by khoroos. For instance, 40.3-47.7 percent of households living in 2nd and 5th khoroos have internet access and whereas only 6.7-8.1 percent in 1st and 6th khoroos have internet access.

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

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

Of total respondents 40.4 percent have car or truck, 15.8 percent livestock or domestic animals and 2.6 percent of the households own agricultural land.

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

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

	Total	Khoroos						
		1st khoroo	2nd khoroo	3rd khoroo	4th khoroo	5th khoroo	6th khoroo	7th khoroo
Percentage of households that own a								
Radio	12.7	7.6	11.7	12.0	13.2	12.8	19.7	15.5
Television	96.6	95.1	99.2	97.2	95.9	100.0	91.0	95.4
Non-mobile telephone	6.3	2.5	14.8	2.8	1.7	8.5	8.7	2.3
Refrigerator	87.6	80.3	95.3	89.6	84.8	85.9	77.4	94.8
Renewable-energy generator	2.8	5.0	0.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	15.0	0.0
Computer	31.6	21.6	51.6	25.1	30.1	35.6	9.6	33.6
Internet connection	23.4	8.1	47.7	15.4	15.5	40.3	6.7	21.4
Washing machine	76.7	56.2	88.6	74.8	79.7	87.1	67.2	78.3
Vacuum cleaner	36.4	21.1	52.2	27.8	37.0	59.2	14.1	38.6
Library	22.2	8.6	35.4	19.3	17.7	33.3	12.8	25.4
Microwave oven	25.8	16.7	38.8	21.5	19.3	42.7	8.4	32.1
Iron	83.0	75.9	94.6	77.0	83.5	90.0	66.8	86.3
Motorcycle	3.4	3.3	2.3	3.5	4.0	6.6	5.4	0.0
Animal drawn cart	3.1	2.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	21.8	0.9
Car or truck	40.4	30.4	48.6	32.7	47.5	47.5	28.9	41.6
Tractor	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.0
Percentage of households that own								
Agricultural land	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.6	4.5	1.4	4.1	4.4
Farm animals/Livestock	15.8	11.9	8.3	15.4	15.9	20.8	38.7	11.8
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a								
Watch	50.6	35.7	66.6	45.5	44.4	58.0	42.3	59.1
Mobile telephone	97.3	97.3	98.2	95.9	98.8	96.4	92.6	100.0
Bicycle	7.5	2.1	10.3	6.8	8.9	5.8	7.3	9.1
Camcorder or camera	16.5	4.0	28.1	11.0	14.1	28.6	10.8	18.5
Bank account	46.7	24.8	56.6	49.3	38.9	54.1	54.9	52.6
Ownership of dwelling								
Owned by a household member	86.7	81.3	85.4	90.1	92.3	67.2	93.4	91.6
Not owned	13.3	18.7	14.6	9.9	7.7	32.8	6.6	8.4
Rented	4.0	3.4	6.6	2.9	0.6	10.9	2.5	2.4
Other	9.4	15.2	8.0	7.0	7.1	21.9	4.2	6.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	975	142	217	168	182	84	93	88

On ownership of dwelling, 86.7 percent of the households own their dwellings, whereas 13.3 live in someone else's dwelling without paying rent and 4.0 percent live pay rent.

In order to construct the wealth index, principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, access

to water and sanitation, and other household characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. Each household is assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household[8]. The survey household population is then ranked from lowest to the highest according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles).

Table HH.8 shows how the household population in khoroos and in district total are distributed according to household wealth quintiles. There was a significant difference in the distribution of households by wealth index quintiles between khoroos.

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles

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

	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of households
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	3384
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	37.7	27.5	21.3	13.5	0.0	100.0	487
2nd khoroo	7.9	4.6	6.0	14.1	67.4	100.0	743
3rd khoroo	24.4	19.7	30.5	25.5	0.0	100.0	613
4th khoroo	19.5	28.8	25.4	26.0	0.3	100.0	719
5th khoroo	14.8	8.6	9.4	11.7	55.6	100.0	277
6th khoroo	24.5	44.6	16.4	13.5	1.0	100.0	240
7th khoroo	14.5	16.6	30.7	32.7	5.5	100.0	304

Table shows, every 8 in 10 households in 2nd khoroo and every 7 in 10 households in 5th khoroo are in fourth and richest wealth index quintiles, whereas in 1st and 6th khoroos every 7 in 10 households are in first and second wealth index quintile respectively.

[8] See the following sources for more details on how to construct the wealth index. Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". Demography 38(1): 115-132. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro Rutstein, S.O., 2008. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. DHS Working Papers No. 60. Calverton, Maryland: Macro International Inc.

CHAPTER IV

Child mortality

One of the overarching goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the reduction of infant and under-five mortality. Specifi¬cally, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important, but difficult objective.

The data used by the indirect methods are: the mean number of children ever born for five-year age/time-since-first-birth groups of women age 15 to 49 years, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age/time-since-first-birth groups of women (Table CM.1). The technique converts the proportions dead among children of women in each age/time-since-first-birth group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality.

Based on previous information on mortality in Nalaikh district of Capital city, the West model life table was selected as most appropriate.

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

Table CM.1: Child mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rates, Coale-Demeny method, West model, Nalaikh, 2016

	Infant mortality[1]	Under-five mortality[2]
Total	13	15

[1] **MICS indicator 1.2, MDG indicator 4.2**

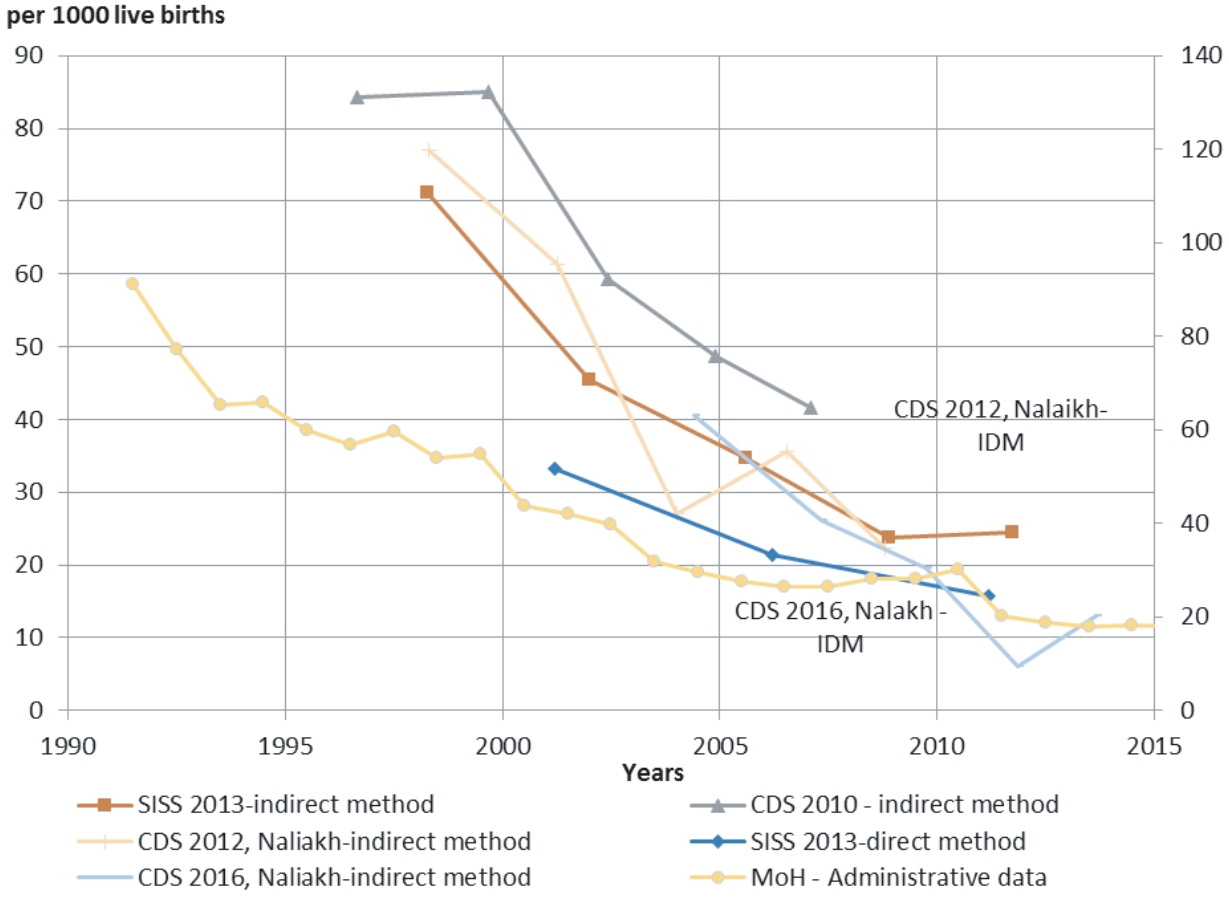
[2] **MICS indicator 1.1, MDG indicator 4.1**

The rates refer to June 2010 and based on West model of Coale-Demeny method.

The infant mortality rate is estimated at 13 per 1,000 live births, while the probability of dying under age 5 is 15 per 1,000 live births. Those rates refer to June 2010.

It can be seen from Figure CM.1 that the survey results for infant and under-five mortality rates are declining in a similar trend as other sources.

Figuire CM.1: Trend in under 5 mortality rates, Nalaikh district, 2016



Analysis of mortality by background characteristics was not possible due to small number of cases.

CHAPTER V

NUTRITION

Low Birth Weight

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

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

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

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

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth[1].

In Nalaikh district, all children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey were weighed at birth and 7.8 percent of infants weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.1).

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

The prevalence of low birth weight varies a bit by birth order; mother's first births at 3.5 percent, 2nd or 3rd children at 7.0 percent, mother's 4th or 5th children at 14.0 percent, indicating that as the birth order increases the probability of having low birth weight infant is increasing. By age group of mother's, prevalence of low birth weight was 6.8 percent for mother's aged 20-34 compared to 11.5 percent for the mothers aged older (35-49 years).

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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK		Below 2,500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	
Total	3.6	7.9	62.6	25.9	0.0	100.0	7.8	100	140
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	4
20-34 years	3.4	5.4	64.3	26.8	0.0	100.0	6.8	100	103
35-49 years	(4.6)	(16.8)	(55.8)	(22.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.5)	100	33
Birth order									
1	(0.0)	(2.1)	(68.4)	(29.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.5)	100.0	35
2-3	3.2	6.1	67.4	23.4	0.0	100.0	7.0	100.0	72
4-5	(9.2)	(15.8)	(44.5)	(30.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(14.0)	100.0	30
6+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	3

[1] **MICS Indicator 2.20 - Low birth weight infatns**

[2] **MICS Indicator 2.21 - Weighted at birth**

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

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

Nutritional Status

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

Under nutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards[2]. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height - can be expressed in standard deviation units

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

(z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

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

In the CDS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended[3] by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.2 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators. There were no children whose full birth date (day, month and year) was not obtained (Table DQ.8) and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.2. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/ her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. The percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion (height and weight measurements are outside of plausible range or to be excluded from the result when their weights and heights have not been measured) are shown in the data quality in Tables DQ.12; 13 and 14 in Appendix D.

The tables show that due to implausible measurements and/or missing weight and/or height, 2.1 percent of children have been excluded from the weight-for-age indicator (Table DQ.12), 2.1 percent from the height-for-age indicator (Table DQ.13) and 2.7 percent for the weight-for-height indicator (Table DQ.14). Table DQ.15 shows final results of weight and height measurement in figures. In some cases researchers may tend to record height measurements rounded to .0 or .5 cm, for ease. In this survey 34.3 percent of height measurements ended in .0 and 14.3 percent of measurements ended in .5, indicating a quit large amount of measurements ending in .0 or .5.

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

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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above		
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Total	2.5	0.6	0.2	366	11.2	2.7	-0.6	366	0.3	0.3	9.9	0.7	364
Sex	4.8	1.3	0.1	187	14.6	4.1	-0.7	187	0.6	0.6	8.7	0.6	185
Male	0.0	0.0	0.3	178	7.5	1.1	-0.5	178	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.7	178
Female													
Khoroos													
1st khoroo	6.1	2.1	0.1	56	15.2	3.7	-0.7	56	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.7	56
2nd khoroo	0.0	0.0	0.3	90	3.9	0.0	-0.3	90	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.8	90
3rd khoroo	2.2	2.2	0.4	56	6.4	2.2	-0.3	56	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.6	55
4th khoroo	4.3	0.0	0.0	79	24.6	6.9	-0.9	79	1.4	1.4	12.5	0.7	79
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
6th khoroo	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	33	(0.0)	(0.0)	(-0.4)	33	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.4)	33
7th khoroo	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28	(9.3)	(3.8)	(-0.7)	28	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.5)	28
Age													
0-5 months	(6.9)	(3.5)	(0.5)	34	(15.6)	(6.9)	(-0.1)	34	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(0.8)	33
6-11 months	(3.6)	(3.6)	(0.7)	32	(10.4)	(3.3)	(-0.2)	32	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.4)	(0.9)	31
12-17 months	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	38	(11.3)	(0.0)	(-0.5)	38	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(0.7)	38
18-23 months	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	41	(7.7)	(2.8)	(-0.5)	41	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(0.9)	41
24-35 months	0.0	0.0	0.2	69	11.7	1.3	-0.7	69	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.8	69
36-47 months	7.6	0.0	-0.1	73	14.3	4.4	-0.8	73	1.5	1.5	9.3	0.6	73
48-59 months	0.0	0.0	-0.1	78	8.0	1.3	-0.7	78	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.5	78
Mother's education*													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	0.0	0.1	56	16.8	7.6	-0.8	56	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.9	56
Upper secondary	2.1	0.0	0.2	103	4.7	1.0	-0.5	103	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.5	102
Vocational	7.1	3.6	0.1	65	15.1	3.6	-0.6	65	1.7	1.7	11.0	0.6	65
College, university	1.8	0.0	0.3	128	8.8	1.6	-0.5	128	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.8	127
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	5.1	1.4	0.0	85	17.6	3.8	-0.9	85	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.7	85
Second	0.0	0.0	0.4	82	6.5	0.0	-0.4	82	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.8	81
Middle	3.4	1.8	-0.1	69	17.8	6.4	-0.8	69	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.5	69
Fourth	4.3	0.0	0.2	53	10.5	3.9	-0.5	53	2.2	2.2	7.8	0.6	51
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.3	77	3.6	0.0	-0.4	77	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.7	77
Ethnicity of household head**													
Khalkh	2.9	0.9	0.2	273	9.5	2.7	-0.5	273	0.4	0.4	8.2	0.6	273
Other	1.3	0.0	0.2	91	16.2	2.5	-0.8	91	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.9	89

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

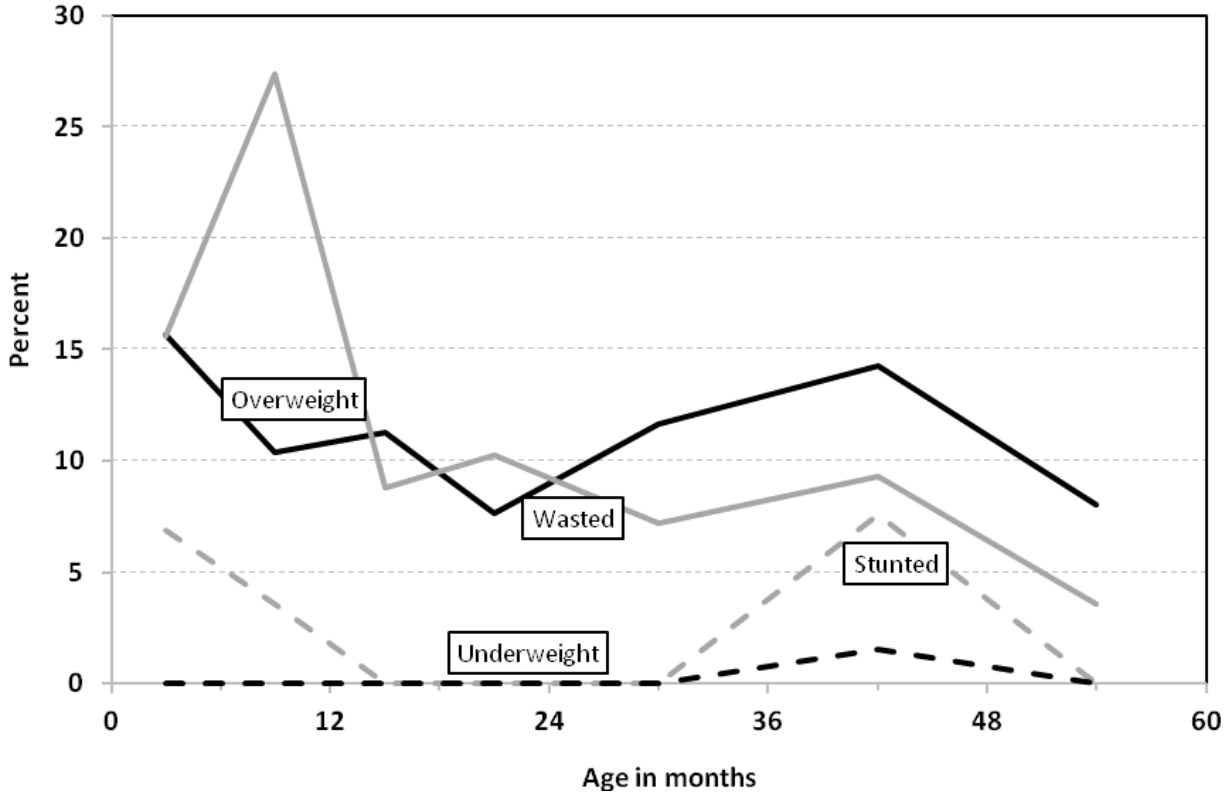
* One unweighted cases with missing "Mother's education" are not shown respectively.
** Five unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown respectively.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

In Nalaikh district, 2.5 percent among total children under 5 are underweight, 0.6 percent suffer from severe underweight. Moreover, 11.2 percent of children this age were stunted, 2.7 percent are severely stunted, and 0.3 percent are wasted (Table NU.2).

Nutritional status of children under 5 differs by sex. 14.6 percent of boys are stunted and 7.5 percent of girls. There was no girls recorded to be underweight or wasted, while 4.8 percent of boys were underweight and 0.6 percent wasted.

There were some differences observed by education of their mothers/ caretakers; stunting was less for children of mothers with higher secondary or college/university education compared to others. However, 17.6 percent of children of children under five from poorest quintile household are stunted, while 3.6 percent in the richest quintile household is stunted. The percentage overweight among under-five children was 9.9 percent.

Figure NU.1: Underwieght, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Nalaikh, 2016



Breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[4] Bhuta, Z. et al. 2013. Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost? The Lancet June 6, 2013.
[5] WHO. 2003. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February, 2003.
[6] WHO. 2003. Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.
[7] PAHO. 2003. Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.
[8] WHO. 2005. Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age.
[9] WHO. 2008. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions.

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

Table NU.3 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breast-fed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed. Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, 73.5 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 97.3 percent of newborns start breastfeeding within one day of birth.

Table NU.3 shows that the percentage of children who received pre-lacteal feed is 14.9 percent.

Please note that the results on breastfeeding indicators should not be interpreted by mothers/caretakers education, household wealth index as the number of children born in the last two years (denominator of indicators) are quite small.

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

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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	97.3	73.5	97.3	14.9	140
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	98.4	71.0	98.4	14.0	68
12-23 months	96.2	75.8	96.2	15.8	72
Place of delivery					
Health facility	97.3	73.5	97.3	14.9	140
Public	97.3	73.3	97.3	15.1	139
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	97.1	78.0	97.1	16.0	102
Other	(98.0)	(61.4)	(98.0)	(12.1)	38

1 MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

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

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

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/ caretakers of children's consumption of fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding

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

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	(49.5)	(64.2)	34	(*)	22	(*)	22

[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 less than 25 unweighted cases.

49.5 percent of children age less than six months are exclusively breastfed and 64.2 percent are predominantly breastfed.

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

Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. For instance, among children under age 3, the median duration is 29.7 months for any breastfeeding. The median duration for exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 3 is 2.5 months, and median duration for children predominantly breastfed is 4.6 months.

The median duration for exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 3, covered by the survey, slightly differ by gender. For instance, the median duration for exclusive breastfeeding for girls (4.3 months) is less than for boys by 1.9 months (2.4 months).

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

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

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	29.7	2.5	4.6	218
Sex				
Male	27.0	2.4	3.5	111
Female	27.0	4.3	5.2	107
Mother's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Basic (lower secondary)	(26.8)	na	na	32
Upper secondary	23.7	5.0	5.4	65
Vocational	(23.0)	(2.6)	(5.4)	31
College, university	29.6	2.8	2.8	81
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(23.3)	na	na	48
Second	(18.5)	na	(5.3)	50
Middle	(24.8)	na	na	40
Fourth	(28.0)	(4.0)	(4.9)	36
Richest	(27.3)	(5.4)	(5.4)	43
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	29.4	3.6	4.9	161
Other	23.9	1.3	2.5	55
Mean	25.2	3.5	4.5	218

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

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

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

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

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft food	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	(49.5)	34	74.3	114	70.1	148
Sex						
Male	(*)	19	71.0	55	65.7	73
Female	(*)	16	77.3	59	74.0	75
Mother's education						
None	-	0	-	0	-	0
Primary	-	0	(*)	7	(*)	7
Basic (lower secondary)	(*)	4	(*)	19	(*)	23
Upper secondary	(*)	9	(69.0)	36	(68.7)	45
Vocational	(*)	9	(*)	11	(*)	20
College, university	(*)	12	69.9	42	66.1	53
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	4	(79.0)	31	(72.8)	35
Second	(*)	11	(69.1)	28	(60.9)	38
Middle	(*)	7	(*)	19	(52.0)	26
Fourth	(*)	9	(*)	17	(*)	26
Richest	(*)	3	(*)	19	(*)	23
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	(*)	22	(79.1)	84	74.7	106
Other	(*)	12	(61.3)	30	(53.3)	43

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

[2] **MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding**

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

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

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

As for the findings for adequate feeding among young children age 6-23, 74.3 percent of children are currently breastfeeding and receiving solid or semi-solid or soft food. Of the total children age 0-23 months, 70.1 percent are appropriately breastfed.

By gender, the percentage of age appropriate feeding among girls of age 6-23 months and 0-23 months were by 6.3-8.3 percent higher than of boys of same age.

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

ing the survey according to breastfeeding status.

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

Overall 46.1 percent of children age 6-23 months received minimum dietary diversity and 85.1 percent received minimum meal frequency, which is comparatively high than other indicators. On the other hand, 39.1 percent of children in this age group minimum acceptable diet. Table NU.8 presents the proportion of children age 6-23 months who received solid or semi-solid food according to gender, age and household wealth quintile.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Bottle-feeding among children age 0-23 months is common. One third (34.7 percent) of children under 2 years old drank anything from a bottle with nipple. As shown in Table NU.9, bottle-feeding among children age 6-11 months was more prevalent (58.8 percent).

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

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

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]	Number 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]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	42.8	84.2	41.5	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	46.1	85.1	39.1	114
Sex													
Male	(43.1)	85.7	(40.2)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	47.4	87.0	40.7	55
Female	(42.6)	(82.8)	(42.6)	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	44.8	83.3	37.6	59
Age													
6-8 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
9-11 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
12-17 months	(37.6)	(87.6)	(37.6)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(38.8)	(91.3)	(32.6)	39
18-23 months	(60.8)	(92.7)	(56.9)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(62.2)	(88.3)	(50.9)	43
Ethnicity of household head													
Khalkh	47.4	87.7	47.4	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	49.9	87.0	45.2	84
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(35.6)	(79.6)	(21.2)	30

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

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

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

[4] **MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity**

[5] **MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency**

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

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

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

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

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

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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	34.7	148
Sex		
Male	36.8	73
Female	32.6	75
Age		
0-5 months	(33.4)	34
6-11 months	(58.8)	32
12-23 months	25.6	81
Mother's education		
Primary	(*)	7
Basic (lower secondary)	(*)	23
Upper secondary	38.7	45
Vocational	29.2	20
College, university	32.7	53
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(44.1)	35
Second	(31.9)	38
Middle	(25.7)	26
Fourth	(*)	26
Richest	(*)	23
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	34.8	106
Other	(34.4)	43

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

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

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

Salt Iodization

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

About 80 percent of Mongolia's territory is located in a region with the iodine scarcity. In 1992-1995, an IDD Salt Iodization Research was launched with the assistance of UNICEF primarily to determine the level of national IDD distribution. According to this research, 29 percent of children age 7-12 years were suffering from goiter in Mongolia. The findings also indicated, IDD distribution has been alarmingly high in some regions of the country. Accordingly, the Government of Mongolia developed and implemented the first National

Programme on “Combating IDD”, starting from 1996 to 2001. Since then, the Government approved and implemented the second and the third stages of this program during 2002-2006 and 2007-2010.

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

“The National Standards of Iodized Salt (2001)”, the Law of Mongolia on “Prevention of IDD by Salt Iodization” (2003), and the Regulations on “Control of Fortified Products” (2006) were adopted under which the mandatory use of iodized salt was legalized. Starting with the launching of “Combating IDD program” in 1996, iodized salt has been introduced into food consumption of the population. Since then, the household consumption of this product has been increasing consistently.

According to the National Standards of Mongolia, only potassium iodide is allowed to iodize the salt for cooking. Therefore, in order to determine the presence of iodine in the salt used by the surveyed households, an accelerated method of detecting potassium iodide (KI) in salt was used. In about 97.4 percent of households, salt used or cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodide.

Table NU.10 shows that in a very small proportion of households (0.4 percent), there was no salt available. In 84.9 percent of households, covered by the survey, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million or more of iodine, which is considered to be at the appropriate level content of iodized salt. The consumption of iodized salt slightly differs by khoroos between 77.0-95.0 percent; but amost no variation by wealth and education of household head.

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption

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

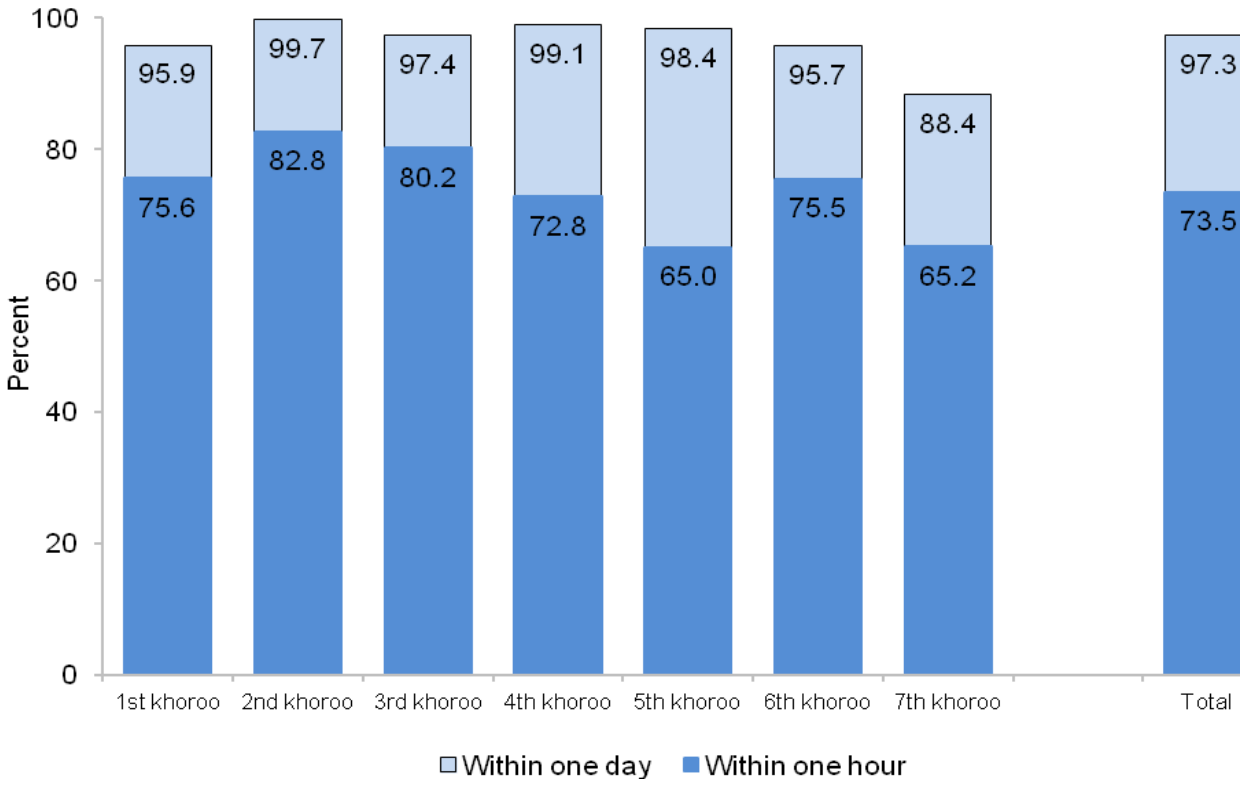
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of house-holds	Percent of households with:				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result				
				Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM[1]		
Total	97.4	975	0.4	7.9	6.8	84.9	100.0	953
Khoroos								
1st khoroo	100.0	148	0.0	5.4	17.6	77.0	100.0	148
2nd khoroo	95.9	245	0.0	10.2	3.8	86.0	100.0	235
3rd khoroo	96.5	144	0.0	5.0	0.0	95.0	100.0	139
4th khoroo	98.8	171	1.2	7.0	15.2	76.6	100.0	171
5th khoroo	100.0	75	0.0	12.0	1.3	86.7	100.0	75
6th khoroo	100.0	72	0.0	9.7	0.0	90.3	100.0	72
7th khoroo	90.8	120	0.9	9.1	1.8	88.2	100.0	110
Education of household head*								
None	(95.7)	47	(2.2)	(8.7)	(10.9)	(78.3)	100.0	46
Primary	99.0	100	0.0	5.1	8.1	86.9	100.0	99
Basic (lower secondary)	98.9	180	0.6	3.4	8.4	87.7	100.0	179
Upper secondary	99.0	194	0.0	6.3	9.4	84.4	100.0	192
Vocational	94.7	225	0.5	7.0	4.2	88.3	100.0	214
College, university	96.1	228	0.0	16.0	3.7	80.4	100.0	219
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	99.8	203	0.0	5.7	8.0	86.3	100.0	202
Second	97.8	194	1.2	5.7	8.3	84.7	100.0	192
Middle	98.8	180	0.6	6.6	9.3	83.5	100.0	179
Fourth	94.8	196	0.0	11.0	5.1	83.9	100.0	186
Richest	96.2	202	0.0	10.6	3.5	85.9	100.0	194
Ethnicity of household head**								
Khalkh	97.9	713	0.2	6.3	6.7	86.9	100.0	700
Other	96.0	260	0.9	12.5	7.4	79.3	100.0	252

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

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

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

Figure NU.3: Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Nalaikh, 2016



Vitamin A Supplementation and fortified food consumption

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

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the Nutrition goal (e) of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also approved at the Policy Conference on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in 2002.

The critical role of vitamin A for child health and immune function also makes control of deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts and therefore critical to the achievement of the fourth Millennium Development Goal: a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality by the year 2015. For countries with vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for high dose vitamin A supplementation every six months, targeted to all children between the age of 6-59 months.

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

In the six months preceding the CDS in Nalaikh district, 68.6 percent of children age 6-23 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement.

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

In Nalaikh district, 90.0 percent of children age 6-23 months had food rich with vitamin A during the last 24 hours. This indicator slightly differs by sex of children, 87.9 percent for boys and 92.0 percent for girls.

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

For children age 6-23 months, the consumption of food rich with iron was estimated based on having meat, pork, fowl, guts, fish and eggs during the last 24 hours. It can be seen that 89.4 percent of children age 6-23 months received food rich with iron during the last 24 hours. The consumption pattern of children's food rich with iron is quite similar to that of food rich with vitamin A, by background characteristics (90.3 percent).

Furthermore, Table NU.12 presents the percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households where idolized salt is used. This indicator is 87.4 percent.

Table NU.12: Micronutrient intake among children

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

	Children age 6-23 months			Children age 6-23 months living with the mother			Children age 6-23 months		Children age 6-59 months	
	Percentage of children who consumed food rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours[a]	Percentage of children who consumed food rich in iron in past 24 hours[b]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who consumed food rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours[a]	Percentage of children who consumed food rich in iron in past 24 hours[b]	Number of children age 6-23 months living with the mother	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months[1]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who living in households with iodized salt[c]	Number of children age 6-59 months
Total	90.0	89.4	114	90.3	89.7	110	68.6	114	87.4	336
Sex										
Male	87.9	87.9	55	88.4	88.4	51	59.0	55	88.0	172
Female	92.0	90.7	59	92.0	90.7	59	77.5	59	86.8	164
Age										
6-11 months	(80.7)	(78.5)	32	(80.7)	(78.5)	32	(55.8)	32	(90.8)	32
12-23 months	93.7	93.7	81	94.4	94.4	77	73.7	81	89.6	80
24-35 months	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	83.3	68
36-47 months	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	86.1	75
48-59 months	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	88.6	79
Mother's education										
None	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	12
Basic (lower secondary)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	19	91.1	53
Upper secondary	(89.9)	(89.9)	36	(91.6)	(91.6)	(34.1)	(66.4)	36	86.8	95
Vocational	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	11	89.3	57
College, university	(95.3)	(93.6)	42	(95.3)	(93.6)	42	(77.2)	42	87.6	117
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(88.7)	(88.7)	31	(88.7)	(88.7)	31	(68.4)	31	87.5	83
Second	(95.6)	(95.6)	28	(95.2)	(95.2)	25	(75.4)	28	85.0	74
Middle	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	19	85.7	62
Fourth	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	17	(92.9)	44
Richest	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	19	87.8	72
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh	92.7	91.8	84	93.3	92.4	80	69.7	84	90.9	255
Other	(82.8)	(82.8)	30	(82.3)	(82.3)	30	(65.5)	30	75.8	80

[1] **MICS indicator 5.S1 - Vitamin A immunization coverage**

na- Not available

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

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

[c] Excludes children in households which salt was not tested

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI

CHILD HEALTH

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

Vaccinations

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

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

According to UNICEF and WHO[1] guidelines, in Mongolia, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT or Penta to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus Influenza B, four doses of Polio vaccine, the dose of at birth of Hepatitis B vaccine, and two doses of Measles, Mumps and Rubella combined vaccination by the age of 12 months. Mothers/caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five and interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the survey questionnaire.

Before 2005, children were immunized by receiving the Tuberculosis vaccine, three doses to DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) vaccine, Hepatitis B vaccine and Measles vaccine. Starting from 2005, new combined vaccines such as vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus Influenza B and since 2009, a vaccine against Measles, Mumps and Rubella have been included into the "National Plan for Mandatory Vaccination". In 2011, a vaccine against Hepatitis A has been also incorporated into the "National Plan for Mandatory Vaccination", however current survey has not covered this module. According to the plan, a child should receive a vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis, three doses of Pentavalent vaccine, four doses of vaccine against Poliomyelitis, a birth dose of vaccine against Hepatitis B and a dose of vaccine against Measles, Mumps and Rubella by the age of 12 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under 5 years of age from their vaccination cards or health book. If the vaccination card or a health book for a child was not available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mothers or caretakers to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for the new 5 doses of vaccines and Poliomyelitis, how many doses were received.

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

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

Table CH.1, Table CH.2 and Figure CH.1 show that 85.7 percent of children age 12-23 months received all required doses of vaccines and all by 12 months.

From children age 24-35 months, 86.4 percent received all required doses of vaccines, of which 67.0 percent by 12 months after birth. The percentage of children age 24-35 who received all required doses of vaccines by 12 months is considerably lower than those who are age 12-23 months (85.7 percent).

The percentage of children this age who received the first dose of BCG, Polio and Penta by 12 months is above 90 percent, however those who received Measles vaccination is considerably low at 73.2 percent.

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, Nalaikh, 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]	82.4	7.0	89.4	89.4	80.5	13.8	94.3	94.3
Polio								
At birth	82.4	7.0	89.4	89.4	82.0	10.7	92.7	92.7
1	82.5	6.9	89.4	89.4	82.0	12.2	94.2	94.2
2	83.5	4.9	88.4	88.4	82.0	9.0	90.9	90.9
3[2]	83.5	3.6	87.1	87.1	82.0	4.5	86.4	86.4
DPT								
1	82.5	6.9	89.4	89.4	79.3	15.0	94.4	94.4
2	83.5	5.9	89.4	89.4	79.3	15.0	94.4	94.4
3[3,4,5]	83.5	4.9	88.4	88.4	79.3	15.0	94.4	94.4
HepB								
At birth	82.4	7.0	89.4	89.4	80.5	13.8	94.3	94.3
Measles (MCV1)[6]	81.1	6.9	88.0	87.8	78.2	16.2	94.4	73.2
Measles (MCV2)	na	na	na	na	76.7	76.7	90.3	66.1
Fully vaccinated[7, b]	79.9	5.7	85.7	85.7	79.0	7.5	86.4	67.0
No vaccinations	0.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	5.6
Number of children	81	81	81	81	69	69	69	69

[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] **ХХС-ны үзүүлэлт 3.6 - Б хэвшинжийн хемофилусын эсрэг вакцинд хамрагдалт**

[6] **MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 - Measles immunization coverage**

[7] **MICS indicator 3.8 - Full immunization coverage**

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

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

Figure CH.1 Vaccinations by age 12 months, Nalaikh, 2016

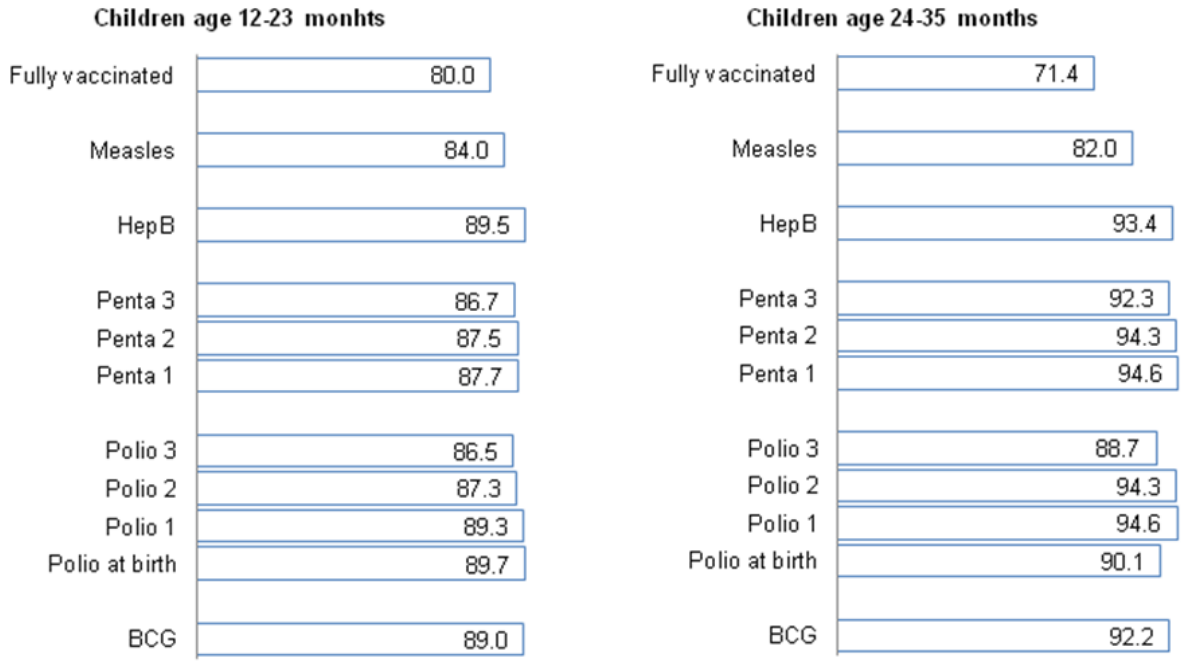


Table CH.2 indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards/health books.

The vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months could not be disaggregated by khoroo, mothers'/caretaker's education level and household wealth index.

Please note that the results on immunization coverage by sex should be interpreted with caution as the number of children reporter is too low.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:														Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				
	BCG	Polio				DPT			HepB	Measles (MCV1)	Fulla	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles	Full [a]	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
		At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	At birth										
Total	89.4	89.4	89.4	88.4	87.1	89.4	89.4	88.4	89.4	88.0	85.7	10.6	81.4	81	90.3	86.4	5.6	76.4	69
Sex																			
Male	(94.5)	(94.5)	(94.5)	(94.5)	(91.7)	(94.5)	(94.5)	(94.5)	(94.5)	(91.5)	(88.7)	(5.5)	(86.2)	38	(91.5)	(91.5)	(3.2)	(83.7)	37
Female	(84.9)	(84.9)	(84.9)	(83.0)	(83.0)	(84.9)	(84.9)	(83.0)	(84.9)	(84.9)	(83.0)	(15.1)	(77.0)	43	(88.9)	(80.1)	(8.5)	(67.9)	32
Ethnicity of household head*																			
Khalkh	90.3	90.3	90.3	88.7	87.1	90.3	90.3	88.7	90.3	88.7	85.5	9.7	79.0	61	93.1	91.1	1.7	79.3	56
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12

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

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

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

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

Care of Illness

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

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

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

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

Table CH.4 shows percentage of children by type of infectious disease. Overall, 5.1 percent of under-five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the 14 days preceding the survey, 4.0 percent have had acute respiratory infections (ARI) and 11.0 percent have had an episode of fever.

Among children age 0-11 months, 10.0 percent were reported to have had diarrhea in the 14 days preceding the survey, which is higher compared to children of other age groups. From all three symptoms the episode of fever was the most recorded at 9.2-13.3 percent in the 14 days preceding the survey across the age groups.

Prevalence of fever has been observed among respondents, mainly due to the fact that the survey was conducted during November and December, when upper respiratory infections are more common.

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, Nalaikh, 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	5.1	4.0	11.0	374
Sex				
Male	5.5	3.4	11.4	191
Female	4.6	4.7	10.6	183
Khoroos				
1st khoroo	4.8	0.0	4.9	57
2nd khoroo	4.7	3.9	11.7	90
3rd khoroo	7.5	3.5	9.2	62
4th khoroo	2.8	1.3	6.8	79
5th khoroo	(4.0)	(18.1)	(30.3)	25
6th khoroo	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.5)	33
7th khoroo	(9.9)	(8.9)	(27.8)	29
Age				
0-11 months	10.0	2.3	12.8	67
12-23 months	8.2	5.4	9.8	81
24-35 months	0.0	4.8	9.2	69
36-47 months	4.0	6.6	13.3	77
48-59 months	3.1	1.0	10.2	80
Mother's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Basic (lower secondary)	4.0	5.2	11.9	57
Upper secondary	5.8	3.9	7.7	105
Vocational	4.8	6.4	9.1	66
College, university	5.7	2.9	13.3	130
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	4.9	5.5	8.7	87
Second	8.4	1.4	9.7	85
Middle	4.2	2.5	14.9	71
Fourth	4.2	4.1	8.1	53
Richest	3.0	6.6	13.6	77
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	5.3	5.0	12.1	281
Other	5.4	2.2	9.8	92

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Knowledge on medical care seeking of suspected pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics for children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention.

Typical symptoms of pneumonia include coughing, rapid or difficult breathing rather than blocked nose or chest congestion.

The main suspected pneumonia indicators are:

- Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the two main signs of pneumonia (two main signs of pneumonia include rapid or difficult breathing)

Due to the fact that the number of children with suspected pneumonia is small (denominator of indicator), estimations for the indicators for care seeking and antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia were unfeasible.

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

Overall, only 15.0 percent of mother/caretaker's know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and/or difficult breathing. It is observed that there was a direct relationship between the education level of the mother as well as the household's wealth index and knowledge of the danger signs. Mothers with higher educational level and from households with higher wealth index are more likely to know about danger signs.

The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is when the child develops fever (77.3 percent). This was followed by cough (34.6 percent), and diarrhoea (34.3 percent). Only 12.4 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 3.9 percent identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

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

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

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:													Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/caretakers of children under age 5
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Vomits a lot	Has diarrhoea	Coughs	Has a catalepsy	Cries with an unknown reason	Has other symptoms		
Total	13.5	13.4	77.3	12.4	3.9	11.8	4.2	13.5	34.3	34.6	14.3	14.0	9.9	15.0	276
Khoroos															
1st khoroo	(24.2)	(20.0)	(66.5)	(17.8)	(4.6)	(17.4)	(6.6)	(20.7)	(14.6)	(26.2)	(9.4)	(13.8)	(2.7)	(22.4)	44
2nd khoroo	7.5	12.0	87.0	15.1	2.7	7.7	3.0	8.8	39.4	35.3	18.8	16.6	13.0	16.5	68
3rd khoroo	(11.4)	(0.0)	(86.1)	(14.4)	(5.7)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(61.5)	(55.5)	(24.1)	(5.4)	(14.1)	(17.2)	42
4th khoroo	10.5	17.4	68.6	5.2	1.6	16.1	8.7	13.9	24.2	24.4	12.4	13.8	1.8	6.8	63
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
7th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Basic (lower secondary)	(24.7)	(19.1)	(74.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(2.9)	(11.5)	(30.0)	(38.8)	(9.3)	(10.9)	(9.5)	(6.9)	39
Upper secondary	14.3	12.0	72.4	12.6	0.0	9.7	3.6	14.6	32.0	34.9	11.0	10.5	9.6	12.6	85
Vocational	(7.1)	(10.4)	(78.3)	(11.9)	(4.9)	(13.8)	(7.0)	(16.4)	(31.8)	(30.8)	(16.6)	(13.4)	(14.5)	(16.7)	48
College, university	10.4	14.9	82.8	15.7	8.8	13.8	4.1	11.9	38.1	34.4	19.2	17.5	9.0	21.0	96
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	16.6	13.3	75.3	8.3	0.0	7.6	4.5	14.6	32.5	31.3	14.9	14.2	7.6	8.3	68
Second	16.0	16.8	69.3	3.8	3.4	20.6	3.6	10.7	38.6	37.0	12.9	6.1	4.4	7.2	62
Middle	(11.5)	(18.4)	(84.3)	(23.0)	(4.8)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(16.4)	(38.3)	(44.1)	(13.6)	(12.6)	(14.1)	(25.1)	44
Fourth	(17.4)	(10.7)	(74.2)	(14.7)	(8.0)	(10.3)	(12.3)	(17.7)	(31.9)	(30.4)	(9.4)	(16.4)	(13.6)	(19.9)	43
Richest	6.0	7.9	84.9	16.3	5.2	6.1	1.6	10.1	30.6	31.8	19.0	21.2	12.6	20.0	59
Ethnicity of household head**															
Khalkh	13.4	14.8	78.3	12.3	4.7	12.0	5.0	14.0	32.0	31.6	14.1	13.4	10.0	15.4	206
Other	14.1	9.4	75.5	12.6	1.5	11.4	1.6	12.4	41.9	42.6	13.1	15.8	10.0	14.1	68

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

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

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

Solid fuel use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuel leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuel is products of incomplete combustion, which produces carbon, hydrocarbons and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuel is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.12.

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use

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

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:								
			Solid fuel						
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Charcoal	Wood	Animal dung	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking 1	Number of household members
Total	36.6	0.7	56.9	5.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	62.6	3384
Khoroos									
1st khoroo	12.0	0.0	85.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	88.0	487
2nd khoroo	81.4	0.2	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.4	743
3rd khoroo	21.0	0.0	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	78.8	613
4th khoroo	15.3	2.0	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.7	719
5th khoroo	70.6	0.0	26.7	0.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	29.4	277
6th khoroo	5.1	1.9	24.1	66.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	93.1	240
7th khoroo	42.8	1.4	54.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	55.8	304
Education of household head*									
None	17.6	0.0	71.5	10.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	81.8	169
Primary	10.3	0.3	78.1	10.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	89.3	293
Basic (lower secondary)	19.2	0.6	76.2	3.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	80.2	705
Upper secondary	40.4	0.2	54.6	4.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	59.4	693
Vocational	33.0	0.2	60.2	5.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	66.8	813
College, university	69.7	2.3	24.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	28.0	709
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	0.0	91.8	7.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	99.8	676
Second	12.8	1.5	70.8	13.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	85.7	677
Middle	13.0	0.0	83.1	3.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	87.0	677
Fourth	57.7	1.9	38.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.4	679
Richest	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	676
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	39.3	0.7	53.6	5.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	60.0	2455
Other	29.4	0.9	65.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.8	921

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

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

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

Overall, 62.6 percent of all households in Nalaikh district use solid fuel for cooking. Use of solid fuel varies on the season and this survey was conducted during winter (need heating).

The use of solid fuels for cooking differs by khoroos, depend on number of factors, including type of housing and type of heating solutions. Households, which use solid fuel for heating, use it also for cooking. Although the use of solid fuel decreases when education of household head gets higher, it also varies considerably by housing conditions of the household and household wealth index.

The table also shows that the percentage of households using solid fuel drops as household wealth index grows. 99.8 percent the poorest households use solid fuels for cooking, while none of the richest households use solid fuels for cooking purposes.

The presence and extent of indoor pollution depend on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while use of open stove or fire with no chimney or hood indicates lack of protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. Solid fuel use by place of cooking depicted in Table CH.13.

While 41.5 percent of households who use solid fuel for cooking have separate kitchen rooms, 58.4 percent do not have a separate kitchen indicating a risk for indoor air pollution. The table also shows that this indicator differs considerably by education of household head and household wealth index quintiles; higher education of household head or wealth index had higher chance of having a separate room to use as kitchen.

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

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

	Place of cooking:				Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Total	
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house			
Total	41.5	58.4	0.1	100.0	2118
Khoroos					
1st khoroo	44.0	56.0	0.0	100.0	429
2nd khoroo	22.8	77.2	0.0	100.0	137
3rd khoroo	38.5	61.2	0.2	100.0	483
4th khoroo	61.7	38.3	0.0	100.0	595
5th khoroo	3.7	96.3	0.0	100.0	82
6th khoroo	16.1	83.9	0.0	100.0	223
7th khoroo	39.6	60.4	0.0	100.0	170
Education of household head					
None	35.7	64.3	0.0	100.0	138
Primary	31.6	68.4	0.0	100.0	262
Basic (lower secondary)	37.3	62.7	0.0	100.0	565
Upper secondary	42.8	57.2	0.0	100.0	411
Vocational	48.8	51.0	0.2	100.0	543
College, university	47.9	52.1	0.0	100.0	199
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.5	99.4	0.2	100.0	675
Second	45.0	55.0	0.0	100.0	580
Middle	67.3	32.7	0.0	100.0	589
Fourth	79.8	20.2	0.0	100.0	274
Ethnicity of household head*					
Khalkh	36.6	63.4	0.0	100.0	1472
Other	52.3	47.5	0.2	100.0	643

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

CHAPTER VII

WATER AND SANITATION

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

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and are important determinants of stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[2], and can substantially lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders among millions of children in many countries.

The list of indicators used in the "Child Development Survey - 2016" is as follows:

Water:

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

Sanitation:

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

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit data.unicef.org[3] or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation[4].

Use of improved water sources

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

In accordance with UNICEF and WHO definition, 96.2 percent of the population, are using an improved source of drinking water.

While one in every two households in the 6th khoroo use improved drinking water sources in terms of the use of improved source of drinking water by khoroo, almost all of the house-

[1] WHO/UNICEF. 2012. Progress on Drinking water and Sanitation: 2012 update.
[2] Cairncross, S et al. 2010. Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea. International Journal of Epidemiology 39: i193-i205.
[3] http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation
[4] http:// www.wssinfo.org

holds in other khoroos use improved drinking water sources.

The main sources of drinking water are shown in Figure WS.1. In Nalaikh district, 58.2 percent of population uses drinking water from public water kiosks, 21.9 percent uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling and connected to the central system, 8.4 percent uses tanker truck, 6.6 percent uses drinking water from tube wells or bore holes, 2.7 percent uses surface water, 1.6 percent uses protected or unprotected wells or springs and 0.6 percent use other sources.

Figure WS.1: Use of water sources by precent, Nalaikh, 2016

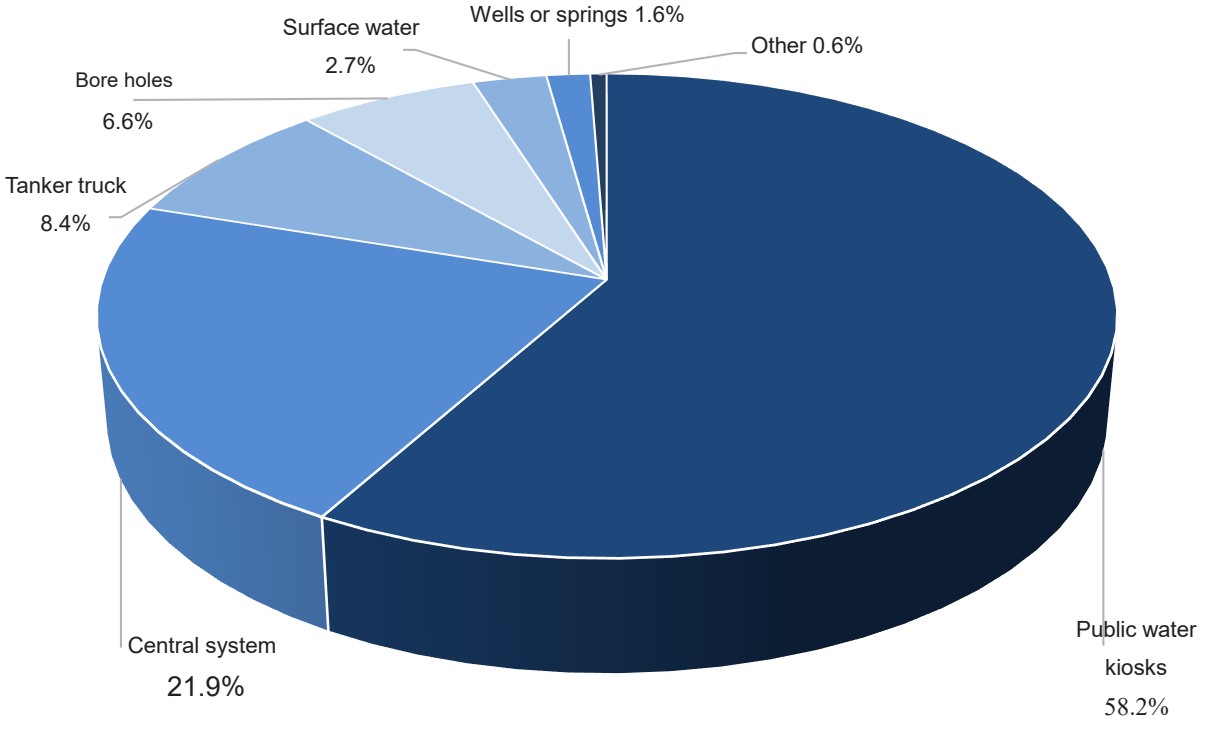


Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Nalaikh, 2016

	Main source of drinking water															
	Improved sources									Unimproved sources						
	Piped water						Tanker truck									
	Into dwelling	Kiosk connected with centralized system	Tubewell/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Public water kiosk	Cart with tank/ drum	Bottled water[a]	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	21.9	0.1	6.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	8.4	58.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	2.7	100.0	96.2	3384
Khoroos																
1st khoroo	2.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	13.9	78.7	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	98.4	487
2nd khoroo	72.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	23.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	743
3rd khoroo	1.2	0.0	10.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	613
4th khoroo	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	719
5th khoroo	59.8	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	33.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	277
6th khoroo	1.0	0.0	45.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	36.8	100.0	50.1	240
7th khoroo	5.7	0.0	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	304
Education of household head*																
None	2.1	0.0	12.6	4.7	0.0	0.5	6.1	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	169
Primary	2.5	0.0	10.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	9.4	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	6.0	100.0	93.0	293
Basic (lower secondary)	5.7	0.0	7.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	74.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.8	2.2	100.0	96.0	705
Upper secondary	27.4	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	100.0	97.6	693
Vocational	21.0	0.0	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	12.2	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.8	100.0	95.9	813
College, university	46.6	0.7	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	39.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	95.9	709
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	10.1	75.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.2	100.0	94.3	676
Second	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.9	71.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.5	100.0	92.2	677
Middle	2.0	0.0	5.3	1.5	0.0	0.3	10.2	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.6	100.0	97.5	677
Fourth	8.6	0.7	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.8	65.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.2	100.0	97.1	679
Richest	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	676
Ethnicity of household head**																
Khalkh	25.7	0.2	8.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	6.6	55.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.2	100.0	96.8	2455
Other	12.0	0.0	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	13.2	65.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.2	100.0	94.7	921

[1] **MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - 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.

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

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

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

In Nalaikh district, boiling (90.8 percent) is the most common method of water treatment by households followed by use of water filter (6.2 percent).

8.2 percent of households are not using any of appropriate water treatment methods. This indicator varies by khoroos, highest in the 6th khoroo, at 15.4 percent, whereas 1.9 percent for households in 5th khoroo.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source and that information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Water treatment method used in the household											
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know	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
Total	8.2	90.8	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	3384	76.7	127
Khoroos												
1st khoroo	5.5	94.5	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	487	(*)	8
2nd khoroo	11.4	86.9	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	743	-	0
3rd khoroo	12.2	87.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	613	-	0
4th khoroo	5.3	92.6	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	719	-	0
5th khoroo	1.9	98.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	277	-	0
6th khoroo	15.4	82.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	240	77.8	120
7th khoroo	3.3	96.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	304		
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	8.9	89.3	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	3257	-	0
Unimproved	7.9	91.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	127	76.7	127
Education of household head*												
None	10.2	89.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	169	-	0
Primary	13.6	86.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	293	(*)	21
Basic (lower secondary)	10.3	87.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	705	(54.2)	28
Upper secondary	11.4	88.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	693	(*)	17
Vocational	4.9	94.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	813	(91.0)	33
College, university	4.0	94.7	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	709	(84.6)	29
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	11.4	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	676	(89.0)	38
Second	10.3	88.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	677	70.4	53
Middle	7.5	92.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	677	(*)	17
Fourth	3.8	94.2	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	679	(*)	20
Richest	7.9	90.2	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	676	-	0
Ethnicity of household head**												
Khalkh	7.9	91.3	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2455	83.6	79
Other	9.1	89.5	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	921	(65.5)	48

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

* One and zero unweighted case with missing "Education of household head" are not shown.

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

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

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

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

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

	Time to source of drinking water						Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources			
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more		
Total	23.2	63.2	9.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	100.0	3384
Khoroos								
1st khoroo	2.5	88.9	6.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	100.0	487
2nd khoroo	72.8	18.8	8.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	743
3rd khoroo	5.6	88.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	613
4th khoroo	0.3	86.7	12.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	719
5th khoroo	61.0	25.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	277
6th khoroo	1.0	32.8	16.3	0.0	36.6	13.3	100.0	240
7th khoroo	7.5	82.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	304
Education of household head*								
None	6.8	70.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
Primary	4.6	70.9	17.5	0.0	4.0	3.0	100.0	293
Basic (lower secondary)	7.8	81.1	7.1	0.0	3.9	0.1	100.0	705
Upper secondary	27.4	58.7	10.5	1.1	1.5	0.8	100.0	693
Vocational	21.7	66.1	8.2	0.0	3.0	1.0	100.0	813
College, university	47.7	42.0	6.2	0.0	2.5	1.6	100.0	709
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.3	82.0	11.3	0.7	4.9	0.8	100.0	676
Second	0.5	75.5	16.2	0.0	4.8	3.0	100.0	677
Middle	4.0	82.4	11.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	677
Fourth	11.4	75.9	8.9	0.9	1.6	1.3	100.0	679
Richest	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	676
Ethnicity of household head**								
Khalkh	26.6	60.9	9.0	0.3	2.1	1.1	100.0	2455
Other	14.3	68.9	11.2	0.3	4.4	0.8	100.0	921

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

Table WS.3 shows that for 23.2 percent of the household population, the drinking water source is located anywhere else than premises. For 65.9 percent of households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water while 10.6 percent of the households spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose.

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households, an adult male (59.9 percent) is the person usually collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. 30.2 percent of female adults and 9.8 percent of girls or boys under age 15 collect water.

Use of improved sanitation facilities is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration - "The Water supply, Access to water and Sanitation types" approved in the Appendix N1 of the order 1/04 by the Chairman of the National Statistical office dated on December 27, 2012 .In order to compare the present findings with the previous surveys and to take the country specific characteristics into account, we estimated the use of improved sanitation regardless of sharing with other households. As a result, it is estimated that 24.8 percent of total population of Nalaikh district use improved sanitation (Table WS.5). The reason is 74.6 percent of households using composting toilets

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

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

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water						Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	75.7	975	30.2	59.9	3.6	6.2	0.1	100.0	738
Khoroos									
1st khoroo	97.5	142	37.5	57.0	1.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	138
2nd khoroo	24.7	217	31.7	57.2	3.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	54
3rd khoroo	93.6	168	29.6	57.8	5.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	157
4th khoroo	99.5	183	32.7	53.1	5.8	8.3	0.0	100.0	182
5th khoroo	41.2	84	(21.3)	(69.9)	(5.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	35
6th khoroo	98.7	93	26.4	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
7th khoroo	91.7	88	20.7	65.6	2.8	10.4	0.5	100.0	81
Education of household head*									
None	94.1	50	(33.9)	(59.1)	(2.2)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Primary	93.6	102	35.5	54.6	1.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	95
Basic (lower secondary)	92.3	188	30.5	53.2	6.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	173
Upper secondary	72.0	189	30.8	62.1	4.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	136
Vocational	76.9	226	27.7	61.9	3.2	7.2	0.0	100.0	174
College, university	51.1	221	27.2	68.5	2.5	1.4	0.4	100.0	113
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	99.6	203	33.3	57.4	2.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	202
Second	99.4	194	30.9	56.2	6.6	6.1	0.2	100.0	193
Middle	96.7	180	30.6	59.0	3.1	7.3	0.0	100.0	174
Fourth	85.9	196	25.6	67.7	2.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	168
Richest	0.4	202	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	72.2	713.3	30.3	61.1	2.8	5.9	0.0	100.0	515
Other	85.3	259.6	30.3	56.6	5.8	7.1	0.2	100.0	221

* One and one unweighted case with missing "Education of household head" are not shown.
** Two and two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Use of improved sanitation

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

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

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

The composting toilet is commonly used by the district population (74.6 percent). While, 21.8 percent of residents have flush toilets connected to piped sewer system, 0.4 percent of district residents do not have any sanitation facility.

In line with the international definition, 73.8 percent of total population in Nalaikh district use improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (Table WS.6).

By khoroo the use of improved sanitation facilities varies significantly, ranges between 63.6 and 88.1 percent.

The table illustrates a strong correlation between the use of sanitation and the household wealth, as well as the education of household head. 62.4-66.9 percent of household population with uneducated or primary education head of households use improved sanitation, while 85.5 percent of households with high education head of households use improved sanitation facilities. 63.5 percent of poorest wealth index quintile households use improved sanitation facilities, while almost all richest wealth index quintile households used improved sanitation facilities (96.8 percent).

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

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

	Type of toilet facility used by household										
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility					
	Flush/Pour flush to:										
	Piped sewer system	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation facilities based on country specific definition of improved sanitation facilities [1,a]	Number of household members
Total	21.8	0.3	0.1	2.6	74.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	24.8	3384
Khoroos											
1st khoroo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.4	487
2nd khoroo	72.9	0.4	0.0	1.1	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.4	743
3rd khoroo	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	91.6	0.0	0.4	1.8	100.0	6.2	613
4th khoroo	0.3	0.5	0.0	3.1	95.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	3.9	719
5th khoroo	61.4	0.7	0.0	2.2	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.3	277
6th khoroo	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	240
7th khoroo	5.7	0.0	0.3	5.2	87.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.3	304
Education of household head*											
None	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	169
Primary	3.8	0.0	0.4	5.4	89.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	9.5	293
Basic (lower secondary)	5.5	0.0	0.2	2.5	90.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	8.1	705
Upper secondary	27.0	0.5	0.0	2.9	69.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	30.4	693
Vocational	20.7	0.0	0.1	1.5	76.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	22.3	813
College, university	46.4	0.8	0.0	3.1	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.3	709
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	97.0	0.1	0.3	1.9	100.0	0.7	676
Second	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	98.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.6	677
Middle	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.2	95.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	677
Fourth	8.8	1.3	0.2	7.8	81.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.1	679
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	676
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	25.4	0.0	0.1	2.1	71.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	27.6	2455
Other	12.4	1.0	0.1	4.1	82.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	17.7	921

[1] **MICS indicator 4.S1 - Use of improved sanitation (based on the country-specific definition)**

[a] Use of improved sanitation facilities is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration in addition to the international standardsIn Mongolia, the pit latrine with slab (WS8 = 22), are regarded as an unimproved sanitation facilities.

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

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

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Nalaikh, 2016

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				
			Shared by			Shared by			
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Not shared	5 households or less	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	73.8	0.5	23.0	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	3384
Khoroos									
1st khoroo	63.9	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	487
2nd khoroo	88.1	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	743
3rd khoroo	64.9	1.6	24.7	6.6	0.0	0.4	1.8	100.0	613
4th khoroo	72.6	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	719
5th khoroo	88.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	277
6th khoroo	73.1	2.0	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	240
7th khoroo	63.6	0.7	25.7	9.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	304
Education of household head*									
None	62.4	0.0	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
Primary	66.9	0.0	25.7	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	293
Basic (lower secondary)	68.0	0.7	28.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	705
Upper secondary	70.1	0.0	26.3	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	693
Vocational	76.7	1.2	20.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	813
College, university	85.5	0.3	12.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	709
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	63.5	0.0	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	100.0	676
Second	70.3	0.0	28.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	677
Middle	62.3	1.1	30.7	5.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	677
Fourth	76.3	1.4	18.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	679
Richest	96.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	676
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	75.0	0.5	21.7	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	2455
Other	71.4	0.4	25.7	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	921

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

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

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

Majority of households, which use unimproved sanitation facilities do not share it with other households. 25.0 percent of households use improved sanitation and share the sanitation facilities with other households while the use of public sanitation is at 0.5 percent.

Table WS.7 presents the percentages of household population by these drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water[5] and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal. 71.1 percent of the total population use both improved drinking water source and improved sanitation.

This indicator significantly differs by khoroos. For example, only 36.2 percent of 6th khoroo's population use improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facilities, whereas, this indicator ranges between 62.8 and 88.1 percent in other khoroos.

Table WS.8 shows the percentage of children age 0-2, whose excreta are disposed safely. If a child uses a toilet or the stool is rinsed into a toilet or latrine, it is regarded as disposing the faeces safely. The percentage of safe disposal of children's excreta is 53.5 percent, which is considered relatively low.

33.6 percent of household members thrown their 2-4 year old children's excreta into garbage, 7.7 percent did not dispose, 2.2 percent left it open and 1.6 percent put into drain or ditch.

[5] 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.

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

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

	Percentage of household population using:										
	Improved drinking water[1,a]					Unimproved sanitation					
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
Total	22.0	74.2	3.8	100.0	73.8	25.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	71.1	3384
Khoroos											
1st khoroo	2.0	96.4	1.6	100.0	63.9	35.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	62.8	487
2nd khoroo	72.8	27.2	0.0	100.0	88.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	743
3rd khoroo	1.2	98.8	0.0	100.0	64.9	32.9	0.4	1.8	100.0	64.9	613
4th khoroo	0.3	99.7	0.0	100.0	72.6	27.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	72.6	719
5th khoroo	59.8	40.2	0.0	100.0	88.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	277
6th khoroo	1.0	49.1	49.9	100.0	73.1	26.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.2	240
7th khoroo	5.7	94.3	0.0	100.0	63.6	35.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	63.6	304
Education of household head*											
None	2.1	97.9	0.0	100.0	62.4	37.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.4	169
Primary	2.5	90.4	7.0	100.0	66.9	32.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	62.1	293
Basic (lower secondary)	6.1	89.9	4.0	100.0	68.0	30.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	66.3	705
Upper secondary	27.4	70.2	2.4	100.0	70.1	29.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	68.1	693
Vocational	21.0	74.9	4.1	100.0	76.7	22.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	73.2	813
College, university	46.7	49.2	4.1	100.0	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.9	709
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	94.3	5.7	100.0	63.5	34.2	0.5	1.9	100.0	60.1	676
Second	0.0	92.2	7.8	100.0	70.3	29.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	63.6	677
Middle	2.0	95.6	2.5	100.0	62.3	37.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	61.1	677
Fourth	8.6	88.6	2.9	100.0	76.3	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.7	679
Richest	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	676
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	25.9	70.9	3.2	100.0	75.0	24.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	72.9	2455
Other	12.0	82.7	5.3	100.0	71.4	28.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	66.7	921

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

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

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

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

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

Table WS.7A: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

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

	Percentage of household population using:									
	Improved drinking water [1, a]				Unimproved sanitation					
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation2, [b]	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation [a, b]	Number of household members
Total	22.0	74.2	3.8	100.0	24.8	74.8	0.4	100.0	24.8	3384
Khoroos										
1st khoroo	2.0	96.4	1.6	100.0	0.4	99.3	0.3	100.0	0.4	487
2nd khoroo	72.8	27.2	0.0	100.0	74.4	25.6	0.0	100.0	74.4	743
3rd khoroo	1.2	98.8	0.0	100.0	6.2	92.0	1.8	100.0	6.2	613
4th khoroo	0.3	99.7	0.0	100.0	3.9	96.1	0.0	100.0	3.9	719
5th khoroo	59.8	40.2	0.0	100.0	64.3	35.7	0.0	100.0	64.3	277
6th khoroo	1.0	49.1	49.9	100.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	240
7th khoroo	5.7	94.3	0.0	100.0	11.3	88.7	0.0	100.0	11.3	304
Education of household head*										
None	2.1	97.9	0.0	100.0	3.2	96.8	0.0	100.0	3.2	169
Primary	2.5	90.4	7.0	100.0	9.5	89.9	0.5	100.0	9.5	293
Basic (lower secondary)	6.1	89.9	4.0	100.0	8.1	90.7	1.2	100.0	8.1	705
Upper secondary	27.4	70.2	2.4	100.0	30.4	69.6	0.0	100.0	30.4	693
Vocational	21.0	74.9	4.1	100.0	22.3	77.4	0.3	100.0	22.2	813
College, university	46.7	49.2	4.1	100.0	50.3	49.7	0.0	100.0	50.3	709
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	94.3	5.7	100.0	0.7	97.5	1.9	100.0	0.7	676
Second	0.0	92.2	7.8	100.0	1.6	98.4	0.0	100.0	1.5	677
Middle	2.0	95.6	2.5	100.0	3.6	96.4	0.0	100.0	3.6	677
Fourth	8.6	88.6	2.9	100.0	18.1	81.9	0.0	100.0	18.1	679
Richest	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	676
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	25.9	70.9	3.2	100.0	27.6	71.9	0.5	100.0	27.5	2455
Other	12.0	82.7	5.3	100.0	17.7	82.3	0.0	100.0	17.7	921

[1] **MICS indicator 4.S1; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation (based on the country-specific definition)**

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

[b] Use of improved sanitation facilities is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration in addition to the international standardsIn Mongolia, the pit latrine with slab (WS8 = 22), are regarded as an unimproved sanitation facilities.

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

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

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces

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

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely1	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Not dispose	Child used toilet/ latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Missing/ DK	Total		
Total	7.7	3.7	49.8	1.6	33.6	2.0	1.1	0.5	100.0	53.5	219
Type of sanitation facility used by household members											
Improved	7.8	3.8	50.0	1.6	33.8	1.5	1.1	0.5	100.0	53.8	218
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Education of household head											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Basic (lower secondary)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(45.2)	(0.0)	(41.5)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(48.5)	33
Upper secondary	4.6	3.9	52.6	1.8	31.8	1.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	56.6	65
Vocational	(11.3)	(5.5)	(37.7)	(7.2)	(38.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(43.2)	31
College, university	12.8	2.1	52.8	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.9	81
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	(1.7)	(8.7)	(48.1)	(0.0)	(32.3)	(6.8)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(56.9)	48
Second	10.4	2.2	39.1	4.5	39.3	2.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	41.3	50
Middle	(10.3)	(1.9)	(58.4)	(2.8)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	(60.3)	41
Fourth	(12.9)	(2.0)	(48.0)	(0.0)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(50.0)	36
Richest	(4.6)	(3.2)	(57.5)	(0.0)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(60.6)	43
Ethnicity of household head*											
Khalkh	5.2	3.8	50.2	1.4	36.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	53.9	162
Other	15.3	3.7	47.7	2.1	27.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	51.4	55

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

* One unweighted case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Hand washing

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

In Nalaikh district, a specific place for hand washing was observed in 90.0 percent of the households, while 6.2 percent did not have specific places (Table WS.9). Of those households where a place for hand washing was observed, 81.2 percent had both water and soap or other cleansing agents present at the designated place. In 1.1 percent of the households only water was available at the designated place, while in 9.9 percent of households only soap was available but no water (Table WS.9). Moreover, this indicator has a direct association with the household wealth as 82.3 percent of the households in poorest quintile had water and soap or cleansing agent was present at designated place for hand washing place while it is 93.9 percent for the households in richest quintile.

Table WS.10 shows that in 87.7 percent of all households were observed soap or other cleansing agents at the designated place and 93.8 percent soap and other cleansing agent were observed any where in the dwelling .

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

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

	Percentage of households:		Number of households	Place for handwashing observed						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:		No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total		
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot		Soap present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	Soap present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present				
Total	90.0	6.2	975	81.2	1.1	9.9	1.4	6.5	100.0	81.2	938
Khoroos											
1st khoroo	88.8	8.9	142	78.2	0.0	10.8	2.0	9.1	100.0	78.2	139
2nd khoroo	91.9	2.4	217	93.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.5	100.0	93.1	205
3rd khoroo	89.5	5.6	168	74.4	0.0	18.3	1.4	5.9	100.0	74.4	160
4th khoroo	86.4	8.8	182	69.8	2.4	16.8	1.8	9.3	100.0	69.8	174
5th khoroo	98.8	1.2	84	96.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	96.2	84
6th khoroo	89.3	10.7	93	81.9	0.0	5.8	1.6	10.7	100.0	81.9	93
7th khoroo	88.0	7.3	88	78.1	0.9	12.4	1.0	7.6	100.0	78.1	84
Education of household head*											
None	76.6	14.8	50	(64.1)	(2.5)	(14.6)	(2.7)	(16.2)	100.0	(64.1)	45
Primary	83.8	14.9	102	64.8	2.1	15.4	2.6	15.1	100.0	64.8	100
Basic (lower secondary)	85.8	10.0	188	76.1	0.0	11.5	2.0	10.4	100.0	76.1	180
Upper secondary	93.5	3.9	189	85.2	2.2	7.7	1.0	4.0	100.0	85.2	184
Vocational	92.4	4.1	226	83.1	1.3	9.7	1.6	4.3	100.0	83.1	218
College, university	94.0	1.2	221	91.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	91.7	210
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	82.3	15.9	203	62.5	1.0	17.4	2.9	16.2	100.0	62.5	199
Second	89.0	8.2	194	76.0	1.7	11.8	2.2	8.4	100.0	76.0	189
Middle	92.9	3.1	180	80.5	1.7	13.5	1.1	3.3	100.0	80.5	173
Fourth	92.3	2.7	196	88.7	1.0	6.9	0.5	2.8	100.0	88.7	186
Richest	93.9	0.8	202	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	191
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	89.4	6.8	713	82.5	0.8	8.7	0.9	7.0	100.0	82.5	686
Other	91.6	4.7	260	78.0	1.7	13.2	2.2	4.9	100.0	78.0	250

[1] **MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing**

* One and one unweighted cases with missing "Education of household head" are not shown.

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

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

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

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Nalaikh, 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	87.7	0.9	1.2	0.2	5.2	0.8	4.0	100.0	93.8	975
Khoroos										
1st khoroo	86.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	7.2	1.3	2.7	100.0	94.8	142
2nd khoroo	89.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	5.4	100.0	93.1	217
3rd khoroo	88.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	4.8	0.7	4.9	100.0	93.6	168
4th khoroo	82.5	1.2	2.2	0.5	6.5	2.4	4.7	100.0	90.1	182
5th khoroo	97.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	84
6th khoroo	87.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	93
7th khoroo	86.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.2	0.5	7.4	100.0	90.4	88
Education of household head*										
None	71.9	2.3	2.4	0.0	13.1	6.3	4.0	100.0	87.3	50
Primary	79.1	0.8	3.9	0.0	13.9	0.9	1.4	100.0	93.7	102
Basic (lower secondary)	83.9	1.4	0.0	0.5	8.3	1.2	4.7	100.0	93.7	188
Upper secondary	90.4	1.0	2.1	0.0	2.5	0.6	3.5	100.0	93.9	189
Vocational	89.6	1.1	1.3	0.4	2.5	0.0	5.1	100.0	93.2	226
College, university	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	4.0	100.0	95.9	221
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	78.4	2.1	0.9	0.9	13.5	2.1	2.1	100.0	93.9	203
Second	85.3	0.6	3.2	0.0	6.5	1.6	2.8	100.0	92.4	194
Middle	90.3	1.6	1.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	4.3	100.0	94.7	180
Fourth	90.8	0.4	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.2	5.5	100.0	93.3	196
Richest	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.3	100.0	94.7	202
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	87.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	5.9	0.6	4.1	100.0	94.5	713
Other	87.9	1.1	2.3	0.3	3.4	1.3	3.7	100.0	92.3	260

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

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

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

Drinking water quality

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

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

In Nalaikh district, E. coli was not detected both in the household drinking water and in sources of drinking water (Table WQ.1). However, Total caliform was detected in the drinking water of 33.2 percent of households, while Total caliform was detected in the drinking water sources of 30.0 percent of households (Table WQ.2). Overall, 48.6 percent of household population uses drinking water and/or water sources that have Total Coliforms detected in it.

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

Percent distribution of household population according to households drinking water and housholds drinking source in E.coli[a], Nalaikh, 2016

	E. coli recorded in households water	E. coli recorded in source water	E. coli recorded in household or source water	Number of household members
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	372
Drinking water source				
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Improved	0.0	0.0	0.0	355
Sanitation facility				
Unimproved	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	88
Improved	0.0	0.0	0.0	284
Handwashing facility with water and soap				
Not observed	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	98
Observed	0.0	0.0	0.0	255

[a] In Nalaikh CDS, 10 mL presence/absence test was used to detect E. coli. The proportion of households not meeting the WHO guideline of no E. coli detectable in 100 mL is therefore expected to be higher.
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WQ.2: Drinking water quality at source and household (total coliform)

Percent distribution of household population according to households drinking water and housholds drinking source in Total coliform, Nalaikh, 2016

	Total coliform recorded in household drinking water	Total coliform recorded in source of drinking water	Total coliform recorded in household or source water	Number of household members
Total	33.2	30.0	48.6	372
Drinking water source				
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Improved	32.2	27.7	47.1	355
Sanitation facility				
Unimproved	(32.8)	(33.9)	(57.4)	88
Improved	33.3	28.9	45.8	284
Handwashing facility with water and soap				
Not observed	(40.0)	(38.5)	(59.1)	98
Observed	30.9	27.2	45.6	255

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

CHAPTER VIII

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

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

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

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.

Number of live births per 1,000 people or Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was 22.3 while number of births per 1,000 women age 15-49 or General fertility rate (GFR) was 97.1 births per 1,000 women.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was estimated to be 3.1, with a reference period of three years preceding the survey, indicating an average number of children one women would bear during her reproductive life. In other words, if current fertility rate remains as it is, a woman would bear approximately 3 children during her reproductive life or up to age 50.

Table RH.1: Fertility rates

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

	Total
Age	
15-19[1]	24.2
20-24	166.6
25-29	173.8
30-34	137.7
35-39	96.5
40-44	30.0
45-49	0.0
TFR[2,a]	3.1
GFR[3,b]	97.1
CBR[4,c]	22.3

[1] **MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate**
[2] **MICS indicator 8.S1 - Total fertility rate**
[3] **MICS indicator 8.S2 - General fertility rate**
[4] **MICS indicator 8.S3 - Crude birth rate**

[a] TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49 years
[b] GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years
[c] CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) is a number of births to women of a specified age and the rate for the 15 to 19 age group presents adolescent birth rate, one of the measures of the MDGs. According to the results of the survey, this rate is 24.2 live births per 1,000 women (Table RH.1).

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.3 presents the trends for early childbearing indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.4 presents trends for early child bearing

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

As shown in Table RH.3, 3.7 percent of women age 15-19 have had a live birth, of which 2.0 percent is pregnant with the first child and 5.7 percent have begun childbearing.

Table RH.3: Early childbearing

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

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15	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
Total	3.7	2.0	5.7	0.0	123	2.2	94
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	4.0	2.1	6.1	0.0	81	3.3	62
Other	(2.9)	(2.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	42	(0.0)	31

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

* 1 missing case (unweighted) for "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

The survey findings show that the percentage of women age 20-24 with a live birth before age 18 is 2.2 percent (Table RH.3).

The percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 is the highest among women age 30-34 years (4.8 percent) compared to other age groups (Table RH.4).

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Nalaikh, 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	0.1	758	2.4	635
Age				
15-19	0.0	123	na	0
20-24	0.0	94	2.2	94
25-29	0.0	114	2.2	114
30-34	0.0	116	4.8	116
35-39	0.0	121	2.1	121
40-44	0.0	107	0.8	107
45-49	1.0	82	2.2	82

na: Not applicable

Contraception

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

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

According to the survey, 50.7 percent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.5) are using some kinds of contraception.

Overall, 48.5 percent of women use modern methods of contraception. The most popular method in Nalaikh district is the IUD (17.3 percent). 10.4 percent of women reported use of the implants, 6.7 percent of women reported use of the pills and 6.4 percent use male condoms. By age group, the highest percent of use of contraception is among women age 25-39 at 55.7-60.1 percent.

The prevalence of any contraception use by women does not differ by education except vocational (39.4 percent), while some differences were observed by household wealth index quintile. The use of contraception is 49.0 percent among women from the poorest households while this indicator is 56.6 percent by women from the richest households.

Table RH.5: Use of contraception

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

	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/ Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing/DK	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method1	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
Total	49.3	4.9	0.4	17.3	2.0	10.4	6.7	6.4	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	48.5	2.1	50.7	482
Khoroos																		
1st khoroo	66.8	4.8	0.0	21.7	2.9	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	33.2	75
2nd khoroo	42.4	5.8	0.0	16.9	0.7	10.7	8.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	5.2	57.6	117
3rd khoroo	53.6	2.9	0.0	9.9	0.0	13.9	7.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	44.9	1.5	46.4	83
4th khoroo	43.4	5.0	2.0	27.7	1.1	8.1	7.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	55.6	1.0	56.6	104
5th khoroo	(62.8)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(2.8)	(5.9)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.2)	(0.0)	(37.2)	36
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
7th khoroo	(40.9)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(2.9)	(20.0)	(12.9)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.0)	(2.1)	(59.1)	36
Age																		
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
20-24	(55.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(1.1)	(3.3)	(5.5)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.7)	(0.0)	(44.7)	36
25-29	39.9	0.9	0.0	19.1	2.3	17.5	9.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.2	0.9	60.1	90
30-34	44.3	0.9	1.2	21.9	4.0	13.3	6.4	5.6	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.9	0.8	55.7	91
35-39	43.4	11.1	0.0	21.9	2.0	6.4	8.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	53.8	2.9	56.6	102
40-44	53.2	8.1	1.1	10.6	1.9	11.4	4.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	0.9	46.8	90
45-49	67.7	5.4	0.0	8.1	0.0	6.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	24.8	7.5	32.3	66
Number of living children																		
0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
1	56.9	1.1	0.0	16.6	1.1	7.8	6.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	0.0	43.1	91
2	42.4	2.4	0.6	22.3	2.4	11.1	8.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	2.1	57.6	160
3	50.0	6.2	0.9	16.1	1.9	9.8	5.3	4.9	1.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	46.3	3.7	50.0	123
4+	40.2	12.4	0.0	15.2	3.2	15.7	7.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	57.0	2.8	59.8	84
Education																		
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic (lower sec-ondary)	42.7	6.9	3.0	15.3	5.6	11.8	10.8	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	0.0	57.3	69
Upper secondary	49.5	7.6	0.0	15.8	1.4	10.7	5.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	48.0	2.5	50.5	169
Vocational	60.6	1.5	0.0	17.4	1.2	12.6	5.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4	0.0	39.4	79
College, university	48.3	2.5	0.0	18.3	1.3	7.1	7.2	11.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	3.9	51.7	153
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	51.0	4.2	0.0	15.5	3.8	14.3	5.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	0.0	49.0	97
Second	45.7	7.2	2.1	16.2	1.2	9.0	12.5	3.3	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.1	1.2	54.3	96
Middle	52.1	2.2	0.0	24.6	2.9	10.0	4.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	45.5	2.4	47.9	86
Fourth	54.5	4.2	0.0	14.8	1.6	8.9	3.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	42.7	2.8	45.5	103
Richest	43.4	6.4	0.0	16.5	0.8	9.8	7.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	4.2	56.6	99
Ethnicity of household head**																		
Khalkh	46.7	4.8	0.3	17.4	2.6	10.7	7.6	7.1	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	51.0	2.3	53.3	349
Other	56.7	5.2	0.8	17.2	0.5	9.6	3.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	41.6	1.7	43.3	132

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

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

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

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

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

Unmet needs for contraception

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

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

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

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic[1] and are fecund[2] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

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

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

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

According to the survey findings, 27.1 percent of the women married or in union have unmet need for contraception.

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

[2] A women is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR

(2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR

(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR

(4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

The unmet need for contraception is higher among women age 40 or above. For example, it is 17.4-19.5 percent among women age 25-34, 29.3-30.4 percent among women age 35-44, and 41.8 percent among women age 45-49. The survey results show that as women get older the use of contraception methods for spacing the period between pregnancies decreases and methods for limiting increases.

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using), a contraceptive method, and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child.

In Nalaikh district, the survey findings indicate that the need for contraception of women currently married or in union with need for contraception is met for 65.2 percent of total women currently married or in union. The need is met for 24.6 percent of women with need for spacing and for 26.3 percent of women, who want to stop childbearing and limiting.

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

Table RH.6: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Nalaikh, 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	Total1			
Total	24.6	26.3	50.8	12.3	14.8	27.1	480	65.2	374
Khoroos									
1st khoroo	17.1	15.8	32.9	13.2	25.0	38.2	76	46.3	54
2nd khoroo	28.8	29.5	58.3	9.8	9.8	19.7	132	74.8	103
3rd khoroo	19.7	26.8	46.5	19.7	14.1	33.8	71	57.9	57
4th khoroo	26.0	30.2	56.3	14.6	12.5	27.1	96	67.5	80
5th khoroo	(15.6)	(21.9)	(37.5)	(15.6)	(21.9)	(37.5)	32	(*)	24
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	21
7th khoroo	(28.6)	(28.6)	(57.1)	(2.0)	(12.2)	(14.3)	49	(80.0)	35
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	3
20-24	(36.1)	(11.1)	(47.2)	(27.8)	(2.8)	(30.6)	36	(60.7)	28
25-29	52.2	8.7	60.9	14.1	3.3	17.4	92	77.8	72
30-34	36.8	19.5	56.3	10.3	9.2	19.5	87	74.2	66
35-39	18.2	37.4	55.6	17.2	12.1	29.3	99	65.5	84
40-44	2.2	43.5	45.7	7.6	22.8	30.4	92	60.0	70
45-49	4.5	29.9	34.3	3.0	38.8	41.8	67	45.1	51
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	6
Basic (lower secondary)	15.4	41.5	56.9	7.7	20.0	27.7	65	67.3	55
Upper secondary	22.9	27.1	50.0	12.7	13.9	26.5	166	65.4	127
Vocational	21.1	18.4	39.5	17.1	23.7	40.8	76	49.2	61
College, university	31.3	21.3	52.5	12.5	10.6	23.1	160	69.4	121
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	18.9	28.4	47.4	13.7	13.7	27.4	95	63.4	71
Second	25.6	26.7	52.2	13.3	18.9	32.2	90	61.8	76
Middle	23.8	25.0	48.8	9.5	15.5	25.0	84	66.1	62
Fourth	24.3	22.3	46.6	14.6	18.4	33.0	103	58.5	82
Richest	29.6	28.7	58.3	10.2	8.3	18.5	108	75.9	83
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	26.7	26.7	53.4	11.6	14.5	26.1	352	67.1	280
Other	18.1	25.2	43.3	14.2	15.7	29.9	127	59.1	93

[1] **MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need**

* Respectively two and one unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Antenatal care

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

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

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

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

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia and
- Weight/ height measurement (optional).

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

The current state guidelines of Mongolia stipulate that pregnant women should pay no less than six visits to a doctor and pregnant women are required to pay their first visit within 12 weeks of becoming pregnant[3]. Pregnant mothers enrolled in antenatal care services undergo a variety of medical tests, including:

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

[3] Appendix 2, order No 39 of the Health Minister of 2001, Procedure on providing health care to pregnant women.

Counseling includes:

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

Antenatal care provides opportunities for early diagnosis and interventions to prevent any complications associated with the pregnancy, child delivery, and post-natal periods. The result of maternal mortality study conducted by the Maternal and Child Health Research Center (MCHRC) indicates that mothers who did not attend any antenatal care visits represented of 17.9 percent of maternal deaths. This fact clearly demonstrates the importance of antenatal care [4].

Table RH.7 shows whether mothers age 15-49 were enrolled in antenatal care while they were pregnant in the past 2 years preceding the survey and if so, what level of medical personnel provided this care. The coverage of antenatal care in Nalaikh district is same as the national level with 99.1 percent of women receiving antenatal care by skilled personnel at least once during the pregnancy.

There are 2 different definitions for skilled medical personnel. According to the CDS methodology, persons except massage therapist/charlatan are considered as medical personnel. According to the national guideline, persons except feldsher, nurse and massage therapist/charlatan are considered as medical personnel.

There is not much difference in terms of antenatal care by medical personnel according to background characteristics (as estimated according to the MICS methodology). 52.7 percent of all pregnant mothers were taken care of by family doctor/soum doctor, 41.7 percent by obstetrician, 4.7 percent by physician.

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

[4] Ministry of Health, MCHRC, UNFPA. Maternal mortality : Reference 2008-2011

complications should pay 8 or more visits. Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider by selected characteristics. Nine in every ten mothers (94.0 percent) received antenatal care at least four times.

According to the current national guideline, 78.3 percent of pregnant women paid 6 or more visits to a doctor.

Table RH.8 shows two different measures of early antenatal care enrolment. According to the international standard, early antenatal care enrolment is defined as the first 15 weeks after the last menstruation while the national standard is 12 weeks for Mongolia. 85.3 percent of women who gave birth in two years preceding the survey had their first antenatal visit during the first three months of pregnancy, 9.2 percent during 4-5 months of pregnancy, and 4.7 percent during six or more months of pregnancy. According to the Mongolian national standard measure (the first 12 weeks after the last menstruation), early antenatal care was 83.9 percent, which is close to the international standard.

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

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

	Provider of antenatal carea			No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider1,b	Any skilled provider 2, c	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Obstetrician	Physician	Family doctor, soum doctor					
Total	41.7	4.7	52.7	0.9	100.0	99.1	99.1	140
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	4
20-34	37.3	2.2	59.3	1.2	100.0	98.8	98.8	103
35-49	(51.4)	(13.3)	(35.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	33
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(42.9)	(4.2)	(52.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	35
Second	(30.8)	(6.2)	(62.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	32
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	23
Fourth	(43.7)	(4.4)	(51.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	27
Richest	(65.0)	(4.0)	(31.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	23
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	45.1	4.8	50.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	102
Other	(32.7)	(4.4)	(59.6)	(3.2)	100.0	(96.8)	(96.8)	38.1

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

[2] **MICS indicator 8.S4 - Antenatal care coverage (Based on the country specific definition)**

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

[b] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.

[c] Skilled provider includes all health personnel except the feldsher, nurse and traditional birth attendant.

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

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

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

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

	Percent distribution of women who had:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit									
	No antenatal care visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]	Total	Percent distribution of women who had 6 or more visits[2]	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	Total	Percentage of women who had first ANC visit at their first trimester of pregnancy[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit[4]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	0.9	5.1	94.0	100.0	78.3	0.9	85.3	9.2	2.7	2.0	100.0	83.9	140	1.6	139
Mother's age at birth															
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4	(*)	4
20-34	1.2	4.1	94.7	100.0	78.8	1.2	84.9	8.7	3.6	1.6	100.0	83.0	103	1.6	102
35-49	(0.0)	(5.3)	(94.7)	100.0	(81.2)	(0.0)	(90.9)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(90.9)	33	(1.2)	33
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	(0.0)	(1.1)	(98.9)	100.0	(81.7)	(0.0)	(91.6)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(1.1)	100.0	(91.6)	35	(0.9)	35
Second	(0.0)	(6.5)	(93.5)	100.0	(77.8)	(0.0)	(86.5)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	(83.2)	32	(1.8)	32
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23	(*)	22
Fourth	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(77.0)	(0.0)	(85.1)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(4.6)	100.0	(85.1)	27	(1.4)	27
Richest	(0.0)	(7.7)	(92.3)	100.0	(80.3)	(0.0)	(88.1)	(3.6)	(8.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.4)	23	(1.8)	23
Ethnicity of household head															
Khalkh	0.0	5.8	94.2	100.0	79.5	0.0	85.3	10.6	3.7	0.4	100.0	83.4	102	1.6	102
Other	(3.2)	(3.2)	(93.6)	100.0	(74.9)	(3.2)	(85.2)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(6.4)	100.0	(85.2)	38	(1.6)	37

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage
[2] MICS indicator 8.S5 - Women who had 6 or more ANC visits
[3] MICS indicator 8.S6 - Early antenatal care coverage (based on the country specific definition)
[4] MICS indicator 8.S7 - Median months pregnant at first ANC visit

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

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in Table RH.9. Among those women who gave birth during the two years preceding the survey, almost all reported that blood pressure was checked during antenatal care visits, urine and blood sample were taken, STI screening, HIV tests and ultrasound screening were done and weights measured. 89.2 percent had a syphilis test, while 76.6 percent had a chest X-ray (the least commonly received service). Special attention should be paid to its quality.

Implementation of the WHO recommendation (have done 3 types of tests-blood pressure measurement, urine and blood general analysis) was 99.1 percent while implementation of 9 types of tests (blood pressure measurement, urine and blood general analysis, uterus smear or STDs test, HIV testing, weight measurement, syphilis test, ultrasound and chest X-ray) required by the national guideline was 71.2 percent.

Please note that percentage of women who gave birth during the two years preceding the survey was too low to disaggregate by women's background characteristics.

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care

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

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:												
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	STI screening done	Weight measured	Syphilis test done	HIV/AIDS test done	Ultrasound screening done	Chest X-Ray screening done	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken, STI screening done and weight measured	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken, STI screening done, weight measured, syphilis and HIV/AIDS test, ultrasound and chest X-ray screening done[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	89.2	96.8	99.1	76.6	99.1	99.1	71.2	140
Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20-34	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	89.4	95.7	98.8	73.7	98.8	98.8	68.7	103
35-49	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(87.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(84.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(77.8)	33
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(86.3)	35
Second	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(89.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(73.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(66.3)	32
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Fourth	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(65.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(65.0)	27
Richest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(75.7)	(91.4)	(100.0)	(62.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(51.6)	23
Ethnicity of household head													
Khalkh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.3	96.9	100.0	76.4	100.0	100.0	71.7	102
Other	(96.8)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(83.7)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(76.9)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(69.9)	38

[1] MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

[2] MICS indicator 8.S8 - Content of antenatal care: Complete examination of all competent tests (based on the country specific definition)

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

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

Assistance at delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate postpartum period. A critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The CDS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife or feldsher.

However, according to the Mongolian National guideline, a skilled attendant includes all professionals other than feldsher and nurse.

Nine out of ten (91.3 percent) of the births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered with assistance by an obstetrician, 5.8 percent by a midwife, 2.4 percent by physician and 0.6 percent by a family or soum doctor. If measured according to the national guideline no difference is observed (100.0 percent) by location, age group, education and household's wealth quintile (Table RH.10).

Although WHO recommends, that the percentage of births delivered by Caesarean section should be between 5-15 percent of total deliveries, in Nalaikh district this indicator is relatively high accounting at 31.7 percent. 25.7 percent of Caesarian sections were planned or took place before labour pain began and 6.1 percent after labour pain.

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

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

	Person assisting at delivery							Percent delivered by C-section			
	Obstetrician	Physician	Family doctor, soum doctor	Midwife	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,a]	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant [2,b]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[3]	Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
Total	91.3	2.4	0.6	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	6.1	31.7	140
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20-34	91.0	2.1	0.0	6.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	5.0	26.9	103
35-49	(90.7)	(3.6)	(2.4)	(3.3)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(34.6)	(10.5)	(45.1)	33
Place of delivery											
Health facility	91.3	2.4	0.6	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	6.1	31.7	140
Public	92.0	2.4	0.6	5.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.9	5.4	31.2	139
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	(91.4)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(7.5)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(13.4)	(12.1)	(25.5)	35
Second	(83.9)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(11.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(29.0)	(3.6)	(32.6)	32
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Fourth	(96.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(24.4)	(9.1)	(33.5)	27
Richest	(96.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(28.9)	(0.0)	(28.9)	23
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	93.1	1.2	0.0	5.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.4	7.2	28.6	102
Other	(86.3)	(5.5)	(2.0)	(6.2)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(37.0)	(3.1)	(40.1)	38

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

[2] MICS indicator 8.S9 - Skilled attendant at delivery (based on the country specific definition)

[3] MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

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

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

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

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

Place of delivery

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

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

Overall all births in Nalaikh district were delivered in a health facility and almost all or 99.2 percent delivered in public health facilities. The percentage of births, delivered in health facilities does not differ by age and education characteristics.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery

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

	Place of delivery		Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility				
	Public sector	Private sector			
Total	99.2	0.8	100.0	100.0	140
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
20-34	99.0	1.0	100.0	100.0	103
35-49	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	33
Number of antenatal care visits					
None	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
1-3 visits	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
4+ visits	99.2	0.8	100.0	100.0	132
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(97.0)	(3.0)	100.0	(100.0)	35
Second	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	32
Middle	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Fourth	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	27
Richest	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	23
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	99.0	1.0	100.0	100.0	102
Other	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	38

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

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

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

Post-natal Care and Health Checks

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver life saving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[5] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[6], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[7].

As mentioned earlier, the survey questionnaire included, for the very first time, questions aiming to collect information on actual post-natal care for mothers and newborns. Therefore, it has enabled detailed study on post-natal care, health checks, number and timing of checks. The survey defined 3 types of post-natal care and health checks. First one is that health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home). Second one is that post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on x`the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services.

Finally, Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery. Table RH.12 presents the percentage distribution of women who gave birth in a health facility by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics. According to the findings of the survey, one in every 2 women who gave birth in health facility within the 2 years preceding the survey stayed 1-2 days in the facility after delivery. 98.5 percent of all women who gave birth in a health facility stayed 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery.

The table shows that women who had normal delivery stayed in hospitals shorter than women who delivered by C-section. For instance, 66.5 percent of women had normal delivery stayed 1-2 days in health facility and 23.8 percent stayed 3 or more days. Whereas 86.6 percent women who delivered by C-section stayed in health facilities for 3 or more days.

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

[5] UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2013. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013
[6] Lawn JE, Cousens S, Zupan J. 4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why? Lancet 2005; 365:891–900.
[7] WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010. Geneva: World Health Organization 2012.

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

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

	Duration of stay in health facility				Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more			
Total	1.5	6.0	48.8	43.8	100.0	98.5	140
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
20-34	0.8	4.9	53.1	41.2	100.0	99.2	103
35-49	(3.6)	(10.4)	(34.5)	(51.5)	100.0	(96.4)	33
Type of health facility							
Public	1.5	6.0	49.2	43.3	100.0	98.5	139
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	0.9	8.8	66.5	23.8	100.0	99.1	96
C-section	(2.7)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(86.6)	100.0	(97.3)	44
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(0.0)	(12.7)	(49.6)	(37.7)	100.0	(100.0)	35
Second	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.6)	(46.4)	100.0	(100.0)	32
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Fourth	(4.4)	(3.6)	(41.2)	(50.7)	100.0	(95.6)	27
Richest	(3.8)	(4.0)	(53.4)	(38.8)	100.0	(96.2)	23
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	0.8	6.2	51.6	41.3	100.0	99.2	102
Other	(3.1)	(5.3)	(41.1)	(50.4)	100.0	(96.9)	38

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

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

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

The percent of newborns receive a health checks following birth while in a facility or at home from any health provider after birth is 99.1 percent of all live births in the last two years preceding the survey (Table RH.13).

As far as timing of PNC visits for newborns are concerned for the last two years, the majority or 39.4 percent of babies received checks by medical personnel a week after being born, 24.4 percent received within 2 days and 31.6 percent of infants received checks within 3-6 days of births, while 4.6 percent did not receive a PNC visit at all.

All babies received post natal health check after being born.

In Table RH.14, information on newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth is shown by location and type of provider of the service. 54.8 percent paid visits

to public sector health facilities while only 1.4 percent paid visits to private sector health facilities.

93.3 percent of PNC visits are provided by a family/soum doctor, nurse, obstetrician and physician, while 5.2 percent by a midwife while the remaining 1.4 percent by a nurse.

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

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

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for newborns[b]							Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,c]	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Total		
Total	99.1	4.8	6.2	13.4	31.6	39.4	4.6	100.0	100.0	140
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
20-34	98.8	3.1	4.0	15.2	33.7	38.8	5.1	100.0	100.0	103
35-49	(100.0)	(10.5)	(6.8)	(9.5)	(26.7)	(43.1)	(3.5)	100.0	(100.0)	33
Place of delivery										
Health facility	99.1	4.8	6.2	13.4	31.6	39.4	4.6	100.0	100.0	140
Public	99.1	4.8	6.3	13.5	31.1	39.7	4.6	100.0	100.0	139
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(98.9)	(9.5)	(11.9)	(16.9)	(32.2)	(23.0)	(6.5)	100.0	(100.0)	35
Second	(100.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(14.7)	(29.7)	(40.8)	(7.2)	100.0	(100.0)	32
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Fourth	(100.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(43.7)	(32.0)	(6.7)	100.0	(100.0)	27
Richest	(100.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(24.5)	(63.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	23
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	98.8	4.3	7.4	15.4	29.0	39.5	4.3	100.0	100.0	102
Other	(100.0)	(6.0)	(3.2)	(8.0)	(38.5)	(39.1)	(5.2)	100.0	(100.0)	38

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Obstetrician/ physician/ family doctor, soum doctor	Midwife/ auxiliary midwife	Nurse	Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
Total	43.8	54.8	1.4	100.0	93.3	5.2	1.4	100.0	78

In Tables RH.13 and RH.14, information on newborns, who received the PNC visit is shown, whereas in Tables RH.15 and RH.16, information collected on post-natal health checks and visits for mothers (88.5 percent) is presented. The after birth Post natal health check (PNC checkups) of women is 89.3 and most of them had a PNC visit within one week by a skilled medical personnel or by a medical personnel for home births. However, this indicator is comparably lower than PNC visits of newborns.

The percentage of receiving home visits slightly differs by woman's age at giving birth, whereas no significant variation is observed by other characteristics.

Of those women who received the first PNC visit within a week after birth, 51.5 percent had home visit , while 94.8 percent of all PNC visits for mothers were made by family doctor/ soum doctor, nurse, obstetrician and/or physician.

Table RH.17 presents receipt of post-natal health checks for mothers and the newborn. For 89.3 percent of live births, both the mothers and their babies received a post-natal health check following birth, while in 10.7 percent of live births, only newborns received post-natal health checks. The percentage of post natal checks for mothers and newborns varies by type of delivery. For instance, 97.5 percent of mothers who delivered by C-section and newborns received post-natal health checks compared to 85.5 percent for vaginal birth.

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

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

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for mothers[b]							Post-natal health check for the mother[1, c]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Total		
Total	88.5	3.1	3.9	5.9	26.6	36.9	23.6	100.0	89.3	140
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
20-34	87.6	1.9	3.2	6.0	26.6	38.2	24.1	100.0	87.6	103
35-49	(89.7)	(7.0)	(6.8)	(6.2)	(28.0)	(30.4)	(21.7)	100.0	(93.1)	33
Place of delivery										
Health facility	88.5	3.1	3.9	5.9	26.6	36.9	23.6	100.0	89.3	140
Public	88.4	3.1	4.0	5.9	26.9	37.2	23.0	100.0	89.2	139
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	84.3	3.2	5.7	7.7	23.6	30.5	29.3	100.0	85.5	96
C-section	(97.5)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(33.2)	(50.7)	(11.5)	100.0	(97.5)	44
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(86.8)	(6.3)	(2.7)	(7.0)	(29.1)	(19.9)	(34.9)	100.0	(86.8)	35
Second	(86.4)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(7.2)	(23.6)	(42.0)	(23.4)	100.0	(89.9)	32
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Fourth	(91.9)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.7)	(38.0)	(23.8)	100.0	(91.9)	27
Richest	(83.2)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(18.9)	(48.6)	(20.6)	100.0	(83.2)	23
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	86.3	1.9	5.4	7.0	23.2	36.5	26.0	100.0	86.3	102
Other	(94.3)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(35.8)	(38.0)	(17.3)	100.0	(97.2)	38

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers		Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers		Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector		Obstetrician/ physician/ family doctor, soum doctor	Midwife/ Auxiliary midwife		
Total	51.5	48.5	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	55

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

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

	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:		Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Both mothers and newborns	Newborns only		
Total	89.3	10.7	100.0	140
Mother's age at birth				
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
20-34	87.6	12.4	100.0	103
35-49	(93.1)	(6.9)	100.0	33
Place of delivery				
Health facility	89.3	10.7	100.0	140
Public	89.2	10.8	100.0	139
Private	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	85.5	14.5	100.0	96
C-section	(97.5)	(2.5)	100.0	44
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(86.8)	(13.2)	100.0	35
Second	(89.9)	(10.1)	100.0	32
Middle	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Fourth	(91.9)	(8.1)	100.0	27
Richest	(83.2)	(16.8)	100.0	23
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	86.3	13.7	100.0	102
Other	(97.2)	(2.8)	100.0	38

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

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

CHAPTER IX

Early childhood development

Early Childhood Care and Education

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

The purpose of early childhood education is to provide opportunities for children to develop their unique talents, abilities, creativity skills and build a foundation for lifelong learning.

Early childhood education is one of the parts of educational system in Mongolia. There are two types of early childhood education: kindergarten and alternative training programs. Kindergarten offers a comprehensive program to care, protect and develop children between ages 2 and 6 until they enrol in school. Alternative training programs provide training three types of training, such as “shift class”, “mobile teacher” and “mobile kindergartens”, for those who are unable to attend kindergarten.

In Nalaikh district, 73.1 percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme. No considerable gender-based disparity exists (71.2 percent for girls, 75.0 percent for boys) for the attendance to pre-school. By age groups, 69.0 percent of children age 48-59 months have attended pre-schools, while this figure is 77.1 percent by children age 36-47 months.

It is observed that as a household gets wealthier and a mother is educated more, they pay more attention to enrolling their children in pre-school. For instance, pre-school enrollment rate is 90.1 percent among children from the richest households while it is only 52.4 percent among children from the poorest households. Also it has been observed that attendance of preschools by children whose mothers have college /university education (87.9 percent) is higher than of those whose mothers have Basic (lower secondary) (49.5 percent).

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

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

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	73.1	156
Sex		
Male	75.0	81
Female	71.2	76
Age of child		
36-47 months	69.0	77
48-59 months	77.1	80
Mother's education		
None	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	7
Basic (lower secondary)	(49.5)	25
Upper secondary	(72.9)	40
Vocational	(73.4)	35
College, university	87.9	49
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(52.4)	39
Second	(78.6)	35
Middle	(76.7)	31
Fourth	(*)	17
Richest	(90.1)	35
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	71.3	117
Other	(78.6)	39

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

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

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

Quality of Care

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is a major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care[1].

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

For 56.0 percent of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2).

The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 3.7. Involvement of both parents' in such activities is crucial for the child's development. Of children age 36-59 months, 75.4 percent live with their biological father, while 91.8 percent live with their biological mother.

Father's involvement in four or more activities was 7.0 percent among children age 3-4 years living with their biological fathers, while mother's engagement was 28.0 percent. The average number of such activities for mothers was 2.2 as opposed to 0.9 for fathers. The table indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited.

There are no gender differentials in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children. However, the parents' and adult engagement in activities that promote learning and school readiness is related to mother's education level and household wealth index (Table CD.2). For instance, 67.2 percent of children with college/university education mothers had their adult household member's support 4 or more times in the past 3 days, while this figure is 47.6 percent among children with mothers with basic education.

The adult household member's engagement in activities with children was lower for children from the poorest households (50.4 percent) than children from the richest households (80.5 percent).

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

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Nalaikh, 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	56.0	3.7	75.4	91.8	156	7.0	0.9	118	28.0	2.2	144
Sex											
Male	57.2	3.7	78.4	84.8	81	5.4	1.0	63	30.7	2.2	68
Female	54.8	3.6	72.2	99.2	76	8.8	0.9	55	25.0	2.1	75
Age											
36-47 months	56.6	3.8	77.5	92.6	77	5.4	1.0	59	29.3	2.3	71
48-59 months	55.5	3.5	73.3	91.0	80	8.5	0.9	59	26.6	2.1	73
Mother's educationa											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	7
Basic (lower secondary)	(47.6)	(3.2)	(60.4)	(84.9)	25	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	21
Upper secondary	(52.7)	(3.4)	(75.6)	(90.7)	40	(5.7)	(0.8)	30	(27.7)	(2.0)	36
Vocational	(59.0)	(4.0)	(73.3)	(91.3)	35	(6.1)	(1.0)	26	(32.0)	(2.7)	32
College, university	67.2	4.2	83.1	95.4	49	(10.6)	(1.1)	41	(32.1)	(2.5)	47
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	(50.4)	(3.3)	(74.7)	(100.0)	39	(6.2)	(0.7)	29	(32.5)	(2.4)	39
Second	(41.1)	(3.0)	(68.3)	(82.6)	35	(*)	(*)	24	(23.6)	(1.7)	29
Middle	(38.1)	(3.2)	(70.9)	(87.6)	31	(*)	(*)	22	(13.1)	(1.7)	27
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	15
Richest	(80.5)	(4.8)	(81.7)	(97.7)	35	(14.9)	(1.6)	28	(36.5)	(2.7)	34
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	55.3	3.7	71.5	92.8	117	7.8	0.9	84	28.0	2.2	109
Other	(58.3)	(3.7)	(86.7)	(88.7)	39	(4.7)	(0.9)	34	(27.8)	(2.1)	35

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

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

In Nalaikh district, only 33.2 percent of children age 0-59 months live in households where at least 3 children's books are present for the child, while the proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 6.8 percent (Table CD.3).

While no gender differentials are observed, by khoroos children appear to have different access to children's books ranging from 21.9-42.9 percent. By age, 14.4 percent of under-2 children have 3 or more children's books, while 2.5 percent have 10 or more books. For children age 2-4, these figures are 45.6 and 9.6, respectively.

Similarly, the presence of 3 or more children's books was quite low for children with primary education mothers and from the poorest households. 15.7 percent of children with primary education mother have 3 or more children's books (2.1 percent have 10 or more), while this figure is 46.8 percent by children whose mothers have college/university education. By wealth index, 23.0 percent of children from poorest households have 3 or more and 7.5 percent have 10 or more children's books, while these figure are 60.8 percent and 14.9 percent, respectively for richest households.

Table CD.3 also shows that 50.4 percent of children age 0-59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings included in the questionnaires were homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves).

87.8 percent of children age 0-59 months play with toys that come from a store; 42.1 percent with objects and materials found outside, while 25.9 percent with homemade toys. With regard to children with 2 or more types of playthings no gender based variation is observed (49.7 percent of boys and 51.0 percent of girls). However, 38.3 percent of children age 0-23 months and 58.3 percent of children age 24-59 months have 2 or more playthings to play with.

Table CD.3 show that the percentage of children with 2 or more playthings increases as educational level of mothers and household wealth index gets higher.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Total	33.2	6.8	25.9	87.8	42.1	50.4	374
Sex							
Male	30.6	5.7	22.9	87.0	43.6	49.7	191
Female	35.9	7.9	29.0	88.7	40.5	51.0	183
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	25.3	0.0	29.3	85.8	24.1	40.4	57
2nd khoroo	42.9	11.6	43.8	93.3	54.7	69.1	90
3rd khoroo	39.7	5.8	13.4	88.8	47.8	47.8	62
4th khoroo	21.9	5.2	15.4	90.0	26.8	35.0	79
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
6th khoroo	(26.1)	(10.9)	(30.9)	(80.9)	(30.9)	(50.0)	33
7th khoroo	(32.7)	(4.8)	(11.8)	(75.3)	(60.5)	(46.1)	29
Age							
0-23 months	14.4	2.5	20.9	81.5	32.1	38.3	148
24-59 months	45.6	9.6	29.1	92.0	48.7	58.3	226
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Basic (lower secondary)	15.7	2.1	14.0	84.0	34.7	36.5	57
Upper secondary	25.6	1.0	23.6	87.0	38.1	47.0	105
Vocational	33.8	7.6	24.7	85.2	49.4	51.6	66
College, university	46.8	13.0	36.7	91.0	48.5	63.0	130
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.0	7.5	14.5	86.7	28.0	33.1	87
Second	24.1	4.1	22.4	81.9	42.6	46.0	85
Middle	26.6	1.1	22.2	86.3	51.0	54.0	71
Fourth	33.1	5.9	26.4	91.9	37.4	52.5	53
Richest	60.8	14.9	45.5	94.2	52.5	69.8	77
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	35.3	8.4	25.9	88.9	42.9	50.4	278
Other	26.2	2.0	26.2	84.6	39.2	49.8	94

[1] MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books
[2] MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

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

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries[2]. In CDS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that 10.7 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children younger than 10 years of age, while 1.8 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of 11.5 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child.

Children of age 24-59 months were left with inadequate care more (14.5 percent) than those who were age 0-23 months (6.8 percent). Prevalence of inadequate care of leaving children alone or in the care of other children age under 10 years differs by khoroo. The lowest percentage is observed in 3rd and 6th khoroos with every one in 13 children, while it was every 1 in 5-6 children in 2nd and 5th khoroo.

The percentage of leaving children alone or in the care of other children age under 10, differs also by mothers/ caretakers education. For instance, considerably high percentage or 17.1 percent of children of mothers/caretakers with upper secondary education left their children without adult supervision, while it is 9.2 percent of children with college/university level of education of mothers/caretakers.

[2] Grossman, DC. 2000. The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries. The Future of Children, 10(1): 23-52.

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

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

	Percentage 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]	Number of children under age 5
Total	1.8	10.7	11.5	374
Sex				
Male	2.0	10.7	11.7	191
Female	1.7	10.7	11.2	183
Khoroos				
1st khoroo	5.1	7.9	9.5	57
2nd khoroo	2.1	14.2	16.3	90
3rd khoroo	0.0	7.7	7.7	62
4th khoroo	2.6	9.3	9.3	79
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
6th khoroo	(0.0)	(7.2)	(7.2)	33
7th khoroo	(0.0)	(9.9)	(9.9)	29
Age				
0-23 months	0.7	6.8	6.8	148
24-59 months	2.6	13.3	14.5	226
Mother's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	10.2	10.2	57
Upper secondary	4.7	15.4	17.1	105
Vocational	0.0	10.7	10.7	66
College, university	1.5	8.5	9.2	130
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.3	8.8	9.8	87
Second	0.0	10.1	10.1	85
Middle	2.9	12.7	12.7	71
Fourth	0.0	5.7	5.7	53
Richest	2.5	15.3	17.8	77
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	2.1	10.9	11.9	278
Other	1.1	10.3	10.3	94

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

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Developmental Status of Children

Early childhood development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development[3].

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in country. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.
- ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

In Nalaikh district, ECDI is calculated at 74.7 percent for children age 3-4 years old. By domains, the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the physical and learning domain is highest (98.7 percent and 98.4 percent, respectively), 75.9 of children are developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain, and it is 8.8 percent for the literacy-numeracy domain (Table CD.5).

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

By gender the ECDI is higher among girls at 84.0 percent, while this indicator is 66.0 percent among boys. More specifically girls are in developmentally more on track in the learning domain than boys by 2.0 percentage points (9.8 percent for girls and 7.8 percent for boys)

[3] Shonkoff, J and Phillips, D (eds). 2000. From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development. Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000.

and by 20.4 percentage points higher in the social-emotional domain compared to boys (86.4 percent for girls and 66.0 percent for boys).

By attendance in early childhood programme, the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the physical and learning, social-emotional, and literacy-numeracy domains are higher among children who have attended early childhood education programme (Table CD.5).

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Nalaikh, 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	8.8	98.7	75.9	98.4	74.7	156
Sex						
Male	7.8	100.0	66.0	99.2	66.0	81
Female	9.8	97.3	86.4	97.6	84.0	76
Age						
36-47 months	5.3	97.4	70.5	97.9	69.1	77
48-59 months	12.1	100.0	81.1	99.0	80.1	80
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	9.3	99.1	79.0	99.3	77.5	114
Not attending	(7.3)	(97.6)	(67.3)	(96.1)	(67.3)	42
Mother's education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Basic (lower secondary)	(8.6)	(96.0)	(68.2)	(96.0)	(68.2)	25
Upper secondary	(5.2)	(100.0)	(77.1)	(98.4)	(77.1)	40
Vocational	(3.5)	(100.0)	(73.1)	(97.7)	(70.8)	35
College, university	17.0	97.9	79.4	100.0	77.4	49
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(5.7)	(97.4)	(88.3)	(98.0)	(83.7)	39
Second	(3.4)	(100.0)	(67.4)	(100.0)	(67.4)	35
Middle	(10.5)	(96.8)	(63.1)	(96.8)	(63.1)	31
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Richest	(20.4)	(100.0)	(87.3)	(100.0)	(87.3)	35
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	9.7	98.3	78.3	98.6	77.4	117
Other	(5.9)	(100.0)	(68.8)	(98.0)	(66.8)	39

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

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

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

As mentioned above, given the fact that Mongolia's Pre-school education standards do not include teaching children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet (not less than 10 letters), reading simple and popular words, and naming symbols of the numbers, some country specific questions such as whether the child can differentiate colors, simple shapes such as triangular, square and circle as well as counting were included in the early childhood education module as measures of literacy-numeracy. When answers to these country specific questions are taken into consideration for the calculation of overall ECDI, it is estimated to be at 80.9 percent. By domains, the percentage of children developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy is calculated to be at 55.9 percent and of children developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy is 89.1 percent, while the development indicators in other domains are same as the ones in accordance with the international standards (See Table CD.5A).

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

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score based on country specific definition, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score1	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	55.9	89.1	75.9	98.4	80.9	156
Sex						
Male	50.8	89.3	66.0	99.2	76.5	81
Female	61.4	88.9	86.4	97.6	85.4	76
Age						
36-47 months	37.5	88.4	70.5	97.9	76.5	77
48-59 months	73.6	89.7	81.1	99.0	85.0	80
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	58.5	89.3	79.0	99.3	81.8	114
Not attending	(48.9)	(88.4)	(67.3)	(96.1)	(78.2)	42
Mother's education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Basic (lower secondary)	(48.2)	(80.4)	(68.2)	(96.0)	(68.2)	25
Upper secondary	(59.3)	(85.5)	(77.1)	(98.4)	(81.9)	40
Vocational	(58.7)	(89.8)	(73.1)	(97.7)	(83.6)	35
College, university	56.4	94.4	79.4	100.0	84.0	49
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(46.7)	(88.3)	(88.3)	(98.0)	(81.8)	39
Second	(65.5)	(91.6)	(67.4)	(100.0)	(76.8)	35
Middle	(60.1)	(81.4)	(63.1)	(96.8)	(73.9)	31
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Richest	(61.2)	(89.1)	(87.3)	(100.0)	(89.1)	35
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	58.5	88.8	78.3	98.6	82.4	117
Other	(48.2)	(90.0)	(68.8)	(98.0)	(76.2)	39

[1] MICS indicator 9.S1 - Early child development index - country specific

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER X

Literacy and education

Literacy among young people

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement.

In CDS, data on literacy was collected through the questionnaires for men and women age 15-49, but the literacy indicator is calculated for young women and men age 15-24. Literacy was assessed on the ability of interviewed women and men to read a short simple statement and on school attendance.

The percent literate is presented in Table ED.1 and ED.1M. In Nalaikh district, the percentage of men age 15-24 who are literate is 97.8, while it is 99.6 for women age 15- 24 years.

By age groups, 95.8 percent of men and 100.0 percent of women age 15-19 are literate, while all women and 99.0 percent of men age 20-24 are literate. By household wealth, 97.3 percent young women age 15-24 years from poorest households are literate, while all young women age 15-24 (100.0 percent) from richest households are literate.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24
Total	99.6	0.0	217
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	10
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	0.0	66
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	78
Vocational	(*)	(*)	24
College, university	(100.0)	(0.0)	36
Age group			
15-19 years	100.0	0.0	123
20-24 years	99.0	0.0	94
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	(97.3)	(0.0)	36
Second	100.0	0.0	54
Middle	(100.0)	(0.0)	41
Fourth	100.0	0.0	55
Richest	(100.0)	(0.0)	31
Ethnicity of household head*			
Khalkh	99.3	0.0	143
Other	100.0	0.0	73

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*)Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24
Total	97.8	0.0	90
Age group			
15-19 years	(95.8)	(0.0)	49
20-24 years	(100.0)	(0.0)	42
Ethnicity of household head*			
Khalkh	98.7	0.0	68
Other	(*)	(*)	21

[1]MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young men

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

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

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

School readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education programme plays an important role for school readiness. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of a primary school who attended pre-school the previous year[1]. As shown in the table, 91.9 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school, attended pre-school the previous year.

This indicator varies by gender. For instance, 88.8 of boys attended preschool education, while it is 95.3 percent by girls.

[1] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	91.9	96
Sex		
Male	(88.8)	51
Female	(95.3)	45
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	89.6	66
Other	(96.8)	30

[1] MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness

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

Primary and lower secondary education enrolment

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important Development goals. Education is a vital pre-requisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and worst form of labour and from violence, for promoting human rights and democracy, population growth and protecting the environment and many other endeavors.

The indicators for primary and lower secondary education attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education (the first grade);
- Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted);
- Lower secondary (basic) education net attendance ratio (adjusted);
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI) in primary and
- lower secondary education.

The indicators of school progression include:

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

As per the provision of Law on Education, the primary school entry age is 6 in Mongolia since 2008. Of children age 6, 97.7 percent are attending the first grade of a primary school (Table ED.3). The net intake rate in primary education does differ by gender (100.0 percent for boys, 95.0 percent for girls).

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade [1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	97.7	90
Sex		
Male	(100.0)	48
Female	(95.0)	42

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

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

According to the amendments to the Law on Education of Mongolia in 2012, primary education age is defined as 6-10 years while lower secondary school age is 11-14 years and upper secondary school age is 15-17 years.

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary education age, 6-10 years, as 98.1 percent, who are attending primary or lower secondary education[2].

There is no gender-based differentials observed (97.5 percent of girls, 98.7 percent of boys). The discrepancies are notable by wealth quintiles of households. For instance, 96.0 percent of primary school entry age children from the poorest households attending the first grade of the general educational school which is lower than that in other wealth quintiles households.

The lower secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5[3]. The survey findings show that 94.5 percent of children of secondary education age, 11-14 years, are attending lower secondary education or higher. Of the remaining 6.3 percent, some of them either out of school (1.8 percent), or attending primary education (3.7 percent). As shown in the table, the lower secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) is higher among girls (96.8 percent) by 4.3 percentage points than among boys (92.5 percent). The percentage of attendance in lower secondary education is comparatively low for children age 11 at 86.2 percent compared to 96.0-98.0 percent among children age 12-14.

The lower secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) does not vary by the education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth.

[2] Highlighting this indicator as adjusted is associated with including children of primary education age attending secondary education in addition to children attending primary education.
[3] Highlighting this indicator as adjusted is associated with including children of primary education age attending secondary education in addition to children attending primary education.

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

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

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	98.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	182	97.5	1.8	0.7	2.5	171	98.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	353
Khoroos															
1st khoroo	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	(92.1)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(7.9)	24	96.7	3.3	0.0	3.3	56
2nd khoroo	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
3rd khoroo	(96.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31	(100.0)	(0a.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	64
4th khoroo	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(89.8)	(6.9)	(3.3)	(10.2)	35
7th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Age at beginning of school year															
6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48	(95.0)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(5.0)	42	97.7	1.1	1.3	2.3	90
7	(96.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	38	(97.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	33	97.1	2.9	0.0	2.9	70
8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75
9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	(95.6)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(4.4)	28	97.7	2.3	0.0	2.3	54
10	(96.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	63
Mother's education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Basic (lower secondary)	(91.8)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	29	(96.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	31	94.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	59
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73	97.2	1.2	1.6	2.8	73	98.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	146
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(96.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(3.2)	30	(98.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(1.9)	51
College, university	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
Cannot be determined[b]	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	(96.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39	(95.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	38	96.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	76
Second	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35	(97.1)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.9)	40	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	75
Middle	(97.6)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(2.4)	48	(96.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	35	97.1	2.9	0.0	2.9	83
Fourth	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
Richest	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59
Ethnicity of household head*															
Khalkh	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	131	96.9	2.2	0.8	3.1	138	98.0	1.2	0.4	1.6	269
Other	(97.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	50	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	98.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	83

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

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

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

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

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

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

Table ED.5: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Nalaikh, 2016

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Out of schoola	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Out of schoola	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Out of schoola	Number of children
Total	92.5	5.6	2.0	112	96.8	1.7	1.5	104	94.5	3.7	1.8	216
Age at beginning of school year												
11	(82.8)	(17.2)	(0.0)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	86.2	13.8	0.0	50
12	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25	(98.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	51
13	(92.4)	(3.6)	(4.1)	30	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	96.0	1.9	2.1	56
14	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	(95.1)	(0.0)	(4.9)	32	97.3	0.0	2.7	59
Mother's education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Basic (lower secondary)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	53
Upper secondary	(89.7)	(6.5)	(3.9)	31	(97.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	28	93.2	3.4	3.4	59
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(95.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	40
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(90.1)	(9.9)	(0.0)	43
Cannot be determined[b]	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(95.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	40
Second	(92.9)	(7.1)	(0.0)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(95.8)	(4.2)	(0.0)	48
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31	97.9	2.1	0.0	53
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(91.0)	(4.3)	(4.6)	(39.4)
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(91.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(35.3)
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	92.8	5.6	1.6	75	97.5	0.0	2.5	64	95.0	3.0	2.0	139
Other	(91.7)	(5.5)	(2.7)	37	(95.6)	(4.4)	(0.0)	40	93.8	4.9	1.3	77

[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 less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table ED.5A: Basic education attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of basic education (primary and lower-secondary school) age attending primary school or secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Nalaikh, 2016

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Бүгд	98.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	294	97.9	0.6	0.4	1.1	275	98.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	569
Age at beginning of school year															
6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48	(95.0)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(5.0)	42	97.7	1.1	1.3	2.3	90
7	(96.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	38	(97.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	97.1	1.6	0.0	1.6	70
8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75
9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	(95.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	54
10	(96.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	63
11	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50
12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25	(98.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	51
13	(95.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	56
14	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	(95.1)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(2.5)	32	97.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	59
Mother's education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Basic (lower secondary)	95.7	2.1	0.0	2.1	54	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	58	96.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	112
Upper secondary	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	104	97.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	100	98.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	204
Vocational	(97.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	(96.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	51	96.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	91
College, university	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120
Not in the household	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60	95.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	56	95.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	116
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64	98.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	60	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	123
Middle	98.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	70	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	66	98.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	136
Fourth	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	98.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	100
Richest	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94
Ethnicity of household head*															
Khalkh	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	206	97.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	201	98.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	407
Other	97.5	1.3	0.0	1.3	87	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73	98.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	160

[1] **MICS indicator 10.S1 - Net attendance ratio for basic education (adjusted)**

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

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

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

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

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

The basic education (both primary and lower secondary) net attendance ratio (adjusted) is shown in Table ED.5A. Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted) is defined as the percentage of children of basic education age, 6-14 years, who are attending primary or secondary education.

The percentage of children entering the first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary education (5th grade) is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children, starting grade one, the majority (98.5 percent) will eventually reach fifth grade. Notice that these figures include that repeat grades, and that eventually move up to reach fifth grade.

As shown in the table, some difference by gender is observed. For instance, girls entering the first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary education (5th grade) is at 100.0 percent while for boys it is 97.5 percent. By khoroos, the lowest number of children entering the first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary education is observed in 6th khoroo at 87.5 percent. The proportion of children moved from the first grade to the second is at 98.5 percent, while all children (100.0 percent) who are in other classes have moved to the next classes (Table ED.6).

Table ED.7 demonstrates that 98.4 percent of the children who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous year, fifth grade, were found to be attending the first grade of secondary education in the school year of the survey. The table shows that in total 99.7 percent of the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school. The table also provides “effective” transition rate which takes into account the presence of repeaters in the final grade of the primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupil’s progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table ED.7 demonstrates that all of the children (100.0 percent) that completed successfully the last grade of primary education, fifth grade, were found at the moment of the survey to be attending the first grade of lower secondary education. No significant gender-based differentials in this indicator are observed from the Table.

Table ED.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), Nalaikh, 2016

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade[1]
Total	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5
Sex					
Male	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother's education					
None	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basic (lower secondary)	90.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.8
Upper secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vocational	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
College, university	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cannot be determined[a]	100.0	na	na	na	na
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Second	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Middle	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.1
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other	93.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.4

[1] **MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary**

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

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

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Nalaikh, 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	79.3	63	100.0	63	100.0	63
Sex						
Male	(79.5)	33	(100.0)	37	(100.0)	37
Female	(79.0)	30	(100.0)	26	(100.0)	26

[1] **MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate**

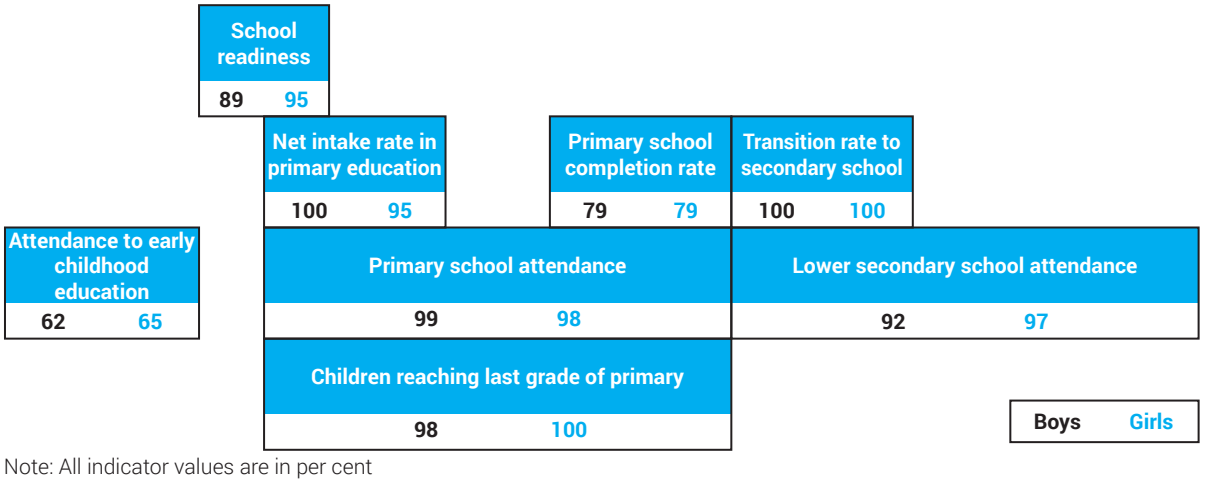
[2] **MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school**

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

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. As shown in the table, the gender parity index is 1.00 for primary education and 1.0 for lower secondary education, which tells that for every 100 boys in primary and lower secondary education there are 100 and 100 girls, respectively. The gender parity index for lower secondary education differ by education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth.

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter 9 (Early childhood development), in Table CD.1.

ED.1: Education indicators by sex, Nalaikh, 2016



Note: All indicator values are in per cent

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower secondary school and basic education, Nalaikh, 2016

	Primary school			Lower secondary school			Basic education		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]	Basic education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Basic education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for basic education adjusted NAR[3]
Total	97.5	98.7	1.0	96.8	92.5	1.0	97.9	98.4	1.0
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	96.9	99.1	1.0	97.5	92.8	1.1	97.1	98.8	1.0
Other	(100.0)	(97.7)	(1.0)	(95.6)	(91.7)	(1.0)	100.0	97.5	1.0

[1] **MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)**
[2] **MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)**
[3] **MICS indicator 10.S2 - Gender parity index (basic education)**

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

Table ED.10 shows summary education indicators of sified according to the International Standard Classification of Education in Mongolia.

Table ED.10: Summary of education indicators (ISCED[a])

Summary of education indicators classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), Nalaikh, 2016

	Primary school (ISCED 1)				Transition (ISCED 1 to 2)	Lower secondary school (ISCED 2+3)
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[2]	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1[3]	Primary school completion rate[4]	Transition rate to lower secondary school[5]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[6]
Total	97.7	98.1	98.5	79.3	100.0	94.5
Sex						
Male	100.0	98.7	97.5	79.5	100.0	92.5
Female	95.0	97.5	100.0	79.0	100.0	96.8
Gender parity index (GPI)[7,8]	na	1.0	na	na	na	1.0

[1] **MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education**
[2] **MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**
[3] **MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary**
[4] **MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate**
[5] **MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school**
[6] **MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**
[7] **MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)**
[8] **MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)**

[a] ISCED 1 are grades 1-5, ISCED 2 are grades 6-9, and ISCED 3 are grades 10-12.

CHAPTER XI

Child protection

Birth Registration

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that every child has the right to have a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Yet the births of around one in three children under the age of five worldwide have never been recorded[1]. This lack of formal recognition by the State usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, he or she may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport.

Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed[1].

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

The survey collected information on birth registration among children under the age of 5. The births of 100.0 percent of children under five years have been registered in Nalaikh district (Table CP.1).

There is no visible difference in the child registration by sex of child, education of mothers/caretakers and household wealth. The 100 percent registration rate of children age 12 months or above shows that provision of basic social benefits based on registration provides potential for further protection of the child rights in Mongolia.

[1] UNICEF. 2013. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. UNICEF.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Nalaikh, 2016

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	
	Seen	Not seen			
Total	66.7	32.2	1.1	100.0	374
Sex					
Male	68.3	31.0	0.6	100.0	191
Female	65.0	33.3	1.7	100.0	183
Khoroos					
1st khoroo	50.5	49.5	0.0	100.0	57
2nd khoroo	76.3	23.7	0.0	100.0	90
3rd khoroo	47.4	48.7	3.9	100.0	62
4th khoroo	63.0	34.6	2.4	100.0	79
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
6th khoroo	(83.8)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
7th khoroo	(75.3)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
Age					
0-11 months	73.5	24.7	1.8	100.0	67
12-23 months	72.7	26.1	1.2	100.0	81
24-35 months	64.1	35.9	0.0	100.0	69
36-47 months	64.0	34.4	1.6	100.0	77
48-59 months	59.6	39.2	1.2	100.0	80
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Basic (lower secondary)	62.5	37.5	0.0	100.0	57
Upper secondary	61.4	37.4	1.1	100.0	105
Vocational	67.3	28.0	4.7	100.0	66
College, university	76.2	23.8	0.0	100.0	130
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	63.1	34.7	2.2	100.0	87
Second	60.4	36.8	2.8	100.0	85
Middle	63.0	37.0	0.0	100.0	71
Fourth	(69.4)	(30.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	53
Richest	79.1	20.9	0.0	100.0	77
Ethnicity of household head*					
Khalkh	68.9	29.5	1.5	100.0	278
Other	59.7	40.3	0.0	100.0	94

[1] **MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration**

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation.

Mongolia joined The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, the optional protocols against child trafficking, child prostitution and pornography in 2003 and the optional protocol on Prohibition of use of children in armed conflict in 2004. Mongolia ratified 8 conventions of the International Labour Organization, among them Convention 138 on the Minimum age for labour participation in 2002 and Convention182 on Abolishment of the worst forms of child labour in 2001. The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions[2,3].

Table CP.2 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the CDS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform economic activity without it being classified as in child labour. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

1. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
2. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
3. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

During the week preceding the survey, 3.0 percent of children age 5-11 were involved in economic activities for one hour or more, while 2.0 percent of children age 12-14 were involved for 14 hours or more and 1.9 percent of children age 15-17 were engaged in some forms of economic activities for 43 or longer hours (Table CP.2).

Table CP.3 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity

[2] United Nations Children's Fund, How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?, MICS Methodological Paper No. 1, UNICEF, New York, 2012.

[3] The Child Labour module and the Child Discipline module were administered using random selection of a single child in all households with one or more children age 1-17 (See Appendix F: Questionnaires). The Child Labour module was administered if the selected child was age 5-17 and the Child Discipline module if the child was age 1-14 years old. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 1-17 in each household.

above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform household chores without it being classified as child labour. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

1. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
2. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

In terms of proportion of children who are involved in household chores according to the estimation of child labour, 5.5 percent of children age 5-11, 13.1 percent of children age 12-14 did household chores for 28 hours and more, while 11.1 percent of children age 15-17 spent 43 hours or more on household chores.

Proportion of girls age 15-17 (17.3 percent) is 5.6 times higher than that for boys (3.1 percent). This makes, every one girl in six spent 43 hours or more on household chores.

Table CP.4 combines the children working and performing household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous CP.2 and CP.3 tables, as well as those children reported working under the hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator. In Nalaikh district, 11.7 percent of children age 5-17 were engaged in child labour. Of these, 2.8 percent of children reported working under hazardous conditions.

Table shows that 13.3 percent of girls compared to 10.1 percent of boys. By age, 16.4-16.6 percent of children age 12-14 and 15-17 years were involved in child labour which was 8.5 percent for children 5-11 years. By khoroos, children from 4th khoroo were engaged in child labour the most at 25.2 percent.

The proportion of children engaged in child labour does not differ by mother's education, while by household's wealth quintile significant variation is observed. For instance, only 1.5 percent of children from richest households are involved in child labour, while this indicator accounts at 11.7-15.7 percent among children from of other wealth quantiles households.

The engagement of children in child labour does not vary by school enrolment. 11.1 percent of children attending schools were engaged in child labour, which is very close to the proportion for overall all children.

Table CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activi-ty less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	3.0	502	5.0	2.0	169	7.7	1.9	166
Sex								
Male	2.8	264	(7.5)	(0.0)	90	(6.6)	(4.4)	72
Female	3.2	238	(2.2)	(4.2)	79	(8.5)	(0.0)	94
School attendance								
Yes	2.6	490	4.3	2.0	168	7.5	2.1	155
No	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	11
Mother's education								
None	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	8
Basic (lower second-ary)	(0.0)	85	(*)	(*)	44	(*)	(*)	30
Upper secondary	3.4	180	(4.0)	(2.1)	55	(*)	(*)	45
Vocational	(0.0)	68	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	26
College, university	5.9	133	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	26
Cannot be determined[a]	-	0	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	30
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(2.5)	99	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	30
Second	(6.1)	110	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	48
Middle	0.0	104	(*)	(*)	38	(*)	(*)	31
Fourth	(4.8)	90	(*)	(*)	29	(16.9)	(0.0)	37
Richest	1.5	99	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	20
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	2.4	357	6.6	2.0	111	6.9	2.7	117
Other	4.4	145	(2.1)	(1.9)	58	(9.5)	(0.0)	49

[a] 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 less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	65.0	5.5	502	82.0	13.1	169	82.1	11.1	166
Sex									
Male	67.3	3.9	264	(80.4)	(14.7)	90	(86.3)	(3.1)	72
Female	62.3	7.4	238	(83.7)	(11.4)	79	(78.9)	(17.3)	94
School attendance									
Yes	65.4	5.5	490	81.8	13.2	168	82.4	10.3	155
No	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	11
Mother's education									
None	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	8
Basic (lower second-ary)	(73.2)	(10.8)	85	(*)	(*)	44	(*)	(*)	30
Upper secondary	65.9	2.4	180	(79.9)	(14.7)	55	(*)	(*)	45
Vocational	(64.0)	(9.5)	68	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	26
College, university	56.2	5.9	133	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	26
Cannot be determined[a]	-	-	0	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	30
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	(64.0)	(8.5)	99	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	30
Second	(70.5)	(3.6)	110	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	48
Middle	67.7	9.1	104	(*)	(*)	38	(*)	(*)	31
Fourth	(56.7)	(6.6)	90	(*)	(*)	29	(85.4)	(3.3)	37
Richest	64.5	0.0	99	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	20
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	65.1	6.6	357	79.7	15.5	111	82.5	7.9	117
Other	64.7	2.8	145	(86.2)	(8.6)	58	(81.2)	(18.8)	49

[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 CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, per-centage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Nalaikh, 2016

	Children involved in eco-nomic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in house-hold chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazard-ous con-ditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of chil-dren age 5-17 years
	Below the age specif-ic thresh-old	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age spe-cific threshold			
Total	2.5	2.6	71.8	8.2	2.8	11.7	837
Sex							
Male	2.7	2.5	73.3	6.0	3.7	10.1	426
Female	2.4	2.6	70.2	10.4	1.9	13.3	411
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	0.0	2.2	72.5	7.8	0.0	10.0	106
2nd khoroo	1.5	4.5	79.0	5.5	3.2	10.0	175
3rd khoroo	4.3	0.0	83.7	5.5	2.1	6.9	169
4th khoroo	2.6	5.0	52.5	19.2	4.8	25.2	202
5th khoroo	(0.0)	(0.0)	(71.3)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(1.3)	75
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
7th khoroo	8.7	0.0	83.3	1.8	5.3	7.2	70
Age							
5-11	0.0	3.0	65.0	5.5	1.4	8.5	502
12-14	5.0	2.0	82.0	13.1	3.9	16.4	169
15-17	7.7	1.9	82.1	11.1	6.2	16.6	166
School attendance							
Yes	2.3	2.4	72.0	8.0	2.6	11.1	813
No	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46
Basic (lower secondary)	2.7	0.0	76.3	11.9	2.7	12.5	159
Upper secondary	1.7	3.8	72.2	6.3	3.2	10.9	280
Vocational	2.0	0.8	76.5	6.5	0.6	8.0	131
College, university	0.0	4.4	62.7	8.2	2.4	12.6	181
Cannot be determined[a]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.9	1.5	69.4	12.3	5.4	15.7	168
Second	0.6	5.1	72.5	9.2	3.9	14.3	192
Middle	1.6	1.2	74.5	9.3	1.2	11.7	173
Fourth	4.6	3.5	67.4	8.6	3.4	14.0	156
Richest	1.2	1.0	75.1	0.5	0.0	1.5	148
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	2.6	2.4	71.3	8.6	2.9	11.9	585
Other	2.3	3.0	72.9	7.3	2.6	11.2	252

[1] **MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour**

[a] 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 less than 25 unweighted cases.

Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child rearing in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors. Studies[4] have found that exposing children to violent discipline have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

Mongolia joined the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1996 enacted the Law on Protection of Child Rights that is in line with concepts and principles of the CRC. The Law legalized the right of a child to be protected against any kind of violence.

For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting caregivers' motivation to control children's behaviour by any means possible. In this survey, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline a selected child during the past month.

45.2 percent of children age 1-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/ caretakers or other household members.

36.5 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, while about 25.5 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) are overall less common: 4.4 percent of children were subjected to severe punishment.

The survey findings in Tables CP.5 show that in the one month preceding the survey parents/caretakers of 42.4 percent of children age 1-14 resorted only non-violent methods of discipline.

However, 45.2 percent of children age 1-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/ caretakers or other household members. These indicators are higher among boys (49.2 percent for boys versus 41.3 percent for girls), among the children age 5-9 (48.2 percent versus 42.2-44.3 percent for other age groups).

Nearly 4.4 percent of children age 1-14 received severe physical punishment from their parents or caretakers, which shows that realization of the right of a child to live in a non-violent environment and to be protected from abuse is inadequate.

[4] Straus, M.A., and M.J. Paschall, 'Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts', Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, vol. 18, no. 5, 2009, pp. 459-483; Erickson, M.F., and B. Egeland, 'A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment', School Psychology Review, vol. 16, 1987, pp. 156-168; Schneider, M.W., A. Ross, J.C. Graham and A. Zielinski, 'Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?', Child Abuse & Neglect, vol. 29, no. 5, 2005, pp. 513–532.

Overall 11.4 percent of respondents believed that children should be physically punished (Table CP.6). The attitude towards corporal punishment for child discipline does not have association with education of respondents and households' wealth index.

Differentials with respect to sex of such respondents were small, 13.7 percent of men and 10.8 percent of women believed that children should be physically punished. There were big differences in the background of the respondents who believe that corporal punishment is necessary to raise children properly by age group. For instance, 8.9 of respondents under age 25 believed that corporal punishment is needed in child upbringing, while this indicator accounts for 13.0 percent of respondents above age 60.

Table CP.5: Child discipline

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

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe		
Total	42.4	36.5	25.5	4.4	45.2	987
Sex						
Male	38.9	39.3	30.9	5.0	49.2	496
Female	45.9	33.8	20.0	3.8	41.3	491
Khoroos						
1st khoroo	39.2	36.7	21.9	4.7	42.4	138
2nd khoroo	49.9	34.2	19.7	3.4	39.5	219
3rd khoroo	40.9	34.8	25.1	7.2	43.3	167
4th khoroo	35.8	46.8	35.7	5.0	57.4	223
5th khoroo	(46.3)	(23.3)	(23.2)	(5.0)	(40.1)	89
6th khoroo	(48.0)	(33.9)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(41.0)	74
7th khoroo	39.2	34.9	27.2	2.4	45.8	77
Age						
1-2	35.2	28.1	31.7	3.9	44.3	158
3-4	48.6	28.5	28.0	0.0	42.4	158
5-9	42.3	39.9	28.3	6.9	48.2	401
10-14	43.1	41.3	16.1	3.6	43.1	270
Education of household head						
None	(35.3)	(36.2)	(20.6)	(3.7)	(44.3)	60
Primary	(47.6)	(36.1)	(14.2)	(8.2)	(36.1)	86
Basic (lower secondary)	38.9	36.7	31.0	5.5	45.7	227
Upper secondary	36.5	49.6	26.4	4.0	53.2	223
Vocational	44.0	34.7	28.1	5.7	46.7	203
College, university	51.9	23.0	21.6	0.5	38.0	187
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	47.3	34.1	20.2	6.1	37.2	218
Second	39.8	40.2	25.6	2.6	47.6	203
Middle	39.6	37.8	30.6	7.1	47.9	216
Fourth	39.4	38.2	30.4	5.6	49.3	155
Richest	45.0	32.8	21.6	0.5	45.6	195
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	42.1	34.5	24.9	3.1	43.9	722
Other	43.6	42.6	26.5	7.9	48.5	263

[1] **MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline**

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

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

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

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

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished[1]	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	11.4	492
Sex		
Male	13.7	102
Female	10.8	390
Khoroos		
1st khoroo	6.6	68
2nd khoroo	9.5	116
3rd khoroo	9.4	85
4th khoroo	17.5	103
5th khoroo	(11.1)	44
6th khoroo	(19.9)	38
7th khoroo	6.0	39
Age		
<25	(8.9)	37
25-39	11.7	262
40-59	11.3	160
60+	(13.0)	33
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	10.6	303
Father	13.8	78
Other	11.9	111
Respondent's education		
None	(*)	11
Primary	(*)	25
Basic (lower secondary)	8.8	83
Upper secondary	12.6	148
Vocational	14.7	86
College, university	10.2	138
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	11.4	100
Second	10.9	98
Middle	12.9	100
Fourth	10.4	88
Richest	11.4	106
Ethnicity of household head**		
Khalkh	11.0	361
Other	12.6	130

[1] **MICS Indicator 8.S1-Attitudes toward physical punishment**

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, more than 70 million women age 20-24 were married/ in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

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

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

The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young age are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. The demand for this young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.

The current survey presents early marriage among women and men in Nalaikh district by the percentage of women married at or before ages 15 and 18 (Table CP.7 and Table CP.7M). Overall percentage of women age 15-49 who are married before age 15 is relatively small (0.2 percent).

While the marriage before age 15 is relatively small among women age 15-49, the percentage of women age 20-49 who are married before age 18 is higher (5.5 percent). By khoroos, education and household wealth, 15.2 percent of women who live in 6th khoroo, 7.2 percent of women age 30-34, 7.5 percent of women with primary education, 12.2 percent of women who live in second wealth quintile households have the highest proportion of marriages before age 18.

1.2 percent of men age 15-49 married before age 15, while 3.7 percent of men age 20-49 married before age 18.

Table CP.7 and CP.7M show that 5.8 percent of women age 15-19 are currently married or in union, while no men of the same age are currently married or in union. It shows that the percentage of early marriage among men was relatively low indicating a tendency of women to marry an older men.

Tables CP.8 and CP.8M present the percentage of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by age groups. In order to determine a general trend over time by age groups, it was necessary to examine the proportions of men and women who were married before age 15 and 18. The tendency of early marriage among women and men is reducing. For instance, the percentage of women and men who were first married before 18 is highest among women and men age 30-34 (7.2 percent and 6.4 percent respectively).

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/ in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouses. Table CP.9 presents the results of the spousal age difference. 16.7 percent of women age 20-24 married to a man 5-9 years older, while 72.2 percent married to a man 0-4 years older. This survey does not cover respondents who married 10 or more years older.

Table CP.7: Early marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Nalaikh, 2016

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	0.2	758	0.2	5.5	635	5.8	123
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	0.0	135	0.0	5.7	108	(6.3)	27
2nd khoroo	0.0	169	0.0	4.8	146	(*)	23
3rd khoroo	0.0	134	0.0	4.4	106	(13.0)	28
4th khoroo	0.0	170	0.0	3.6	145	(0.0)	26
5th khoroo	(0.0)	52	(0.0)	(6.7)	46	(*)	6
6th khoroo	(4.2)	36	(4.2)	(15.2)	36	-	0
7th khoroo	0.0	62	(0.0)	(7.5)	49	(*)	13
Age							
15-19	0.0	123	-	-	0	5.8	123
20-24	0.0	94	0.0	6.9	94	-	0
25-29	0.0	114	0.0	5.8	114	-	0
30-34	1.3	116	1.3	7.2	116	-	0
35-39	0.0	121	0.0	4.7	121	-	0
40-44	0.0	107	0.0	2.9	107	-	0
45-49	0.0	82	0.0	5.9	82	-	0
Education*							
None	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	9
Basic (lower second-ary)	1.0	149	1.7	7.5	86	2.0	63
Upper secondary	0.0	254	0.0	5.2	214	(4.4)	40
Vocational	0.0	117	0.0	6.8	107	(*)	10
College, university	0.0	210	0.0	4.3	209	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	149	0.0	4.6	126	(*)	23
Second	0.9	159	1.2	12.2	127	(3.8)	32
Middle	0.0	146	0.0	3.1	121	(4.8)	25
Fourth	0.0	166	0.0	4.7	139	(3.2)	27
Richest	0.0	138	0.0	2.8	123	(*)	15
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	0.3	538	0.3	6.4	457	6.2	81
Other	0.0	218	0.0	3.4	176	(4.9)	42

[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**

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

** Respectively twelve, nine and three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

Table CP.7M: Early marriage 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, and percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Nalaikh, 2016

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years
Total	1.2	296	1.4	3.7	247	(0.0)	49
Khoroo							
1st khoroo	(2.5)	43	(3.2)	(6.4)	35	(*)	9
2nd khoroo	0.0	63	0.0	0.0	54	(*)	9
3rd khoroo	4.2	57	(5.4)	(5.4)	44	(*)	13
4th khoroo	0.0	72	0.0	1.6	62	(*)	10
5th khoroo	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	3
6th khoroo	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	14	-	0
7th khoroo	(0.0)	27	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	4
Age							
15-19	(0.0)	49	-	-	0	(0.0)	49
20-24	(0.0)	42	(0.0)	(3.9)	42	-	0
25-29	(2.7)	42	(2.7)	(2.7)	42	-	0
30-34	(2.6)	48	(2.6)	(6.4)	48	-	0
35-39	(0.0)	39	(0.0)	(0.0)	39	-	0
40-44	(2.7)	40	(2.7)	(5.1)	40	-	0
45-49	(0.0)	36	(0.0)	(3.4)	36	-	0
Education*							
None	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	1
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	66	(0.0)	(0.0)	46	(*)	19
Upper secondary	1.3	88	1.7	3.9	64	(*)	24
Vocational	1.5	75	1.6	4.1	73	(*)	2
College, university	(0.0)	36	(0.0)	(6.7)	36	na	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(0.0)	50	(0.0)	(0.0)	46	(*)	4
Second	(2.6)	43	(3.1)	(3.1)	36	(*)	7
Middle	3.2	74	3.8	6.9	61	(*)	12
Fourth	0.0	76	0.0	2.3	60	(*)	16
Richest	0.0	52	(0.0)	(5.5)	44	(*)	8
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	1.6	212	2.0	5.2	177	(0.0)	35
Other	0.0	83	0.0	0.0	69	(*)	14

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

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

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

na: not applicable

* Respectively two, two and zero unweighted cases with missing "Education" not shown.

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

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

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

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.2	758	5.5	635
Age				
15-19	0.0	123	-	0
20-24	0.0	94	6.9	94
25-29	0.0	114	5.8	114
30-34	1.3	116	7.2	116
35-39	0.0	121	4.7	121
40-44	0.0	107	2.9	107
45-49	0.0	82	5.9	82

Table CP.8M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	1.2	296	3.7	247
Age				
15-19	(0.0)	49	-	0
20-24	(0.0)	42	(3.9)	42
25-29	(2.7)	42	(2.7)	42
30-34	(2.6)	48	(6.4)	48
35-39	(0.0)	39	(0.0)	39
40-44	(2.7)	40	(5.1)	40
45-49	(0.0)	36	(3.4)	36

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

Table CP.9: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of currently married/ in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:			Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:				Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	Total	
Total	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(11.1)	(72.2)	(16.7)	(100.0)	36

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

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

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

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

Attitudes toward domestic violence

There are number of issues that families face and one of the most prominent is the domestic violence. The violence is often invisible to others, and the consequences are frequently of criminal offense nature.

In Mongolia, the 2016 Law on Combating Domestic Violence and the 2007 National Program to Combat Domestic Violence are approved and being implemented. The Government with assistance of international organizations is taking a number of specific measures to protect the victims and to influence and change the attitudes and behaviors of perpetrators. In Mongolian Law on Combating Domestic Violence, it is stated that domestic violence may carry different forms: physical, mental, sexual, and financial abuses.

A number of questions were asked to men and women age 15-49 to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives/ partners for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/ partners. The assumptions here is not indicative of the fact that women and men that agree with the statements indicating that husbands/ partners are justified to beat their wives/ partners under the situations described in the questionnaire, in reality tend to abuse their wives/ partners or be abused by their own husbands/ partners.

The responses to these questions can be found in Tables CP.13 and CP.13M. Overall, 7.8 percent of men in Nalaikh district feel that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner for at least one of a variety of reasons. This percentage is 10.7 percent for women in same district. Women, who approve a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (7.5 percent), if she does not inform him about going out (3.6 percent) or if she spends big amount of money without permission from him (3.4 percent). Among men, second and last reasons are the highest ones (4.2 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively).

By marital status, 13.1 percent of never married women feel that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner while 9.0-9.9 percent of formerly or currently married women believe that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner.

It can also be observed from the Table, that there are differentials directly related to education and household wealth; women with college/university education or from richest households approve least.

Table CP.13: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

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

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	If she pends big amount of money without a permission from him	For any of these five reasons1	For any of these six reasons	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	3.6	7.5	1.1	1.8	1.0	3.4	10.7	12.1	758
Khoroos									
1st khoroo	3.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	9.5	9.5	135
2nd khoroo	2.2	4.3	0.5	1.3	1.3	4.0	7.0	9.2	169
3rd khoroo	2.7	5.3	0.0	1.7	0.9	2.6	9.7	11.5	134
4th khoroo	7.0	12.0	1.9	2.6	0.6	4.4	15.8	17.6	170
5th khoroo	(6.5)	(10.7)	(6.7)	(2.4)	(4.2)	(6.9)	(13.1)	(13.1)	52
6th khoroo	(0.0)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(10.2)	(14.5)	36
7th khoroo	0.0	6.4	1.0	5.6	0.0	1.2	9.9	9.9	62
Age									
15-19	1.8	10.6	0.9	1.8	1.9	3.6	12.5	14.3	123
20-24	6.0	9.6	0.9	2.1	1.0	3.0	16.4	16.4	94
25-29	2.6	3.4	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	6.7	7.6	114
30-34	3.6	9.6	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.3	12.0	13.3	116
35-39	3.4	6.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	9.8	11.6	121
40-44	5.0	6.8	0.6	0.0	1.1	4.9	9.5	10.5	107
45-49	3.8	6.0	2.8	5.2	1.3	6.0	8.3	11.5	82
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	3.9	6.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	3.0	9.9	11.2	482
Formerly married/in union	5.5	5.3	1.8	3.2	1.8	5.1	9.0	10.5	60
Never married/in union	2.5	10.3	0.9	2.2	1.5	3.8	13.1	14.6	216
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Basic (lower secondary)	3.5	11.2	0.7	2.4	3.0	5.4	13.9	15.6	149
Upper secondary	4.6	8.0	2.1	1.3	0.8	3.4	11.7	13.3	254
Vocational	5.5	4.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.9	10.5	11.5	117
College, university	1.6	4.4	0.3	1.6	0.0	2.1	5.9	7.3	210
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	5.5	8.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	3.7	11.7	13.3	149
Second	5.0	10.2	1.4	3.9	2.1	5.7	14.4	16.6	159
Middle	3.5	7.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	11.9	12.6	146
Fourth	2.0	8.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	10.1	10.6	166
Richest	2.1	2.8	2.4	0.9	0.0	4.5	4.9	6.9	138
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	3.1	6.9	1.0	1.5	1.2	3.4	9.9	11.7	538
Other	4.9	9.0	1.4	2.4	0.5	3.4	12.8	13.3	218

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

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

Table CP.13M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

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

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	If she pends big amount of money without a permission from him	For any of these five reasons[1]	For any of these six reasons	
Total	1.7	4.2	2.4	0.8	0.0	3.5	7.8	10.1	296
Age									
15-19	(0.0)	(8.1)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(9.7)	(17.9)	49
20-24	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(5.5)	42
25-29	(4.9)	(2.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(4.9)	42
30-34	(2.1)	(9.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(12.8)	(15.9)	48
35-39	(5.3)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(8.2)	39
40-44	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.9)	40
45-49	(0.0)	(3.1)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(9.6)	(12.9)	36
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	0.5	3.5	2.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	7.5	8.3	189
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Never married/in union	2.0	5.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	7.1	11.5	92
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	3.3	4.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	8.1	11.1	66
Upper secondary	0.0	3.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	5.5	8.0	88
Vocational	2.5	2.8	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.4	75
College, university	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(6.2)	36
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	(0.0)	(6.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(8.6)	(10.7)	50
Second	(2.8)	(2.4)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(7.0)	(14.6)	43
Middle	2.7	6.2	3.9	1.6	0.0	4.5	13.0	16.2	74
Fourth	2.6	3.7	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.1	6.9	6.9	76
Richest	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	52
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	1.0	3.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.3	7.1	212
Other	3.7	5.4	3.6	2.9	0.0	4.4	14.2	17.7	83

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

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

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

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

Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

The CRC recognizes that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding". Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in other cases, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households where they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

This survey covers not only indicators of children's living arrangement and orphanhood but included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad.

Table CP.14 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. In Nalaikh district, 70.9 percent of children age 0-17 years, live with both of their parents, 17.8 percent live with biological mothers only and 2.5 percent live with biological fathers only. Moreover, 7.8 percent of children live without their biological parents, though, both of them are alive. 6.6 percent of children age 0-17 have lost one or both parents.

Older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents. Of these, 76.2 percent of children age 0-4, 72.3 percent of children age 5-9, 66.4 percent of children age 10-14, 62.8 percent of children age 15-17 years live with both of their parents.

There are only small differences between age groups and other characteristics in terms of orphanhood. Table CP.14 presents that as children get older, the percentage of losing their parents increases. The survey included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children.

Besides presenting simple prevalence rates, the results of the CDS 2016 presented in Table CP.15 will help fill the data gap on the topic of migration. Table CP.15 shows that 3.0 percent of children age 0-17 have one or both parents living abroad. There are no notable demographic differences in the characteristics of children. The percentage of parents abroad is relatively low in poorest households (0.7 percent) and high among children in the richest households (4.5 percent).

Table CP.14: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Nalaikh, 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	70.9	0.4	0.4	7.8	0.1	12.8	4.9	1.6	0.9	0.3	100.0	8.6	6.6	1234
Sex														
Male	69.5	0.4	0.6	8.7	0.1	11.1	6.0	2.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	9.7	7.9	631
Female	72.3	0.4	0.2	6.8	0.1	14.5	3.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	100.0	7.5	5.3	604
Khoroos														
1st khoroo	65.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	14.8	10.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	8.3	11.7	176
2nd khoroo	78.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	11.8	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	6.0	2.0	262
3rd khoroo	68.0	0.5	1.0	8.1	0.0	11.9	8.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	9.6	10.5	232
4th khoroo	79.9	0.4	0.4	3.1	0.0	11.2	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.8	100.0	3.9	2.8	275
5th khoroo	59.5	2.1	0.0	12.8	0.0	15.9	7.3	0.0	1.2	1.2	100.0	15.0	10.7	104
6th khoroo	54.7	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	16.9	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.0	3.0	82
7th khoroo	68.3	0.0	1.5	5.1	1.0	12.0	4.7	3.5	3.0	0.8	100.0	7.6	10.2	103
Age														
0-4	76.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.0	15.2	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.8	2.8	382
5-9	72.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	11.4	4.0	2.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	8.1	5.0	405
10-14	66.4	0.8	0.3	9.6	0.2	14.0	6.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	100.0	10.9	8.3	269
15-17	62.8	1.2	1.8	11.2	0.2	9.0	10.4	0.6	2.2	0.6	100.0	14.4	15.9	179
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	69.0	0.5	0.0	5.5	0.2	12.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	12.8	263
Second	66.4	0.0	0.8	11.4	0.0	16.2	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	12.2	2.8	272
Middle	70.2	0.8	0.3	5.9	0.0	14.3	4.3	1.6	1.8	0.7	100.0	7.0	7.2	259
Fourth	73.9	0.0	0.9	9.0	0.3	8.3	3.3	2.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	10.3	6.3	210
Richest	76.3	0.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	11.2	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	7.5	3.8	230
Ethnicity of household head*														
Khalkh	68.7	0.5	0.2	8.8	0.1	14.4	4.8	1.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	9.5	6.6	893
Other	76.3	0.0	1.0	5.2	0.0	8.7	5.2	2.5	0.7	0.3	100.0	6.2	6.9	339

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

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

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

Table CP.15: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Nalaikh, 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		Both mother and father abroad	With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad					
Total	1.2	1.1	0.6	97.0	100.0	3.0	1234
Sex							
Male	1.6	1.0	0.8	96.6	100.0	3.4	631
Female	0.7	1.3	0.5	97.5	100.0	2.5	604
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	2.1	1.1	0.0	96.7	100.0	3.3	176
2nd khoroo	0.7	1.6	1.7	96.0	100.0	4.0	262
3rd khoroo	0.0	1.5	0.5	98.1	100.0	1.9	232
4th khoroo	1.5	1.5	0.4	96.6	100.0	3.4	275
5th khoroo	1.2	0.0	1.2	97.7	100.0	2.3	104
6th khoroo	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	82
7th khoroo	3.9	0.0	0.0	96.1	100.0	3.9	103
Age group							
0-4	0.4	1.2	0.8	97.6	100.0	2.4	382
5-9	0.9	1.0	1.0	97.2	100.0	2.8	405
10-14	2.4	1.5	0.4	95.7	100.0	4.3	269
15-17	1.9	0.7	0.0	97.4	100.0	2.6	179
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	263
Second	1.5	1.9	0.4	96.2	100.0	3.8	272
Middle	2.4	0.4	0.0	97.2	100.0	2.8	259
Fourth	0.7	1.9	0.5	96.8	100.0	3.2	210
Richest	1.3	0.7	2.5	95.5	100.0	4.5	230
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	1.3	1.1	0.8	96.8	100.0	3.2	893
Other	0.8	1.3	0.3	97.6	100.0	2.4	339

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

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

Child jockeys

Since ancient times, horse racing has taken a place as part of three traditional manly games in Mongolia. Horse races with young child jockeys who are light to ride racehorses are part of Mongolia's cultural heritage. Nevertheless, it has become one of the main concerning issues regarding child protection and safety. Therefore, in order to define general characteristics of child jockeys and collect detailed information, questions such as whether all children age 4-15 years in households had ridden race horses since November, 2015, if so, whether child jockeys were covered by accident insurance, entered into contracts with racehorse owners, awarded adequate remuneration and provided with protective clothing and equipment were asked in the survey. In Clause 8.2 of Article 8 of the Law on National Naadam Festival, it is stipulated that "A child jockey shall be older than seven years and covered by insurance".

In Nalaikh district, only 17 child jockeys between ages 4-15 participated in one year preceding the survey. The number of child jockey is small to make any further analysis.

CHAPTER XII

HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour

Knowledge about HIV transmission and misconceptions about HIV and AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescent and young people the tools to protect themselves from the infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescent and young people and hinder prevention efforts.

Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV, AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.

The indicators to measure implementation progress towards this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women and men age 15-49.

One indicator, which is both an MDG and GARPR (formerly UNGASS) indicator, is the percent of young women and men who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. The indicator is based on the rejecting of two most common and relevant misconceptions in the country, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing foods with person with AIDS. In 2016 CDS, all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked above mentioned three questions and results are presented in table HA.1, HA.1M.

In Nalaikh district, 82.4 percent of women and 80.5 percent of men aged 15-49 years have heard about AIDS.

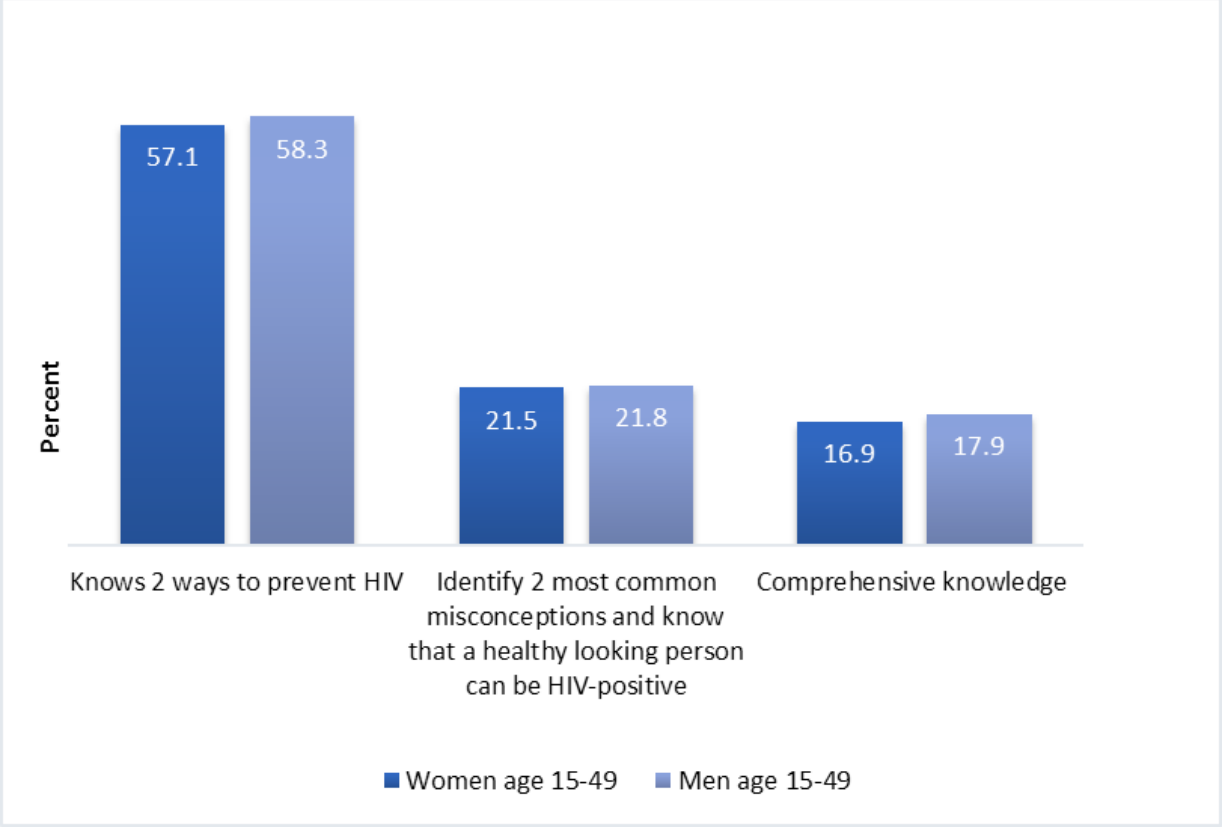
57.1 percent of women and 58.3 percent of men know the two ways of preventing HIV transmission (Figure HA.1). 68.9 percent of women (65.2 percent of men) know of having only one faithful uninfected sex partner, 65.6 percent (67.9 percent of men) know of using a condom every time for preventing HIV transmission.

In terms of knowing the two ways of preventing HIV transmission, older women tend to have more knowledge than younger women. For instance, level of knowledge on the two ways of preventing HIV transmission among 15-19 years old women was 34.6 percent, while this rate was much higher (60 percent) among older women age 30-49.

Comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention and transmission is higher among men and women with higher level of education and wealthier households.

Tables HA.1M, HA.1 and Figure HA.1 also shows the percentage of men and women who know a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and the percentage of men and women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in the country, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing foods with person with AIDS. Similar to the level of knowledge on ways of HIV transmission, women (21.5 percent) have similar level of knowledge with men (21.8 percent) in terms of rejecting the two most common misconceptions and knowing a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus.

Figure HA.1: Women and men who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Nalaikh 2016



34.1 percent (30.4 percent) of women (men) reject that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 57.8 percent (56.2 percent) of women (men) reject that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing foods with person with AIDS, while 64.1 percent (61.5 percent) of women (men) know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus.

Men and women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include men and women who know of the both ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), reject the two common misconceptions (HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing foods with HIV-infected person), and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus.

Table HA.1 and HA.1M also present the percentage of men and women with comprehensive knowledge.

In Nalaikh district, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low; only 16.9 percent of women and 17.9 percent of men age 15-49 were found to have comprehensive knowledge.

Particularly, the indicator is considerably low among women living in 1, 3, 4, 6th khoroos between 9.5-15.9 percent, while this rate was in between 18.6-25.5 percent among women living in 2, 5, 7th khoroos. Comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention and transmission is higher among men and women with higher level of education and wealthier households. 10.9-14.5 percent of women who have upper secondary or lower secondary (15.3-19.0 percent of men) had comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention and transmission, while

this rate was 18.4-26.2 percent among women (15.6-24.8 percent of men) who are graduated from vocational educational institutes. Percentage share of women with comprehensive knowledge was 12.5 percent (6.2 percent of men) among poor households and 24.6 percent of women (35.5 percent of men) from the rihest households have comprehensive knowledge.

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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that people can get the aids virus by needle or syringe used by other person	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both			Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	82.4	68.9	65.6	57.1	64.1	79.4	34.1	57.8	21.5	16.9	758
Khoroos											
1st khoroo	53.0	40.2	47.1	37.2	42.3	49.9	21.9	39.0	13.8	9.5	135
2nd khoroo	95.8	86.3	75.6	68.8	81.6	90.5	41.6	74.0	30.5	22.3	169
3rd khoroo	91.3	75.6	67.5	59.7	64.1	90.5	34.2	63.9	16.8	15.9	134
4th khoroo	77.4	60.9	64.0	53.2	61.5	75.5	32.0	46.1	18.7	15.6	170
5th khoroo	93.5	82.5	76.3	69.5	65.9	86.9	41.1	62.8	27.9	25.5	52
6th khoroo	(86.3)	(75.3)	(64.9)	(57.4)	(71.9)	(86.3)	(24.5)	(43.9)	(17.5)	(14.2)	36
7th khoroo	92.9	75.9	70.6	63.4	65.2	89.2	44.7	77.8	28.4	18.6	62
Age											
15-24[1]	78.6	56.3	57.8	45.4	59.2	76.4	37.3	53.4	20.7	13.2	217
15-19	71.0	44.0	48.4	34.6	53.3	68.4	31.8	45.2	16.1	11.1	123
20-24	88.6	72.4	70.2	59.5	67.1	86.8	44.5	64.0	26.7	16.0	94
25-29	90.0	80.2	74.9	68.5	71.1	86.8	39.9	68.0	26.2	23.1	114
30-39	83.0	72.5	67.7	60.1	64.9	78.2	31.3	59.0	21.0	17.7	237
40-49	81.5	71.8	66.4	59.9	64.5	79.7	30.4	55.4	20.2	16.4	190
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	86.1	75.2	71.5	64.0	67.8	82.9	34.5	61.9	23.1	19.1	542
Never married/in union	73.2	52.9	50.9	39.9	55.0	70.6	32.9	47.8	17.3	11.4	216
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Basic (lower secondary)	76.6	61.4	56.4	50.3	50.8	73.8	31.9	50.1	17.8	14.5	149
Upper secondary	79.6	63.5	65.0	53.0	62.1	75.6	30.2	54.2	15.8	10.9	254
Vocational	82.5	69.2	69.0	59.2	62.1	80.9	35.1	53.3	21.5	18.4	117
College, university	94.3	86.2	75.2	69.9	81.0	92.2	41.8	76.1	32.6	26.2	210
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	66.5	53.9	55.3	44.8	48.9	64.4	26.1	40.3	14.8	12.5	149
Second	75.9	59.5	59.4	48.9	57.1	72.4	31.1	42.3	17.7	15.0	159
Middle	85.0	71.7	65.5	60.3	66.6	81.9	30.1	62.3	15.9	12.8	146
Fourth	89.0	73.3	69.5	59.8	65.7	85.1	41.2	68.1	27.4	20.1	166
Richest	96.5	87.6	79.5	73.2	84.1	94.0	41.6	77.7	31.9	24.6	138
Ethnicity of household head*											
Khalkh	81.4	69.7	65.6	57.9	63.6	78.7	34.2	60.0	21.9	17.5	538
Other	84.7	66.5	65.9	55.2	65.0	80.8	33.6	52.2	20.2	15.2	218

[1]**MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women**

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

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

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

Table HA.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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that people can get the aids virus by needle or syringe used by other person	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both			Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	80.5	65.2	67.9	58.3	61.5	77.0	30.4	56.2	21.8	17.9	296
Khoroos											
1st khoroo	(54.8)	(47.8)	(47.5)	(43.0)	(43.6)	(54.8)	(27.8)	(29.5)	(12.6)	(12.6)	43
2nd khoroo	88.4	75.6	77.3	68.6	70.5	84.5	41.8	75.6	37.6	30.4	63
3rd khoroo	98.0	68.9	89.7	68.9	70.8	89.7	35.9	72.8	29.6	23.1	57
4th khoroo	69.1	58.2	46.7	43.4	54.3	66.0	21.0	31.4	10.5	5.9	72
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
7th khoroo	(100.0)	(81.7)	(92.8)	(78.8)	(75.7)	(96.0)	(20.4)	(81.6)	(14.6)	(14.6)	27
Age											
15-241	80.2	63.6	69.1	57.8	60.6	75.4	34.8	60.5	24.7	21.0	90
15-19	(80.2)	(65.7)	(71.9)	(63.5)	(53.3)	(73.9)	(32.1)	(55.5)	(20.2)	(17.7)	49
20-24	(80.1)	(61.1)	(65.8)	(51.1)	(69.1)	(77.1)	(38.0)	(66.4)	(29.9)	(24.8)	42
25-29	(73.8)	(66.2)	(62.5)	(57.7)	(56.2)	(73.8)	(31.1)	(57.3)	(23.5)	(20.6)	42
30-39	79.7	63.8	70.0	60.4	62.7	76.0	29.4	54.7	21.3	15.5	87
40-49	85.6	68.0	67.0	56.9	64.1	81.6	25.8	52.2	17.9	15.4	76
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	80.3	64.6	66.9	57.0	62.8	77.2	29.3	52.8	20.7	17.3	204
Never married/in union	81.0	66.5	70.0	61.2	58.5	76.4	32.9	63.7	24.3	19.3	92
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	76.0	55.5	59.3	47.4	49.3	72.5	25.1	50.9	20.1	15.3	66
Upper secondary	87.3	74.4	78.3	68.4	75.9	81.2	30.4	62.3	22.9	19.0	88
Vocational	78.1	64.2	68.7	58.1	55.3	76.8	31.1	51.6	18.0	15.6	75
College, university	(88.3)	(70.2)	(62.6)	(56.0)	(79.2	86.0)	(43.6)	72.8	(33.6)	(24.8)	36
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	59.5	48.4	48.4	43.9	44.6	55.0	14.5	26.8	6.2	6.2	50
Second	(74.7)	(61.9)	(69.9)	(57.1)	(54.9)	(69.7)	(27.4)	(40.6)	(20.8)	(16.4)	43
Middle	90.1	73.0	70.9	63.4	68.4	86.8	27.7	66.2	19.5	16.5	74
Fourth	82.7	58.7	70.9	53.4	66.1	81.2	33.4	60.0	24.0	15.7	76
Richest	88.9	82.3	76.2	73.0	66.7	84.1	47.3	77.6	37.5	35.5	52
Ethnicity of household head*											
Khalkh	82.1	67.0	71.5	61.3	62.4	80.0	33.1	59.9	24.9	20.8	212
Other	76.1	60.0	59.4	51.3	58.8	69.0	23.9	47.5	14.1	10.6	83

[1]**MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]**

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

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

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

The results for men and women age 15-24 on knowing the both ways of HIV prevention, rejecting the two most common misconceptions, knowing a healthy looking person can have the AIDS, and having comprehensive knowledge are separately shown in Tables HA.1, HA.1M. Although the level of knowledge among young women age 15-24 was 13.2 percent, this rate is relatively higher among men (21.0 percent).

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when women are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among men and women age 15-49 concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented respectively in Tables HA.2 and HA.2M. 68.3 percent of women and 46.4 percent men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women (men) who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 24.9 percent (13.2 percent).

14.1 percent (34.1 percent) of women (men) did not know any specific way of mother-to-child transmission. The most common way of mother-to child transmission known by women and men is that during pregnancy (respectively, 62.7 percent and 38.6 percent), the next common knowledge is during delivery (respectively, 45.5 percent and 27.8 percent), and the least known is through breastfeeding (respectively, 36.2 percent and 23.6 percent).

There was no significant difference among people with different background such as location, educational level and household wealth on knowledge about HIV transmission from mother to child.

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

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

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	62.7	45.5	36.2	68.3	24.9	14.1	758
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	34.4	23.4	22.0	38.2	12.6	14.8	135
2nd khoroo	73.8	54.3	38.6	78.2	29.5	17.5	169
3rd khoroo	73.0	44.7	40.2	81.8	23.6	9.5	134
4th khoroo	53.8	42.0	33.4	61.4	21.5	16.0	170
5th khoroo	(76.2)	(65.5)	(54.1)	(76.2)	(45.3)	(17.3)	52
6th khoroo	(79.6)	(60.1)	(43.2)	(83.0)	(35.4)	(3.3)	36
7th khoroo	74.8	55.2	40.6	80.8	27.5	12.1	62
Age group							
15-24	53.7	32.9	34.4	57.7	20.4	20.9	217
15-19	45.9	25.1	29.1	48.5	16.4	22.4	123
20-24	63.9	43.0	41.3	69.6	25.6	18.9	94
25-29	69.7	50.7	41.4	77.0	27.3	13.0	114
30-39	65.8	48.2	38.8	71.0	28.6	12.0	237
40-49	64.8	53.3	31.8	71.7	23.8	9.8	190
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	68.0	51.4	37.6	74.5	26.7	11.6	542
Never married/in union	49.3	30.5	32.7	52.5	20.2	20.6	216
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Basic (lower secondary)	55.6	34.0	27.6	59.2	16.7	17.4	149
Upper secondary	58.4	44.1	38.1	64.9	28.4	14.7	254
Vocational	66.3	51.4	36.9	72.6	25.5	9.9	117
College, university	74.4	55.7	41.2	80.6	28.4	13.7	210
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	51.6	33.3	22.3	53.6	15.5	12.8	149
Second	57.1	36.3	36.8	63.0	21.6	13.0	159
Middle	64.9	48.1	42.6	71.8	29.1	13.2	146
Fourth	60.8	50.3	35.6	70.6	23.5	18.4	166
Richest	81.0	60.7	44.4	83.7	35.8	12.8	138
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	60.8	45.2	34.5	66.8	23.8	14.6	538
Other	67.3	46.5	40.2	72.0	27.7	12.7	218

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	38.6	27.8	23.6	46.4	13.2	34.1	296
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	(12.6)	(10.4)	(8.3)	(14.7)	(6.1)	(40.1)	43
2nd khoroo	48.6	40.5	29.9	61.1	13.9	27.2	63
3rd khoroo	60.6	35.4	35.8	69.2	16.8	28.8	57
4th khoroo	21.6	13.4	12.1	26.1	7.5	43.0	72
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
7th khoroo	(55.8)	(39.2)	(27.2)	(65.1)	(20.7)	(34.9)	27
Age group							
15-24	31.8	22.7	26.2	42.9	14.4	37.3	90
15-19	(31.2)	(25.6)	(30.4)	(44.4)	(16.9)	(35.8)	49
20-24	(32.6)	(19.4)	(21.3)	(41.0)	(11.6)	(39.0)	42
25-29	(36.6)	(26.6)	(15.1)	(43.7)	(8.7)	(30.1)	42
30-39	35.8	26.3	19.1	42.4	8.4	37.2	87
40-49	50.8	36.1	30.4	56.6	19.6	29.0	76
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	42.2	31.3	24.8	49.2	14.9	31.1	204
Never married/in union	30.5	19.9	20.9	40.2	9.3	40.8	92
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	44.6	31.0	27.8	47.5	18.8	28.5	66
Upper secondary	37.0	27.5	30.0	52.3	12.7	35.0	88
Vocational	32.5	21.9	15.4	35.2	9.6	42.9	75
College, university	(61.0)	(53.3)	(28.8)	(69.4)	(23.1)	(18.9)	36
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	27.5	15.6	13.2	29.9	8.1	29.5	50
Second	(20.7)	(14.1)	(10.2)	(26.4)	(5.5)	(48.4)	43
Middle	45.3	29.0	28.9	51.9	15.7	38.2	74
Fourth	43.4	28.6	22.5	49.4	12.8	33.2	76
Richest	47.6	47.9	38.9	66.6	21.4	22.2	52
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	40.9	30.4	25.4	49.1	14.3	33.1	212
Other	33.0	21.5	19.3	40.1	10.6	36.1	83

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

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

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

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

Attitudes toward HIV infected persons and people living with AIDS

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS measure stigma and discrimination in the community.

Stigma and discrimination are considered low, CDS2016 collected data if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care if a family member falls ailing with AIDS in own homes; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive; 3) think that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to continue teaching in school; and 4) would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret.

Tables HA.3 and HA.3M present the attitudes of men and women age 15-49 years toward people living with HIV/AIDS. In Nalaikh District, 95.7 percent of women and 99 percent of men who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one of the four statements mentioned above.

3.9 percent of men and 2.2 percent of women age 15-49 years expressed accepting attitudes on all four questions.

As indicated in Table HA.3, HA.3M, there are slight differentials of accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV, AIDS observed by education level and by household wealth.

In terms of four statements toward people with HIV, there are slight differences among people from different age group, location, educitonal level and household wealth. For instance: Percentage share of women who think that female teacher who is infected with HIV should continue to work as a teacher, it is okay to buy vegetables from person with HIV infection tend to be increasing, as the level of household wealth increases. However, over 90 percent of total women age of 30 and over replied that they would take care if a family member falls ailing with AIDS while this indicator was 85.4 percent among young women age of 15-24. Moreover, 31.0 percent of women (27.7 percent of men) from the poorest households responded that would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret while this number was only 12.0 percent of women (16.1 percent of men) from the richest households. As it can be seen from table HA.3, number of women who think that they would not want to keep HIV status of a family member as a secret tend to be decreasing among those women with higher level of education.

HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Nalaikh, 2016

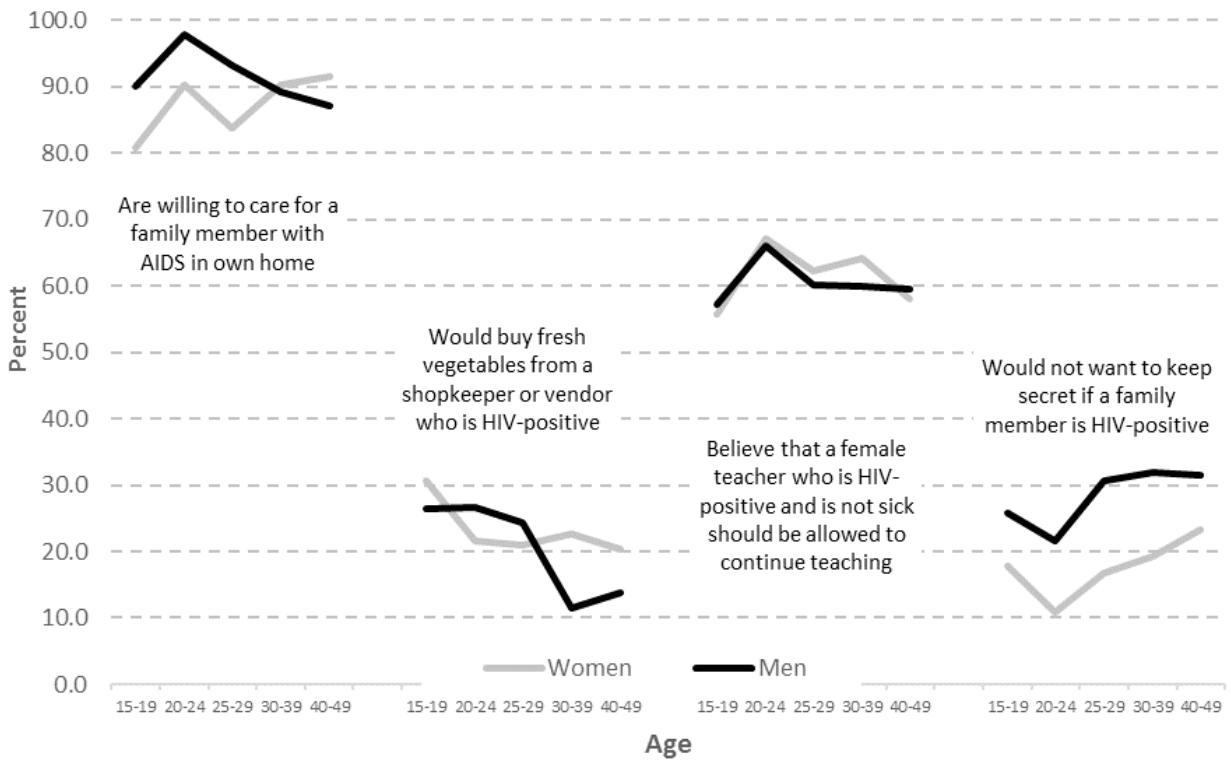


Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

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

	Percentage of women who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	88.2	22.7	61.5	18.5	95.7	2.2	625
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	87.5	28.6	69.1	15.8	97.6	1.5	71
2nd khoroo	87.2	22.6	63.2	19.3	95.9	1.2	162
3rd khoroo	90.3	25.6	56.5	21.0	95.1	4.8	123
4th khoroo	87.8	13.7	62.0	14.6	94.3	0.0	132
5th khoroo	(88.0)	(23.3)	(67.8)	(20.0)	(92.8)	(4.2)	48
6th khoroo	(92.4)	(13.8)	(40.7)	(37.0)	(100.0)	(4.0)	31
7th khoroo	86.3	34.3	62.5	12.3	96.9	2.5	58
Age							
15-24	85.4	26.2	61.2	14.4	95.2	1.4	170
15-19	80.8	30.6	55.6	17.8	94.8	1.4	87
20-24	90.2	21.6	67.0	10.8	95.7	1.4	83
25-29	83.7	20.9	62.3	16.8	94.0	1.2	103
30-39	90.3	22.5	64.1	19.2	96.7	3.5	197
40-49	91.6	20.2	58.0	23.3	96.0	2.1	155
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	89.4	22.3	62.4	21.0	96.1	2.9	467
Never married/in union	84.6	23.8	58.8	11.1	94.5	0.0	158
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Basic (lower secondary)	84.9	21.8	51.3	23.5	96.7	2.0	114
Upper secondary	88.2	20.6	55.4	20.0	97.5	2.9	202
Vocational	87.0	19.7	63.5	21.7	93.0	3.6	96
College, university	90.7	27.7	73.7	12.1	94.9	0.6	198
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	87.5	18.3	49.0	31.0	95.0	5.5	99
Second	84.7	16.1	49.1	24.6	96.1	1.8	121
Middle	86.6	24.2	61.6	15.3	95.0	3.9	124
Fourth	92.8	25.4	72.6	13.7	98.6	0.9	147
Richest	88.2	27.6	69.7	12.0	93.2	0.0	133
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	88.5	24.6	66.7	18.8	96.0	2.9	438
Other	87.4	18.4	48.8	18.1	94.8	0.6	185

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

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

Table HA.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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	90.4	18.3	60.3	29.2	99.0	3.9	238
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
2nd khoroo	90.8	14.2	63.3	14.6	100.0	1.5	56
3rd khoroo	82.8	23.3	61.6	44.7	95.6	10.7	56
4th khoroo	95.5	21.4	54.5	37.1	100.0	2.4	50
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
7th khoroo	(91.4)	(22.1)	(62.3)	(23.6)	(100.0)	(5.3)	27
Age							
15-24	93.6	26.5	61.3	23.8	98.3	8.0	72
15-19	(90.0)	(26.3)	(57.2)	(25.8)	(96.8)	(9.5)	39
20-24	(97.8)	(26.7)	(66.1)	(21.6)	(100.0)	(6.3)	33
25-29	(93.1)	(24.4)	(60.2)	(30.6)	(100.0)	(7.8)	31
30-39	89.1	11.5	59.9	31.9	98.2	0.0	69
40-49	87.1	13.7	59.5	31.4	100.0	1.8	65
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	89.8	17.8	59.2	31.0	99.3	2.7	164
Never married/in union	91.8	19.5	62.5	25.2	98.4	6.6	75
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Basic (lower secondary)	87.0	18.7	54.0	33.5	100.0	3.4	50
Upper secondary	92.8	13.1	65.1	23.9	98.4	5.3	76
Vocational	88.8	13.9	55.7	35.9	100.0	2.1	59
College, university	(93.8)	(39.6)	(79.7)	(24.3)	(100.0)	(7.5)	32
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(83.2)	(14.3)	(56.8)	(27.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	30
Second	(97.6)	(10.2)	(46.2)	(29.2)	(100.0)	(3.8)	32
Middle	87.3	24.9	58.0	37.0	96.3	5.5	66
Fourth	93.4	19.1	62.7	31.3	100.0	7.2	63
Richest	(90.6)	(16.2)	(72.2)	(16.1)	(100.0)	(0.0)	47
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	90.7	16.5	60.6	26.6	98.6	3.6	174
Other	89.5	23.5	60.3	36.6	100.0	5.0	63

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

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Knowledge of a place of HIV testing, counselling and testing during antenatal care

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of one's status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge among women and men of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Tables HA.4 and HA.4M. 72.7 percent of women, 61.2 percent of men age of 15-49 years old know a place for HIV testing.

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 24.3 percent of men and 16.1 percent of women had taken the test and 22.6 percent of women and 14.9 of men were told the results.

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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women who:					
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	72.7	60.8	54.1	24.3	22.6	758
Khoroos						
1st khoroo	49.3	40.1	30.2	13.5	12.0	135
2nd khoroo	84.8	72.1	68.1	24.9	23.3	169
3rd khoroo	75.5	60.6	53.6	23.9	22.0	134
4th khoroo	68.6	56.0	49.6	22.6	21.9	170
5th khoroo	86.9	76.3	74.3	43.6	41.6	52
6th khoroo	(86.5)	(79.8)	(64.4)	(38.9)	(34.7)	36
7th khoroo	76.0	64.4	59.0	27.0	24.0	62
Age						
15-24	49.6	24.9	21.5	12.1	11.6	217
15-19	26.5	3.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	123
20-24	79.7	52.6	46.0	26.6	25.4	94
25-29	83.9	79.3	77.7	28.5	27.7	114
30-39	84.0	78.9	68.1	31.5	28.6	237
40-49	78.3	67.8	59.8	26.6	24.6	190
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	83.5	75.3	67.4	30.1	28.0	537
15-24[3]	74.2	55.1	49.5	26.3	24.9	76
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
20-24	87.7	65.7	58.7	33.0	31.2	61
25-49	85.0	78.6	70.4	30.8	28.5	461
Sexually inactive	46.6	25.6	22.0	10.1	9.5	221
Marital status	46.6	25.6	22.0	10.1	9.5	221
Ever married/in union	84.3	77.6	68.9	29.8	27.5	542
Never married/in union	43.6	18.7	17.2	10.3	10.3	216
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Basic (lower secondary)	52.2	40.5	30.5	14.4	13.0	149
Upper secondary	69.2	55.2	48.7	23.6	21.3	254
Vocational	78.6	69.3	64.8	22.9	22.9	117
College, university	91.6	80.6	75.6	35.4	33.2	210
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	67.6	60.0	47.2	19.5	17.7	149
Second	63.7	52.5	45.9	16.8	14.4	159
Middle	71.3	55.3	50.7	22.7	20.3	146
Fourth	75.6	62.4	57.1	33.0	32.5	166
Richest	86.5	75.0	71.3	29.2	27.9	138
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	73.5	63.9	58.0	24.0	22.6	538
Other	71.0	53.0	44.6	24.6	22.3	218

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

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

[3] **MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results**

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

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

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

Table HA.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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women who:					
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	61.2	48.4	43.5	16.1	14.9	296
Khoroos						
1st khoroo	(42.6)	(38.1)	(33.6)	(15.5)	(15.5)	43
2nd khoroo	72.6	61.7	54.5	14.8	10.5	63
3rd khoroo	83.8	55.1	48.6	21.0	21.0	57
4th khoroo	36.3	30.6	27.5	7.8	7.8	72
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
7th khoroo	76.0	62.1	59.3	39.3	36.4	27
Age						
15-24	54.6	28.7	26.4	16.7	16.7	90
15-19	(47.6)	(11.6)	(11.6)	(11.6)	(11.6)	49
20-24	(62.7)	(48.6)	(43.6)	(22.7)	(22.7)	42
25-29	(54.9)	(51.3)	(46.2)	(10.4)	(10.4)	42
30-39	65.3	56.4	49.2	16.5	14.7	87
40-49	67.9	61.0	55.6	18.2	15.7	76
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	63.9	53.6	47.9	16.7	15.4	259
15-24[3]	61.5	40.7	37.1	22.2	22.2	59
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
20-24	(61.9)	(47.6)	(42.5)	(21.1)	(21.1)	41
25-49	64.5	57.3	51.0	15.1	13.4	201
Sexually inactive	(42.4)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	37
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	66.1	57.2	51.1	16.5	14.8	204
Never married/in union	50.4	28.9	26.5	15.3	15.3	92
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	56.6	38.3	30.1	12.8	11.2	66
Upper secondary	60.3	44.2	41.0	18.5	17.5	88
Vocational	64.5	52.7	50.6	20.6	18.4	75
College, university	(73.8)	(67.8)	(67.8)	(18.5)	(18.5)	36
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	43.9	36.7	34.7	3.1	3.1	50
Second	(49.7)	(42.7)	(31.6)	(7.7)	(7.7)	43
Middle	72.0	57.0	51.1	31.5	30.4	74
Fourth	60.1	43.8	41.2	12.5	11.0	76
Richest	73.8	59.3	54.4	19.5	16.3	52
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	67.7	52.9	47.0	18.5	17.3	212
Other	45.5	37.6	34.9	10.4	9.1	83

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

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

[3] **MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]**

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

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

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

Among women who had given a birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percent who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA5. Of the women who had given a birth within the 2 years, 32.6 percent received HIV counselling and 61.7 percent have been tested and told the results during antenatal care.

Note that because the number of women who had given a birth within the two years preceding the survey is small (denominator of indicator), the indicator for HIV testing and counselling during the antenatal care by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women who:					Number of woman age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care [1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results [2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Total	99.1	32.6	65.2	61.7	30.2	140
Age						
15-24	(100.0)	(32.8)	(74.8)	(71.1)	(32.8)	33
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20-24	(100.0)	(33.7)	(70.8)	(70.8)	(33.7)	29
25-29	(100.0)	(36.2)	(67.5)	(67.5)	(34.0)	38
30-39	97.9	33.5	67.0	60.8	29.4	59
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	33.5	67.7	63.9	31.0	130
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	100.0	34.6	64.5	64.5	32.8	102
Other	(97.2)	(27.8)	(66.7)	(55.6)	(25.0)	38

[1] MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care
[2] MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care

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

Sexual behavior related to HIV transmission

Promoting safe sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular or multiple partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. A module of questions on sexual behaviour was administered to all women and men age 15-49 years to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, and sex with a non-regular partner, and failure to use a condom.

As it can be seen from Tables HA.6 and HA.6M, of women (men) age 15-49 years, 1.3 percent (12.7 percent) reported having sex with more than one partner. In the 12 months preceding the survey, 51.9 percent of men who had more than one partner used a condom the last time they had sex.

It has been aimed to estimate the average number of sex partners in lifetime of people in their reproductive age. On average, women in reproductive age between 15-49 have had 2 sex partners while this number was 8 among men in reproductive age 15-49.

Table HA.6: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]					
Total	83.2	70.8	1.3	758	2	631	(*)	10
Age								
15-24	43.2	35.1	0.9	217	2	94	(*)	2
15-19	17.1	12.6	0.0	123	(*)	21	-	0
20-24	77.3	64.4	2.2	94	2	73	(*)	2
25-29	100.0	88.3	3.0	114	2	114	(*)	3
30-39	98.8	85.3	0.5	237	2	234	(*)	1
40-49	99.4	82.9	1.5	190	2	189	(*)	3
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	89.0	0.7	542	2	542	(*)	4
Never married/in union	41.1	25.1	2.5	216	2	89	(*)	5
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	5	-	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	12	-	0
Basic (lower secondary)	59.3	50.1	0.8	149	2	88	(*)	1
Upper secondary	83.6	71.3	0.5	254	2	212	(*)	1
Vocational	94.5	75.3	0.9	117	2	110	(*)	1
College, university	96.6	85.8	2.8	210	2	203	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	86.0	70.6	0.7	149	2	128	(*)	1
Second	78.1	63.9	0.8	159	2	124	(*)	1
Middle	82.9	68.9	0.6	146	2	121	(*)	1
Fourth	81.5	71.5	1.7	166	2	135	(*)	3
Richest	88.6	80.0	2.5	138	2	122	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	85.0	72.2	1.4	538	2	457	(*)	7
Other	78.6	67.1	1.0	218	2	172	(*)	2

[1] **MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships**

[2] **MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships**

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

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

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

Table HA.6M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex2	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]					
Total	90.6	87.6	12.7	296	8	268	(51.9)	38
Age								
15-24	69.2	64.9	18.8	90	6	62	(*)	17
25-29	(100.0)	(100.0)	(21.5)	42	(8)	42	(*)	9
30-39	100.0	98.3	10.2	87	9	87	(*)	9
40-49	100.0	95.5	3.7	76	7	76	(*)	3
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.8	5.9	204	8	204	(*)	12
Never married/in union	69.8	65.2	27.8	92	8	64	(68.7)	26
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	14	(*)	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	16	-	0
Basic (lower secondary)	73.5	71.2	9.6	66	(7)	48	(*)	6
Upper secondary	91.1	85.8	17.4	88	8	80	(*)	15
Vocational	98.6	98.1	11.5	75	7	74	(*)	9
College, university	(100.0)	(96.7)	(11.2)	36	(9)	36	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	97.8	92.7	4.4	50	(7)	49	(*)	2
Second	(88.3)	(88.3)	(10.2)	43	(7)	38	(*)	4
Middle	92.2	90.0	16.9	74	9	68	(*)	12
Fourth	83.8	79.9	13.1	76	7	64	(*)	10
Richest	93.3	90.1	16.5	52	(9)	49	(*)	9
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	91.2	88.7	13.4	212	8	193	(50.1)	28
Other	88.9	84.8	11.3	83	8	74	(*)	9

[1] **MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships[M]**

[2] **MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships[M]**

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

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

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

Indicators of HIV transmission among young women and men

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years, Therefore, changing behavior among members of this age group is especially critical to reduce new infections.

CDS 2016 collected data on main indicators of knowledge on HIV among young women and men and are presented in table HA.7 and HA.7A. For instance, proportion of young women and men 15-24 years age who have comprehensive knowledge on HIV (13.2 percent of young women, 21.0 percent of young men), who know all three ways of HIV transmission such as mother-to-child (20.4 percent of young women, 14.4 percent of young men), who know the place to get tested for HIV (49.6 percent of young women, 54.6 percent of young men) was relatively lower.

A module of questions on sexual behaviour was administered to women and men age 15-24 to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, and sex with a non-regular partner, and failure to use a condom.

Of the women age 15-24 covered by the survey, 72.0 percent of women never had sex while 38.8 percent of men from same age group never had sex. Of women, 0 percent had a sex before age 15 while this rate was 6.1 percent among young men. In the 12 month preceding the survey, 0.9 percent of young women and 18.8 percent of young men had sex with more than one partner.

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 17.1 percent of young women and 45.6 percent of young men had sex with non-cohabiting partner and out of this, only 63.8 percent of women and 78.4 percent of total men reported a condom was used. In the 12 months preceding the survey, 2.6 percent of women of this age group had sex with 10 or more years`s older men.

Note that total number of surveyed young men and women with age 15-24 who had sex is very low, therefore the use of above mentioned indicators by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

Table HA.7: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	13.2	20.4	49.6	21.5	11.6	35.1	217	24.9	76	1.4	170
Age											
15-19	11.1	16.4	26.5	2.7	1.0	12.6	123	(*)	15	1.4	87
20-24	16.0	25.6	79.7	46.0	25.4	64.4	94	31.2	61	1.4	83
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	(18.1)	(27.2)	(91.5)	(68.9)	(30.7)	(95.3)	46	(32.2)	44	(5.8)	41
Never married/in union	11.9	18.6	38.3	8.8	6.5	18.9	171	(15.1)	32	0.0	130
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	0	-	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	1	(*)	6
Basic (lower secondary)	13.0	13.9	26.9	1.8	0.0	5.3	66	(*)	3	0.0	51
Upper secondary	11.6	23.4	47.8	19.5	13.8	36.0	78	(31.0)	28	0.0	59
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	17	(*)	19
College, university	(21.9)	(30.8)	(92.0)	(58.3)	(30.0)	(73.0)	36	(30.0)	26	(0.0)	35
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	(6.9)	(10.0)	(42.7)	(12.3)	(6.4)	(29.4)	36	(*)	10	(*)	20
Second	11.5	23.2	43.3	20.5	8.3	29.5	54	(*)	16	(2.9)	40
Middle	(13.1)	(18.9)	(44.0)	(13.1)	(7.4)	(36.6)	41	(*)	15	(0.0)	33
Fourth	15.0	24.1	56.6	25.1	19.7	37.7	55	(*)	21	(0.0)	49
Richest	(20.4)	(22.6)	(63.0)	(37.9)	(14.1)	(44.3)	31	(*)	14	(0.0)	29
Ethnicity of household head*											
Khalkh	11.5	16.2	48.8	23.4	9.7	37.9	143	19.6	54	2.2	110
Other	15.5	29.0	51.7	18.1	15.4	28.6	73	(*)	21	0.0	60

[1] **MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women**

[2] **MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results**

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

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

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

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

Table HA.7M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[a]	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Total	21.0	14.4	54.6	26.4	16.7	64.9	90	22.2	59	8.0	72
Age											
15-19	(17.7)	(16.9)	(47.6)	(11.6)	(11.6)	(36.5)	49	(*)	18	(9.5)	39
20-24	(24.8)	(11.6)	(62.7)	(43.6)	(22.7)	(98.0)	42	(21.1)	41	(6.3)	33
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	19	(*)	13
Never married/in union	19.2	12.0	51.7	27.3	17.8	55.8	72	(26.8)	40	8.4	59
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1	-	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	-	0
Basic (lower secondary)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	4	(*)	16
Upper secondary	(23.3)	(10.8)	(61.1)	(35.6)	(24.2)	(71.4)	41	(26.9)	29	(10.3)	40
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	17	(*)	11
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	7	(*)	4
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	6	(*)	9
Middle	(13.8)	(18.1)	(62.9)	(36.0)	(31.2)	(77.3)	25	(*)	20	(*)	22
Fourth	(17.3)	(14.4)	(60.5)	(24.2)	(7.2)	(51.0)	28	(*)	14	(*)	24
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	12	(*)	14
Religion/Language/Ethnicity of household head*											
Khalkh	25.2	15.3	63.5	32.3	21.1	68.1	68	(26.5)	46	6.9	55
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	11	(*)	16

[1] **MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]**

[2] **MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]**

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XIII

Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/ Communication Technology

Nalaikh District CDS 2016 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/ magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years, while the questions on the use of computers and the use of the internet was asked to 15-24 year-olds.

Access to mass media

The percentage of women and men who read a newspaper, listens to the radio and watch television at least once a week is respectively shown in Tables MT.1 and MT.1M. At least once a week, 53.9 percent of women age 15-49 in Nalaikh district read a newspaper, 20.8 percent listen to the radio/FM station and 95.8 percent watch television. Men of same age listen to radio more but read a newspaper less than women. The corresponding percentages for men of same age are 47.5 (read newspaper), 32.9 (listen radio/FM station) and 95.7 (watch TV) respectively. 18.1 percent of women and 15.5 percent of men are exposed to all the three types of media at least on a weekly basis. While on the other hand, 2.5 percent of women and 1.8 percent of men do not have regular exposure to any of the media.

Exposure to all three types of mass media at least once in a week is categorized by age group and there are slight differences among women, which is 13.1-18.1 percent. Percentage share of men exposed to all three media was 7.6-32.6 percent while the age 45-49 was highest (32.6) among the age groups.

Strong differentials by household wealth is observed according to the proportion of men and women who read newspaper is higher among those men and women from wealthy households as presented in Tables MT.1, MT.1M. For instance, 43.2 percent of women (38.1 percent of men) from the poorest households read newspaper, while this indicator is 67.0 percent of women (49.7 percent of men) from the richest households.

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	53.9	20.8	95.8	15.5	97.5	2.5	758
Age							
15-19	57.9	21.3	94.8	14.9	97.6	2.4	123
20-24	50.4	16.3	95.0	13.1	96.3	3.7	94
25-29	53.8	22.9	95.1	16.3	96.4	3.6	114
30-34	50.1	23.0	97.0	18.1	98.9	1.1	116
35-39	49.2	22.5	95.2	14.8	98.3	1.7	121
40-44	60.6	20.1	97.4	15.6	98.2	1.8	107
45-49	55.9	17.5	96.2	14.8	96.2	3.8	82
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	59.1	29.9	92.3	25.6	94.7	5.3	135
2nd khoroo	59.9	19.2	95.2	13.4	97.7	2.3	169
3rd khoroo	37.8	15.2	95.6	10.8	95.6	4.4	134
4th khoroo	57.8	23.1	98.8	17.6	99.4	.6	170
5th khoroo	70.3	17.6	97.8	13.4	100.0	0.0	52
6th khoroo	34.7	16.8	96.5	10.2	96.5	3.5	36
7th khoroo	47.8	16.0	95.3	7.8	100.0	0.0	62
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Basic (lower secondary)	49.0	17.0	98.0	13.6	98.0	2.0	149
Upper secondary	52.3	24.0	94.1	18.4	96.6	3.4	254
Vocational	52.8	22.1	97.4	14.4	98.4	1.6	117
College, university	64.2	19.1	95.4	15.3	98.0	2.0	210
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	43.2	24.9	94.9	19.1	96.0	4.0	149
Second	49.4	20.3	97.2	15.2	97.9	2.1	159
Middle	52.7	16.4	96.3	11.8	96.8	3.2	146
Fourth	58.0	26.2	96.7	18.8	99.3	0.7	166
Richest	67.0	15.1	93.5	11.7	97.2	2.8	138
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	53.4	20.1	94.5	14.6	96.9	3.1	538
Other	55.2	22.6	98.9	17.7	98.9	1.1	218

[1] **MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media**

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:						
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	47.5	32.9	95.7	18.1	98.2	1.8	296
Age							
15-19	(57.5)	(24.8)	(95.5)	(11.6)	(97.8)	(2.2)	49
20-24	(50.4)	(32.8)	(92.9)	(24.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	42
25-29	(41.3)	(32.9)	(99.1)	(15.8)	(100.0)	(0.0)	42
30-34	(29.2)	(42.2)	(89.9)	(18.3)	(95.6)	(4.4)	48
35-39	(54.2)	(25.3)	(100.0)	(7.6)	(100.0)	(0.0)	39
40-44	(50.6)	(24.7)	(94.3)	(18.6)	(94.3)	(5.7)	40
45-49	(51.9)	(48.7)	(100.0)	(32.6)	(100.0)	(0.0)	36
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	(52.9)	(19.7)	(98.0)	(13.2)	(98.0)	(2.0)	43
2nd khoroo	35.6	37.6	97.3	20.3	98.7	1.3	63
3rd khoroo	(37.5)	(48.8)	(95.7)	(21.3)	(97.8)	(2.2)	57
4th khoroo	64.3	27.6	97.1	20.5	98.6	1.4	72
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
7th khoroo	(34.9)	(36.5)	(89.2)	(5.5)	(100.0)	(0.0)	27
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	43.2	25.7	92.8	13.2	94.5	5.5	66
Upper secondary	51.2	30.3	99.3	12.9	100.0	0.0	88
Vocational	51.6	41.0	93.5	27.4	97.5	2.5	75
College, university	(60.9)	(36.7)	(97.5)	(27.1)	(100.0)	(0.0)	36
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(38.1)	(28.6)	(90.2)	(15.0)	(95.3)	(4.7)	50
Second	(27.3)	(24.3)	(100.0)	(9.8)	(100.0)	(0.0)	43
Middle	54.9	44.3	97.3	22.8	100.0	0.0	74
Fourth	56.6	28.8	95.1	18.3	96.0	4.0	76
Richest	49.7	33.8	96.1	20.9	100.0	0.0	52
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	46.8	34.6	95.3	18.6	98.3	1.7	212
Other	48.6	28.8	96.9	17.1	97.8	2.2	83

[1] **MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media[M]**

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Use of Information/Communication Technology

Although the questions on computer and internet use were asked to women and men age 15-49, the indicator on the use of computers and internet are calculated for young people age 15-24 (the results are shown in Tables MT 2 and MT 2.M). About 94.2 percent of women and 95.7 percent of men age 15-24 ever used a computer, 82.9 percent of women and 93.2 percent of men has used a computer during the last 12 months. 68.4 percent of women and 75.5 percent of men have used a computer at least once a week during the last month. In terms of internet use, 94.7 percent of women and 97.6 percent of men age 15-24 have ever used internet, 89.7 percent of women and 97.6 percent of men have used the internet during the last 12 months. Computer and internet use of young men is higher than young women. The proportion of young women and men who used the internet more frequently, every week during the last month was higher, at 83.0 and 92.1 percent respectively.

Computer and internet use of young men age 15-19 in last one year is higher than men age 20-24 years' old and that of young women age 20-24 is higher than women of 15-19 years old. The results are presented in Tables MT.2 and MT.2M.

It has been observed that higher use of the computer and internet is highly associated with the level of education, household wealth. For instance, higher use of the computer is observed among young women (96.4) from the richest households, while this number is 62.2 percent from women from the poorest households. Percentage share of internet use of young women was also similar.

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet (women)

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have:						Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	94.2	82.9	68.4	94.7	89.7	83.0	217
Age							
15-19	95.2	81.4	69.2	95.1	89.0	85.8	123
20-24	92.9	85.0	67.4	94.2	90.6	79.3	94
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	(92.1)	(78.8)	(59.9)	(88.6)	(78.2)	(67.3)	47
2nd khoroo	(97.3)	(95.2)	(80.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.7)	41
3rd khoroo	(90.5)	(75.8)	(61.6)	(90.5)	(85.6)	(78.6)	50
4th khoroo	(95.3)	(79.2)	(70.1)	(97.9)	(91.1)	(82.0)	46
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
7th khoroo	(96.3)	(89.6)	(76.1)	(98.2)	(96.3)	(96.3)	22
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Basic (lower secondary)	94.6	82.6	68.5	95.0	90.0	88.5	66
Upper secondary	95.8	87.7	76.1	97.8	93.8	85.1	78
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
College, university	(100.0)	(100.0)	(86.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.6)	36
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(83.5)	(62.2)	(48.1)	(83.3)	(70.3)	(63.7)	36
Second	89.6	70.7	59.6	91.7	83.3	76.1	54
Middle	(97.4)	(89.7)	(69.1)	(97.4)	(93.1)	(82.1)	41
Fourth	100.0	95.5	81.5	100.0	100.0	96.1	55
Richest	(100.0)	(96.4)	(82.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.4)	31
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	94.5	84.6	69.3	94.1	89.8	84.1	143
Other	93.6	80.9	67.6	95.8	89.3	80.5	73

[1] **MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers**
[2] **MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet**

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and internet (men)

Percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have:						
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	95.7	93.2	75.5	97.6	97.6	92.1	90
Age							
15-19	(95.8)	(95.8)	(79.0)	(98.1)	(98.1)	(96.4)	49
20-24	(95.6)	(90.1)	(71.3)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(87.0)	42

[1] **MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers[M]**
[2] **MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet[M]**

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

CHAPTER XIV

Subjective Well-being

It is well-known that the subjective perceptions of individuals of their marriage, health, friendship, income, living environment and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of actual objective conditions[1].

In this round of CDS 2016, a set of questions were asked to women and men 15-24 to understand how satisfied this group of people is in different areas of their lives such as their marriage, friendship, school, job, income and living environment. But the indicators on subjective well-being are calculated for young men and women age 15-24 and life satisfaction is a measure of an individual`s perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men`s satisfaction on different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people`s varied life situations.

A distinction can be made between life satisfaction and happiness. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the respondents covered by the survey were also asked a few simple questions about happiness and their perceptions of a better life. Happiness is a fleeting emotion, which can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors, such as the weather, or a recent tragedy in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with their job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life, but still be unhappy.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling face (and with face not smiling) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F) very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor unsatisfied, somewhat unsatisfied and very unsatisfied. For the question on Happiness the same scale was used, this time ranging from very happy to very unhappy.

Tables SW.1 and SW.1M respectively show the proportion of women and young men age 15-24 years, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of their lives. Note that for three domains, satisfaction with school, job and income, the denominators are confined to those who are currently attending school, have a job, and have an income. Of the different domain, young women are the most satisfied with how they look (92.8 percent), their family life (91.3 percent), with their school (90.6 percent). The results of young men are similar; they are most satisfied with their family life (96.5 percent), and how they look (91.4 percent), with their school (91.0 percent). Among the domains, both young women and men are the least satisfied with their current income, 71.1 percent of women and 74.7 percent of men were very or somewhat satisfied with their income while only 23.7 percent of women and 39.8 percent have an income.

[1] OECD. 2013.OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being. OECD.http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or omewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	91.3	88.3	88.4	85.2	80.3	92.8	63.8	18.7	23.7	217	90.6	138	(89.5)	41	71.1	51
Age																
15-19	92.0	87.8	91.8	85.9	77.2	93.6	84.3	6.0	9.8	123	89.4	103	(*)	7	(*)	12
20-24	90.3	88.9	84.0	84.4	84.3	91.8	37.1	35.3	41.8	94	(94.2)	35	(87.2)	33	(66.7)	39
Khoroos																
1st khoroo	(96.5)	(92.6)	(93.9)	(79.6)	(91.8)	(90.2)	(58.2)	(18.8)	(20.5)	47	(85.5)	27	(*)	9	(*)	10
2nd khoroo	(87.7)	(89.4)	(84.8)	(86.2)	(84.7)	(91.7)	(83.4)	(19.0)	(21.3)	41	(91.5)	34	(*)	8	(*)	9
3rd khoroo	(85.3)	(75.8)	(88.3)	(80.6)	(66.3)	(97.6)	(56.5)	(19.2)	(16.8)	50	(*)	28	(*)	10	(*)	8
4th khoroo	(93.2)	(100.0)	(86.0)	(95.3)	(85.9)	(91.1)	(58.9)	(15.6)	(35.6)	46	(96.2)	27	(*)	7	(*)	16
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	6	(*)	1	(*)	2
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	0	na	0	na	0
7th khoroo	(97.0)	(95.2)	(92.8)	(87.6)	(82.4)	(94.7)	(73.6)	(28.1)	(28.1)	22	(*)	16	(*)	6	(*)	6
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	(91.8)	(78.5)	(91.5)	(89.8)	(82.8)	(89.1)	(18.1)	(26.5)	(39.9)	46	(*)	8	(*)	12	(*)	18
Never married/in union	91.2	90.9	87.6	84.0	79.6	93.8	76.1	16.6	19.3	171	90.7	130	(85.0)	28	(61.1)	33
Education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	na	0	na	0	na	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	7	na	0	na	0
Basic (lower secondary)	90.5	88.7	89.5	79.2	85.6	93.6	91.1	6.1	10.9	66	88.8	61	(*)	4	(*)	7
Upper secondary	91.7	87.3	88.9	88.5	80.7	93.2	83.1	12.6	15.6	78	90.4	65	(*)	10	(*)	12
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	na	0	(*)	7	(*)	13
College, university	(89.8)	(96.6)	(76.1)	(79.0)	(74.7)	(89.2)	(14.6)	(53.7)	(52.5)	36	(*)	5	(*)	19	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	(96.6)	(94.1)	(88.8)	(92.2)	(86.1)	(91.1)	(48.6)	(16.4)	(19.2)	36	(*)	17	(*)	6	(*)	7
Second	83.5	89.8	92.4	69.2	75.5	90.6	60.1	21.0	29.6	54	(90.8)	32	(*)	11	(*)	16
Middle	(93.4)	(79.4)	(81.7)	(82.3)	(78.4)	(95.1)	(64.0)	(18.6)	(15.1)	41	(92.4)	26	(*)	8	(*)	6
Fourth	95.0	91.9	91.1	96.9	82.3	94.9	70.0	19.1	27.2	55	(86.9)	39	(*)	11	(*)	15
Richest	(89.4)	(84.3)	(85.3)	(88.3)	(80.5)	(91.9)	(76.3)	(16.8)	(23.3)	31	(92..3)	24	(*)	5	(*)	7
Ethnicity of household head*																
Khalkh	93.4	87.6	90.7	87.7	84.8	93.7	63.6	16.7	20.2	143	92.3	91	(94.9)	24	(70.9)	29
Other	87.1	89.6	83.8	80.2	71.0	90.9	65.0	22.9	30.9	73	(87.4)	47	(*)	17	(*)	22

* Respectively one, zero, zero and zero unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of men age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of men age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	96.5	89.5	77.6	88.2	81.5	91.4	56.9	27.8	39.8	90	91.0	51	(*)	25	(74.7)	36
Age																
15-19	(98.3)	(87.8)	(81.0)	(91.6)	(80.6)	(94.9)	(79.6)	(8.1)	(19.5)	49	(97.8)	39	(*)	4	(*)	9
20-24	(94.5)	(91.4)	(73.7)	(84.3)	(82.5)	(87.2)	(30.4)	(50.8)	(63.3)	42	(*)	13	(*)	21	(69.9)	26

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

In Table SW.2, the proportion of women age 15-24 years with overall life satisfaction is shown, and in Table SW.2M the same indicator for men is presented. 'Life satisfaction' is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, and is based on a single question asked after the life satisfaction questions on all of the above–mentioned domains, with the exception of question on income, which was asked later.

91.0 percent of young women and 94.5 percent of young men are satisfied with their life overall. By marital status, 95.5 percent of currently married/ in union young women are satisfied with their life, while this indicator is lower among never married/in union young women (89.8 percent).

As a summary measure, the average life satisfaction score is also calculated and presented in Tables SW.2 and SW.2M. The score is simply calculated by averaging the responses to the question on overall life satisfaction, ranging from very satisfied (1) to very unsatisfied (5) (see questionnaires in Appendix F). Therefore, the lower the average score, the higher the life satisfaction levels.

The tables also show that the average life satisfaction score for young women and young men are same, which is 1.4. By wealth quintile of households, the overall pattern is that rich households have lower score indicating more life satisfaction.

The tables also show that 91.6 percent of women age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy.

On the other hand, 90.6 percent of men age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy as found in the Table SW.2M.

In Tables SW.3 and SW.3M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportion of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year, is 62.4 percent. The corresponding indicator for men age 15-24 years is higher at 69.2 percent.

Between young women, differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles. While 52.6 percent of women in the poorest quintile think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, 79.7 percent of women in the richest quintile think the same way.

By the men's age group, 58.9 percent of men age 15-19 years and 81.3 percent of men age 20-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year.

When this indicator is further analyzed, 63.3 percent of women and 70.1 percent of men age 15-24 think that their lives improved during the last one year. On the other hand, 95.1 percent of young women and 96.9 percent of young men think that their life will get better after one year, which suggests that young people see their future brightly with positive belief.

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	91.0	1.4	91.6	217
Age				
15-19	90.0	1.4	91.3	123
20-24	92.4	1.4	92.1	94
Khoroos				
1st khoroo	(95.2)	(1.5)	(93.2)	47
2nd khoroo	(91.3)	(1.3)	(93.1)	41
3rd khoroo	(80.6)	(1.6)	(90.2)	50
4th khoroo	(97.4)	(1.2)	(93.2)	46
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
7th khoroo	(92.8)	(1.2)	(91.7)	22
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	(95.5)	(1.3)	(90.3)	46
Never married/in union	89.8	1.4	92.0	171
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Basic (lower secondary)	88.1	1.4	90.1	66
Upper secondary	95.1	1.3	90.6	78
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
College, university	(88.8)	(1.4)	(88.1)	36
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(100.0)	(1.4)	(97.4)	36
Second	86.6	1.5	82.8	54
Middle	(81.6)	(1.6)	(98.0)	41
Fourth	97.0	1.2	90.7	55
Richest	(90.2)	(1.3)	(93.4)	31
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	92.0	1.4	93.8	143
Other	89.0	1.4	87.2	73

[1] **MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction**
[2] **MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness**

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SW.2M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	94.5	1.4	90.6	90
Age				
15-19	(95.8)	(1.4)	(86.6)	49
20-24	(93.0)	(1.5)	(95.3)	42

[1] **MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction[M]**
[2] **MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness[M]**

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

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Total	63.3	95.1	62.4	217
Age				
15-19	62.4	93.8	61.5	123
20-24	64.4	96.7	63.5	94
Khoroos				
1st khoroo	(36.5)	(91.3)	(36.5)	47
2nd khoroo	(73.6)	(97.4)	(73.6)	41
3rd khoroo	(58.9)	(92.8)	(56.6)	50
4th khoroo	(76.8)	(100.0)	(76.8)	46
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
7th khoroo	(74.9)	(96.3)	(71.2)	22
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	(63.3)	(97.6)	(63.3)	46
Never married/in union	63.2	94.4	62.1	171
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Basic (lower secondary)	64.5	93.3	62.8	66
Upper secondary	65.9	95.9	65.9	78
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
College, university	(54.5)	(94.4)	(52.2)	36
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(52.6)	(93.6)	(52.6)	36
Second	47.1	92.2	47.1	54
Middle	(68.5)	(94.2)	(65.7)	41
Fourth	72.6	98.5	71.1	55
Richest	(79.7)	(96.7)	(79.7)	31
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	57.8	93.3	56.4	143
Other	73.6	98.4	73.6	73

[1] **MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life**

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Total	70.1	96.9	69.2	90
Age				
15-19	(60.4)	(94.3)	(58.9)	49
20-24	(81.3)	(100.0)	(81.3)	42

[1] **MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life[M]**

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

CHAPTER XV

Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Tobacco is the leaves of cultivated tobacco prepared for use in smoking or chewing or as snuff. All types of cigarettes and tobacco contains nicotine that effect the human mind negatively. Tobacco use is a known risk factor for many deadly diseases. Smoking cigarettes, pipes, or tobacco increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness and causes lung and other forms of cancer[1].

Excessive use of alcohol also increases the risk of many harmful health conditions. Excessive drinking of alcohol or alcoholic beverages for prolonged period can lead to cardiovascular problems, neurological impairments, liver diseases, and social and communication problems[2]. Alcohol abuse is also associated with causing injuries, accidents, sexual violence and child maltreatment[3].

This round of CDS collected data on tobacco and alcohol use among men and women age 15-49 years. This information will help to understand:

- Attempt (or ever used), current use of cigarettes and age of first smoking
- Attempt and current use of tobacco, cigar and other smoke or smokeless tobacco
- Current use and intensity of use of tobacco, cigar and other smoke or smokeless tobacco
- Attempt (or ever used), current use of alcohol or alcoholic beverages and age of first drinking intensity
- Current use and intensity of use of alcohol or alcoholic beverages.

Tobacco Use

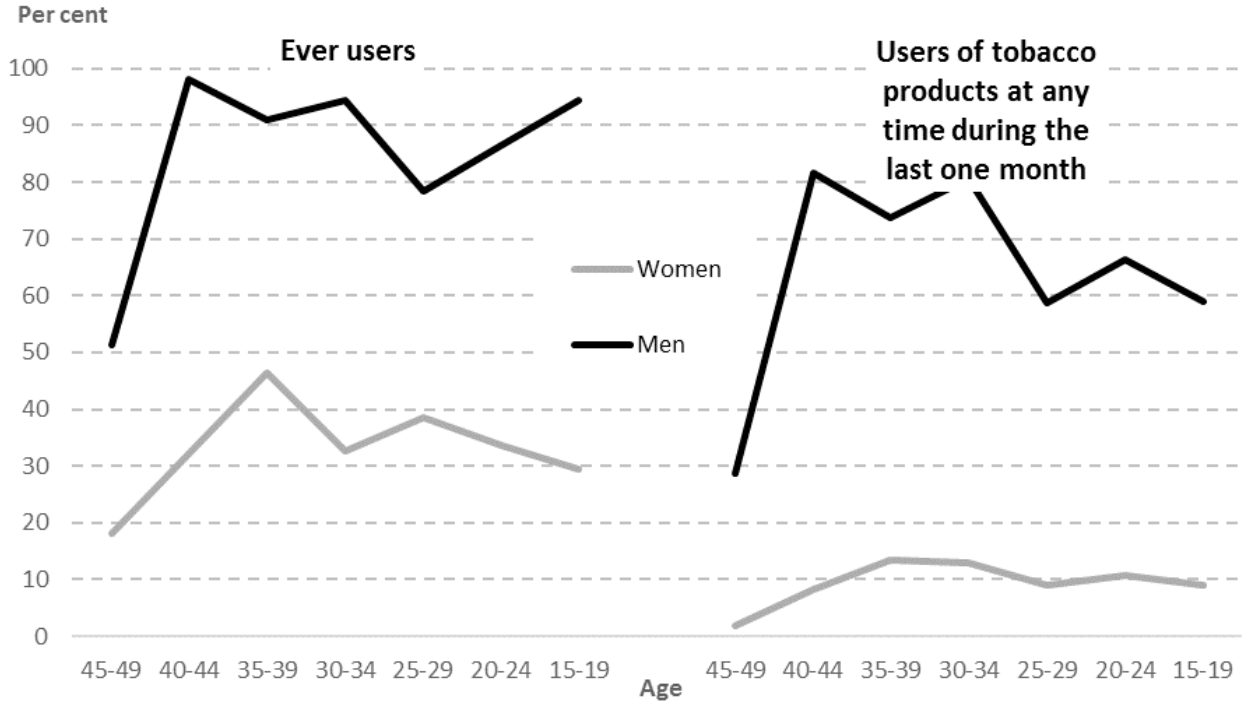
Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49, and Table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men age 15-49.

In Nalaikh district, use of tobacco products is more common among men than women. 33.0 percent of women and 84.2 percent of men age 15-49 ever used a tobacco product in their lifetime. However, the use of a different tobacco product is 9.3 percent for women and 63.4 percent for men respectively for the same age group during the last month preceding the survey.

Percentage share of women age 25-34 who used any tobacco product in last one month was the highest among age groups. Data shows that one of every eight women age 25-34 used a tobacco product in last one month. Among men, use of tobacco is highest among age group 20-34; 7-8 of every ten men used a tobacco in last one month.

[1] WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/
[2] WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/
[3] WHO. http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/

Figure TA.1: Ever used and currently use of cigarette by men and women Nalaikh, 2016



Women from wealthier households tend to use tobacco more frequently than those women from poorer households. For instance, 12.3 percent of women from the richest wealth quintile of households have used tobacco, while this indicator is 6.8 percent among women from the poorest quintile of households. Contrarily, number of men from the poorest quintile of households who have used tobacco was higher (75.7 percent) than those men from the richest wealth quintile of households (59.4 percent).

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Nalaikh, 2016

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Total	67.0	18.4	5.1	9.6	33.0	8.1	0.1	1.1	9.3	758
Age										
15-19	82.0	9.6	3.1	5.3	18.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.9	123
20-24	67.7	25.8	3.0	3.5	32.3	7.0	0.0	1.2	8.2	94
25-29	53.5	26.9	7.2	12.5	46.5	11.4	0.6	1.6	13.5	114
30-34	67.4	18.1	9.4	5.0	32.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	12.8	116
35-39	61.5	22.7	2.8	13.0	38.5	8.1	0.0	0.9	9.0	121
40-44	66.4	10.6	5.8	17.2	33.6	9.7	0.0	1.0	10.6	107
45-49	70.5	15.4	3.8	10.3	29.5	6.3	0.0	2.8	9.1	82
Khoroos										
1st khoroo	70.0	18.1	5.3	6.6	30.0	6.3	0.0	0.8	7.1	135
2nd khoroo	59.6	16.2	7.9	16.3	40.4	11.1	0.0	2.3	13.4	169
3rd khoroo	73.6	21.2	.9	4.3	26.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	134
4th khoroo	73.3	15.8	1.2	9.7	26.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	170
5th khoroo	(65.1)	(20.2)	(6.3)	(8.4)	(34.9)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(17.3)	52
6th khoroo	(50.1)	(24.9)	(15.0)	(10.0)	(49.9)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(22.0)	36
7th khoroo	59.7	20.8	9.9	9.6	40.3	5.8	1.0	0.0	6.8	62
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Basic (lower secondary)	73.5	13.1	3.1	10.3	26.5	6.3	0.0	1.4	7.8	149
Upper secondary	67.0	21.4	4.1	7.5	33.0	9.5	0.0	0.8	10.3	254
Vocational	62.8	22.8	6.1	8.3	37.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	117
College, university	61.6	17.8	7.0	13.6	38.4	7.3	0.3	2.0	9.6	210
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	66.1	18.2	4.8	10.9	33.9	6.6	0.0	1.0	7.6	340
None	67.6	18.6	5.3	8.5	32.4	9.3	0.2	1.2	10.6	418
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	74.1	15.0	2.2	8.7	25.9	6.1	0.0	0.7	6.8	149
Second	69.3	18.2	5.9	6.5	30.7	6.2	0.0	1.4	7.7	159
Middle	68.3	18.8	5.7	7.3	31.7	7.2	0.4	0.0	7.6	146
Fourth	61.7	23.5	3.5	11.3	38.3	11.3	0.0	0.6	11.9	166
Richest	61.5	15.7	8.4	14.5	38.5	9.4	0.0	2.9	12.3	138
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh	62.6	20.5	6.1	10.8	37.4	9.5	0.1	1.4	11.0	538
Other	77.4	13.3	2.6	6.7	22.6	4.6	0.0	0.5	5.1	218

[1] **MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use**

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

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

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

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Nalaikh, 2016

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Total	15.8	32.9	47.6	3.7	84.2	56.4	4.9	2.6	63.8	296
Age										
15-19	(48.7)	(29.8)	(19.2)	(2.2)	(51.3)	(24.4)	(1.7)	(2.5)	(28.6)	49
20-24	(2.0)	(42.3)	(52.8)	(2.9)	(98.0)	(77.5)	(1.6)	(2.6)	(81.7)	42
25-29	(9.2)	(41.4)	(45.5)	(3.9)	(90.8)	(71.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(73.8)	42
30-34	(5.6)	(28.7)	(63.5)	(2.1)	(94.4)	(74.8)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(80.6)	48
35-39	(21.6)	(29.9)	(41.2)	(7.3)	(78.4)	(50.8)	(2.7)	(5.2)	(58.7)	39
40-44	(13.6)	(33.4)	(53.0)	(0.0)	(86.4)	(45.8)	(14.9)	(5.7)	(66.4)	40
45-49	(5.5)	(24.6)	(61.7)	(8.2)	(94.5)	(50.6)	(5.9)	(2.5)	(59.1)	36
Khoroos										
1st khoroo	(25.9)	(53.9)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(74.1)	(60.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(65.5)	43
2nd khoroo	11.0	6.7	74.0	8.3	89.0	53.6	5.9	4.1	63.6	63
3rd khoroo	(18.5)	(29.3)	(52.2)	(0.0)	(81.5)	(62.9)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(66.9)	57
4th khoroo	18.1	46.7	32.1	3.1	81.9	60.7	2.9	3.1	66.7	72
5th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
6th khoroo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
7th khoroo	(7.0)	(33.8)	(55.2)	(4.0)	(93.0)	(50.9)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(53.4)	27
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	26.4	26.1	45.8	1.6	73.6	41.8	10.7	0.0	52.5	66
Upper secondary	16.1	30.5	50.1	3.3	83.9	58.8	6.3	3.4	68.5	88
Vocational	8.3	46.6	43.7	1.5	91.7	68.3	1.3	1.1	70.6	75
College, university	(9.1)	(30.5)	(44.5)	(16.0)	(90.9)	(40.8)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(47.0)	36
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	9.5	36.2	47.9	6.3	90.5	60.8	3.7	4.9	69.4	136
None	21.3	30.1	47.3	1.4	78.7	52.6	5.9	0.6	59.1	160
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(14.6)	(46.1)	(37.2)	(2.0)	(85.4)	(60.9)	(11.7)	(3.0)	(75.7)	50
Second	(12.7)	(37.3)	(47.5)	(2.5)	(87.3)	(59.6)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(66.7)	43
Middle	19.8	36.0	42.7	1.5	80.2	57.6	3.0	4.4	65.0	74
Fourth	17.0	28.8	50.2	4.0	83.0	52.3	1.4	2.6	56.3	76
Richest	12.4	18.3	60.6	8.7	87.6	53.5	4.2	1.6	59.4	52
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh	12.3	33.3	50.4	4.1	87.7	61.4	4.8	2.0	68.1	212
Other	25.2	32.4	39.8	2.6	74.8	43.0	5.3	4.1	52.3	83

[1] **MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use[M]**

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The results of the CDS 2016 show that 1.5 percent of women and 17.4 percent of men age 15-49 smoked a cigarrette for the first time before age of 15. (Table TA.2 and TA.2M).

Table TA.2M also shows, 12.3 percent of young men age 20-24, 26.0 percent of young men age 30-34 smoked a cigarette for the first time before age of 15. These numbers shows that the number of men who smoked their first cigarette before age of 15 is constantly decreasing over the years. As it can be seen from Table TA.2M 34.8 percent of men who are currently smoker smoked 10-19 cigarettes in the last 24 hours and 28.3 percent of men smokers consumed more than 20 cigarettes in last 24 hours. On the other hand, table TA.2 shows, 57.9 percent of women who smoke cigarette smoked less than 5 cigarettes in last one day while 7.7 percent of them smoked more than 20 cigarettes in this time frame.

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			< 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Total	1.5	758	57.9	26.5	7.9	7.7	100.0	62

[1] **MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15**

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			< 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Total	17.4	296	16.3	20.5	34.8	28.3	100.0	181
Age group								
15-19	(*)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	(12.3)	42	(33.9)	(26.6)	(31.3)	(8.3)	(100.0)	33
25-29	(16.4)	42	(18.9)	(5.3)	(42.3)	(33.4)	(100.0)	31
30-34	(26.0)	48	(9.5)	(28.6)	(31.4)	(30.5)	(100.0)	39
35-39	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
40-44	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
45-49	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Education								
None	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Basic (lower secondary)	(25.7)	66	(11.6)	(21.9)	(38.9)	(27.5)	(100.0)	34
Upper secondary	14.0	88	24.3	23.4	36.4	15.9	100.0	57
Vocational	12.8	75	17.4	16.4	33.8	32.3	100.0	52
College, university	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	19.1	136	18.8	17.6	35.9	27.8	100.0	88
None	16.0	160	14.0	23.3	33.8	28.8	100.0	93
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(17.0)	50	(17.7)	(18.7)	(24.4)	(39.2)	(100.0)	37
Second	(16.4)	49	(11.7)	(16.1)	(37.7)	(34.5)	(100.0)	29
Middle	12.5	83	15.0	29.0	32.7	23.3	100.0	45
Fourth	(20.6)	67	(21.3)	(17.7)	(41.6)	(19.4)	(100.0)	41
Richest	(20.8)	46	(14.4)	(18.2)	(38.7)	(28.7)	(100.0)	30
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	17.6	212	18.3	21.2	33.3	27.2	100.0	140
Other	17.2	83	(10.0)	(18.4)	(38.6)	(32.9)	(100.0)	40

[1] **MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15[M]**

* One unweighted case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Alcohol use

The use of alcohol is shown respectively for women age 15-49 in Table TA.3 and for men of same age in Table TA.3M.

In Nalaikh district, use of alcohol products is more common among men (50.0 percent) than among women (25.0 percent of women) in last month preceding the survey. 22.3 percent of total women never had drink of alcohol, while 1 percent of women had alcohol drink before age of 15. These figures are 13.6 percent and 5 percent, respectively, among men. As shown in Table TA. 3M, among the younger age groups, the proportion of men who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than other age groups. For instance, 6.6-10.7 percent of young men age 15-24 and 30-34 have had alcohol drinks before age of 15 while men age 40-49 group never used alcoholic beverage before age of 15. This indicates increased use of alcohol by young men before age 15 over the years.

The use of alcohol among men and women is different by location and by household wealth, it varies by the level of education. For instance, 12.7 percent of women with basic (lower secondary) education and 20.4-25.9 percent of women with secondary and vocational education have used alcohol in last month, while this proportion is 37.7 percent among women with higher education. Moreover, 18.4-20.0 percent of women from the poorest and second households have used alcohol while this indicator is 30.2-34.2 percent among women from fourth and richest households. With regard to men, differentials by level of education and household wealth in the use of alcohol is not so clearly observed.

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	22.3	1.0	25.0	758
Age group				
15-19	67.6	6.1	2.6	123
20-24	24.5	0.0	30.3	94
25-29	7.9	0.0	33.9	114
30-34	9.6	0.0	30.9	116
35-39	8.3	0.0	22.4	121
40-44	17.8	0.0	27.7	107
45-49	16.6	0.0	32.4	82
Khoroos				
1st khoroo	27.5	0.7	20.4	135
2nd khoroo	18.0	0.6	34.0	169
3rd khoroo	27.2	2.7	21.1	134
4th khoroo	22.4	0.7	20.7	170
5th khoroo	(13.4)	(0.0)	(33.1)	52
6th khoroo	(10.2)	(0.0)	(28.5)	36
7th khoroo	26.1	1.0	22.7	62
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Basic (lower secondary)	46.2	1.9	12.7	149
Upper secondary	18.1	1.4	25.9	254
Vocational	21.2	0.0	20.4	117
College, university	7.4	0.0	37.7	210
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	24.2	0.0	18.4	149
Second	29.7	1.2	20.0	159
Middle	23.6	3.1	22.7	146
Fourth	19.9	0.7	30.2	166
Richest	13.3	0.0	34.2	138
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	21.1	0.9	27.0	538
Other	25.5	1.1	20.4	218

[1] **MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15**
[2] **MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol**

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

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	
Total	13.6	5.0	50.0	296
Age group				
15-19	(56.2)	(6.6)	(13.8)	49
20-24	(7.7)	(10.4)	(41.9)	42
25-29	(4.7)	(0.0)	(66.6)	42
30-34	(0.0)	(10.1)	(61.3)	48
35-39	(10.8)	(5.7)	(66.6)	39
40-44	(6.0)	(0.0)	(57.9)	40
45-49	(3.0)	(0.0)	(46.8)	36
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	33.3	4.5	39.4	66
Upper secondary	7.3	11.0	57.2	88
Vocational	5.6	0.0	52.1	75
College, university	(6.2)	(2.7)	(52.6)	36
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(8.7)	(4.1)	(54.5)	50
Second	(16.6)	(0.0)	(54.4)	43
Middle	18.0	3.2	39.8	74
Fourth	17.7	9.8	50.1	76
Richest	3.5	5.3	56.2	52
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	12.1	5.3	50.2	212
Other	17.5	4.1	48.9	83

[1] **MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15[M]**
[2] **MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol[M]**

* One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

CHAPTER XVI

Child Function

UNICEF and the United Nation's Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG), has developed and tested new data-collection module on child functioning and disability for use in household surveys and census.

In line with the bio-psycho-social model of disability, the module focuses on the presence and extent of functional difficulties rather than on body function and structure or conditions, i.e. causes of those difficulties. These functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment. The module covers core domains of functioning for two age groups: two to four years of age and five to 17 years of age. Common domains to both age groups are: seeing, hearing, walking, communication, cognition/ learning and behavior. Included specifically for the younger age group are fine motor functioning and play, while domains for the older cohort include self-care, emotions, attention and coping with change and relationships.

In this survey, the above-mentioned Washington group module questionnaire[1] was used. The module questionnaires were consisted of two types depending on the child age as follows. The first, for children between ages 2-4, data were obtained from child's mother or caretaker; the second type, for children between ages 5-17, randomly selected child of particular household was surveyed.

In order to identify functional difficulties of seeing, hearing and walking, the use of glasses, contact lenses, hearing aid-devices, and use of any equipment for walking was ascertained and if a child used equipment or received help, difficulty in doing different activities by using these devices and receiving help was also asked.

4.2 percent of children age 2-4 of Nalaikh district have had certain functional difficulty in at least one domain (Table CF.1). In terms of types of functional difficulties, 3.8 percent of children age group 2-4 have had functional difficulties of controlling his or her own behaviours, 0.4 percent of children have had communication difficulty. By sex, 5.5 percent of boys age 2-4 have had functional difficulty in at least one domain, whereas 2.8 percent for girls. By pre-school attendance, 5.7 percent of children attending pre-school have had functional difficulty in at least one domain while percentage of children not attending pre-school is slightly lower, stands at 1.7 percent.

As shown in Table CF.1, the percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain does not differ much by mother/caretakers education and status of household wealth.

[1] http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/washington-group-question-sets/child-disability/

Table CF.1: Child functioning for children age 2-4

Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty for the indicated domains								Percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.2	221
Sex										
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.5	115
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	106
Age										
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	10.1	65
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.5	77
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
Attending pre-school										
Kindergarten	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.7	146
Not attending pre-school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	75
Mother's/caretaker`s education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Basic (lower secondary)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(3.2)	33
Upper secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	59
Vocational	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(1.7)	44
College, university	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	7.2	74
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	50
Second	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(6.9)	47
Middle	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(3.9)	45
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.3	52
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.8	168
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	5.7	52

* One unweighted case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Functional difficulties of children age 5-17 is presented in table CF.2. 9.3 percent of children age 5-17 in Nalaikh district have had functional difficulty in at least one domain.

In terms of types of functional difficulties, higher percentages were reported for following types of functional difficulties, functional difficulty of anxiety (4.1 percent), of controlling their own behavior (3.4 percent), of depression (2.5 percent).

There are disparities by children's age group and household wealth quintile in percentage of children aged 5-17 years who have functional difficulty. For instance, the highest percentage is observed among children aged 10-14 years old at 12.1 percent, while this indicator is lowest for children aged 15-17 years old, at 5.4 percent.

Also, survey results show that the percentage of children in the poorest wealth quintile who have functional difficulty in at least one domain is 13.5, the highest by wealth quintile, while the percentage of children in fourth and richest wealth quintile are 6.4-6.8, which is relatively lower.

Table CF.2: Child functioning for children age 5-17

Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who have functional difficulty for the indicated domains													Percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Commu-nication	Learning	Remem-bering	Concent-rating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.4	3.4	1.4	4.1	2.5	9.3	853
Sex															
Male	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.5	3.2	0.4	4.7	3.3	8.6	445
Female	2.1	0.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.3	3.6	2.5	3.5	1.7	10.1	408
Khoroos															
1st khoroo	0.0	0.7	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.8	2.3	0.0	1.5	3.2	2.3	5.2	6.7	9.2	119
2nd khoroo	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	5.0	0.5	3.5	1.9	10.6	169
3rd khoroo	4.1	0.0	5.5	2.6	1.4	3.3	0.7	4.1	2.6	6.2	2.6	4.3	4.2	15.4	170
4th khoroo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	5.8	1.7	6.8	195
5th khoroo	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	76
6th khoroo	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	49
7th khoroo	0.0	2.9	2.7	1.0	4.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	5.0	2.5	1.0	2.9	0.0	9.1	73
Age															
5-9	0.8	0.0	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.7	4.4	2.4	4.2	3.5	9.1	421
10-14	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	3.6	0.5	5.3	2.6	12.1	266
15-17	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.0	5.4	166
Highest level of school attended															
Less than lower sec-ondary	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	3.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	7.7	120
Basic (lower secondary)	1.5	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.5	2.0	0.0	2.9	1.5	7.3	2.7	5.1	1.9	14.0	229
Upper secondary or high	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.2	3.7	2.5	7.6	503
Mother's/ caretaker`s education*															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43
Basic (lower secondary)	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	4.4	0.0	11.0	165
Upper secondary	1.6	0.3	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.5	4.3	2.7	4.0	2.2	8.8	279
Vocational	0.6	0.0	4.5	0.8	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.8	3.3	4.6	5.4	10.7	132
College, university	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	5.5	4.3	8.5	193
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	3.3	0.5	5.4	2.6	3.4	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	7.3	4.1	3.6	4.2	13.5	174
Second	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.1	1.1	3.5	1.8	8.5	187
Middle	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.6	4.6	1.1	5.4	4.2	10.6	188
Fourth	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.2	0.5	4.6	0.5	6.8	155
Richest	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.5	1.6	6.4	149
Ethnicity of household head**															
Khalkh	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.6	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.7	3.6	1.7	4.6	2.7	10.0	609
Other	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.8	2.8	0.8	3.0	2.2	7.8	242

* Twenty one unweighted case with missing "Mother's/caretaker's education" not shown.
** One unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table CF.3 presents data of children between ages 2 to 17 who use assistive devices. In Nalaikh district, 5.6 percent of children wear glasses, 0.8 percent use hearing aid, 3.7 percent use equipment or receive assistance for walking. While 6.7 percent of girls age 2-17 wear glasses, the percentage of boys who wear glasses is slightly lower (4.7 percent). By age group, the highest percentage of children who wear glasses is 12.2 among 10-14 years old.

It was not possible to estimate the percentage of children who still had difficulty seeing, hearing or walking despite using equipment because there were very few children were surveyed who were wearing glasses, using hearing aid and using equipment or receive assistance for walking.

Table CF.3: Use of assistive devices for children age 2-17

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domains of assistive devices, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years using assistive devices who have difficulty:					
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking		Seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years wearing glasses	Hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years using hearing aids	Walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years using equpiment or receiving assistance for walking
Total	5.6	0.8	3.7	1073	(0.9)	60	(*)	8	(1.4)	40
Sex										
Male	4.7	0.2	2.7	560	(*)	26	(*)	1	(*)	15
Female	6.7	1.4	4.7	513	(1.7)	34	(*)	7	(*)	24
Age										
2-4	3.1	0.8	1.3	221	(*)	7	(*)	2	(*)	3
5-9	1.4	0.7	5.0	421	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)	21
10-14	12.2	0.7	3.8	266	(*)	33	(*)	2	(*)	10
15-17	8.9	1.0	3.4	166	(*)	15	(*)	2	(*)	6
Attendance to early childhood education/education										
Attending	5.8	0.7	3.4	984	(0.7)	57	(*)	7	(*)	33
Not attending	3.5	1.1	6.9	90	(*)	3	(*)	1	(*)	6
Mother's/ caretaker`s education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	-	0	-	0	(*)	1
Primary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	51	-	0	-	0	(*)	0
Basic (lower secondary)	5.0	0.0	2.1	198	(*)	10	-	0	(*)	4
Upper secondary	6.1	1.1	6.6	338	(*)	21	(*)	4	(*)	22
Vocational	5.5	2.1	2.8	176	(*)	10	(*)	4	(*)	5
College, university	7.4	0.3	1.1	268	(*)	20	-	0	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.3	1.5	6.6	224	(*)	12	(*)	3	(*)	15
Second	2.1	0.0	3.2	233	(*)	5	-	0	(*)	7
Middle	6.3	1.0	4.3	233	(*)	15	(*)	2	(*)	10
Fourth	9.7	1.0	4.0	182	(*)	18	(*)	2	(*)	7
Richest	5.5	0.4	0.0	201	(*)	11	-	0	(*)	0
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh	6.0	0.5	3.2	777	(0.8)	47	(*)	4	(*)	25
Other	4.6	1.5	5.0	294	(*)	13	(*)	4	(*)	15

* Two, zero, zero and zero unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown, respectively.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

In Nalaikh district, 4.2 percent of children age 2-4 and 9.3 percent of children age 5-17 have had functional difficulty in at least one domain (Table CF.4).

The percentage of children with functional difficulty in at least one domain differs slightly by sex for children age 2-4 and 5-17, whereas no significant difference was observed for children age 2-17. For instance, 8.0 percent for boys and 8.6 percent for girls.

However, disparities were observed by household wealth quintile. For instance, 13.5 percent of children age 5-17, 11.0 percent of children age 2-17 of poorest households have had functional difficulty in at least one domain. This indicator is comparatively lower for children of richest quintile households, 6.4 and 5.6 percent respectively.

Table CF.4: Child functioning for children age 2-17

Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, Nalaikh, 2016

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	4.2	221	9.3	853	8.3	1073
Sex						
Male	5.5	115	8.6	445	8.0	560
Female	2.8	106	10.1	408	8.6	513
Khoroos						
1st khoroo	(7.3)	31	9.2	119	8.8	150
2nd khoroo	4.4	56	10.6	169	9.1	226
3rd khoroo	(0.0)	33	15.4	170	12.9	203
4th khoroo	(6.5)	48	6.8	195	6.8	243
5th khoroo	(*)	17	(4.3)	76	3.5	93
6th khoroo	(*)	20	(2.5)	49	1.8	69
7th khoroo	(*)	16	9.1	73	9.0	90
Mother's/ caretaker`s education						
None	(*)	2	(*)	9	(*)	11
Primary	(*)	8	(*)	43	(8.6)	51
Basic (lower secondary)	(3.2)	33	11.0	165	9.7	198
Upper secondary	3.6	59	8.8	279	7.9	338
Vocational	(1.7)	44	10.7	132	8.5	176
College, university	7.2	74	8.5	193	8.1	268
Cannot be determined[a]	(*)	21	(*)	21	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(2.2)	50	13.5	174	11.0	224
Second	(6.9)	47	8.5	187	8.2	233
Middle	(3.9)	45	10.6	188	9.3	233
Fourth	(5.7)	27	6.8	155	6.6	182
Richest	3.3	52	6.4	149	5.6	201
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	3.8	168	10.0	609	8.6	777
Other	5.7	52	7.8	242	7.4	294

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
* Zero, twenty one, twenty one unweighted case with missing "Mother's/caretaker's education" not shown.
** One, two, two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Appendix A

SAMPLE DESIGN

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

The primary objective of the sample design for the Nalaikh districts Child development survey 2016 was to produce statistically reliable estimates at the Nalaikh districts level.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The sample size for the CDS was calculated as 1,000 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the pre-school attendance among children age 3-4 years. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.15r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- deff is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- 0.15r is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 15 per cent of r (relative margin oferror 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)
- RRis the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (pre-school attendance among children age 3-4 years) was assumed to be 53 percent. The value of deff (design effect) was taken as 1.22 based on estimates from previous surveys, pb (percentage of children age 3-4 years in the total population) was taken as 4.5 percent, AveSize (average household size) was taken as 3.6 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 90 percent, based on experience from previous surveys.

The relative margin of error (RME) is an important factor for determining the sample size. The resulting number of households from this exercise was at the beginning 1046 households for Nalaikh district. This will give a relative margin of error of 15.0% for the key indicator.

Table SD.1: Sample sizes of the survey by relative margin of error and key indicator, Nalaikh, 2016

	Relative margin of error		
	10	15	20
Pre-school attendance among children aged 3-4 years	2,354	1,046	588

The number of households selected per cluster for the CDS 2016 was determined as 25 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 40 sample clusters would need to be covered in the survey.

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The sampling frame was based on the population registration as of the end of 2015. The khesegs[1] of the district are defined as clusters, and the sampling frame had information on the estimated number of households in each cluster.

Listing Activities

The representatives of the governors of the khoroo in khesegs were responsible for asking the leader of the khesegs (PSUs), which were selected in the first round of sampling, to update their household listings, and for delivering the updated listings to the Statistics Department. The leaders of the selected khesegs were instructed to include all households located within the boundaries of the khesegs regardless of their registration.

Selection of Households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area in October 2016. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the NSO, where the selection of 25 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in one-half of the sample of households.

Calculation of Sample Weights

Essentially, by allocating not equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the sizes of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

[1] Kheseg is a subdivision of Khoroo. Khoroo is an administrative subdivision of Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

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

The term fhi, the sampling fraction for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum ***h***

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2012 population and household register for the ***i-th*** sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2012 population and household register for stratum ***h***

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed the i-th sample PSU stratum h (in the case of PSUs thatwere segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{25}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2015 population and household register used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

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

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RRh is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the CDS are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women, men, and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire forhouseholds where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying theinverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the province level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the province level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the province level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for nonresponse). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women, men, under-5 and water quality test questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.3944 weight and 1.5062 in the 40 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting households, women, men, or under-5s with these sample weights.

Since interviews with eligible men were conducted in one-half of the selected households, the sample weight for men includes an additional factor of 2, in addition to the nonresponse adjustment factor.

Appendix B

LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Persons involved in data collection and data entry

Technical Support/consultant

D. Khurelmaa	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF Mongolia
Z. Munkhzul	MICS consultant

National Officer

T.Altantsetseg	Senior officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
Sh.Ariunbold	Senior Statistician, Data analysis and Sampling Unit, National Account and Statistical Research Department , NSO /sampling design/
D.Lkhagvatseren	Programmer, Information Technology Department, NSO

Supervisors:

E. Batchimeg	T. Enkhtsetseg	A. Zoljargal

Interviewers:

B. Saruulbuyan	E. Otgonbat	Ts. Lkhagva
B. Bat-Orgil	B. Baatarzorig	n. Altansukh
Ts. Tsagaan-Uul	Ts. Naranzul	B. Shurentsetseg
B. Bayartuul	n. Enkhjargal	Ts. Zoljargal
I. Odonchimeg	Ts. Uranchimeg	n. Amanbek
A. Uyanga	R. Odgerel	

Appendix C

Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Nalaikh district's CDS-2016 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

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

- Standard error (se): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For CDS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from CDS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack[1] have been used.

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

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

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the province level, for urban and rural areas, and for all regions. Three of the selected indicators are based on households, 8 are households members, 39 are based on women, 24 are based on men, and 39 are based on children under 5. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.2 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Nalaikh district, 2016

Number of indicator	MICS indicator	Base Population
	HOUSEHOLD	
2.19	Percent of households with salt test result	All households
-	Place for handwashing was observed	All households
4.5	Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	All households
	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household membersa
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household membersa
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household membersa
7.2	School readiness	Children attending the first grade of general educational school
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	Children of school entry age
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary education age
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary education age
7.S1	Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of basic education age
	WOMEN	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.S5	Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	First semester of pregnancy at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.S6	First semester of pregnancy at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.6	Content of ANC	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.S8	Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Delivered in health facility	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
-	Have heard of or read about HIV	Women age 15-49 years

8.4	Marriage before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Women age 15-19 years
8.8a	Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	Women age 15-19 years who are married or in union
8.8b	Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	Women age 20-24 years who are married or in union
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	Women age 15-24 years
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-49 years
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	Women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	Women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Women age 15-49 years
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women	Women age 15-24 years
9.9	Young women who have never had sex	Never married women age 15-24 years
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	Women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
12.1	Any tobacco product	Women age 15-49 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
12.3	Use of alcohol	Women age 15-49 years
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Women age 15-49 years
10.2	Use of computers	Women age 15-24 years
10.3	Use of internet	Women age 15-24 years
	MEN	
7.1	Literacy rate (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
-	Have heard of or read about HIV	Men age 15-49 years
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Men age 20-49 years
8.6	Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Men age 15-19 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	Men age 15-24 years
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Men age 15-49 years
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.4	Men who know where to be tested for HIV	Men age 15-49 years
9.5	Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men age 15-49 years
9.6	Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months

9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Men age 15-49 years
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Men age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young men	Men age 15-24 years
9.9	Young men who have never had sex	Never married men age 15-24 years
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
12.1	Any tobacco product	Men age 15-49 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
12.3	Use of alcohol	Men age 15-49 years
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Men age 15-49 years
10.2	Use of computers	Men age 15-24 years
10.3	Use of internet	Men age 15-24 years
	UNDER-5s	
2.1a	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5
2.1b	Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5
2.2b	Stunting prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5
2.3b	Wasting prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding	Infants under 6 months of age
2.8	Predominantly breastfeeding	Infants under 6 months of age
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Children age 12-15 months
2.1	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Children age 20-23 months
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0-23 months
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Children age 6-8 months
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Children age 6-23 months
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Children age 6-23 months
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	Breastfed children age 6–23 months
2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months
2.18	Bottle feeding	Children age 0-23 months
-	An episode of diarrhoea	Children age 0-59 months
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks
3.11	ORS and zinc	Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks
3.12	ORT with continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks
-	Symptoms of ARI	Children age 0-59 months
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks
8.1	Birth registration	Children under age 5
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.2	Support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.3	Father's support for learning	Children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers

6.4	Mother's support for learning	Children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
6.5	Availability of children's books	Children under age 5
6.6	Availability of playthings	Children under age 5
6.7	Inadequate care	Children under age 5
6.8	Early child development index score	Children age 36-59 months
-	Literacy-numeracy	Children age 36-59 months
-	Physical	Children age 36-59 months
-	Social-Emotional	Children age 36-59 months
-	Learning	Children age 36-59 months

[a] To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 4.1 4.3 and 3.15, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.

Table SE.2: Sampling error: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square roof of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nalaikh district, 2016

	MICS indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square roof of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD										
Percent of households with salt test result	2.19	0.8492	0.0092	0.011	0.621	0.788	953	950	0.831	0.868
Place for handwashing was observed	-	0.9001	0.0108	0.012	1.263	1.124	975	975	0.879	0.922
Place for handwashing (with water and soap available)	4.5	0.8121	0.0162	0.020	1.612	1.270	938	936	0.780	0.844
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.2942	0.0258	0.088	3.130	1.769	3,384	975	0.243	0.346
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.7383	0.0159	0.022	1.277	1.130	3,384	975	0.706	0.770
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.6258	0.0193	0.031	1.549	1.245	3,384	975	0.587	0.664
School readiness	7.2	0.9186	0.0218	0.024	0.587	0.766	96	93	0.875	0.962
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3	0.9766	0.0155	0.016	0.893	0.945	90	86	0.946	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9813	0.0084	0.009	1.342	1.158	353	348	0.964	0.998
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9453	0.0151	0.016	0.941	0.970	216	214	0.915	0.976
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.S1	0.9817	0.0069	0.007	1.472	1.213	569	562	0.968	0.995
E.coli recorded in households drinking water	-	0.0424	0.0041	0.098	1.110	1.054	8,784	2626	0.034	0.051
E.coli recorded in source water	-	0.0469	0.0047	0.099	1.277	1.130	8,784	2626	0.038	0.056
E.coli recorded in household or source water	-	0.0484	0.0047	0.098	1.279	1.131	8,784	2626	0.039	0.058
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5066	0.0221	0.044	0.933	0.966	482	480	0.462	0.551
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9913	0.0088	0.009	1.222	1.106	140	137	0.974	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9401	0.0215	0.023	1.112	1.055	140	137	0.897	0.983
Antenatal care coverage (6+ times, any provider)	5.S5	0.7828	0.0271	0.035	0.589	0.767	140	137	0.729	0.837
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (16 weeks)	-	0.9119	0.0259	0.028	1.134	1.065	140	137	0.860	0.964
First semester of pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit (12 weeks)	5.S6	0.8388	0.0328	0.039	1.085	1.042	140	137	0.773	0.905
Content of ANC (based on the country specific definition)	5.S8	0.7120	0.0418	0.059	1.160	1.077	140	137	0.628	0.796
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	140	137	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.3175	0.0363	0.114	0.829	0.910	140	137	0.245	0.390
Delivered in health facility	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	140	137	1.000	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9955	0.0045	0.004	0.970	0.985	217	218	0.987	1.000
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8242	0.0139	0.017	1.005	1.003	758	758	0.796	0.852

Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0020	0.0020	1.010	1.537	1.240	758	758	0.000	0.006
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0553	0.0075	0.135	0.679	0.824	635	635	0.040	0.070
Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	0.0575	0.0305	0.531	2.099	1.449	123	123	0.000	0.119
Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)	8.8a	(*)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	7	7	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)	8.8b	(0.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	36	36	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.1	0.1324	0.0257	0.194	1.252	1.119	217	218	0.081	0.184
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.2486	0.0192	0.077	1.487	1.219	758	758	0.210	0.287
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0220	0.0059	0.270	1.026	1.013	625	627	0.010	0.034
Women who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.7270	0.0108	0.015	0.447	0.668	758	758	0.705	0.749
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.2259	0.0142	0.063	0.871	0.933	758	758	0.198	0.254
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2490	0.0662	0.266	1.783	1.335	76	77	0.117	0.382
HIV counselling during antenatal care	9.7	0.3260	0.0439	0.135	1.194	1.093	140	137	0.238	0.414
HIV testing during antenatal care	9.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	86	85	1.000	1.000
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.0125	0.0049	0.393	1.487	1.219	758	758	0.003	0.022
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10	10	0.087	0.087
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.10	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	217	218	0.000	0.000
Young women who have never had sex	9.9	0.7204	0.0357	0.050	1.083	1.041	171	172	0.649	0.792
Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.11	0.0260	0.0181	0.697	0.985	0.993	76	77	0.000	0.062
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.1706	0.0197	0.115	0.592	0.769	217	218	0.131	0.210
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(0.6379)	0.0628	0.099	0.632	0.795	37	38	0.512	0.764
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.0926	0.0118	0.128	1.262	1.124	758	758	0.069	0.116
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.0153	0.0073	0.480	2.714	1.647	758	758	0.001	0.030
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.2504	0.0157	0.063	0.994	0.997	758	758	0.219	0.282
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0099	0.0030	0.305	0.702	0.838	758	758	0.004	0.016
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.1545	0.0168	0.109	1.633	1.278	758	758	0.121	0.188
Use of computers	10.2	0.8295	0.0287	0.035	1.265	1.125	217	218	0.772	0.887
Use of internet	10.3	0.8970	0.0205	0.023	0.990	0.995	217	218	0.856	0.938
Use of computers	10.2	0.5685	0.0316	0.056	1.810	1.345	439	445	0.505	0.632
Use of internet	10.3	0.6625	0.0327	0.049	2.123	1.457	439	445	0.597	0.728
MEN										
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.9776	0.0158	0.016	1.043	1.021	90	92	0.946	1.000
Have heard of or read about HIV	-	0.8051	0.0227	0.028	0.971	0.985	296	296	0.760	0.851
Marriage before age 15	8.4	0.0117	0.0064	0.551	1.060	1.030	296	296	0.000	0.025
Marriage before age 18	8.5	0.0369	0.0151	0.408	1.567	1.252	247	247	0.007	0.067
Young Men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	8.6	(0.0000)	0.0000	0.000	na	na	49	49	0.000	0.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention among young Men	9.1	0.2097	0.0313	0.149	0.539	0.734	90	92	0.147	0.272
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.2	0.1318	0.0127	0.097	0.418	0.647	296	296	0.106	0.157
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.3	0.0395	0.0111	0.282	0.780	0.883	238	240	0.017	0.062

Men who know where to be tested for HIV	9.4	0.6121	0.0349	0.057	1.516	1.231	296	296	0.542	0.682
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.5	0.1495	0.0175	0.117	0.714	0.845	296	296	0.114	0.185
Sexually active young Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2221	0.0350	0.158	0.411	0.641	59	59	0.152	0.292
Multiple sexual partnerships	9.12	0.1275	0.0189	0.148	0.949	0.974	296	296	0.090	0.165
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	9.13	(0.5190)	0.0889	0.171	1.171	1.082	38	38	0.341	0.697
Sex before age 15 among young Men	9.10	0.0608	0.0306	0.503	1.490	1.221	90	92	0.000	0.122
Young Men who have never had sex	9.9	0.3878	0.0614	0.158	1.160	1.077	72	74	0.265	0.511
Sex with non-regular partners	9.14	0.4560	0.0542	0.119	1.078	1.038	90	92	0.348	0.564
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(0.7842)	0.0801	0.102	1.555	1.247	41	42	0.624	0.944
Any tobacco product	12.1	0.6381	0.0258	0.040	0.850	0.922	296	296	0.587	0.690
Smoking before age 15	12.2	0.1742	0.0188	0.108	0.728	0.853	296	296	0.136	0.212
Use of alcohol	12.3	0.5002	0.0365	0.073	1.569	1.252	296	296	0.427	0.573
Use of alcohol before age 15	12.4	0.0495	0.0109	0.219	0.740	0.860	296	296	0.028	0.071
Exposure to mass media	10.1	0.1809	0.0271	0.150	1.461	1.209	296	296	0.127	0.235
Use of computers	10.2	0.9319	0.0322	0.035	1.484	1.218	90	92	0.868	0.996
Use of internet	10.3	0.9764	0.0175	0.018	1.217	1.103	90	92	0.941	1.000
UNDER 5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0246	0.0084	0.343	1.084	1.041	366	366	0.008	0.042
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0065	0.0044	0.680	1.098	1.048	366	366	0.000	0.015
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a	0.1117	0.0115	0.103	0.487	0.698	366	366	0.089	0.135
Stunting prevalence (severe)	2.2b	0.0265	0.0094	0.354	1.245	1.116	366	366	0.008	0.045
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.3a	0.0030	0.0030	0.979	1.061	1.030	364	364	0.000	0.009
Wasting prevalence (severe)	2.3b	0.0030	0.0030	0.979	1.061	1.030	364	364	0.000	0.009
Overweight prevalence	2.4	0.0985	0.0146	0.148	0.867	0.931	364	364	0.069	0.128
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.7	(0.4954)	0.0950	0.192	1.119	1.058	34	32	0.305	0.685
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.8	(0.6415)	0.0569	0.089	0.437	0.661	34	32	0.528	0.755
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.9	(*)	0.0558	0.074	0.366	0.605	22	23	0.639	0.862
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	2.10	(*)	0.0594	0.088	0.338	0.582	22	22	0.558	0.795
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.12	0.6856	0.0474	0.069	1.520	1.233	148	147	0.591	0.780
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	2.13	(*)	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15	15	0.917	0.917
Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	2.14	(0.4774)	0.0418	0.088	0.175	0.419	27	26	0.394	0.561
Minimum meal frequency	2.15	0.8512	0.0281	0.033	0.709	0.842	114	115	0.795	0.907
Minimum dietary diversity	2.16	0.4606	0.0498	0.108	1.139	1.067	114	115	0.361	0.560
Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)	2.17a	0.4147	0.0376	0.091	0.511	0.715	87	89	0.340	0.490
Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)	2.17b	(0.3007)	0.0406	0.135	0.196	0.443	27	26	0.219	0.382
Bottle feeding	2.18	0.3468	0.0444	0.128	1.271	1.127	148	147	0.258	0.436
An episode of diarrhoea	-	0.0505	0.0103	0.203	0.821	0.906	374	374	0.030	0.071
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	3.10	(*)	0.0623	0.102	0.310	0.556	19	20	0.484	0.734

ORS and zinc	3.11	(*)	0.0624	0.114	0.298	0.546	19	20	0.423	0.672
ORT with continued feeding	3.12	(*)	0.0625	0.081	0.422	0.649	19	20	0.647	0.897
Symptoms of ARI	-	0.0403	0.0096	0.239	0.896	0.947	374	374	0.021	0.060
Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	3.13	(*)	0.1456	0.173	2.376	1.542	15	16	0.550	1.000
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	3.14	(*)	0.1324	0.207	1.138	1.067	15	16	0.374	0.903
Birth registration	8.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	374	374	1.000	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1	0.7314	0.0434	0.059	1.485	1.219	156	156	0.645	0.818
Support for learning	6.2	0.5605	0.0422	0.075	1.118	1.057	156	156	0.476	0.645
Father's support for learning	6.3	0.0703	0.0194	0.276	0.895	0.946	156	156	0.031	0.109
Mother's support for learning	6.4	0.2797	0.0335	0.120	0.865	0.930	156	156	0.213	0.347
Availability of children's books	6.5	0.3319	0.0240	0.072	0.970	0.985	374	374	0.284	0.380
Availability of playthings	6.6	0.5036	0.0242	0.048	0.875	0.935	374	374	0.455	0.552
Inadequate care	6.7	0.1147	0.0241	0.211	2.141	1.463	374	374	0.066	0.163
Early child development index score	6.8	0.7472	0.0460	0.062	1.737	1.318	156	156	0.655	0.839
Literacy-numeracy	-	0.0878	0.0228	0.259	1.002	1.001	156	156	0.042	0.133
Physical	-	0.9871	0.0093	0.009	1.061	1.030	156	156	0.968	1.000
Social-Emotional	-	0.7587	0.0422	0.056	1.506	1.227	156	156	0.674	0.843
Learning	-	0.9844	0.0092	0.009	0.846	0.920	156	156	0.966	1.000

na: not applicable

Appendix D

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Nalaikh, 2016

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	36	2.2	35	2.0	45	25	1.5	17	1.0
1	39	2.4	45	2.6	46	17	1.0	18	1.0
2	38	2.3	30	1.7	47	12	0.7	18	1.0
3	47	2.9	31	1.8	48	22	1.4	23	1.3
4	33	2.0	45	2.6	49	13	0.8	16	0.9
5	45	2.8	45	2.6	50	19	1.2	31	1.8
6	50	3.1	48	2.7	51	12	0.7	21	1.2
7	42	2.6	30	1.7	52	28	1.7	21	1.2
8	34	2.1	34	1.9	53	14	0.9	31	1.8
9	30	1.8	37	2.1	54	23	1.4	16	0.9
10	30	1.8	29	1.7	55	16	1.0	25	1.4
11	34	2.1	24	1.4	56	21	1.3	24	1.4
12	22	1.4	23	1.3	57	17	1.0	19	1.1
13	25	1.5	21	1.2	58	14	0.9	20	1.1
14	31	1.9	30	1.7	59	14	0.9	20	1.1
15	31	1.9	31	1.8	60	16	1.0	15	0.9
16	34	2.1	29	1.7	61	14	0.9	15	0.9
17	20	1.2	36	2.0	62	7	0.4	16	0.9
18	21	1.3	19	1.1	63	4	0.2	8	0.5
19	24	1.5	20	1.1	64	8	0.5	7	0.4
20	24	1.5	19	1.1	65	6	0.4	9	0.5
21	28	1.7	25	1.4	66	8	0.5	20	1.1
22	15	0.9	18	1.0	67	8	0.5	11	0.6
23	12	0.7	22	1.3	68	5	0.3	10	0.6
24	24	1.5	18	1.0	69	6	0.4	5	0.3
25	32	2.0	27	1.5	70	7	0.4	8	0.5
26	20	1.2	16	0.9	71	5	0.3	11	0.6
27	19	1.2	29	1.7	72	5	0.3	5	0.3
28	23	1.4	36	2.0	73	2	0.1	2	0.1
29	24	1.5	23	1.3	74	5	0.3	9	0.5
30	30	1.8	29	1.7	75	1	0.1	4	0.2
31	21	1.3	25	1.4	76	8	0.5	3	0.2
32	28	1.7	21	1.2	77	3	0.2	2	0.1
33	23	1.4	21	1.2	78	3	0.2	4	0.2
34	21	1.3	27	1.5	79	4	0.2	2	0.1
35	30	1.8	19	1.1	80	3	0.2	5	0.3
36	19	1.2	28	1.6	81	2	0.1	4	0.2
37	23	1.4	28	1.6	82	1	0.1	3	0.2
38	18	1.1	29	1.7	83	1	0.1	1	0.1
39	17	1.0	26	1.5	84	1	0.1	2	0.1
40	31	1.9	18	1.0	85+	4	0.2	10	0.6
41	21	1.3	29	1.7					
42	18	1.1	22	1.3	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	22	1.4	24	1.4					
44	14	0.9	25	1.4	Total	1627	100.0	1757	100.0

Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, Nalaikh, 2016

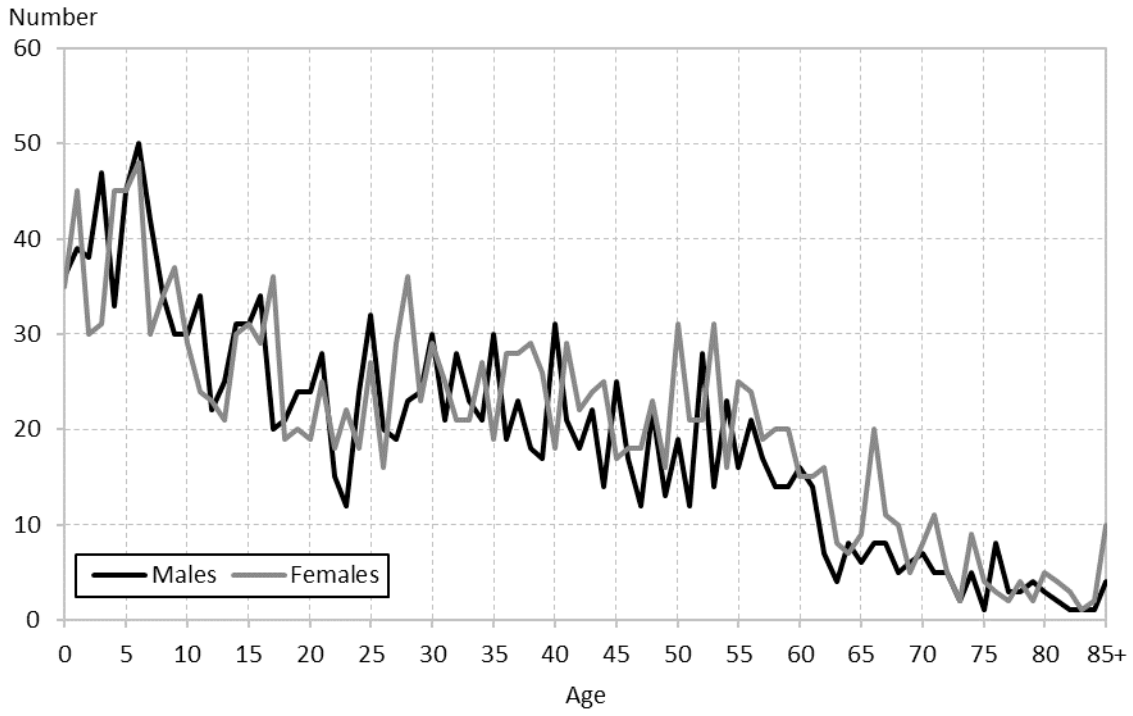


Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

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, Nalaikh, 2016

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	126	na	na	na
15-19	132	122	16.2	91.9
20-24	101	93	12.4	92.5
25-29	127	114	15.1	89.6
30-34	126	115	15.3	91.6
35-39	132	120	16.0	91.0
40-44	114	107	14.2	93.2
45-49	89	82	10.8	91.6
50-54	123	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	821	752	100.0	91.6
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	1.38	na	na	na

na: not applicable

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

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Nalaikh, 2016

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	All households	Selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	142	142	na	na	na
15-19	130	130	48	16.4	37.0
20-24	99	99	41	14.1	41.8
25-29	114	114	42	14.3	36.6
30-34	125	125	48	16.2	38.1
35-39	109	109	39	13.2	35.4
40-44	108	108	40	13.6	36.9
45-49	88	88	36	12.2	40.5
50-54	97	97	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	773	773	293	100.0	37.9
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	1.10	1.10	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, Nalaikh, 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	Percent	
Age				
0	74	72	19.0	97.3
1	84	83	22.0	98.9
2	67	66	17.5	98.9
3	79	78	20.7	98.7
4	79	79	20.9	100.0
5	93	na	na	na
6	102	na	na	na
7	74	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	382	377	100.0	98.8
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.18	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Nalaikh, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3384
Age						
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	382
5-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	674
15-24	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	462
25-49	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1133
50-64	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	516
65-84	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
85+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Khoroos						
1st khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	487
2nd khoroo	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	743
3rd khoroo	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	613
4th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	719
5th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	277
6th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	240
7th khoroo	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	304

na: not applicable

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Nalaikh, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	758
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	135
2nd khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
3rd khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	134
4th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
5th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
6th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
7th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62

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

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Nalaikh, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	296
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
2nd khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
3rd khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
4th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72
5th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19
6th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
7th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27

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

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Nalaikh, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	374
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
2nd khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90
3rd khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
4th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79
5th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25
6th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
7th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29

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

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Nalaikh, 2016

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1136
Khoroos						
1st khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	176
2nd khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	229
3rd khoroo	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	230
4th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	253
5th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
6th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
7th khoroo	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	102

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

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Nalaikh, 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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	535	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	410
Khoroos											
1st khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
2nd khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	106
3rd khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
4th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	111	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
5th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
6th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
7th khoroo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43

Table DQ.11: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Nalaikh, 2016

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[a]	Number of cases
Household			
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.0	975
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	975
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	975
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		11.6	542
Both month and year		4.2	542
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	542
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	94
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	8.5	94
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	758
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	758
Men			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		14.5	204
Both month and year		2.1	204
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	204
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	62
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	62
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	296
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	296
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	374
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	374

[a] Includes "Don't know" responses

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

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Nalaikh, 2016

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	.3	100.0	2.1	374
Age								
<6 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	34
6-11 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	32
12-23 months	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	81
24-35 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	69
36-47 months	94.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	5.2	77
48-59 months	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	80

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

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Nalaikh, 2016

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/ Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	.3	100.0	2.1	374
Age								
<6 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	34
6-11 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	32
12-23 months	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	81
24-35 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	69
36-47 months	94.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	5.2	77
48-59 months	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	80

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

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Nalaikh, 2016

	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/ Height not measured	Weight and length/ height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	100.0	2.7	374
Age								
<6 months	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	2.9	34
6-11 months	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	3.7	32
12-23 months	97.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	2.8	81
24-35 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	69
36-47 months	94.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.4	100.0	5.2	77
48-59 months	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	2.2	80

Table DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Nalaikh, 2016

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	367	100.0	367	100.0
Digits				
0	62	16.9	126	34.3
1	26	7.1	25	6.9
2	48	13.1	28	7.5
3	25	6.7	32	8.6
4	38	10.4	21	5.7
5	47	12.7	53	14.3
6	30	8.1	26	7.1
7	21	5.7	15	4.0
8	39	10.7	19	5.1
9	31	8.6	23	6.3
0 or 5	109	29.7	178	48.6

Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Nalaikh, 2016

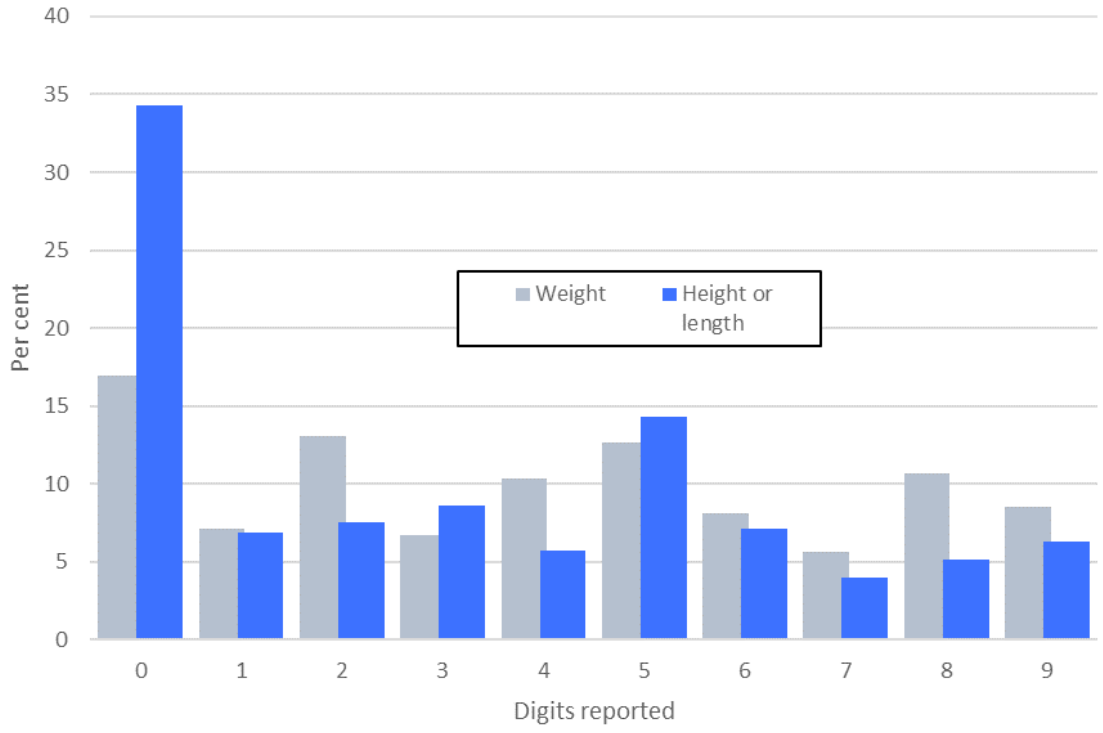


Table DQ.16: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates,and percentage of birth certificates seen, Nalaikh, 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	58.6	39.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	59.6	1129
Khoroos							
1st khoroo	50.5	49.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.5	57
2nd khoroo	76.3	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.3	90
3rd khoroo	47.4	48.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	49.3	62
4th khoroo	63.0	34.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	64.6	79
5th khoroo	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	25
6th khoroo	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.8	33
7th khoroo	75.3	24.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.3	29
Child's age							
0-5 months	77.9	18.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	80.7	34
6-11 months	69.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	32
12-23 months	72.7	26.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	73.6	81
24-35 months	64.1	35.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.1	69
36-47 months	64.0	34.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	65.1	77
48-59 months	59.6	39.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	60.4	80

Table DQ.17: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Nalaikh, 2016

	Child does not have vaccination card or mother and child's health book and immunization record in health facility is not		Child has vaccination card or mother and child health booklet				DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1+2+3)/ (1+2+3+4)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer in the health facility (1)	Seen by the interviewer in the vaccination card (2)	Seen by the interviewer in the mother and child health booklet (3)	Not seen by the interviewer (4)				
Total	0.0	0.0	3.2	77.7	3.9	.5	0.0	100.0	99.4	218
Khoroos										
1st khoroo	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	33
2nd khoroo	0.0	0.0	10.9	64.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	54
3rd khoroo	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	37
4th khoroo	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	46
5th khoroo	0.0	0.0	8.5	76.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13
6th khoroo	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	92.8	18
7th khoroo	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16
Child's age										
0-5 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3	3.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.5	34
6-11 months	0.0	0.0	2.4	80.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	32
12-23 months	0.0	0.0	2.0	79.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	81
24-35 months	0.0	0.0	6.6	69.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	69

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

Distribution of children under five by respondent to the under-5 questionnaire, Nalaikh, 2016

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household and primary caretaker identified:			Total	Number of children under 5
		Father	Other adult female	Other adult male		
Total	94.0	0.5	5.0	0.5	100.0	382
Age						
0	98.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	74
1	95.1	1.1	3.8	0.0	100.0	84
2	93.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	67
3	92.8	1.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	79
4	90.8	0.0	6.9	2.3	100.0	79

Table DQ.21: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years, Nalaikh, 2016

	Number of children age 1-17 years			Total	Number of households	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more			
Total	39.9	24.4	35.7	100.0	975	348
Khoroos						
1st khoroo	43.8	17.8	38.4	100.0	142	54
2nd khoroo	38.1	26.7	35.2	100.0	217	76
3rd khoroo	35.6	26.8	37.6	100.0	168	63
4th khoroo	31.9	23.4	44.7	100.0	182	82
5th khoroo	39.9	32.1	28.0	100.0	84	23
6th khoroo	59.1	16.6	24.3	100.0	93	23
7th khoroo	42.2	28.3	29.6	100.0	88	26
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	43.3	17.7	39.0	100.0	203	79
Second	38.8	19.7	41.5	100.0	194	81
Middle	34.9	25.7	39.5	100.0	180	71
Fourth	42.1	29.2	28.7	100.0	196	56
Richest	39.8	30.2	30.0	100.0	202	61

Table DQ.22: School attendance by single age

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

	Not attending school	Currently attending														Vocational school	College, university	Total	Number of household members
		Preschool	General education school Grade																
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	21				
Age at beginning of school year																			
5	12.3	49.4	37.2	1.1	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	96
6	1.1	1.3	63.1	34.5	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	90
7	2.9	0.0	3.1	62.0	32.0	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	70
8	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	62.8	33.6	.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	76.3	13.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.6	57.8	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	11.6	77.7	6.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
12	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	75.5	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
13	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	3.8	71.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
14	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	64.4	13.4	5.6	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	59
15	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	9.6	14.1	35.2	6.8	0.0	14.7	3.7	100.0	61
16	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.2	13.3	57.2	0.0	19.7	1.5	100.0	62
17	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	16.0	19.7	100.0	49
18	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.8	56.6	100.0	49
19	41.0	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	59.0	100.0	32
20	46.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	100.0	47
21	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	29.9	100.0	53
22	83.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	100.0	28
23	89.2	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	10.8	100.0	30
24a	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	38

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

Table DQ.23: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

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

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daugthers	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daugthers	Sex ratio	Sons	Daugthers	Sex ratio	Number of women
Total	677	648	1.04	644	634	1.02	33	14	2.39	758
Age										
15-19	4	1	4.22	4	1	4.22	0	0	na	123
20-24	30	19	1.56	30	19	1.56	0	0	na	94
25-29	91	91	1.01	89	90	.99	2	1	2.26	114
30-34	116	128	.91	113	128	.89	2	0	na	116
35-39	181	141	1.28	175	137	1.28	6	4	1.33	121
40-44	143	154	.93	133	151	.88	10	3	3.20	107
45-49	113	115	.98	100	110	.92	12	5	2.36	82

na: not applicable

Table DQ.24: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Nalaikh, 2016

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[a]			Sex ratio at birth[b]			Period ratio[c]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	1278	46	1325	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.5	238.6	104.4	na	na	na
Years												
0	69	0	69	100.0	na	100.0	119.6	na	119.6	na	na	na
1	70	0	70	100.0	na	100.0	76.5	na	76.5	106.0	0.0	105.2
2	64	1	65	100.0	100.0	100.0	123.8	0.0	119.5	89.7	na	91.2
3	71	0	71	100.0	na	100.0	115.9	na	115.9	112.0	0.0	110.2
4	64	1	65	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.6	na	78.3	86.9	58.1	86.2
5	76	3	79	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.5	224.6	106.8	107.5	200.1	109.7
6	77	2	79	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.5	na	115.9	109.1	108.0	109.0
7	66	1	67	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.1	0.0	106.5	98.5	58.3	97.4
8	56	1	57	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.3	0.0	110.1	86.9	107.6	87.2
9	63	1	65	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.3	na	81.7	19.3	6.7	18.6
10+	602	35	637	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.9	274.9	107.2	na	na	na
Five-year periods												
0-4	338	2	340	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.9	100.0	na	na	na
5-9	338	9	347	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.5	179.1	104.0	na	na	na
10-14	211	8	219	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.7	278.2	119.2	na	na	na
15-19	201	7	208	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	769.7	106.1	na	na	na
20+	190	20	210	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.6	212.1	97.0	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[a] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[b] (Bm/Bf) x 100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[c] (2 x Bt/(Bt-1 + Bt+1)) x 100, where Bt is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.25: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Nalaikh, 2016

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0–19)
	(0–19)	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (days)					
1	0	2	2	0	5
2	0	1	0	0	1
3	0	1	0	0	1
7	0	0	1	0	1
Total 0–30 days	0	3	6	0	9
Percent early neonatal[a]	0.0	81.5	72.3	0.0	78.3

[a] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.26: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Nalaikh, 2016

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0-19)
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (months)					
0a	0	6	3	0	9
1	0	1	0	1	2
2	1	0	0	1	2
3	0	1	2	0	4
5	0	0	0	1	1
6	1	0	0	1	2
14	0	1	0	0	1
15	0	0	0	1	1
18	0	0	1	0	1
Total 0–11 months	2	8	5	4	20
Percent neonatalb	0.0	69.7	56.3	0.0	44.0

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[b] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

Appendix E

CDS (MICS5) INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
			MORTALITY		
1.1	Under-five mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years		MDG 4.1
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year		MDG 4.2
			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	MX3 1.8
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	
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	
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	

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

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	
			(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	(b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.S1	Vitamin A supplementation	IM	Number of children who received either first or second dose of Vitamin A in the last 6 months	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
			CHILD HEALTH		
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Immunization coverage for polio 3 (Polio immunization coverage)	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3	Immunization coverage for Penta 3 (Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage)	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage[9]	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MX3 4.3

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.6	Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
-	Children with diarrhea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	Total number of children under age 5	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	
3.11	Diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	Diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended home-made fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	
3.13	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.S1		WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water (based on the country specific definition)	Total number of household members	
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.S2		WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (based on the country specific definition)	Total number of household members	
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years for the one year period preceding the survey		MDG 5.4
5.S1	Total fertility rate	CM - BH	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years		
5.S2	General fertility rate	CM - BH	Number of live births to women age 15-49 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
5.S3	Crude birth rate	CM - BH	Number of live births to women age 15-49 years	Total number of household members	
5.2	Childbearing before age 18 among young women	CM - BH	Number of women aged 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women aged 20-24 years	

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need[15]	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MX3 5.6
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MX3 5.5
5.5b			(b) at least four times by any provider		
5.S4	Antenatal care coverage (country specific)	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel with country specific definition	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S5			(c) at least six times by any provider		
5.S6	Early antenatal care visits (country specific)	MN	Number of women who had first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S7	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	MN	The length of time in months when 50 percent of women who had first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy		
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S8	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured, gave urine, blood samples, STI screening, Weight measured, Syphilis test, HIV/AIDS test, Ultrasound screening, Chest X-Ray screening during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MX3 5.2
5.S9	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth (based on the country specific definition)		
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the new-born	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.S1	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning (based on the country specific definition)	Total number of children age 36-59 months	

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women [M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MX3 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MX3 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.S1	Net attendance ratio for basic education (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of incomplete primary, lower secondary age currently attending incomplete primary, lower secondary school or higher	Total number of children of incomplete primary, lower secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MX3 2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MX3 3.1
7.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MX3 3.1
7.S2	Gender parity index (basic education)	ED	Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	Total number of children age 5-17 years	
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15 [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18 [M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	
8.S1	Attitudes toward physical punishment	CD	Number of respondents who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly	Total number of respondents to the child discipline module	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	DV	Number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-49] years who state that a husband/ partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out to see friends or relatives without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses to have sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women aged 15-49 [men aged 15-49] years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.S2	Child jockeys	HR	Number of children age 4-15 years who participated in horse racing since November of 2015	Total number of children age 4-15 years	
	HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR				
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[17], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MX3 6.3
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[18] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[19] toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months	
9.7	HIV counseling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counseling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
9.9	Young women who have never had sex [M]	SB	Number of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women age 15-24 years	
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months	
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	MX3 6.2
	ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
10.1	Exposure to mass media [M]	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
10.2	Use of computers [M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
10.3	Use of internet [M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	

	INDICATOR[M]	MODULE[1]	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG[2]
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
11.1	Life satisfaction among young people[M]	LS LH	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, where they live and how they look	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	
11.2	Happiness among young people[M]	LS LH	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	
11.3	Perception of a better life among young people[M]	LS LH	Number of women [men] aged 15-24 years who perceived that life improved during the last one year and life will get better after one year	Total number of women [men] aged 15-24 years	
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
12.1	Tobacco use [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.2	Smoking before age 15 [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.3	Use of alcohol [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

Appendix F

QUESTIONNAIRES

Approved by Order #A/23 of 2016 of the Chairman of the NationalStatistics Office of Mongolia

Form CDS-1

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Mongolia

1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL — HH

HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___

HH2. Household number: ___ ___

HH2A. Name of household head
Name _____

HH2B. Street name and number of khashaa/ door
_____

HH3. Interviewer's name and number
Name _____ ___ _____

HH4. Supervisor's name and number
Name _____ ___ ___

HH5. Year/Month/Day of interview
2016 /___ ___/ ___ ___

HH5A. Number of times visited
___ ___

HH6A. Area
Capital..... 1 Aimag center..... 2
Vill..... 3 Soum center 4
Rural.....5

HH6B. Apartment area or Ger area
Apartment area 1
Ger area.....2
Mixed area 3

HH7A. Aimag/ city name and code
Name _____ ___ ___

HH7B. Soum/ District name and code
Name _____ ___ ___

HH7C. Bag/ Khoroo name and code
Name _____ ___ ___

HH7D. Kheseg name and code
Name _____ ___ ___

HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men? Yes .....1 No 2

HH8A. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Household Water Quality? Yes .....1 No 2

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS NEARLY 25 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE "LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE "LAW ON STATISTICS" ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

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 the interview

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

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

HH10. Name and line number of the respondent
_____ ___ ___

HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___

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

If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:
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: ___ ___

If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:
HH13B. Number of men's questionnaires completed: ___ ___

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

HH18. *Record the time.*

Hour..... __ __

Minutes..... __ __

2. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

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

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

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

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

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

							For women age **15-49**	*For men age* **15-54**	*For children age* **0-4**	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SEVERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT NATURAL PARENTS OF CHILDREN AGED 0-17. PLEASE DO NOT TAKE IT SERIOUSLY SINCE THESE QUESTIONS WILL BE USED ONLY FOR THE SURVEY. *For children age* ***0-17*** *years*						*For children age* **0-14**
HL1	**HL2**	**HL3**	**HL4**	**HL5**		**HL6**	**HL7**	**HL7A**	**HL7B**	**HL11**	**HL12**	**HL12A**	**HL13**	**HL14**	**HL14A**	**HL15**
Line no.	*Name*	WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD?	IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 9998 DK 98 DK		HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'*	*Circle line no. if woman age* **15-49**	*Circle line no. if man age* ***15-49*** *and the house-hold is selected for Ques-tionnaire for Men*	*Circle line no. if age* **0-4**	IS (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No↘ HL13 8 DK↘ HL13	DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13 Record 00 for "No"*	WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	IS (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No↘ HL15 8 DK↘ HL15	DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15 Record 00 for "No"*	WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	*Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask:* WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (*name*)?
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Year	Month	Age	15-49	15-54	0-4	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother
01		**0 1**	1 2	__ __ __	__ __	__ __	01	01	01	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	__ __ __	__ __	__ __	02	02	02	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	__ __ __	__ __	__ __	03	03	03	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	__ __ __	__ __	__ __	04	04	04	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	__ __ __	__ __	__ __	05	05	05	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	__ __ __	__ __	__ __	06	06	06	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	__ __ __	__ __	__ __	07	07	07	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	__ __ __	__ __	__ __	08	08	08	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	__ __ __	__ __	__ __	09	09	09	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3 8	__ __

							For women age **15-49**	For men age **15-54**	For children age **0-4**	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SEVERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT NATURAL PARENTS OF CHILDREN AGED 0-17. PLEASE DO NOT TAKE IT SERIOUSLY SINCE THESE QUESTIONS WILL BE USED ONLY FOR THE SURVEY. *For children age **0-17** years*						For children age **0-14**
HL1	**HL2**	**HL3**	**HL4**	**HL5**		**HL6**	**HL7**	**HL7A**	**HL7B**	**HL11**	**HL12**	**HL12A**	**HL13**	**HL14**	**HL14A**	**HL15**
Line no.	*Name*	WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD?	IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 9998 DK 98 DK		HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'*	*Circle line no. if woman age **15-49***	*Circle line no. if man age **15-49** and the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men*	*Circle line no. if age **0-4***	IS (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ HL13 8 DK ↘ HL13	DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13 Record 00 for "No"*	WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	IS (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ HL15 8 DK ↘ HL15	DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15 Record 00 for "No"*	WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	*Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask:* WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (*name*)?
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Year	Month	Age	15-49	15-54	0-4	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother
10		___ ___	1	2	__ ____ __	__ __	__ __	10	10	10	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
11		___ ___	1	2	__ ____ __	__ __	__ __	11	11	11	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
12		___ ___	1	2	__ ____ __	__ __	__ __	12	12	12	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
13		___ ___	1	2	__ ____ __	__ __	__ __	13	13	13	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
14		___ ___	1	2	__ ____ __	__ __	__ __	14	14	14	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
15		___ ___	1	2	__ ____ __	__ __	__ __	15	15	15	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___

Tick here if additional questionnaire used ☐

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

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

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)
15 Grand parent
96 Other (Not related)
98 DK

3.EDUCATION ED

ED

*For household members age **5 and above***

ED1	ED2		ED3	ED4A	ED4D		ED4C	ED4B
Line number	*Name and age* *Copy from HL2 and HL6*		HAS (*name*) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL? Yes ..... 1 No..... 2⇘ Next Line	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (*name*) HAS ATTENDED? Kindergarten ..... 0⇨ED5 Alternative form of education .....1 Secondary .....2 Vocational training.....3 Higher .....4 DK.....8 *If completed non-formal equivalent education program (NFEEP), circle '2'.*	IF (*name*) WAS ATTENDED ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION WHAT KIND OF ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION DID (*name*) ATTEND*?* Shift group.....1 Visiting teacher .....2 Mobile kindergarten.....3 AFTER RECORD ⇨ED5		HAS (*name*) COMPLETED SCHOOL HE OR SHE HAS ATTENDED? Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? Grade: 98 DK *If less than 1 grade at this level, record '00'.* *If has attended primary school of NFEEP, record '21', if basic or high school, record '22' and '23' resprctively.*
Line	Name	Age	YesNo	Level		Days	Yes No DK	Grade
01		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
10		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
11		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
12		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
13		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
14		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
15		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___

HH.4

3.EDUCATION — ED

*For household members **age 5-24 years***

ED1	ED2		ED5	ED6		ED6A		ED7	ED8		ED8A	
Line number	*Name and age* *Copy from HL2 and HL6*		During the **2016/2017** school year, did (*name*) attend school or preschool at any time? Yes.....1 No.....2⇘ D7	During **2016/2017** school year, which level and grade is (*name*) attending? Level: Kindergarten .....0⇨ED7 Alternative form of education.....1 Secondary.....2 Vocational training.....3 Higher .....4 DK.....8	Grade:⇘ ED7 98 DK⇘ ED7	If (*name*) attending Alternative form of education What kind of Alternative form of education, how many days is (*name*) attending? Shift group .....1 Visiting teacher.....2 Mobile kindergarten 3		During the previous school year, that is **2015/2016**, did (*name*) attend school or preschool at any time? Yes .....1 No.....2⇘ Next Line DK .....8⇘ Next Line	During the previous school year, that is **2015/2016**, which level and grade did (*name*) attend? Level: Preschool....0⇘ Next Person Alternative form of education 1⇘ ED8A Secondary.....2 Vocational training .....3 Higher .....4 DK.....8	Grade:⇘ Next Line 98 DK⇘ Next Line	If (NAME) was attended Alternative form of education What kind of Alternative form of education, how many days did (NAME) attend? Shift group.....1 Visiting teacher.....2 Mobile kindergarten.....3	
Line	Name	Age	Yes No	Level	Grade		Days	Yes No DK	Level	Grade		Days
01		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
10		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
11		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
12		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
13		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
14		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___
15		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___	1 2 8	0 2 4 3 8	___ ___	1 2 3	___ ___

4. SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD FUNCTIONING — SF

SF1 — *Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 5-17 years.* Total number……__

SF2 — *Check the number of children age 5-17 years in HL18:*

☐*Zero ⇨ Go to next module.*

☐*One ⇨ Go to HL27 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age*

☐*Two or more ⇨ Continue with HL20*

SF2A — *List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

SF3. *Rank number*	**SF4.** *Line number from HL1*	**SF5.** *Name from HL2*	**SF6.** *Sex from HL4*		**SF7.** *Age from HL6*
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	__ __		1	2	___ ___
2	__ __		1	2	___ ___
3	__ __		1	2	___ ___
4	__ __		1	2	___ ___
5	__ __		1	2	___ ___
6	__ __		1	2	___ ___
7	__ __		1	2	___ ___
8	__ __		1	2	___ ___

SF8 — *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*
Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in SF1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.
Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SF3) of the selected child.

Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	**Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SF1)**						
	2	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8+***
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SF9 — *Record the rank number (SF3), line number (SF4), name (SF5) and age (SF7) of the selected child.*

Prepare a Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of the selected child. Then continue with the next module.

Rank number ..... __

Line number ..... __ __

Name_____

Age ..... __ __

5. CHILD FUNCTIONING (AGE 5-17)			CF
CF1	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DIFFICULTIES YOUR CHILD MAY HAVE. DOES *(name)* WEAR GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES?	Yes .....1 No 2	
CF2	DOES *(name)* USE A HEARING AID?	Yes .....1 No 2	
CF3	DOES *(name)* USE ANY EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING?	Yes .....1 No 2	
CF4	IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, I WILL ASK YOU TO ANSWER BY SELECTING ONE OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. FOR EACH QUESTION, WOULD YOU SAY THAT *(name)* HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* REMEMBER THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: WOULD YOU SAY THAT *(name)* HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL?		
CF5	*Check CF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses (CF1=1)?* ☐ *Yes⇨AskCF6A.* ☐ *No⇨AskCF6B.*		
CF6A **CF6B**	WHEN WEARING (HIS/HER) GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES, DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING? DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot see at all 4	
CF7	*Check CF2: Child use a hearing aid (CF2=1)?* ☐ *Yes⇨AskCF8A.* ☐ *No⇨AskCF8B.*		
CF8A **CF8B**	WHEN USING (HIS/HER) HEARING AID(S), DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC? DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot hear at all 4	
CF9	*Check CF3: Child uses equipment or uses assistance for walking (CF3=1)?* ☐ *Yes⇨AskCF10.* ☐ *No⇨AskCF14.*		
CF10	WITHOUT USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? *Probe:* THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD. *Instruction on impossible "No difficulty" answer.*	Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot walk 100 m at all 4	3⇨CF12 4⇨CF12

CF11	WITHOUT USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? *Probe:* THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS. *Instruction on impossible "No difficulty" answer.*	Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot walk 500 m at all 4	
CF12	WHEN USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? *Probe:* THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot walk 100 m at all 4	3⇨CF16 4⇨CF16
CF13	WHEN USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? *Probe:* THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot walk 500 m at all 4	1⇨CF16
CF14	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? *Probe:* THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot walk 100 m at all 4	3⇨CF16 4⇨CF16
CF15	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS ON LEVEL GROUND? *Probe:* THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot walk 500 m at all 4	
CF16	DOES *(name)* HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE SUCH AS FEEDING OR DRESSING (HIMSELF/HERSELF)?	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot care for self at all.....4	
CF17	WHEN *(name)* SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE INSIDE OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot be understood at all.....4	
CF18	WHEN (*name*) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OUTSIDE OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot be understood at all.....4	
CF19	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY LEARNING THINGS?	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot learn things at all.....4	
CF20	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING THINGS?	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot remember things at all.....4	
CF21	DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY CONCENTRATING ON AN ACTIVITY THAT (HE/SHE) ENJOYS DOING?	No difficulty .....1 Some difficulty .....2 A lot of difficulty .....3 Cannot concentrate at all.....4	

CF22	DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY ACCEPTING CHANGES IN (HIS/HER) ROUTINE?	No difficulty.....1 Some difficulty.....2 A lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot accept changes at all.....4	
CF23	DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY MAKING FRIENDS?	No difficulty.....1 Some difficulty.....2 A lot of difficulty.....3 Cannot make friends at all.....4	
CF24	THE NEXT QUESTIONS HAVE DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR ANSWERS. I AM GOING TO READ THESE TO YOU AFTER EACH QUESTION. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW OFTEN (*name*) SEEMS VERY ANXIOUS, NERVOUS OR WORRIED. WOULD YOU SAY: DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, A FEW TIMES A YEAR OR NEVER?	Daily.....1 Weekly.....2 Monthly.....3 A few times a year.....4 Never.....5	
CF25	I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO KNOW HOW OFTEN (*name*) SEEMS VERY SAD OR DEPRESSED. WOULD YOU SAY: DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, A FEW TIMES A YEAR OR NEVER?	Daily.....1 Weekly.....2 Monthly.....3 A few times a year.....4 Never.....5	
CF26	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, HOW MUCH DIFFICULTY DOES (*name*) HAVE CONTROLLING (HIS/HER) BEHAVIOUR? WOULD YOU SAY: NO DIFFICULTY, LESS, THE SAME,MORE OR A LOT MORE?	No difficulty.....1 Less.....2 The same.....3 More.....4 A lot more.....5	

6. SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE — SL

SL1 — *Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-17 years.*

Total number……__

SL2 — *Check the number of children age 1-17 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 1-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

Table1

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 1-17 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.

Table2

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 ..... __ __

7.CHILD LABOUR			CL
CL1	*Check selected child's age from SL9:* ☐*1-4 years ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐*5-17 years ⇨ Continue with CL2*		
CL2	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? [A] DID (*name)* DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS? [B] DID (*name)* HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS? [C] DID (*name*) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS? [D] DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? *IF "NO", PROBE:* PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ACTIVITY (*NAME*) PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM..	Yes No Worked on plot / farm / food garden / looked after animals ..... 1 2 Helped in family / relative's business/ran own business ..... 1 2 Produce / sell articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products ..... 1 2 Any other activity 1 2	
CL3	Check CL2, A to D: ☐*There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ continue with CL4* ☐*All answers are 'No'⇨ Go to CL8.*		
CL4	SINCE LAST (*day of the week*) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? *If less than one hour, record "00"*	Number of hours ..... __ __	
CL4A	WHAT DID (*name*) DO SINCE LAST (*day of the week*)? *If did several works simultaneously, ask question only for main field of activity*	Employment: _____ _____ _____ Code: ..... _____	

HH.11

CL4B	WHAT IS THE MAIN FIELD OF ACTIVITY (*name*) DID IN THE LAST WEEK? *If did several works simultaneously, ask question only for main field of activity*	Main field of activity: _____ _____ Code:..... _____	
CL4C	PLEASE TELL ME (*name*)'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS? *If did several works simultaneously, ask question only for main field of activity*	Paid employee..... 1 Employer..... 2 Self employed..... 3 Member of partnership/cooperative..... 4 Employed in animal husbandry..... 5 Unpaid participant in family business..... 6	
CL5	DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1⇨ CL8
CL6	DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1⇨ CL8
CL7	HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF (*name*)?:		
	[A] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO DUST, FUMES OR GAS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1⇨ CL8
	[B] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1⇨ CL8
	[C] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1⇨ CL8
	[D] IS (*name*) REQUIRED TO WORK AT HEIGHTS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1⇨ CL8
	[E] IS (*name*) REQUIRED TO WORK WITH CHEMICALS (PESTICIDES, GLUES, ETC.) OR EXPLOSIVES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1⇨ CL8
	[F] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO OTHER THINGS, PROCESSES OR CONDITIONS BAD FOR (*name*)'S HEALTH OR SAFETY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CL8	SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ CL10
CL9	IN TOTAL, HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) SPEND ON FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SINCE LAST (*day of the week*)? *less than one hour, record "00"*	Number of hours..... __ __	

CL10	SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD? [A] SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD? [B] REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT? [C] COOKING OR CLEANING UTENSILS OR THE HOUSE? [D] WASHING CLOTHES? [E] CARING FOR CHILDREN? [F] CARING FOR THE OLD OR SICK? [G] OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS?	YesNo Shopping for household..... 1 2 Repair household equipment..... 1 2 Cooking / cleaning utensils /house .... 1 2 Washing clothes ..... 1 2 Caring for children ..... 1 2 Caring for old / sick..... 1 2 Other household tasks..... 1 2	
CL11	Check CL10, A to G: ☐*There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ Continue with CL12* ☐*All answers are 'No' ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
CL12	SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL?	Number of hours..... __ __	

8.CHILD DISCIPLINE			CD
CD1	*Check selected child's age from SL9:* ☐*1-14 years ⇨ Continue with CD2* ☐*15 years ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐*16-17 years ⇨Go to Household Characteristics module*		
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	
CD4A	*Check selected child's age from SL9* ☐*1, 2, or 3years ⇨Go to Household Characteristics module* ☐*4-14 years⇨Go to Next Module*		

9. CHILDJOCKEY CJ

Ask this module from every child aged 4-15. For other members of the household, leave the corresponding lines empty.

CJ1	CJ2		CJ3	CJ4	CJ5	CJ6	CJ7	CJ8
Line no.	*Name and age* *Copy from HL2 and HL6*		DID(*name*) PARTICIPATE IN THE HORSE RACING SINCE NOVEMBER OF **2015**? *Does not include training activities for horse racing. Only include actual competition such as national and aimag horse racing.* Yes.....1 No.....2⇨Next line DK.....8⇨Next line	HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) PARTICIPATE IN HORSE RACING? *If rode three different horses in one horse racing game, write 3 times.* 98 DK	IN WHAT SEASON (*name*) PARTICIPATED HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Winter.....A Spring.....B Summer.....C Fall.....D	WHAT WAS THE MOST RECENT HORSE RACING GAME (*name*)PARTICIPATED? Nationalfestival.....1 Regional festival.....2 Aimag festival.....3 Soum festival.....4 Other festival/ game....5	DID (*name*) WEAR ANY OF FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING DURING HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Helmet.....A Goggles.....B Vest.....C Knee pad.....D Shoes.....E	DID (*name*) RIDE THE HORSEWITHOUT SADDLE WHEN PARTICIPATED HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8
Line	Name	Age	YesNo DK	Number of times	Season	Festival	Protective clothing	YesNoDK
01		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
02		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
03		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
04		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
05		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
06		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
07		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
08		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
09		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
10		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
11		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
12		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
13		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
14		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128
15		__ __	128	__ __	A B C D	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E	128

CJ1	CJ2		CJ9	CJ10	CJ11	CJ12	CJ13	CJ14
Line no.	*Name and age* *Copy from HL2 and HL6*		WAS (*name*) INSURED WHEN PARTICIPATED IN HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	WAS (*name*) INJURED WHEN PARTICIPATED IN HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	WHOSE HORSE DID (*name*) RIDEWHEN PARTICIPATED IN HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Family owned... 1 ⇘ CJ14 Relatives'..... 2 Others'..... 3	DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY SORT OF INCENTIVES WHEN PREPARING OR PARTICIPATING IN HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	DID (*name*) SIGN A CONTRACT WITH THE HORSE OWNER WHEN PARTICIPATED IN HIS/ HER MOST RECENT HORSE RACING? Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8	AT WHAT AGE (*name*) STARTED RIDING IN HORSE RACING?
Line	Name	Age	YesNoDK	YesNoDK		YesNoDK	YesNoDK	Age
01		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
02		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
03		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
04		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
05		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
06		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
07		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
08		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
09		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
10		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
11		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
12		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
13		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
14		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___
15		___ ___	128	128	1 2 3	128	128	___ ___

10. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			HC
HC1C	WHAT IS THE ETHNICITY OF THE HEAD OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Khalkh ..... 11 Kazakh ..... 12 Durvud ..... 13 Buriad ..... 14 Баяд ..... 15 Darkhad ..... 16 Khotogoid ..... 17 Uriankhai ..... 18 Torguud ..... 19 Other (*specify*) _____ 96 DK _____ 98	
HC1D	Type of dwelling *Record observation.* *If necessary, clarify.*	Ger ..... 1 Apartment, condominium ..... 2 Convenient single family house ..... 3 Single family house ..... 4 Public accommodation, dormitory ..... 5 Other (specify) _____ 6	1⇨ HC2A
HC1E	WHAT IS THE SIZE OF THE LIVING AREA OF YOUR DWELLING? *The size of kitchen, corridor/ hallway, and bathrooms are included.*	Sq.meter ..... ___ ___ ___ Don't know 998	
HC1F	HOW MANY ROOMS DOES YOUR DWELLING HAVE? *Kitchen, corridor/ hallway, and bathrooms are not included in the number of rooms.*	Number of rooms ..... __ __	
HC2	HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING? *hose rooms, which are not called as bedrooms, but used for sleeping in a regular basis are included.*	Number of rooms ..... __ __	⇨ HC3
HC2A	HOW MANY WALLS DOES YOUR GER HAVE?	Number of ger walls ..... __ __	
HC2B	WHAT IS THE MAIN MATERIAL OF YOUR GER FLOOR?	Natural floor ..... 13 Rudimentary floor Wood planks ..... 21 Finished floor Cement ..... 34 Other (specify) 96	13⇨ HC4A 21⇨ HC4A 34⇨ HC4A 96⇨ HC4A
HC3	*Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If necessary, clarify.*	Wood planks ..... 21 Parquet or polished wood ..... 31 Concrete, vinyl/ asphalt strips ..... 32 Ceramic tiles ..... 33 Cement ..... 34 Other (specify) _____ 96	
HC4	*Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.* *If necessary, clarify.*	Metal/ Tin ..... 31 Wood ..... 32 Concrete/ Cement fibre ..... 33 Ceramictiles ..... 34 Cement ..... 35 Roofing shingles ..... 36 Tar paper ..... 37 Other (specify) _____ 96	31⇨ HC5 32⇨ HC5 33⇨ HC5 34⇨ HC5 35⇨ HC5 36⇨ HC5 37⇨ HC5 96⇨ HC5

HC4A	IS YOUR GER ROOF SINGLE LAYERED OR DOUBLE LAYERED IN WINTER TIME?	Single ..... 41 Double 42	41⇨ HC5A 42⇨ HC5A
HC5	*Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.* *If necessary, clarify.*	Stone with mud ..... 22 Uncovered adobe ..... 23 Plywood ..... 24 Reused wood ..... 26 Cement ..... 31 Stone with lime/ cement ..... 32 Cement blocks ..... 34 Covered adobe ..... 35 Wood planks, shingles, logs ..... 36 Bricks Decorative bricks ..... 37 Construction bricks ..... 38 Other (specify)_____ 96	22⇨ HC5B 23⇨ HC5B 24⇨ HC5B 26⇨ HC5B 31⇨ HC5B 32⇨ HC5B 34⇨ HC5B 35⇨ HC5B 36⇨ HC5B 37⇨ HC5B 38⇨ HC5B 96⇨ HC5B
HC5A	IS YOUR GER WALL SINGLE LAYERED OR DOUBLE LAYERED IN WINTER TIME?	Single ..... 41 Double 42	
HC5B	WHAT TYPE OF HEATING DOES YOUR DWELLING HAVE?	Central heating system ..... 1 Electric heater ..... 2 Boiler ..... 3 Fire stove ..... 4 Other (specify)_____ 6	1⇨ HC6 2⇨ HC6
HC5C	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR HEATING?	Coal(stone coal, lignite) ..... 06 Charcoal ..... 07 Wood ..... 08 Dung ..... 10 Sawdust ..... 11 Other (specify)_____ 96	
HC6	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity ..... 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) ..... 02 Coal (stone coal, lignite) ..... 06 Charcoal ..... 07 Wood ..... 08 Dung ..... 10 Sawdust ..... 11 No food cooked in household ..... 95 Other (specify)_____ 96	01⇨HC8 02⇨HC8 95⇨HC8
HC7	IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE OR 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: [A] ELECTRICITY? [F] A RENEWABLE-ENERGY GENERATOR [G] A COMPUTER? [H] AN INTERNET CONNECTION? [C] A TELEVISION? [B] A RADIO? [D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE? [E] A REFRIGERATOR? [J] A WASHING MACHINE? [K] A VACUUM CLEANER? [L] A LIBRARY? [M] A MICROWAVE OVEN? [N] AN IRON? [O] A MOTORCYCLE? [P] AN ANIMAL DRAWN CART? [Q] A CAR OR TRUCK? [R] A TRACTOR?	Yes No Electricity ..... 1 2 A renewable-energy generator ..... 1 2 Computer ..... 1 2 Internet connection ..... 1 2 Television ..... 1 2 Radio ..... 1 2 Non-mobile telephone ..... 1 2 Refrigerator ..... 1 2 Washing machine ..... 1 2 Vacuum cleaner ..... 1 2 Library ..... 1 2 Microwave oven ..... 1 2 Iron ..... 1 2 Motorcycle ..... 1 2 Animal drawn cart ..... 1 2 Car or truck ..... 1 2 Tractor 1 2	
HC9	DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN: [A] A WATCH? [B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE? [H] A CAMCORDER OR CAMERA? [C] A BICYCLE?	Yes No Watch ..... 1 2 Mobile telephone ..... 1 2 Camcorder, camera ..... 1 2 Bicycle 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 Owned by others Rent ..... 2 Free of rent 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 HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN?	Hectares ..... 1 ___ ___ ___ ___ 100 sq.meters ..... 2 ___ ___ ___ ___ Sq.meters ..... 3 ___ ___ ___ ___ Don't know 99998	

HC13	DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HC15
HC14	HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES? [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS? [G] CAMELS? [D] SHEEPS? [C] GOATS? [E] CHICKEN? [F] PIGS? *If none, record '0000'.If unknown, record '9998'.*	Horses, donkeys, or mules ___ ___ ___ ___ Cattle, milk cows, or bulls.. ___ ___ ___ ___ Camels ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ Sheep ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ Goats ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ Chicken ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ Pigs ..... ___ ___ ___ ___	
HC15	DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A SAVING IN THE BANKACCOUNT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

11. WATER AND SANITATIONWS			
WS1	WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling from centralized system ..... 15 Piped into dwelling from individual system..... 16 Public water kioskconnected with centralized system ..... 17 Tube well, Borehole ..... 22 Dug well Protected well..... 31 Unprotected well..... 32 Spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rain/ snow water..... 51 Tanker-truck Water truck..... 62 Public water kiosk..... 63 Cart with small tank/ drum..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Bottled water ..... 91 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	 15⇨WS6 16⇨WS6 17⇨WS3 22⇨WS3 31⇨WS3 32⇨WS3 41⇨WS3 42⇨WS3 51⇨WS3 62⇨WS3 63⇨WS3 71⇨WS3 81⇨WS3 96⇨WS3
WS2	WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling from centralized system ..... 15 Piped into dwelling from individual system..... 16 Public water kioskconnected with centralized system ..... 17 Tube well..... 22 Dug well Protected well..... 31 Unprotected well..... 32 Spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rain/ snow water..... 51 Tanker-truck Water truck..... 62 Public water kiosk..... 63 Cart with small tank/ drum..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	 15⇨WS6 16⇨WS6
WS3	WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling..... 1 In own yard / plot..... 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇨WS6 2⇨WS6
WS4A	HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	0-14minutes ..... 1 15-29 minutes ..... 2 30or more minutes ..... 3 Don't know 8	

WS5	WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *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 Don't know 8	
WS6	DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know 8	2⇨WS7A 8⇨WS7A
WS7	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? *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 Don't know ..... Z	
WS7A	HOW MUCH WATER DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD USE ON AVERAGE PER DAY?	___ ___ ___	
WS8	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *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 unknown place /Not sure/ ..... 15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) ..... 21 Pit latrine with slab ..... 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit ..... 23 Composting toilet ..... 31 No facility, Bush, Field ..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	95⇨Next Module
WS9	DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ WS12
WS10	DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public) ..... 1 Public facility 2	2⇨WS12
WS11	HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households (if less than 10) ..... 0 __ Ten or more households ..... 10 Don't know 98	
WS12	*Check answers from WS8, Is the answer code "21, 22, 23, 31".* ☐*Yes ⇨Continue withWS13* ☐*No ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
WS13	WHERE DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD DISPOSE WASTE WATER?	Pit latrine ..... 21 Soak pit ..... 31 No facility, Bush, Field ..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

12. HANDWASHING			HW
HW1	WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOURHOUSEHOLD 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	*Observe presence of soap or detergent at the place for handwashing.*	Soap is available ..... 1 Soap is not available 2	 2⇨HW4
HW3B	*Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap.....A Detergent .....B Liquid soap.....C	A⇨HW5C B⇨HW5C C⇨HW5C
HW4	DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	 2⇨HH19
HW5A	CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?	Yes, shown ..... 1 No, not shown 2	 2⇨HH19
HW5B	*Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap.....A Detergent .....B Liquid soap.....C	
HW5C	*Observe presence of bucket, vessel, or pot for waste water at the place for handwashing.*	Yes, present..... 1 No, not present 2	
HH19	*Interview completed.*	Hour and minutes..... __ __ : __ __	

13. SALT IODIZATION			SI
SI1	WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK MEALS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.*	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	 4⇨HH20 5⇨HH20
SI2	WHERE IS THIS SALT FROM?	Imported..... 1 Domestic..... 2 Don't know 8	1 ⇨HH20
SI3	WHAT KIND OF SALT IS THIS?	Granulated salt..... 1 White salt ..... 2 Natural salt..... 3	

HH20	*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 inthe List of Household Members (HL7)* *Check HH8. If the household is selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN:* ☐*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)* ☐*A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD AGED 5-17 has been issued for each child aged5-17 years in the List of Household Members (HL27)* *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

Approved by Order #A/23 of 2016 of the Chairman of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia. Form CDS-2

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMAN AGED 15-49

1. WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
This questionnaire is to be administered to all woman age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.	
WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. Household number: ___ ___
WM3. Woman's name: Name_____	**WM4**. Woman's line number: ___ ___
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6.** Year/ Month/ Day of interview: **2016** / ___ ___ / ___ ___
WM6A. Number of times visited ___ ___	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:*
WE ARE FROM NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND WELL-BEING NEARLY 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

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 the interview	
	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*)_____ 96

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

2. WOMAN'S BACKGROUND			**WB**
WB1	IN WHAT YEAR AND MONTH WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Year ..... __ __ __ __ Month..... __ __	
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?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨WB7
WB4	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED? *If completed non-formal equivalent education program (NFEEP), circle '2'.*	Secondary school .....2 Technical and vocational centre .....3 University, institute/college 4	
WB4A	HAVE YOU COMPLETED SCHOOL YOU HAVE ATTENDED?	Yes.....1 No 2	
WB5	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If less than 1 grade, enter "00"* *If has attended primary school of NFEEP, record '21', if basic or high school, record '22' and '23' resprctively.*	Grade ..... __ __	
WB6	*Check **WB4** and **WB5** to see if a woman is completed primary school.* ☐ *No, completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education (WB5>4) ⇨ Go to Next module* ☐ *Yes, completed 1-4 grades in a secondary school (WB5<5) ⇨ Continue with WB7*		
WB7	NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *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	1⇨ Next module 4⇨ Next module 5⇨ Next module
WB7A	NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO WRITE THE SENTENCE WHICH I AM GOING TO READ TO YOU. *Show sentence written on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot write whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU WRITE PART OF THE SENTENCE?	Cannot write at all.....1 Able to write only some words of sentence.....2 Able to write short sentence wholly 3	

3. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY			MT
MT1	*Check **WB7** to see if the woman is able to read.* ☐ *Question left blank (completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education) ⇨ Continue with MT2.* ☐ *Able to read or no sentence in required language (WB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇨ Continue with MT2.* ☐ *Cannot read at all or blind/ visually impaired (WB7 = 1 or 5) ⇨ Go to MT3.*		
MT2	HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week .....3 Not at all.....4	
MT3	DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIOALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week .....3 Not at all.....4	
MT4	HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week .....3 Not at all.....4	
MT6	HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨MT9
MT7	HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨MT9
MT8	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week .....3 Not at all.....4	
MT9	HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨MT12
MT10	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨MT12
MT11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week .....3 Not at all.....4	
MT12	DO YOU HAVE A MOBILE PHONE? *If "yes":* IS YOUR PHONE SMART?	Yes Not smart.....1 Smart .....2 No 3	

4. FERTILITY/ BIRTH HISTORY			CM
*This module questionnaire only concerns **LIVE** births.*			
CM1	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM8
CM4	DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU? I'M ASKING ABOUT YOUR CHILDREN TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH. CURRENTLY, THE CHILDREN MAY NOT LIVE WITH YOU, DIED OR NOT CHILDREN OF YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM6
CM5	HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? *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/ NO BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT? ☐ *Yes. Check below:* ☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.* ☐ *One or more live births ⇨ Continue with the BIRTH HISTORY module.* ☐ *No. ⇨ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to the BIRTH HISTORY Module or ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.*		

5. BIRTH HISTORY

BH

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR BIRTHS. PLEASE TELLL ME THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.
(Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets in BH2. If there are more than 14 births, use an additional questionnaire).

BH *Line No.*	**BH1.** PLEASE TELL ME THE NAMES OF YOUR CHILDLREN, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE? *If the child is not named, write "NO NAME".*	**BH2.** WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS? 1 Single 2 Multiple	**BH3.** IS (*name*) A BOY OR A GIRL? 1 Boy 2 Girl	**BH4.** IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe*: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?		**BH5.** IS (*name*) STILL ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No	**BH6.** HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7.** IS (*name*) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 Yes 2 No	**BH8.** *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record "00" if child is not listed.*	**BH9.** *If dead:* HOW OLD WAS (*name*) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? *If "1 year", probe:* HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (*name*)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if 1-24 months; record years if more than 24 months*		**BH10.** WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (*name of previous birth*) AND (*name*), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 Yes 2 No
Line	Name	S M	B G	Year	Month	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨Next Line	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___ ___	
02		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Line
03		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Line
04		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Line
05		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Line
06		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Line
07		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇨ BH9	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___ ___	1 Add Birth 2 Next Line

BH *Line No.*	**BH1.** PLEASE TELL ME THE NAMES OF YOUR CHILDLREN, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE? *If the child is not named, write "NO NAME".*	**BH2.** WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS? 1 Single 2 Multiple	**BH3.** IS (*name*) A BOY OR A GIRL? 1 Boy 2 Girl	**BH4.** IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe*: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?		**BH5.** IS (*name*) STILL ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No	**BH6.** HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7.** IS (*name*) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 Yes 2 No	**BH8.** *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record "00" if child is not listed.*	**BH9.** *If dead:* HOW OLD WAS (*name*) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? *If "1 year", probe:* HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (*name*)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if 1-24 months; record years if more than 24 months*		**BH10.** WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (*name of previous birth*) AND (*name*), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 Yes 2 No
Line	Name	S M	B G	Year	Month	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N
08		1 2	1 2	____	____	1 2 ⇨ BH9	____	1 2	____ ⇨BH10	Days .....1 Months .....2 Years 3	____	1 2 Add Birth Next Line
09		1 2	1 2	____	____	1 2 ⇨ BH9	____	1 2	____ ⇨BH10	Days .....1 Months .....2 Years 3	____	1 2 Add Birth Next Line
10		1 2	1 2	____	____	1 2 ⇨ BH9	____	1 2	____ ⇨BH10	Days .....1 Months .....2 Years 3	____	1 2 Add Birth Next Line
11		1 2	1 2	____	____	1 2 ⇨ BH9	____	1 2	____ ⇨BH10	Days .....1 Months .....2 Years 3	____	1 2 Add Birth Next Line
12		1 2	1 2	____	____	1 2 ⇨ BH9	____	1 2	____ ⇨BH10	Days .....1 Months .....2 Years 3	____	1 2 Add Birth Next Line
13		1 2	1 2	____	____	1 2 ⇨ BH9	____	1 2	____ ⇨BH10	Days .....1 Months .....2 Years 3	____	1 2 Add Birth Next Line
14		1 2	1 2	____	____	1 2 ⇨ BH9	____	1 2	____ ⇨BH10	Days .....1 Months .....2 Years 3	____	1 2 Add Birth Next Line

BH11. HAVE YOU HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS SINCE THE BIRTH OF (*name of last birth in BIRTH HISTORY Module*)?

Yes 1
No 2

1⇨Record birth(s) in Birth History

CM12A	*Compare number in CM10 with number of births in the BIRTH HISTORY Module above and check:* ☐ *Numbers are same ⇨ Continue with CM13* ☐ *Numbers are different ⇨ Re-check birth numbers in CM1-CM10 and BIRTH HISTORY Module*
CM13	*Check BH4 in BIRTH HISTORY Module: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in **2014** (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is **2014**, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)* ☐ *No live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.* ☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇨ Record name of last born child and continue with Next Module.* *Name of last-born child*_____ *If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*

6. 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.*	Years .....1 __ __ Months .....2 __ __ DK 998	

7. 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⇨MN17
MN2	WHOM DID YOU SEE? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.*	Health professional Gynaecologist ..... D Physician ..... E Family doctor/ Soum doctor ..... I Midwife ..... J Auxiliary midwife ..... C Nurse ..... K Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Other (*specify*) _____ X	
MN2A	HOW MANY WEEKS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY?	Weeks ..... ___ ___ DK 98	
MN2B	WHERE DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY? *Probe:* WHERE ELSE? *Probe if answered "Private sector":* DID THE FACILITY LOCATE IN ULAANBAATAR OR AIMAG/ SOUM? DID IT PROVIDE HOSPITALIZATION OR WAS IT AN OUTPATIENT CLINIC?	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) ..... A General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) ..... B Maternity house ..... C Soum/family group practice ..... E Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital ..... G Clinic ..... H Aimag/ Soum Hospital ..... I Clinic ..... J NGO's hospital ..... N Other *(specify)* _____ X	
MN3	HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?	Number of times ..... ___ ___ DK 98	
MN4	AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WAS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:	Yes No	
	[A] MEASURING BLOOD PRESSURE?	Measuring blood pressure 1 2	
	[B] URINE SAMPLE?	Urine sample 1 2	
	[C] BLOOD SAMPLE?	Blood sample 1 2	
	[D] TEST FOR STIS/SMEAR?	Test for STIs/Smear 1 2	
	[E] WEIGHT MEASUREMENT?	Weight measurement 1 2	
	[F] TEST FOR SYPHILIS?	Test for syphilis 1 2	
	[G] TEST FOR HIV/AIDS VIRUSES?	Test for HIV/AIDS viruses 1 2	
	[H] ULTRASOUND?	Ultrasound 1 2	
	[I] CHEST X-RAY?	Chest x-ray 1 2	

MN17	WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (*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 Gynaecologist ..... D Physician ..... E Family doctor/ Soum doctor ..... I Midwife ..... J Auxiliary midwife ..... C Nurse ..... K Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Relative/ Friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X No One ..... Y	
MN18	WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)?	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) ..... 11 General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) ..... 12 Maternity house ..... 13 Soum//family group practice ..... 15 Private sector Ulaanbaatar hospital ..... 21 Aimag/ Soum hospital ..... 23 Other Respondent /Other's home ..... 31 Other *(specify)* _____ 96	31⇨MN19C 96⇨MN19C
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⇨MN19C
MN19A	WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION? WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?	Before ..... 1 After 2	
MN19C	WERE YOU GIVEN VITAMIN A WITHIN 2 MONTHS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MN19D	DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*) BEFORE, AFTER OR ON YOUR DUE DATE?	On time (37-42 weeks) ..... 1 Before (22-37 weeks) ..... 2 After (42 or more weeks) ..... 3 DK 8	
MN20	WHEN (*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⇨MN22C 8⇨MN22C
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	

MN22C	HAS (*name*) BEEN PROVIDED WITH THE BABY FOLLOWING CARE FOR WARMING? [A] HAT WAS WORN? [B] PLACED ON MOTHER'S BELLY AND COVERED WITH BLANKET? [C] PLACED ON INFANT WARMING TABLE?	Yes No DK Hat was worn ..... 1 2 8 Placed on mother's belly and covered with blanket ..... 1 2 8 Placed on infant warming table 1 2 8	
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⇨Next module
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⇨Next module
MN27	WHAT WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	Milk (other than breast milk) ..... A Plain water ..... B Sugar or glucose water ..... C Sugar-salt-water solution ..... E Fruit juice ..... F Infant formula ..... G Tea / Infusions ..... H Other mother's milk ..... I Other (*specify*) _____ X	

8. POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS — PN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.
Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

PN1	*Check **MN1**8: Was the child delivered in a health facility?* ☐ *Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility(MN18=11, 12, 13, 15, 21, 23)⇨ Continue with PN2* ☐ *No (MN18 = 31, 96) ⇨ Go to PN6.*		
PN2	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name).* YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (*name or type of facility in MN18*). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *If more than one week, record weeks.*	Hours .....1 __ __ Days .....2 __ __ Weeks.....3 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	
PN3	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (*name*) IS OK. BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (*name or type of facility in MN18*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN4	AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU? DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN4A	DID ANYONE RECORD ON "MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH BOOK" BEFORE YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN5	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*). DID ANYONE CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN16
PN6	*Check MN17: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?* ☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17= D, E, I, J, C, K, F) ⇨ Continue with PN7* ☐ *No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17= H, X, Y) ⇨ Go to PN10*		
PN7	YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (*person or persons in MN17*) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (*name*) IS OK. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT YOU, DID (*person or persons in MN17*) CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
PN8	AND DID (*person or persons in MN17*) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

	BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.		
PN9	AFTER THE (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN18
PN10	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK. AFTER (*name*) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨PN19
PN11	DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once ..... 1 More than once 2	1⇨PN12A 2⇨PN12B
PN12A **PN12B**	HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours .....1 __ __ Days .....2 __ __ Weeks.....3 __ __ Don't know/ remember 998	
PN13	WHO CHECKED ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional Gynaecologist .....D Physician.....E Family doctor/ Soum doctor .....I Midwife.....J Auxiliary midwife .....C Nurse .....K Other person Traditional birth attendant .....F Relative/ Friend.....H Other (*specify*) _____X	
PN14	WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? *Probe if answered "Private sector":* DOES IT PROVIDE HOSPITALIZATION OR IS IT AN OUTPATIENT CLINIC?	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) ..... 11 General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) ..... 12 Maternity house ..... 13 Soum/family group practice..... 15 Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital..... 21 Clinic..... 22 Aimag/ Soum Hospital..... 23 Clinic..... 24 Other Respondent/ Other's home ..... 31 Other *(specify)* _____ 96	
PN15	*Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?* ☐ *Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=11, 12, 13, 15, 21, 23) ⇨ Continue with PN16* ☐ *No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=31, 96) ⇨ Go to PN17*		
PN16	AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN20 2⇨Next module

PN17	*Check MN17: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?* ☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17= D, E, I, J, C, K, F) ⇨ Continue with PN18.* ☐ *No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17= H, X, Y) ⇨ Go to PN19*		
PN18	AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨PN20 2⇨Next module
PN19	AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH? I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next module
PN20	DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once ..... 1 More than once 2	1⇨PN21A 2⇨PN22B
PN21A **PN21B**	HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Weeks ..... 3 __ __ Don't know / remember 998	
PN22	WHO CHECKED ON YOUR HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional Gynaecologist ..... D Physician ..... E Family doctor/ Soum doctor ..... I Midwife ..... J Auxiliary midwife ..... C Nurse ..... K Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Relative/ Friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X	
PN23	WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? *Probe if answered "Private sector":* DID THE FACILITY LOCATE IN ULAANBAATAR OR AIMAG/ SOUM? DID IT PROVIDE HOSPITALIZATION OR WAS IT AN OUTPATIENT CLINIC?	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) ..... 11 General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) ..... 12 Maternity house ..... 13 Soum/family group practice ..... 15 Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital ..... 21 Clinic ..... 22 Aimag/ Soum Hospital ..... 23 Clinic ..... 24 Other Respondent/ Other's home ..... 31 Other *(specify)* _____ 96	

9. ILLNESS SYMPTOMS			IS
IS1	*Check List of Household Members, columns* **HL7B** *and* **HL15**. *Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with IS2.* ☐ *No ⇨ Go to Next Module.*		
IS2	SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? *Probe:* ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS? *Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.* *Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions*	Child not able to drink or breastfeed.....A Child becomes sicker .....B Child develops a fever.....C Child has fast breathing .....D Child has difficulty breathing .....E Child has blood in stool .....F Child is drinking poorly .....G Child vomits a lot.....H Child has diarrhoea .....I Child coughs .....J Child has a catalepsy .....K Child cries without reason .....L Other (*specify*)_____ X Other (*specify*)_____ Y Other (*specify*)_____ Z	

10. CONTRACEPTION			CP
CP1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant ..... 1 No ..... 2 Unsure or DK 8	1⇨ Next module
CP2	COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ Next module
CP3	WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO AVOID A PREGNANCY? WHAT KIND OF METHOD ARE YOU USING? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	Female sterilization ..... A Male sterilization ..... B IUD ..... C Injectables ..... D Implants ..... E Pill ..... F Male condom ..... G Female condom ..... H Diaphragm ..... I Foam / Jelly ..... J Periodic abstinence / Rhythm ..... L Withdrawal ..... M Other (*specify*) _____ X	

11. UNMET NEED			UN
UN1	*Check CP1: Currently pregnant?* ☐ *Yes, currently pregnant (CP1 = 1) ⇨ Continue with UN2* ☐ *No, unsure or DK (CP1 = 2 or 8) ⇨ 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 / Don't know 8	1⇨UN7 2⇨UN13 8⇨UN13
UN5	*Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"?* ☐ *Yes (CP3 = A) ⇨ 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 Cannot get pregnant ..... 994 After marriage ..... 995 Other (*specify*) _____ 996 Don't know 998	 994⇨UN11
UN8	*Check CP1: Currently pregnant?* ☐ *Yes, currently pregnant (CP1 = 1) ⇨ Go to UN13* ☐ *No, unsure or DK (CP1 = 2, 8) ⇨ Continue with UN9*		
UN9	*Check CP2: Currently using a method?* ☐ *Yes (CP2 = 1) ⇨ Go to UN13* ☐ *No (CP2 = 2) ⇨ 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? *Probe if answered "Cannot get pregnant":* HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN TRYING 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 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	

12. ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE						DV
DV1	SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		Yes	No	DK	
	[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
	[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
	[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8	
	[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8	
	[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	
	[F] IF A WIFE SPENDS BIG AMOUNT OF MONEY WITHOUT A PERMISSION FROM HER HUSBAND?	Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband	1	2	8	

13. MARRIAGE/ UNION			MA
MA1	ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married ..... 1 Yes, living with a man ..... 2 No, not in union 3	 3⇨MA5
MA2	HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/ PARTNER? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age (in complete years) .....__ __ DK.....98	⇨ MA7 98⇨MA7
MA5	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man ..... 2 No 3	 3⇨Next module
MA6	WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated 3	
MA7	HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once..... 1 2 and more..... 2	1⇨MA8A 2⇨MA8B
MA8A **MA8B**	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED? IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Year .....___ ___ ___ ___ DK year .....9998 Month.....___ ___ DK month.....98	
MA8C	*Check **MA8A** and **MA8B** to see if the woman knows the year when she first married or started living with a man as if married.* ☐ *Knows the year (MA8A, MA8B<>9998) ⇨ Go to next module* ☐ *Does not know the year (MA8A, MA8B=9998)⇨ Continue with MA9*		
MA9	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age (in completed years) .....__ __	

14. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR			SB
Check presence of others. *Make sure you have privacy before you proceed with the interview.*			
SB1	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years ..... ___ ___ First time when started living with (first) husband/partner 95	00⇨Next Module
SB2	THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/ Don't remember 8	
SB3	WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago ..... 1 ___ ___ Weeks ago ..... 2 ___ ___ Months ago ..... 3 ___ ___ Years ago ..... 4 ___ ___	4⇨SB15
SB4	THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
SB5	WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Probe to ensure that the response refersto the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'boyfriend', probe:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle'3'.*	Husband ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Boyfriend/ Extra marital relation ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (*specify*)_____ 6	3⇨SB7 4⇨SB7 6⇨SB7
SB6	*Check* **MA1** *to see if woman currently married or living together as if married.* ☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1, 2) ⇨ Go to SB8* ☐ *Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇨ Continue with SB7*		
SB7	HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... ___ ___ DK 98	
SB8	HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨SB15
SB9	THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

SB10	WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? *Probe to ensure that the response refersto the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'boyfriend', probe:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle' 3'.*	Husband ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Boyfriend/ Extra marital relation ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (*specify*)_____ 6	3⇨SB12 4⇨SB12 6⇨SB12
SB11	*Check* **MA1** *and* **MA7***:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1, 2) and married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇨ Go to SB13* ☐ *Else ⇨ Continue with SB12*		
SB12	HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... ___ ___ DK 98	
SB13	OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨SB15
SB14	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners ..... ___ ___	
SB15	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners ..... ___ ___ DK 98	

15. HIV/AIDS			HA
HA1	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT DIFFERENT TOPIC. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next module
HA2	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA4	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA5	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7	IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7A	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING NEEDLE OR SYRINGE USED BY OTHER PERSON?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA8	CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy ..... 1 2 8 During delivery ..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
HA9	IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA10	WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES OR MEAT FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA11	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA12	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER/HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

HA13	*Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years?* ☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years ⇨ Continue with HA14* ☐ *No live birth in last 2 years (CM13="No") ⇨ Go to HA24*		
HA14	*Check MN1: Received antenatal care?* ☐ *Received antenatal care (MN1 = 1) ⇨ Continue with HA15* ☐ *Did not receive antenatal care (MN1 = 2) ⇨ Go to HA24*		
HA15	DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), DID YOU RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING COUNSELLING? [A] AIDS TRANSMITTED TO BABIES FROM MOTHER? [B] PREVENTIVE MEASURES OF AIDS VIRUS? [C] TEST FOR AIDS? [D] RECOMMENDED TEST FOR AIDS?	Yes No DK AIDS transmitted to babies from mother .....1 2 8 Preventive measures of AIDS virus.....1 2 8 Test for AIDS .....1 2 8 Recommended test for AIDS 1 2 8	
HA16A	*Check MN4G: Tested for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?* ☐ *Yes (MN4[G] = 1) ⇨ Continue with HA17* ☐ *No (MN4[G] = 2) ⇨ Go to HA24*		
HA17	I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE AIDS VIRUS TEST THAT WAS TESTED DURING ANTENATAL CARE FOR THE LAST PREGNANCY?	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	
HA22	HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AGAIN SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR IT AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	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⇨HA27 2⇨HA27 3⇨HA27
HA24	I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	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	2⇨HA27 8⇨HA27

HA26A	REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU GOT THE RESULTS OF THE TEST, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HA27	DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

16. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			TA
TA1	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA6
TA2	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨TA6
TA3	DO YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES NOW?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA6
TA4	IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes ..... ___ ___	
TA5	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA6	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA10
TA7	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA10
TA8	WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE? *Probe:* WHAT ELSE? *Circle each response.*	Cigars ..... A Water pipe ..... B Pipe ..... D Pipe tobacco ..... E Other (*specify*) _____ X	
TA9	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10"* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30".*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA10	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA14
TA11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA14
TA12	WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE? *Probe:* WHAT ELSE? *Circle each response.*	Chewing tobacco ..... A Snuff ..... B Other (*specify*) X	
TA13	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10"* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30".*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	

TA14	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next module
TA15	WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, ONE CUP OF TRADITIONAL VODKA, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL?	Never had one drink of alcohol ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨Next module
TA16	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE ALCOHOL OR DRINK? *If respondent did not drink, circle "00".* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10"* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30".*	Did not have one drink in last one month ..... 00 Number of days .....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	00⇨Next module

17. LIFE SATISFACTION			LS
For the modul's questionnaires, we will be use card of smile.			
LS1	*Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?* ☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to WM11.* ☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with LS2.*		
LS2	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.*	Very happy ..... 1 Somewhat happy ..... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy ..... 3 Somewhat unhappy ..... 4 Very unhappy 5	
LS3	NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.* HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS4	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS5	DURING THE ***current / 2016-2017*** SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨LS7
LS6	HOW SATISFIED (*are/were*) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS7	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? *If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have a job ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	

LS8	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS9	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? *If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.*	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS10	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS11	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS12	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS13	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? *If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have any income ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS14	COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENED, OVERALL?	Improved ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worsened 3	
LS15	AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worse 3	

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

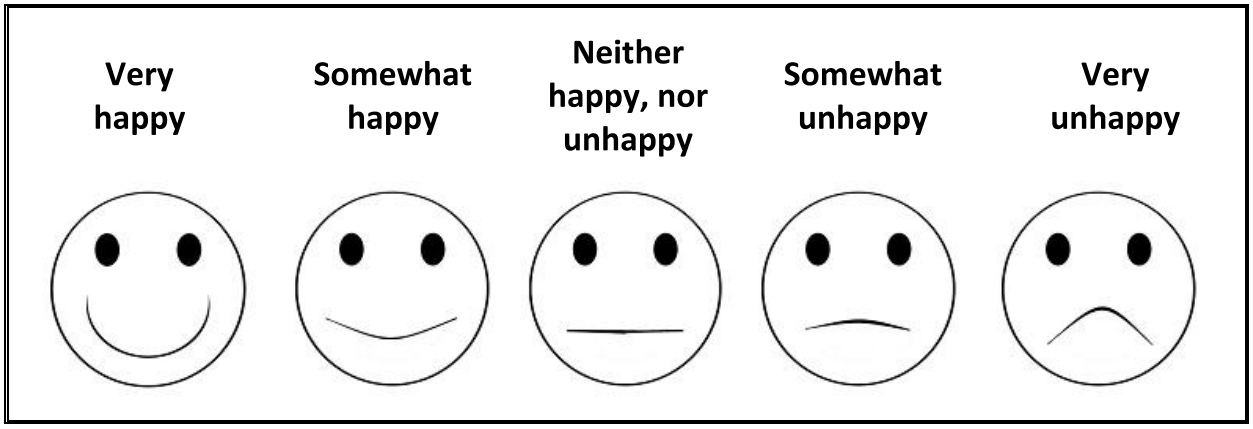
WM12	*Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.* *Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Proceed to complete the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interviewwith thisrespondent.* ☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the cover page*

Interviewer's Observations

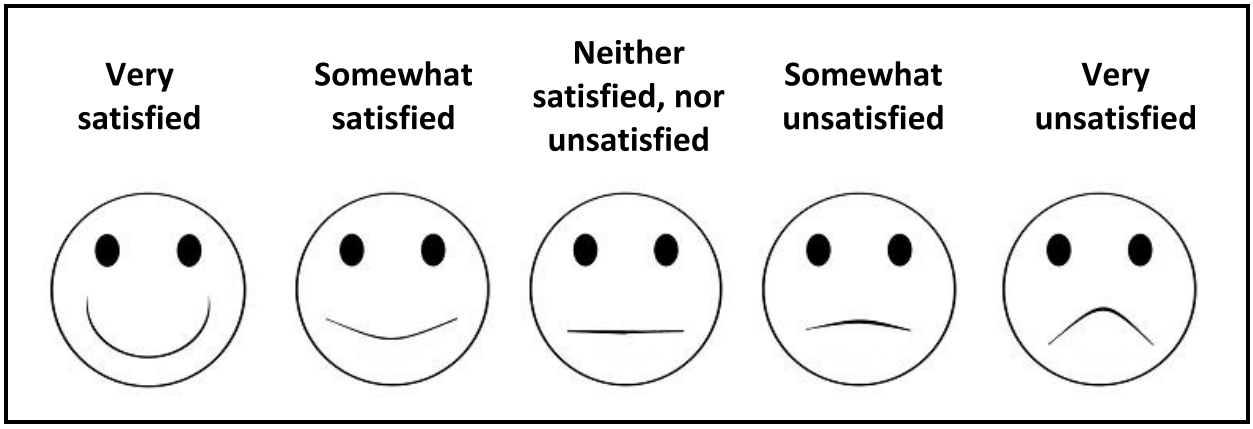
Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



Approved by Order A/23 of 2016 of the Chairman of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia.

Form CDS-3

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

QUESTIONNARIE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

1.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.** Year/Month/Day of interview: **2016** / ___ ___ / ___ ___
UF8A. Number of times visited ___ ___	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:*
WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (NAME)`S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING NEARLY 20 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE "LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE "LAW ON STATISTICS" ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM UF3)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY WE 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 the interview *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 ..... __ __ : __ __

2. AGE			**AG**
AG1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (*name*). ON WHAT YEAR, MONTH AND DAY WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe*: WHEN 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: Year ..... 20 __ __ Month..... __ __ Day ..... __ __ DK day..... 98	
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.* *Must compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.*	Age (in completed years)..... __	

3. BIRTH REGISTRATION			**BR**
BR1	DOES (*name*) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? *If yes, probe:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No..... 3 DK 8	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module
BR2	HAS (*name*)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	1⇨Next Module
BR3	DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (*name*)'S BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	

4. 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 [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 Objects like trees, rocks, bowls or pots 1 2 8	
EC3	SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN ALONE OR LEAVE IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD. 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 WHOSE UNDER 10, 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 whose under 10 for more than an hour __	
EC4A	*Check AG2 for age of child* ☐ *Child aged 0 or 1 ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Child aged 2, 3 or 4 ⇨ Continue with EC5*		
EC5	DOES (*name*) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING /KINDERGARTEN/ OR ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION, SUCH AS A SHIFT GROUP, VISITING TEACHER OR MOBILE KINDERGARTEN?	Yes Kindergarten.....1 Alternative form of education.....2 No .....3 DK.....8	1⇨EC5A 3⇨EC5C 8⇨EC5C

EC5B	IF (*name*) ATTENDED ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION, WHICH ALTERNATIVE FORM OF EDUCATION AND HOW MANY DAYS DOES (*name*) ATTEND?	Shift group..... 1 ___ ___ Visiting teacher..... 2 ___ ___ Mobile kindergarten..... 3 ___ ___	
EC5C	DOES (*name*) ATTEND CHILD CARE SERVICES?	Yes.....1 No .....3 DK.....8	
EC5A	*Check AG2 for age of child* ☐ *Child aged 2 ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Child aged 3 or 4 ⇨ Continue with EC7*		

			Mother	Father	Other	No one	
EC7	IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY YOUR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (*name*): *If yes, probe:* WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (*name*)? *Circle all that apply.*						
	[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	

EC7N	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 COLOURS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
EC7M	CAN (*name*) RECOGNIZE SIMPLE SHAPES SUCH AS TRIANGLES, RECTANGLES AND CIRCLES?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
EC8	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 WORDS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	

EC9A	CAN (*name*) COUNT?	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	

5. BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE			BD
BD1	*Check AG2 for age of child* ☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Continue with BD2* ☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Go to CARE OF ILLNESS 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	
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	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?	Plain water	1 2 8
	[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?	Juice or juice drinks	1 2 8
	[C] CLEAR SOUP?	Clear soup	1 2 8
	[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, FRESH ANIMAL MILK OR MILK DILUTED WITH WATER?	Tinned, powdered, animal milk or milk diluted with water	1 2 8
	If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) DRINK MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, FRESH ANIMAL MILK OR MILK DILUTED WITH WATER? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* If unknown, record '8'.	Number of times drank milk..... __	
	[E] INFANT FORMULA, E.G., MILASAN, NANA?)	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 .... __	
	[G] TEA?	Tea	1 2 8
	[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS?	Other liquids	1 2 8

BD8	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT 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 EATEN 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] A COMMERCIALLY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, E.G., HUMANA?	A commercially fortified baby food	1	2	8
	[C] BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS?	Foods made from gains	1	2	8
	[D] CARROTS, PUMPKIN, SQUASH OR SWEET POTATOES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	Carrots, pumpkin, squash or sweet potatoes	1	2	8
	[E] POTATOES, TURNIP, WILD RADISH OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	Potatoes, turnip, wild radish or any other foods made from roots	1	2	8
	[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES SUCH AS BROCCOLI, SPINACH?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1	2	8
	[G] VITAMIN A-RICH FRUITS SUCH AS PEACH, KIWI, OR BANANA?	Peach, kiwi, or banana	1	2	8
	[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
	[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8
	[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
	[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8
	[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8
	[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8
	[N] CHEESE, MILK OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese, milk or other food made from milk	1	2	8
	[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED?	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	1	2	8

BD9	*Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O")* ☐ *At least one "Yes" or all "DK" ⇨ Go to BD11* ☐ *All "No" ⇨ Continue with BD10*		
BD10	*Ask to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night* ☐ *Child did not eat at all or the respondent does not know ⇨ Go to Next module.* ☐ *Child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned above by the respondent ⇨ Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11*		
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	

6. IMMUNIZATION — IM

*If an immunization **(child health)** card or mother and child's health book is available to a mother/caretaker, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization and Vitamin A recorded on the card. IM6-IM17 are for registering vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM6-IM17 will only be asked when a card is not available.*

IM1	DOES (*name*) HAVE A VACCINATION CARD? *If yes:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No card..... 3	1⇨IM3 2⇨IM2A
IM2	DID (*name*) EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
IM2A	HAS (*name*) BEEN REGISTERED WITH CORRESPONDING COMMUNITY HEALTH POST?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
IM2B	DOES (*name*) HAVE MOTHER AND CHILD'S HEALTH BOOK? *If yes, probe:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No card..... 3	2⇨IM6 3⇨IM6

IM3 *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card or book.*
(b) Write '4444' in year column if card or book shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.

		Date of Immunization: Year				Month		Day		
[A] BCG	BCG									
[B] POLIO AT BIRTH	OPV0									
[C] POLIO 1	OPV1									
[D] POLIO 2	OPV2									
[E] POLIO 3	OPV3									
[F] Pentavalent 1										
[G] Pentavalent 2										
[H] Pentavalent 3										
[I] HEPB	HEP									
[J] MEASLES (OR MMR OR MR) 1	MEASLES1									
[K] MEASLES (OR MMR OR MR) 2	MEASLES2									
[L] VITAMIN A (FIRST DOSE)	VIT A 1									
[M] VITAMIN A (SECOND DOSE)	VIT A 2									
[N] VITAMIN A (THIRD DOSE)	VIT A 3									

IM4 *Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to Measles1) recorded on the card or book*

☐ *Yes⇨ Go to IM18B*

☐ *No⇨ Continue with IM5*

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

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write '6666' in the corresponding Day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, skip to IM18*

☐ *No/DK ⇨ Go to IM18*

IM6	HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM18 8⇨IM18
IM7	HAS (*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	 2⇨IM8 8⇨IM8
IM7A	WHEN DID (*name*) RECEIVE THE BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes No DK	
	[A] WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Within 24 hours after birth..... 1 2 8	1, 8⇨IM8
	[B] WITHIN 2 WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?	Within 2 weeks after birth 1 2 8	1, 8⇨IM8
	[C] 15 AND MORE DAYS AFTER BIRTH?	15 and more days after birth..... 1 2 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	WHEN DID (*name*) RECEIVE THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE AFTER BIRTH?	Yes No DK	
	[A] WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Within 24 hours after birth..... 1 2 8	1, 8⇨IM10
	[B] WITHIN 2 WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?	Within 2 weeks after birth 1 2 8	1, 8⇨IM10
	[C] 15 AND MORE DAYS AFTER BIRTH?	15 and more days after birth..... 1 2 8	
IM10	HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	
IM11	HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A PENTAVALENT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH? PENTAVALENT IS A VACCINATION AGAINST TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, HEPATITIS B, AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE B. *Probe by indicating that pentavalent vaccinations are sometimes given at the same time as polio vaccination.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM13 8⇨IM13
IM12	HOW MANY TIMES WAS A PENTAVALENT VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	
IM13	HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN 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	WHEN DID (*name*) RECEIVE THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE AFTER BIRTH?	Yes No DK	
	[A] WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Within 24 hours after birth..... 1 2 8	1, 8⇨IM16
	[B] WITHIN 2 WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?	Within 2 weeks after birth 1 2 8	1, 8⇨IM16
	[C] 15 AND MORE DAYS AFTER BIRTH?	15 and more days after birth..... 1 2 8	
IM16	HAS (*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	 2⇨IM18 8⇨IM18
IM16A	HOW MANY TIMES WAS MEASLES INJECTION RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	
IM18	DID (*name*) TAKE VITAMIN A THAT IS GIVEN AT THE AGE OF MORE 6-11 MONTHS? *Show Vitamin A blue coloured capsules with 100000 IU*	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
IM18A	DID (*name*) TAKE VITAMIN A THAT IS GIVEN AT THE AGE OF 12-59 MONTHS? *Show Vitamin A red coloured capsules with 200000 IU*	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
IM18B	DID (*name*) TAKE VITAMIN D IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM19 8⇨IM19
IM18C	WHICH MONTH WAS IT WHEN (*name*) TOOK VITAMIN D THE LAST TIME?	Month ..... __ __ DK 98	
IM18D	HAS (*name*) RECEIVED VITAMIN D BY TABLET OR SYRUP?	Yes No DK	
	[A] RECEIVED VITAMIN D BY TABLET?	Vitamin D by tablets..... 1 2 8	
	[B] RECEIVED VITAMIN D BY SYRUP?	Vitamin D by syrup 1 2 8	
IM19	HAS (*name*) EVER PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS:	Yes No DK	
	[A] MAY IMMUNIZATION	May immunization..... 1 2 8	
	[B] OCTOBER IMMUNIZATION	October immunization..... 1 2 8	
	[C] OCTOBER IMMUNIZATION	Others..... 1 2 8	
IM20	*Check IM3:* ☐ *Completed ⇨ Go to Next Module.* ☐ *Not completed ⇨ Complete "Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility" from the Child's Vaccination Record book kept at the Health Facility ⇨ Go to Next Module.*		

7. CARE OF ILLNESS			CA
CA1	IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA?	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 BREAST MILK AND OTHER LIQUID). 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 Never gave a food ..... 5 Still breastfeeding ..... 6 DK 8	
CA3A	DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA4 8⇨CA4
CA3B	FROM WHERE OR WHOM DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE OR SOMEONE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of source.* *If unable to determine whether referred to public or private sector, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) ..... A General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) ..... B Soum/ family group practice ..... E Bag health physician ..... F Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital ..... G Clinic ..... H Aimag/ Soum Hospital ..... I Clinic ..... J Physician ..... K Pharmacy ..... L Other source Relative/Friend ..... P Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X	

CA3C	*Check CA3B: Whether 2 or more codes circled.* ☐ *Two or more codes circled (2 or more codes circled in 'A'-'X' in CA3B)* ⇨ *Continue with CA3D* ☐ *Only one code circled (only one code circled in 'A'-'X' in CA3B)* ⇨ *Go to CA4*		
CA3D	WHERE OR WHOM DID YOU FIRST SEEK ADVICE? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *Do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *If unable to determine whether referred to public or private sector, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center)..... 11 General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre)..... 12 Soum/ family group practice ..... 15 Bag health physician ..... 16 Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital..... 21 Clinic..... 22 Aimag/ Soum Hospital..... 23 Clinic..... 24 Physician ..... 26 Pharmacy ..... 27 Other source Relative/Friend ..... 32 Traditional practitioner ..... 34 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA4	DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING? *Read each and record response before proceeding to the next item.* [A] "KHOROSOL" ORS PACKET? [F] "ORALIT" ORS PACKET? [G] "UNICEF" ORS PACKET? [H] ANY OTHER ORS PACKET?	Yes No DK "Khorosol" ORS packet..... 1 2 8 "Oralit" ORS packet ..... 1 2 8 "Unicef" ORS packet..... 1 2 8 Any other ORS packet..... 1 2 8 *If any other ORS packet was given to drink, record the name.* (*Specify*) _____	
CA4A	*Check CA4: ORS.* ☐ *Child was given ORS (at least one 'Yes' circled in 'A'-'H' in CA4) ⇨ Continue with CA4B* ☐ *Child was not given ORS (all "No" in A-H in CA4) ⇨ Go to CA4C*		

CA4B	WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether referred to public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) .....11 General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) .....12 Soum/ family group practice.....15 Bag health physician .....16 Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital.....21 Clinic.....22 Aimag/ Soum Hospital.....23 Clinic.....24 Physician .....26 Pharmacy.....27 Other source Relative/Friend.....32 Traditional practitioner .....34 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA4C	DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN: [A] ZINC TABLETS? [B] ZINC SYRUP?	Yes No DK Zinc tablets ..... 1 2 8 Zinc syrup 1 2 8	
CA4D	*Check CA4C: Any zinc?* ☐ *Child had any zinc ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4C) ⇨ Continue with CA4E* ☐ *Child did not have zinc (all "No" in A or B in CA4C) ⇨ Go to CA4F*		
CA4E	WHERE DID YOU GET THE ZINC? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether referred to public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) .....11 General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) .....12 Soum/ family group practice.....15 Bag health physician .....16 Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital.....21 Clinic.....22 Aimag/ Soum Hospital.....23 Clinic.....24 Physician .....26 Pharmacy.....27 Other source Relative/Friend.....32 Traditional practitioner .....34 Already had at home .....40 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

CA4F	DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: *Read each and record response before proceeding to the next item.* [A] A HOMEMADE ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA? [B] BOILED WATER? [C] DILUTED SOUP? [D] RICE JUICE?	Yes No DK Homemade ORS fluid ..... 1 2 8 Boiled water ..... 1 2 8 Diluted soup ..... 1 2 8 Rice juice 1 2 8	
CA5	WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA6A 8⇨CA6A
CA6	WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? *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) ..... 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	
CA6C	WHO RECOMMENDED SUCH TREATMENT?	Physician or service provider ..... 1 Pharmaceutics ..... 2 Mother/caretaker ..... 3 Relative/friend ..... 4 Other *(specify)* _____ 6 DK 8	
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⇨CA9B 8⇨CA9B

CA9	WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED NOSE?	Problem in chest only ..... 1 Blocked or runny nose only ..... 2 Both ..... 3 Other *(specify)* _____ 6 DK 8	1⇨CA9B 2⇨CA9B 3⇨CA9B 6⇨CA9B 8⇨CA9B
CA9A	*Check CA6A: Had fever?* ☐ *Child had fever ⇨ Continue with CA9B* ☐ *Child did not have fever ⇨ Go to CA14*		
CA9B	I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (*name*) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK (INCLUDING BREASTMILK) DURING THE ILLNESS WITH A (FEVER/COUGH). DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD (FEVER/COUGH), 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	
CA9C	DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD (FEVER/COUGH), 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 Never gave a food ..... 5 Still breastfeeding ..... 6 DK 8	
CA10	DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA11	FROM WHERE OR WHOM DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANY WHERE ELSE OR SOMEONE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of source.* *If unable to determine if referred to public or private sector, write the name of the place.* _____ (*Name of place*)	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) ..... A General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) ..... B Soum/ family group practice ..... E Bag health physician ..... F Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital ..... G Clinic ..... H Aimag/ Soum Hospital ..... I Clinic ..... J Physician ..... K Pharmacy ..... L Other source Relative/Friend ..... P Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X	

CA11A	*Check CA11:* ☐ *Two or more codes circled ⇨ Continue with CA11B* ☐ *Only one code circled ⇨ Go to CA12*		
CA11B	WHERE OR WHOM DID YOU FIRST SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE OR SOMEONE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of source.* *If unable to determine if referred to public or private sector, write the name of the place.* _____ (*Name of place*)	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) ..... 11 General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) ..... 12 Soum/ family group practice ..... 15 Bag health physician ..... 16 Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital ..... 21 Clinic ..... 22 Aimag/ Soum Hospital ..... 23 Clinic ..... 24 Physician ..... 26 Pharmacy ..... 27 Other source Relative/Friend ..... 32 Traditional practitioner ..... 34 Already had at home ..... 40 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA12	AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE /INJECTION FOR THE ILLNESS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA14 8⇨CA14
CA13	WHAT MEDICINE/INJECTION WAS (*name*) GIVEN? *Probe:* ANY OTHER MEDICINE/INJECTION? *Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ _____ _____ _____ *(Names of medicines)*	Antibiotic drugs Pill / Syrup ..... I Injection ..... J Other medications Paracetamol (Panadol, Acetaminophen). P Aspirin ..... Q Ibuprofen ..... R Other *(specify)* _____ X DK ..... Z	
CA13A	*Check CA13 for antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)* ☐ *Yes, (Circled in 'I' or 'J' in CA13) ⇨ Continue with CA13B* ☐ *No, (No circled in 'I' or 'J' in CA13) ⇨ Go to CA14*		

CA13B	WHERE DID YOU GET THE ANTIBIOTICS? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether referred to public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Specialized professional health center (Mother and child center) ..... 11 General hospital (Aimag centre/ district health centre) ..... 12 Soum/ family group practice ..... 15 Bag health physician ..... 16 Private sector Ulaanbaatar Hospital ..... 21 Clinic ..... 22 Aimag/ Soum Hospital ..... 23 Clinic ..... 24 Physician ..... 26 Pharmacy ..... 27 Other source Relative/Friend ..... 32 Traditional practitioner ..... 34 Already had at home ..... 40 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA14	*Check AG: Age of child* ☐ *Child age 0, 1 and 2 ⇨ Continue with CA15* ☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Go to CF0*		
CA15	THE LAST TIME (*name*) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	Not dispose ..... 00 Child used toilet/latrine ..... 01 Put/Rinsed into toilet or latrine ..... 02 Put/Rinsed into drain or ditch ..... 03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste) ..... 04 Buried ..... 05 Left in the open ..... 06 Other (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

8. CHILD FUNCTIONING (AGE 2-4)			CF
CF0	*Check child's age from AG2:* ☐ *2-4 years ⇨ Continue with CF1* ☐ *0-1 years ⇨ Go to UF13*		
CF1	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DIFFICULTIES YOUR CHILD MAY HAVE. DOES (*name*) WEAR GLASSES?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CF2	DOES (*name*) USE A HEARING AID?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CF3	DOES (*name*) USE ANY EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CF4	IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, I WILL ASK YOU TO ANSWER BY SELECTING ONE OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. FOR EACH QUESTION, WOULD YOU SAY THAT (*name*) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* REMEMBER THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: WOULD YOU SAY THAT (*name*) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL?		
CF5	*Check CF1: Child wears glasses (CF1 = 1)?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Ask CF6A.* ☐ *No ⇨ Ask CF6B.*		
CF6A **CF6B**	WHEN WEARING (HIS/HER) GLASSES, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING? DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot see at all 4	
CF7	*Check CF2: Child uses hearing aid (CF2 = 1)?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Ask CF8A.* ☐ *No ⇨ Ask CF8B.*		
CF8A **CF8B**	WHEN USING (HIS/HER) HEARING AID(S), DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC? DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot hear at all 4	
CF9	*Check CF3: Child uses equipment or uses assistance for walking (CF3 = 1)?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Ask CF10.* ☐ *No ⇨ Ask CF12.*		
CF10	WITHOUT USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING?	Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk at all 4	

CF11	WHEN USING (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk at all 4	1⇨CF13 2⇨CF13 3⇨CF13 4⇨CF13
CF12	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot walk at all 4	
CF13	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY PICKING UP SMALL OBJECTS WITH (HIS/HER) HAND?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot pick up at all 4	
CF14	DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY UNDERSTANDING YOU?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot understand at all..... 4	
CF15	WHEN (*name*) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY YOU?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot be understood at all..... 4	
CF16	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY LEARNING THINGS?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot learn things at all 4	
CF17	COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY PLAYING?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot play at all..... 4	
CF18	THE NEXT QUESTION HAS FIVE DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR ANSWERS. I AM GOING TO READ THESE TO YOU AFTER THE QUESTION. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, HOW MUCH DOES (*name*) KICK, BITE OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS? WOULD YOU SAY: NOT AT ALL, LESS, THE SAME, MORE OR A LOT MORE?	Not at all ..... 1 Less..... 2 The same ..... 3 More ..... 4 A lot more 5	

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

UF14	*Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15 to see if the respondent is a mother or caretaker of another child under 5 living in this household?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child after the interview. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the next respondent* ☐ *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.*

8. ANTHROPOMETRY — AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child under 5. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number in the HL of the Household Questionnaire before recording measurements.

AN1	*Measurer's name and number:*	Name_____ ___ ___	
AN2	*Result of height / length and weight measurement*	Either or both measured .....1 Child not present .....2 Child or mother/caretaker refused .....3 Other (*specify*)_____ 6	 2⇨AN6 3⇨AN6 6⇨AN6
AN3	*Child's weight*	Kilograms (kg) ..... __ __. __ Weight not measured 999	
AN3A	*Was the child undressed to the minimum?* ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum.*		
AN3B	*Check AG2 for age of child:* ☐ *Child under 2 ⇨ Measure length (lying down).* ☐ *Child aged 2 or more ⇨ Measure height (standing up).*		
AN4	*Child's length or height*	Length/Height ..... __ __ __. __ Length/Height not measured 9999	 ⇨ AN6
AN4A	*How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	Lying down .....1 Standing up 2	
AN6	*Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Record measurements for next child.* ☐ *No ⇨ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.*		

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

Approved by Order #A/23 of 2016 of the Chairman of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia. FORM CDS-4

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN AGED 15-49

1. 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**. Year/Month/Day of interview: **2016** / ___ ___ / ___ ___
MWM6A. Number of times visited ___ ___	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:*
WE ARE FROM NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, WOMEN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND WELL-BEING NEARLY 15 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

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 ⇨ Fill '03' in MWM7. Discuss this result with your team leader.*

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

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

2. MAN'S BACKGROUND			**MWB**
MWB1	IN WHAT YEAR AND MONTH WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Year ..... __ __ __ __ Month..... __ __	
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?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨MWB7
MWB4	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED? *If completed non-formal equivalent education program (NFEEP), circle '2'.*	Secondary school ..... 2 Technical and vocational centre..... 3 University, institute/college..... 4	
MWB4A	HAVE YOU COMPLETED SCHOOL THAT YOU HAVE ATTENDED?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
MWB5	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If less than 1 grade, enter "00"* *If has attended primary school of NFEEP, record '21', if basic or high school, record '22' and '23' resprctively.*	Grade..... __ __	
MWB6	Check MWB4 and MWB5: ☐ *Completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education (MWB5>4)⇨ Go to MWB8* ☐ *Completed 1-4 grades in a secondary school (MWB5<5)⇨ Continue with MWB7*		
MWB7	NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *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	1⇨Next module 4⇨ Next module 5⇨ Next module
MWB7A	NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO WRITE THE SENTENCE WHICH I AM GOING TO READ TO YOU. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot write whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU WRITE PART OF THE SENTENCE?	Cannot write at all ..... 1 Able to write only some words of sentence. ..... 2 Able to write short sentence wholly..... 3	

3. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY			MMT
MMT1	*Check **MWB7** to see if the man is able to read.* ☐ *Question left blank (completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education (MWB5>4)) ⇨ Continue with MMT2* ☐ *Able to read or no sentence in required language (MWB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇨ Continue with MMT2* ☐ *Cannot read at all or blind/ visually impaired (MWB7 = 1 or 5) ⇨ Go to MMT3*		
MMT2	HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Less than once a week ..... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT3	DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Less than once a week ..... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT4	HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Less than once a week ..... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT6	HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MMT9
MMT7	HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MMT9
MMT8	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Less than once a week ..... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT9	HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MMT12
MMT10	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? *If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.*	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MMT12
MMT11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Less than once a week ..... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT12	DO YOU HAVE A MOBILE PHONE? *If "yes":* IS YOUR PHONE SMART?	Yes Not smart ..... 1 Smart ..... 2 No 3	

4. FERTILITY			MCM
MCM1	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD IN YOUR LIFE. I AM INTERESTED IN ALL OF THE CHILDREN THAT ARE BIOLOGICALLY YOURS, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT LEGALLY YOURS OR DO NOT HAVE YOUR LAST NAME. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED ANY CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?	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 Year ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ DK year.....9998 Month .....___ ___ DK month.....98	

5. ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE						MDV
MDV1	SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		Yes	No	DK	
	[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
	[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
	[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8	
	[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8	
	[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	
	[F] IF A WIFE SPENDS BIG AMOUNT OF MONEY WITHOUT A PERMISSION FROM HER HUSBAND?	Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband	1	2	8	

5. MARRIAGE/ UNION			MMA
MMA1	ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married ..... 1 Yes, living with a woman ..... 2 No, not in union 3	1 ⇨ MMA7 2 ⇨ MMA7
MMA5	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married ..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman ..... 2 No 3	3 ⇨ Next module
MMA6	WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced ..... 2 Separated 3	
MMA7	HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once ..... 1 More than once 2	1 ⇨ MMA8A 2 ⇨ MMA8B
MMA8A **MMA8B**	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED? IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year ..... 9998 Month ..... __ __ DK month 98	
MMA8C	*Check **MMA8A** and **MMA8B** to see if the man knows the year when he first married or started living with a woman as if married.* ☐ *Knows the year (MMA8A, MMA8B<>9998) ⇨Go to next module* ☐ *Does not know the year (MMA8A, MMA8B=9998)⇨ Continue with MMA9*		
MMA9	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... __ __	

8. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR			MSB
Check presence of others. ***Make sure you have privacy before you proceed with the interview.***			
MSB1	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *If yes:* HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years ..... __ __ First time when started living with (first) wife/partner 95	00⇨Next module
MSB2	THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/ Don't remember 8	
MSB3	WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If more than 12 months (one year), answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __	4⇨MSB15
MSB4	THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MSB5	WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Girlfriend', then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle'3'.*	Wife ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Girlfriend/ Extra marital relation ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Prostitute ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
MSB8	HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MSB15
MSB9	THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MSB10	WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Girlfriend' then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle' 3'.*	Wife ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Girlfriend/ Extra marital relation ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Prostitute ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

MSB13	OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MSB15
MSB14	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners .....__ __	
MSB15	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners.....__ __ DK..... 98	

9. HIV/AIDS			MHA
MHA1	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next module
MHA2	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA4	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA5	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA6	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA7	IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA7A	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING NEEDLE OR SYRINGE USED BY OTHER PERSON?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA8	CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy .....1 2 8 During delivery .....1 2 8 By breastfeeding.....1 2 8	
MHA9	IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
MHA10	WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES OR MEAT FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
MHA11	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
MHA12	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER/HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends..... 8	
MHA24	I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MHA27

MHA25	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26	I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇨Next module 8⇨ Next module
MHA26A	REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU GOT THE RESULTS OF THE TEST, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	1⇨ Next module 2⇨ Next module 8⇨ Next module
MHA27	DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	

10. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			MTA
MTA1	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA6
MTA2	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨MTA6
MTA3	DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA6
MTA4	IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes ..... ___ ___	
MTA5	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA6	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA10
MTA7	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA10
MTA8	WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Cigars ..... A Water pipe ..... B Pipe ..... D Pipe tobacco ..... E Other (*specify*) _____ X	
MTA9	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA10	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨MTA14
MTA11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨MTA14
MTA12	WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE? *Circle all mentioned.*	Chewing tobacco ..... A Snuff ..... B Other (*specify*) _____ X	
MTA13	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	

MTA14	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨Next module
MTA15	WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, ONE CUP OF TRADITIONAL VODKA, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol ..... 00 Age.....___ ___	00⇨ Next module
MTA16	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? *If respondent did not drink, circle "00".* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Did not have one drink in last one month..... 00 Number of days .....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	

10.LIFE SATISFACTION			**MLS**
For the modul's questionnaires, we will be use card of smile.			
MLS1	*Check MWB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?* ☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to MWM11.* ☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with MLS2.*		
MLS2	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.*	Very happy ..... 1 Somewhat happy ..... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy ..... 3 Somewhat unhappy ..... 4 Very unhappy 5	
MLS3	NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.* HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS4	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS5	DURING THE ***current / 2016-2017*** SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MLS7
MLS6	HOW SATISFIED (*are/were*) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS7	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? *If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have a job ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	

MLS8	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS9	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? *If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.*	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS10	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS11	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS12	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS13	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? *If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have any income ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS14	COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENED, OVERALL?	Improved ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worsened 3	
MLS15	AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worse 3	

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

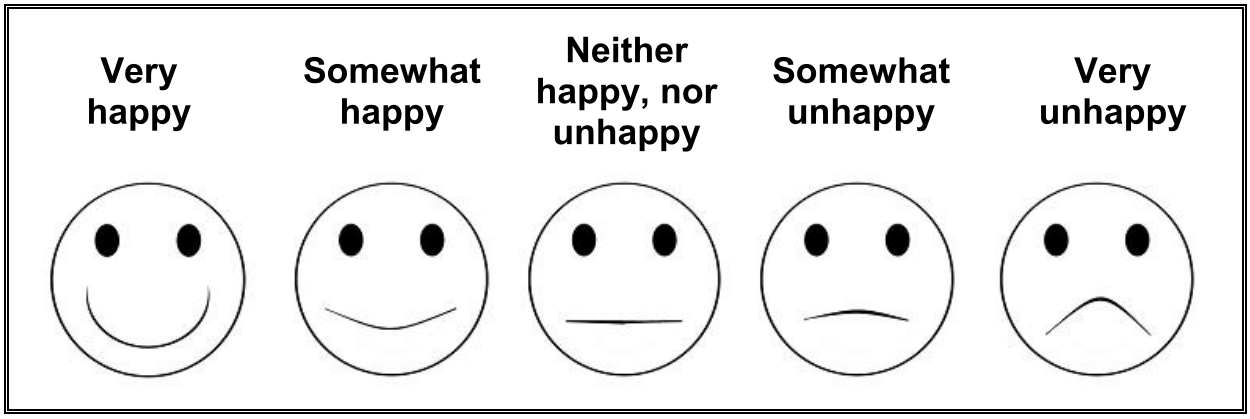
MWM12	*Check List of Household Members, column HL7B and HL15* *Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Proceed to complete the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.* ☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation and proceed to complete the cover page*

Interviewer's Observations

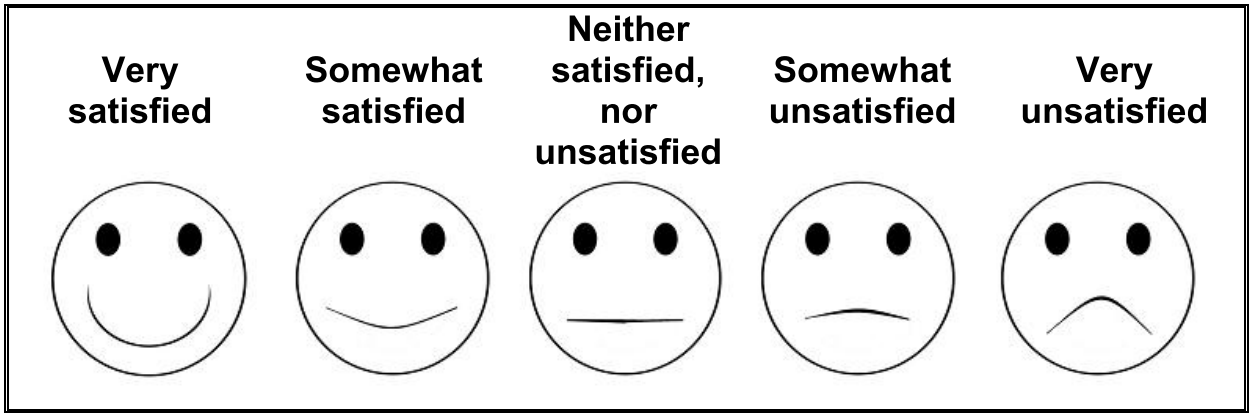
Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



Approved by Order #A/23 of 2016 of the Chairman of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia. Form CDS-5

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	HF

This questionnaire form is to be used at health facilities to record information on the vaccinations and Vitamin A supplementation for children age 0-2 years. A separate questionnaire form should be used for each eligible child.

The QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE must be completed for the child prior to completing this form. This panel should be completed before visiting the health facility.

This questionnaire form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.

HF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**HF2**. Household number: ___ ___
HF3. Child's name: Name_____	**HF4**. Child's line number: ___ ___
HF5. Mother's/Caretaker's name: Name_____	**HF6**. Mother's/Caretaker's line number: ___ ___
HF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___ ___	**HF8**. Year/Month/Day of facility visit: **2016/** ___ ___/ ___ ___
HF9. Year/Month/Day of birth *(From AG1 in Questionnaire for Children Under-5)* **20**___ ___ / ___ ___/ ___ ___	**HF10**. Name of health facility: _____

HF11. Result of health facility visit	Vaccination record seen ..... 01 Vaccination record not seen..... 02 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

IMMUNIZATION										HF
HF13. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card or mother and child`s health book.* *(b) Write '4444' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		Date of Immunization								
		Year				Month		Day		
BCG	**BCG**									
POLIO AT BIRTH	**OPV0**									
POLIO 1	**OPV1**									
POLIO 2	**OPV2**									
POLIO 3	**OPV3**									
Pentavalent 1	**PENTA1**									
Pentavalent 2	**PENTA2**									
Pentavalent 3	**PENTA3**									
HEPB	**HEP**									
MEASLES(OR MMR OR MR) 1	**MEASLES 1**									
MEASLES (OR MMR OR MR) 2	**MEASLES 2**									
VITAMIN A (FIRST DOSE)	**VITA1**									
VITAMIN A (SECOND DOSE)	**VITA2**									
VITAMIN A (THIRD DOSE)	**VITA3**									

Approved by Order #A/23 of 2016 of the Chairman of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia. Form CDS-6

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR ANTHROPOMETRY RECORDS

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	HF
This questionnaire form is to be used to record information on the weight and height for children age 0-4 years. A separate questionnaire form should be used for each eligible child. *The QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE must be completed for the child prior to completing this form. This panel should be completed before visiting the health facility.* *This questionnaire form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.*	
AM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**AM2.** Household number: ___ ___
AM3. Child's name: Name_____	**AM4.** Child's line number: ___ ___
AM5. Mother's/Caretaker's name: Name_____	**AM6.** Mother's/Caretaker's line number: ___ ___
AM7. Interviewer's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___ ___	**AM8.** Year/Month/Day of birth *(From AG1 in Questionnaire for Children Under-5)* 2 0 ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___

8. ANTHROPOMETRY AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child under 5. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number in the HL of the Household Questionnaire before recording measurements.

AN1	*Measurer's name and number:*	Name_____ ___ ___	
AN2	*Result of height / length and weight measurement*	Either or both measured .....1 Child not present.....2 Child or mother/caretaker refused.....3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	 2⇨AN6 3⇨AN6 6⇨AN6
AN3	*Child's weight*	Kilograms (kg) ..... __ __. __ Weight not measured.....999	
AN3A	*Was the child undressed to the minimum?* ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum.*		
AN3B	*Check AG2 for age of child:* ☐ *Child under 2 ⇨ Measure length (lying down).* ☐ *Child aged 2 or more ⇨ Measure height (standing up).*		
AN4	*Child's length or height*	Length/Height ..... __ __ __. __ Length/Height not measured.....9999	 ⇨ AN6
AN4A	*How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	Lying down .....1 Standing up 2	
AN6	*Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Record measurements for next child.* ☐ *No ⇨ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.*		

Approved by Order #A/23 of 2016 of the Chairman of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia

Form CDS-7

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2016

HOUSEHOLD WATER QUALITYQUESTIONNAIRE

Mongolia

1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL	**HH**
This questionnaire form is to be used for households that have been selected for water quality testing.	
HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**HH2.** Household number: ___ ___
HH2A. Name of household head Name _____ **Tel.:**_____	**HH2B.** Street name and number of khashaa/ door _____
HH3. Interviewer's name and number Name _____ ___ _____	**HH4.** Supervisor's name and number Name_____ ___ _____
HH5. Year/Month/Day of interview **2016** /___ ___/ ___ ___	**HH5A.**Number of times visited ___ ___
HH6. Area Capital..... 1 Aimag center..... 2 Vill ..... 3 Soum center…….. 4 Rural.....5	**HH6A.**Apartment area or Ger area Apartment area .....1 Ger area.....2 Mixed area 3
HH7A. Aimag/ city name and code Name_____ ___ ___	**HH7B.** Soum/ District name and code Name _____ ___ ___
HH7C. Bag/ Khoroo name and code Name_____ ___ ___	**HH7D.** Kheseg name and code Name _____ ___ ___
HH8. Is the household selected for blank water quality test? Yes .....1 No 2	**WQ1.** *Check and record response given in WS1of the Household questionnaire* _____

AS PART OF THE SURVEY WE ARE ALSO LOOKING AT THE QUALITY OF HOUSEHOLD DRINKING WATER. YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS BEEN RANDOMLY SELECTED FOR THIS PART OF THE SURVEY AND WE WOULD LIKE TO PERFORM A SIMPLE WATER QUALITY TEST USING SAMPLES OF YOUR USUAL DRINKING WATER. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 10 MINUTES.
MAY I START NOW?

☐*Yes, permission is given* ⇨*Go to WQ3*

☐*No, permission is not given* ⇨*Circle 02 in WQ2. The module is complete. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

WQ2 Result of water quality testing	Completed ..... 01 Refused .....02 Partly completed .....03 Other (*specify*) 96

2.WATER QUALITYTESTING			WQ
WQ3	NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO.WE WOULD LIKE TO TEST YOUR DRINKING WATER. COULD YOU PLEASE PROVIDE ME WITH A GLASS OF WATER THAT YOU WOULD MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY DRINK?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨WQ9
WQ4	HAVE YOU DONE ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't Know 8	2⇨WQ6 8⇨WQ6
WQ5	WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Boil ..... A Add bleach / chlorine / Water Guard..... B Strain it through a cloth..... C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) ..... D Solardisinfection ..... E Let it stand and settle ..... F Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
WQ6	*Perform household water test* *Using the water from the glass of drinking water provided by the respondent conduct water quality test. Label H-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.* *Record whether test was conducted.*	Household water test conducted ..... 1 Household water test not conducted 2	
WQ8	EARLIER, YOU TOLD US THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD WAS _____. IS THIS GLASS OF WATER FROM THAT SOURCE? *Refer to the answer provided for Question WS1*	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨WQ10
WQ9	CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME YOUR MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER SO THAT I CAN TAKE A WATER SAMPLE FROM THAT PLACE? *If 'no' probe to find out why this is not possible? Thank the respondent. The module is complete.*	Yes ..... 1 No Water source was not functional..... 2 Water source too far..... 3 Unable to access source ..... 4 Do not know where source is located ..... 5 Other reason (*specify*)_____ 6	1⇨WQ12 2-6 ⇨ WQ13

WQ10	FROM WHICH SOURCE WAS THE WATER YOU PROVIDED IN THIS GLASS COLLECTED?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot ..... 12 Piped to neighbor ..... 13 Public tap / standpipe ..... 14 Tube Well, Borehole ..... 21 Dug well Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater collection ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Cart with small tank / drum ..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Bottled water ..... 91 Sachet water ..... 92 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	
WQ11	CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME THE SOURCE OF THE GLASS OF DRINKING WATER SO THAT I CAN TAKE A WATER SAMPLE FROM THAT PLACE? *If 'no' probe to find out why this is not possible? Thank the respondent. The module is complete.*	Yes ..... 1 No Water source was not functional..... 2 Water source too far..... 3 Unable to access source ..... 4 Do not know where source is located ..... 5 Other reason (*specify*)_____ 6	1⇨WQ12 2-6 ⇨ WQ13
WQ12	*Perform source water test* *Using a sample of water taken at the source conduct water quality test. Label S-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.* *Record whether test was conducted.*	Source water test conducted ..... 1 Source water test not conducted 2	
WQ13	*Check HH8* ☐ *Household was selected for blank water testing ⇨ WQ14* ☐ *Household was not selected for blank water testing ⇨ Thank the respondent. The module is complete.*		
WQ14	**WQ14:** *Perform blank water test* *Using a sample of sterile water given by the supervisor conduct water quality test. Label B-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.* *Record whether test was conducted.*	Blank water test conducted .....1 Blank water test not conducted 2	
	Thank the respondent. The module is complete.		

3.WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS			WQ
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded. In the sections below note the colour of the test and use the ultraviolet lamp (UV) to determine if the sample fluoresces (glows a white/blue colour).			
WQ15	Day / Month / Year of recording test results: ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2016		
Record results of Household water test			
WQ16	Record whether household water sample yellow after incubation	Yellow ..... 1 Not yellow ..... 2 Not possible to read/results lost ..... 8 Testing not completed 9	
WQ17	Record whether household water sample fluoresces after incubation (use UV lamp)	Fluorescence ..... 1 No fluorescence ..... 2 Not possible to read/results lost ..... 8 Testing not completed 9	
Record results of Source water test			
WQ18	Record whether source water sample yellow after incubation	Yellow ..... 1 Not yellow ..... 2 Not possible to read/results lost ..... 8 Testing not completed 9	
WQ19	Record whether source water sample fluoresces after incubation (use UV lamp)	Fluorescence ..... 1 No fluorescence ..... 2 Not possible to read/results lost ..... 8 Testing not completed 9	
Record results of Blank water test			
WQ20	Record whether blank water sample yellow after incubation	Yellow ..... 1 Not yellow ..... 2 Not possible to read/results lost ..... 8 Testing not completed 9	
WQ21	Record whether blank water sample fluoresces after incubation (use UV lamp)	Fluorescence ..... 1 No fluorescence ..... 2 Not possible to read/results lost ..... 8 Testing not completed 9	

Measurer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations