MONGOLIA

Social Indicator Sample Survey-2018
[Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey]

SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

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June, 2019

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GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Edited by:

A.Amarbal	Director, Population and Social Statistical Department, NSO
R.Oidovdanzan	Consultant, NSO

Prepared by:

S.Todgerel	Survey team leader, Statistician, Population and social statistics department, NSO
T.Altantsetseg	Survey team member, Statistician, Population and social statistics department, NSO
J.Munkhbadar	National survey consultant, UNICEF
Sh.Sengum	Survey team member, contractor, NSO
D.Mendbayar	Survey team member, contractor, NSO
E.Zolzaya	Survey team member, contractor, NSO

The Social Indicator Sample Survey was carried out in 2018 by National Statistical Office, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi–purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting 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, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the SISS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by Infographics of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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SURVEY SAMPLE AND IMPLEMENTATION			
Sample frame	Administrative records of the household and population	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15–49) Men (age 15–49) Children under five Children age 5–17 Water Quality Testing
Updated	December 2017		
Interviewer training	Aug–Sep 2018	**Fieldwork**	Sep–Dec 2018

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
– Sampled	14, 500	– Eligible	6, 269
– Occupied	14, 041	– Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6,091
– Interviewed	13, 798	– Response rate (Per cent)	97.2
– Response rate (Per cent)	98.3		
Women (age 15–49)		Children age 5–17	
– Eligible for interviews	11, 737	– Eligible	7, 628
– Interviewed	10, 794	– Mothers/caretakers interviewed	7, 427
– Response rate (Per cent)	92.0	– Response rate (Per cent)	97.4
Men (age 15–49)		Water Quality Testing	
– Eligible for interviews	5, 513	– Eligible	2, 900
– Interviewed	4, 477	– Completed	2, 736
– Response rate (Per cent)	81.2	– Completion rate (Per cent)	94.3

Survey population			
Average household size	3.0	**Percentage of population living in**	
Percentage of population under:		– Urban areas	67.5
– Age 5	12.7	– Rural areas	32.5
– Age 18	37.5		
		– Western	12.0
		– Khangai	17.7
Percentage of women age 15–49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	20.3	– Central	15.6
		– Eastern	7.1
		– Ulaanbaatar	47.6

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASAR	Age Specific Abortion Rates
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette–Gurin (Tuberculosis)
C–section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer–Assisted Personal Interviewing
CAR	Crude Abortion Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries
CDS	Child Development Survey
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
EAPRO	UNICEF Regional Office for East Asia and the Pacific
EA	Enumeration Area
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GAR	General Abortion Rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type b
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HVS	High Vaginal Swab
HPV	Human Papilloma Virus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

LBW	Low Birth Weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MOH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non–Governmental Organization
NSO	National Statistical Office
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPAC	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of
CAC	Children in Armed Conflict
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems
PHR	Population and Household Registry
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post–Natal Care
PPM	Parts Per Million
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
RHF	Recommended Homemade Fluid
RHS	Reproductive Health Survey
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SISS	Social Indicator Sample Survey
SP	Sulfadoxine–Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
START	The Project for Strengthening Teacher's Ability and Reasonable Treatments for Children Disabilities
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAR	Total Abortion Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Fund Population
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

As per the Law on Statistics of Mongolia, the National Statistics Office (NSO) of Mongolia has successfully conducted the Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS) in 2018 with technical and financial support from the Government of Mongolia, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The SISS, NSO employed the sixth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey platform.

The SISS is designed to collect high quality data on the situation of children, women, men and households, including health, education, development, protection, wealth, human rights implementation of Mongolia, awareness of and attitude towards HIV/AIDS, sexual behaviour, household access to safely managed water and sanitation conditions, and salt iodisation.

The questionnaires and indicators of this new round of the survey have been updated to support the progress monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It introduces new modules on children's foundational learning skills and parental involvement, adult and child functioning, victimization for women and men, household water quality test for E–coli detection and household energy use. The survey interviewed 14,500 households nationwide.

The SISS results will provide the estimates at both national and regional levels. In addition, the results will be further broken down for six selected provinces (Bayan–Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Govi–Altai, Zavkhan, Umnugovi, Khuvsgul) and two districts (Bayanzurkh, Nalaikh) to better understand geographic disparities.

We expect the results of the SISS to be a valuable source of data for policymakers, government partners, international organizations, academia and many others to inform and develop policies and programmes to further improve the well–being of children, women and men. More than 178 indicators estimated as part of this survey can be used for monitoring the SDGs, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS and the national programmes including "National Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health Programme", "National Programme on Child Development and Protection" and "National Nutrition Programme".

To ensure accessible and up–to–date data, the present survey findings report and the infographics are delivered to you in both Mongolian and English languages within 6 months after completion of data collection. The report includes more than 250 tables with comprehensive descriptions disaggregated by demographic, social, economic and geographic background characteristics of the population based on responses to approximately 870 questions developed in the questionnaires. This would facilitate monitoring of the SDGs principle "leaving no one behind".

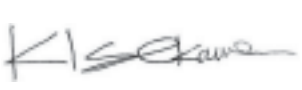
We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Steering Committee and Working Group for their invaluable contribution and collaboration throughout the process. Our special thanks go to the survey team, the data collection team supervisors and interviewers, UNICEF MICS teams at Regional Office and Headquarters, the National Statistical Office management, local statistical units and local administration offices for their assistance and cooperation. Finally, we thank the households interviewed for their time, patience and valuable information.

ARIUNZAYA.A

Chairperson of NSO and Chair of SISS Steering Committee

ALEX HEIKENS

Representative UNICEF Mongolia



KAORI ISHIKAWA

Head of Office UNFPA Mongolia

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on 6th round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6), which Mongolia adopted and named as the Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS). The National Statistical Office (NSO) of Mongolia conducted the SISS in 2018 in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence–based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. It also produces data necessary for monitoring national policies and programmes Sustainable Development Vision of Mongolia 2030, The State Policy on Population Development, National Programme on Maternal, Child and Reproductive health, National Programme on Child Development and Protection and National Nutrition Programme.

A COMMITMENT TO ACTION: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

More than two decades ago, **the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s called for:**

> *"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well–being of children …. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development…"*

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid–1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

> *"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" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)*

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called 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."*

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, **"Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"** stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

> "quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48); recognizes that "…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..." and calls for "…strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."

Legal basis for enforcement of children's rights was established for Mongolia with the adoption of the "Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child" in 1996, which is based on the principles of United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In 2016, the law was revised as "Law of Mongolia on Child Rights".

This was part of the recent efforts for achieving improved legal coordination surrounding the protection of children's rights with several new laws approved and implemented in the recent years, namely the "Childcare Service Law", "Law on Child Protection" in 2015, separation of crimes against children as an individual chapter in the 2015 revision of Criminal Code of Mongolia and addition of regulations concerning protection, provision of special protection for children from domestic violence in the 2016 revision of Law on Domestic Violence.

Mongolia has presented their 5th report on national implementation of the CRC during the 75th Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in May 2017 and has received proposals dedicated to center on the implementation of concerning legislations.

Despite the improvements to and associated positive results from legislations surrounding Children's right and protection, healthcare services and its sufficiency, there still are concerning problems that are to be attended.

The government of Mongolia implemented "National Programme of Action for the Development and Protection of Children" twice in 1992–2002 and 2002–2010 respectively and "Strategy for Strengthening Child Protection" from 2012 to 2015. Based on past experiences of various nationwide programmes, Mongolia is currently implementing the National Programme on Child Development and Protection for 2017–2021.

The goal of the programme, is to ensure safe environment for living, education, development of children with provided protection, rights to participation in social environments, and to strengthen the national system of child protection with support from accompanying institutions.

Following objectives will be carried out in order to achieve the goal:

1. Provide child–friendly environment with granted rights to safe and healthy environment.
2. Build an environment suitable for discovery and development of talent and skills of all children.
3. Cultivate mindset of listening to and respecting children's opinions in society, increase involvement of children in formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies.
4. Protect children from discrimination, pressure, violence, all forms of abuse and risks in all social environments.
5. Reduce child deprivation, including income and non–income poverty, by supporting welfare and social security for equality.

Law on Development Policy and Planning of Mongolia was adopted in November 2015 for the purpose of establishing a unified framework of development policy documentation for stages of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and determining standards, rights, duties and responsibilities of concerned parties. In February 2016, Sustainable Development Vision of Mongolia 2030 (SDV) has been approved with resolution of the parliament. Consequently, the National Committee for Sustainable Development was established under the Prime Minister of Mongolia in 2017 with the aim of implementing the SDGs and establishing the structural mechanism surrounding the implementation where the NSO is responsible for collecting, processing and disseminating data necessary for monitoring the SDGs.

The Social Indicator Sample Survey results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 33 global SDG indicators and 10 SDG indicators adopted by SDG in Mongolia, either in their entirety or partially.

The Social Indicator Sample Survey–2018 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in SISS, Mongolia.
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate data in for the assessment of progress in some social sectors;

- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the Social Indicator Sample Survey–2018. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on under–5 mortality. This is followed by Chapter 6, "Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, delivery care, birthweight, and post–natal care, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS, male circumcision, cervical cancer screening for early detection[1], knowledge of Human Papilloma Virus[1] and ends with abortion[1].

The following chapter, "Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development" presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children's education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, "Live In a safe and clean environment", covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled "Equitable chance in life", the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well–being.

The report ends with appendices, including some aggregate results for target provinces and districts, detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

[1] Additional country–specific modules indicated.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The Mongolia Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS) is household based, and the last–stage sample units are individual households.

The sample for the SISS 2018 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women and men at the national, urban and rural areas, five regions (Eastern, Western, Central, Khangai and Ulaanbaatar) and eight target provinces/ districts (provinces of Bayan–Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Govi–Altai, Zavkhan, Umnugovi, Khuvsgul and districts of Bayanzurkh and Nalaikh).

The target provinces and districts were respectively selected by the request and funding of the United Nations Children's Fund where the organization's projects are being implemented, namely, Bayan–Ulgii, Zavkhan, Govi–Altai, Bayankhongor, Khuvsgul provinces, Bayanzurkh and Nalaikh districts, and by the request of United Nations Population Fund, with funding from "Oyu Tolgoi" LLC, Umnugovi province was targeted to examine the mining–based province's current situation.

A sample of 14,500 households were selected country–wide. The sample size (number of households) within each region was first determined by applying the square root allocation. The sample size was then adjusted for individual provinces and districts that are domains.

A two–stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2017 Population and Household Registry (PHR). The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for this survey. The EAs were selected systematically with probability proportional to size within each stratum, from the full list of EAs in the frame. After a household listing was carried out in the sampled EAs during the period of August – September 2018, a systematic sample of 25 households was selected from each PSU.

As the sample is not self–weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires[1] considering information necessities, and survey objectives, 7 questionnaires were used in the survey:

1. a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling;
2. a water quality testing questionnaire (E coli) administered in 5 households in each cluster of the sample;
3. a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15–49 years;
4. a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15–49 years;
5. an under–5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household;

1 The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey–design.

6. a questionnaire form for vaccination records at health facility, for all children age 0–2 years with a completed under–5 questionnaire, was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities; and
7. a questionnaire for children age 5–17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5–17 years living in the household.[2]

From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Mongolian and new modules were discussed in various consultative meetings and questionnaires were discussed with technical working groups. Modifications and customizations were made in the tools based on technical working group recommendations and data needs.

Following principles were established for modifying the questionnaires:

1. Ensure data comparability with preceding surveys
2. Ensure internationally comparable data
3. Consider country–specific factors, data gaps and data needs.

PAPI pre–testing was carried out in five locations, namely in Sukhbaatar soum, Khushaat soum in Selenge aimag, and in Nalaikh district of Ulaanbaatar during May 2018. Based on the results of the pre–test, modifications were made to the wording and coherence of the questions in questionnaires.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire

- List of Household Members
- Education
- Household Characteristics
- Household Energy Use
- Water and Sanitation
- Handwashing
- Salt Iodisation

Water Quality Testing Questionnaire (E coli)

[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules.
[spec] Additional country–specific modules.

Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men

- Woman's/Men's Background[M]
- Mass Media and ICT[M]
- Fertility[M]
- Birth History
- Pregnancy Outcome[spec]
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post–natal Health Checks
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Marriage/Union[M]
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence[M]
- Victimisation[M]
- Adult Functioning[M]
- Sexual Behaviour[M]
- HIV/AIDS, STIs Knowledge and Attitudes[M]
- Cervical Cancer[spec]
- Circumcision [only M]
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use[M]
- Life Satisfaction[M]

Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17 Years

- Child's Background
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Child Functioning
- Parental Involvement
- Foundational Learning Skills

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

- Under–Five's Background
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Child Discipline
- Child Functioning
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunisation
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

Form for vaccination record at health facility

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for E. coli levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are

2 Children age 15–17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5–17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5–17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7–14 years.

A copy of the SISS 2018 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey plan was approved by order A/67 2018 of Chairperson of NSO in 2018. The plan included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15–17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

Salt testing results were directly presented to participating households, whereas water quality test results were shared only with the local administration.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS6 utilise Computer–Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS6 dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[3] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the SISS 2018 final questionnaires and used throughout.

The CAPI application was tested in Kherlen, Bayan–Ovoo soums of Khentii aimag, and Baganuur district of Ulaanbaatar from 23rd July to 2nd August of 2018. Based on the results of the CAPI–test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 31 days from August 20th to September 19th, 2018. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires for 20 days, followed by a 10–day training on the CAPI application.

The trainees spent 4 days in field practice in total with 2 days of paper–based questionnaire and 2 days of data collection using tablets. The training agenda was based on the standard MICS6 training agenda.[4] Complementary trainings such as disaster/first–aid training, dog aggression and communication, and team psychology were added to the agenda in view of country–specific reasons.

Trainees received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 4 days, including one day of field practice on each of the two tasks.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 19 teams; each was comprised of 5 interviewers (3 female and 2 male interviewers, male interviewers also operated as measurers[5]), 2 drivers and a supervisor. Fieldwork was conducted from September 21st in Ulaanbaatar and from October 3rd in local area until December 28th, 2018 lasting for 99 days.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re–interviewing was implemented on

3 The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data–processing.

4 The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey–design.

5 The standard MICS6 guideline demonstrates an exclusive measurer role on all teams for anthropometric measurements and water quality tests.

2 households per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited at least twice by either NSO survey management team members, UNICEF MICS Team and UNFPA members for the purpose of monitoring and advising on team organisation and fieldwork operations.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced twice a week for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.[6]

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the NSO's data server via the transfer application[7] on the supervisors' tablets. Data from interviewers are batched on the supervisors' application via Bluetooth transfer, which is also used by supervisors for checking for irregularities. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was done daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

Following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the standard MICS6 Guidelines for Secondary Editing.[8]

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24.0. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF[9] were used with customisation for additional country–specific analyses.

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on Official website of the NSO and on the MICS website[10] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

Information encompassing all activities during every stage of the survey is archived. Also a Metadata repository is created and is openly shared with public.

6 The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data–collection.
7 Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) recommended in the MICS6 guidelines was not used in this survey
8 The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data–processing.
9 The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis
10 The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/surveys.

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

SISS/MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	98.1
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15–24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	 99.3 97.6
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	 4.5 7.5
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	6.2
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	92.6
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	98.9
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	30.6
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	36.1
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months Women Men	 36.2 35.3

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

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

3 All SISS/MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter–agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf

SISS/MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who own a mobile phone Women Men	 97.0 95.5
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months Women Men	 97.2 94.5
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who used the internet Women (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months Men (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	 73.6 69.2 63.9 59.5
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49 Men (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49	 42.9 31.6 44.9 29.7
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	 9.2 58.0
SR.14b	Non–smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month Women Men	 90.8 43.5
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 Women Men	 1.1 16.4
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month Women Men	 27.4 47.2
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Women Men	 0.7 3.1
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0–17 years living with neither biological parent	7.7

SISS/MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0–17 years with one or both biological parents dead	6.0
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0–17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.0

SURVIVE [4]					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	9
CS.2	Post–neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	7
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	16
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	4
CS.5	Under–five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	19

REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age–specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years	42.6
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	4.2
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	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	48.1
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[5]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	63.9
TM.S1	Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	5.6.1	DV	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married/ in union and ever used contraception methods who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	38.7
TM.5a TM.5b TM.S2 TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition) (d) at least eight times by any provider	 99.1 88.5 72.4 47.0
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	96.4
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	98.4

4 Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5–year period.
5 See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description.

SISS/MICS INDICATOR		SDG[6]	Module[7]	Definition[8]	Value
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	99.3
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	26.2
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child was weighed at birth	99.3
TM.12	Post–partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	98.1
TM.13	Post–natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post–natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	98.2
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child was dried after birth	79.6
TM.15	Skin–to–skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	58.6
TM.S3	Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child was placed on the mother's bare chest and hat on after birth (Skin–to–skin care included newborn hat on)	41.5
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	69.8
TM.19	Post–natal signal care functions[9]		PN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live–born child received at least 2 post–natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	93.8
TM.20	Post–natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth 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 of their most recent live birth	94.1

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

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9 Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature,4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

SISS/MICS INDICATOR		SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months Women Men	 1.3 6.6
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	 21.1 49.4
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15–24 years who had sex before age 15 Women Men	 0.7 4.9
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		SB	Percentage of never married women and men age 15–24 years who have never had sex Women Men	 73.9 49.0
TM.26	Age–mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15–24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	3.0
TM.27	Sex with non–regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15–24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non–marital, non–cohabitating partner Women Men	 35.7 73.6
TM.28	Condom use with non–regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15–24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	 41.8 73.1
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15–24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[13], who know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with a person who has HIV) Women Men	 20.2 20.2

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

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

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13 Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

TM.30	Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who correctly identify all three means[14] of mother–to–child transmission of HIV Women Men	 31.7 22.6
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[15] toward people living with HIV Women Men	 64.9 62.2
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	 73.0 59.5
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	 26.0 16.8
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15–24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	 35.6 16.9
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV[16] (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	 21.1 17.6
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	53.0
TM.37	Male circumcision		MMC	Percentage of men age 15–49 years who report having been circumcised	4.8
TM.S4	Abortion ratio		AB/BH	Number of abortions per 1,000 live birth	125.0
TM.S5	General abortion rate		AB	Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged between 15–49 years	13.4
TM.S6	Total abortion rate		AB	Total abortion rate for women age 15–49 years	0.4
TM.S7	Institutional abortion		AB	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with abortion in the last 2 years whose most recent abortion was performed in a health facility	98.5

14 Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding.

15 Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

16 Someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) Babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV and 3) getting tested for HIV.

	SISS INDICATOR	SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	98.0
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	92.0
TC.3 TC.4 TC.5	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	91.9
	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	91.9
	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	91.9
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	91.6
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 30–35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	81.3
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[17]		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	86.9 68.8
TC.12	Care–seeking for diarrhoea		CA	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	51.3
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	58.2 13.1
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre–packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	71.0
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	50.0
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	31.3
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.8

17 Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of MMR vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

	SISS INDICATOR	SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[18]	31.0
TC.19	Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	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	76.0
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	66.6
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live–born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	98.0
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live–born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	70.2
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[19]	50.2
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[20] during the previous day	61.2
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12–15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	80.7
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20–23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	46.3
TC.36	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	20.9
TC.37	Age–appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0–23 months appropriately fed[21] during the previous day	64.0
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi–solid or soft foods during the previous day	88.4
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non–breastfed children	 31.8 17.4
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non–breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	68.4
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[22] during the previous day	39.2

18 Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator
19 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines
20 Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water–based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non–human milk and food–based fluids)
21 Infants age 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6–23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi–solid or soft foods
22 The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin–A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

	SISS INDICATOR	SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	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[23] or more during the previous day	65.9
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	36.8
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	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	1.8 0.5
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage 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	9.4 2.3
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	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	0.9 0.3
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	10.5 2.9
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	75.1
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24–59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	57.6 15.6 37.7
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	28.6
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	65.1
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	12.5
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	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	75.7

23 Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi–solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6–8 months, and three times for children 9–23 months; Non–breastfeeding children: Solid, semi–solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6–23 months.

	SISS INDICATOR	SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
TC.S1	Early child development index (based on country specific definition)		EC	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 (Country specific definition differences from the standard definition: Literacy–numeracy skill included can identify some colours, simple shapes and excluded recognition of numbers 1 to 10 and ability to read at least four simple words. Physical skills included ability to hold a spoon, fork or a pencil using the thumb, index finger and middle finger.)	87.5

LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	73.6
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	84.3
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	85.0
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school–entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	92.0
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	 96.1 93.0 86.5
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out–of–school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	 3.6 4.6 12.8
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 92.5 98.6
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	 98.4 92.1 70.5
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	97.3

SISS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	 1.02 1.03 1.13
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	 1.00 0.97 0.74
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	 1.02 1.00 0.82
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	81
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	51.4
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	22.6
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	18.8
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	82.2
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	24.8
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years who have three or more books to read at home	49.6
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7–14 years who read books or are read to at home	78.8
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	97.4
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	65.2
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7–14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7–14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	 61.6 46.4 44.4 51.5 35.7 33.6

SISS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	99.6
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	49.1
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5–17 years who are involved in child labour[24]	16.7
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20–24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 0.9 12 0.0 2.1
PR.5	Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15–19 years who are married or in union Women Men	 3.9 1.1
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage 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	 0.0 3.7
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men	 5.9 7.2
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police Women Men	 41.0 28.0
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	 54.8 83.7
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men 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 Women Men	 9.3 4.8

24 Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age–specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age–specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See Tables PR.3.1–3 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

SISS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Description[3]	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	86.9
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	82.5
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	85.5
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with E. coli contamination in source water	16.0
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with E. coli contamination in household drinking water	19.7
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of E. coli and available when needed	22.1
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	81.8
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	88.8
WS.S1	Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities (Country specific definition excluded pit latrine with slab from the standard definition)	33.5
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	69.0
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste never emptied or emptied and buried in a covered pit	95.1
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste removed by a service provider for treatment off–site	2.9
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	82.3
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	3.2
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2–17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	5.1
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	 16.3 14.6

EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men Women (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49 Men (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49	 6.7 6.8 6.7 6.6
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49 Men (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49	 86.2 84.5 88.4 86.5
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49 Men (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49	 64.3 56.6 62.8 51.5

4

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 14,500 households selected for the sample, 14,041 were found occupied. Of these, 13,798 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.3 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each of the 580 clusters. Of the total 2,900 selected households, 2,736 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 94.3 percent. Also, 2,598 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 89.6 percent.

In the interviewed households, 11,737 women (age 15–49 years) were identified. Of these, 10,794 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 92.0 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15–49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15–49) were identified in every one of two households. A total of 5,513 men (age 15–49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 4,477 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 81.2 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 6,269 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 6,091 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 97.2 percent within interviewed households.

A sub–sample of children age 5–17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5–17. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 13,025 children age 5–17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 7,628 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 7,427 which corresponds to a response rate of 97.4 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 90.4 percent, 79.8 percent, 95.5 percent, 95.7 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under–5s, and children age 5–17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, water quality testing, women's, men's, under–5's and children age 5–17's interviews

Number of households, water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5–17 by interview results, Mongolia, 2018

		Area		Region				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
Households								
Sampled	14,500	7,350	7,150	3,700	3,000	2,400	2,000	3,400
Occupied	14,041	7,123	6,918	3,581	2,926	2,305	1,964	3,265
Interviewed	13,798	6,990	6,808	3,529	2,889	2,264	1,931	3,185
Household completion rate	95.2	95.1	95.2	95.4	96.3	94.3	96.6	93.7
Household response rate	98.3	98.1	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.2	98.3	97.5
Water quality testing								
Eligible	2,900	1,470	1,430	740	600	480	400	680
Household water quality test								
Completed	2,736	1,389	1,347	708	562	454	384	628
Response rate	94.3	94.5	94.2	95.7	93.7	94.6	96.0	92.4
Source water quality test								
Completed	2,598	1,318	1,280	694	516	447	356	585
Response rate	89.6	89.7	89.5	93.8	86.0	93.1	89.0	86.0
Women age 15–49 years								
Eligible	11,737	6,180	5,557	3,093	2,342	1,770	1,582	2,950
Interviewed	10,794	5,650	5,144	2,860	2,184	1,612	1,477	2,661
Women's response rate	92.0	91.4	92.6	92.5	93.3	91.1	93.4	90.2
Women's overall response rate	90.4	89.7	91.1	91.1	92.1	89.5	91.8	88.0
Men age 15–49 years								
Number of men in interviewed households	11,543	5,747	5,796	3,100	2,366	1,749	1,528	2,800
Eligible	5,513	2,740	2,773	1,496	1,096	857	739	1,325
Interviewed	4,477	2,186	2,291	1,263	896	683	573	1,062
Men's response rate	81.2	79.8	82.6	84.4	81.8	79.7	77.5	80.2
Men's overall response rate	79.8	78.3	81.3	83.2	80.7	78.3	76.2	78.2
Children under 5 years								
Eligible	6,269	3,191	3,078	1,682	1,248	1,022	893	1,424
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6,091	3,081	3,010	1,639	1,225	996	874	1,357
Under–5's response rate	97.2	96.6	97.8	97.4	98.2	97.5	97.9	95.3
Under–5's overall response rate	95.5	94.7	96.2	96.0	96.9	95.7	96.2	93.0
Children age 5–17 years								
Number of children in interviewed households	13,025	6,626	6,399	3,716	2,662	2,003	1,744	2,900
Eligible	7,628	4,004	3,624	2,007	1,578	1,230	1,073	1,740
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	7,427	3,894	3,533	1,959	1,545	1,211	1,044	1,668
Children age 5–17's response rate	97.4	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.9	98.5	97.3	95.9
Children age 5–17's overall response rate	95.7	95.4	95.9	96.2	96.7	96.7	95.7	93.5

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

SISS collected information on housing and household characteristics. Most of the information collected on these housing and household characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index. Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence, regions, and selected provinces, Mongolia, 2018

	Total	Area		Region				
		Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity								
Yes, interconnected grid	84.3	98.3	56.0	67.9	68.0	79.5	72.5	98.2
Yes, off–grid	13.6	1.4	38.1	26.6	26.4	19.3	25.7	1.6
No	2.1	0.3	5.8	5.4	5.6	1.2	1.8	0.3
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Energy use for cooking[A]								
Clean fuels and technologies	50.4	68.7	13.5	13.3	26.3	44.3	30.7	74.1
Other fuels	49.5	31.3	86.5	86.7	73.6	55.7	69.3	25.9
No cooking done in the household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Internet access at home								
Yes	36.1	47.9	12.3	11.5	22.8	28.6	16.4	53.0
No	63.8	52.0	87.5	88.3	77.1	71.2	83.5	47.0
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Main material of flooring[B]								
House/ apartment								
Natural floor	1.4	0.7	2.6	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4
Rudimentary floor	16.3	16.6	15.7	11.6	18.5	18.1	22.0	15.1
Finished floor	46.2	59.9	18.7	19.9	32.3	42.2	25.7	62.7
Other	0.9	0.8	1.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9
Ger								
Natural floor	21.9	9.3	47.4	40.6	35.7	30.4	28.8	8.1
Rudimentary floor	9.8	8.8	11.9	11.8	11.1	6.2	19.9	8.4
Finished floor	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.2	3.7
Other	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Main material of roof[B]								
House/apartment								
Finished roofing	62.5	75.6	35.3	35.1	50.4	59.7	47.0	76.4
Other	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6
Ger								
Single layered	8.9	6.0	14.9	23.6	13.2	4.2	12.0	5.1
Multiple layered	26.9	16.2	49.4	40.2	35.8	35.3	39.6	15.9
Missing/DK	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.0
Main material of exterior walls[B]								
House/ apartment								
Rudimentary walls	6.4	7.5	4.3	8.5	1.7	6.6	6.7	7.7
Finished walls	54.9	65.7	33.1	35.5	49.1	52.3	41.1	64.9
Other	3.2	4.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.6	5.7
Ger								
Single layered	8.3	5.7	13.4	19.7	12.4	4.0	10.7	5.0
Multiple layered	26.7	16.1	48.2	35.7	36.0	35.1	40.4	15.9
Missing/DK	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Rooms used for sleeping								
1	52.7	50.2	63.1	44.1	65.5	54.7	63.9	49.0
2	39.4	41.3	31.7	43.4	30.6	37.5	30.1	42.5
3 or more	7.9	8.6	5.2	12.5	3.9	7.8	6.0	8.6
Number of households	13,798	9,235	4,563	1,568	2,574	2,168	1,002	6,486
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.96	2.81	3.26	3.24	3.09	3.01	3.17	2.79
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household[1]	98.1	99.8	94.5	94.9	94.3	99.1	98.6	99.8
Number of household members	50,057	33,781	16,277	6,025	8,852	7,796	3,551	23,833

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.1 – Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

[B] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC1E, HC4, HC1F, HC5, HC1G and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other.

Table SR.2.2: 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, Mongolia, 2018

		Area		Region				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
Percentage of households that own a								
Television	92.6	96.7	84.3	81.8	86.9	94.4	92.0	97.0
Refrigerator	67.0	84.4	31.7	33.2	44.2	60.8	47.8	89.2
Freezer	46.0	47.3	43.4	43.3	50.7	49.6	40.1	44.5
Vacuum cleaner	36.4	46.8	15.3	19.3	27.0	31.8	21.7	48.0
Microwave oven	24.6	33.0	7.5	6.6	14.6	18.8	11.5	36.8
Oven	30.9	40.4	11.7	18.5	19.6	27.1	17.3	41.8
Iron	73.9	87.7	45.8	48.2	59.3	70.5	60.3	89.1
Mixer/combine	17.8	24.3	4.6	4.0	12.3	14.2	8.7	25.9
Electric cooker	44.2	48.4	35.7	44.5	39.6	45.7	47.3	44.9
Coffee maker	5.7	7.9	1.3	1.5	3.4	3.2	2.5	9.0
Rice cooker	62.7	77.3	33.0	31.9	45.6	57.0	46.7	81.2
Bread maker	6.0	7.2	3.6	5.9	5.0	3.6	4.6	7.4
Semi–automatic washing machine	61.5	68.1	48.3	47.5	53.8	66.2	54.3	67.6
Fully automatic washing machine	12.7	18.0	2.0	3.1	6.6	7.4	4.4	20.4
Air purifier	5.4	7.6	1.1	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	9.2
Air humidifier	7.4	9.9	2.2	2.3	4.6	4.7	4.2	11.0
Video camera, photo camera	10.8	13.8	4.8	5.2	8.2	6.9	5.6	15.2
Bicycle[A]	24.6	26.9	19.8	15.2	21.5	27.1	22.8	27.5
Motorcycle or scooter	18.2	3.0	48.9	39.9	36.2	24.4	31.1	1.8
Animal–drawn cart	2.3	1.2	4.5	1.7	3.8	2.4	6.2	1.2
Medium or large size jeep	9.6	9.4	9.8	10.9	10.4	9.2	6.9	9.4
Sedan car	36.0	42.9	21.8	24.6	24.4	32.5	29.2	45.5
Truck	12.0	5.5	25.1	15.5	18.5	18.9	21.7	4.8
Microbus	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.3
Tractor	2.8	1.8	4.7	2.5	3.2	4.4	5.2	1.8
Percentage of households that own								
Agricultural land	4.0	2.8	6.6	8.4	4.0	5.8	4.2	2.3
Farm animals/Livestock	30.6	9.9	72.5	65.8	51.5	41.4	53.1	6.7
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a								
Watch	47.7	57.1	28.5	29.3	34.2	39.9	34.5	62.0
Computer or tablet	30.6	38.9	13.8	15.5	20.5	23.5	16.8	42.8
Mobile telephone	98.2	99.3	95.9	95.7	96.8	98.2	97.9	99.4
Bank account	93.4	94.0	92.0	92.2	92.7	94.9	93.5	93.4
Ownership of dwelling								
Owned by a household member	86.6	83.3	93.4	93.6	91.7	88.8	89.8	81.7
Not owned – rented	5.7	7.8	1.7	1.2	2.8	3.6	3.2	9.1
Not owned – without rent	7.0	8.2	4.6	4.9	4.8	7.2	6.9	8.3
DK/Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	13,798	9,235	4,563	1,568	2,574	2,168	1,002	6,486

[A] Includes bicycle for children.

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence, regions and selected provinces, Mongolia, 2018

	Wealth index quintile						
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	Number of household members
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	50,057
Area							
Urban	1.5	20.9	23.6	24.4	29.6	100.0	33,781
Rural	58.3	18.2	12.6	10.8	0.1	100.0	16,277
Region							
Western	49.5	26.5	12.2	8.8	3.0	100.0	6,025
Khangai	40.8	22.2	15.6	10.6	10.8	100.0	8,852
Central	25.3	20.9	17.2	24.4	12.1	100.0	7,796
Eastern	37.8	25.0	13.9	15.0	8.3	100.0	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	0.4	16.5	25.4	25.6	32.0	100.0	23,833

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample.

The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[1]

The presented 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.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.1 The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

1 See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Mongolia, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**13,798**	**13,798**
Sex of household head			
Male	78.5	10,828	10,916
Female	21.5	2,970	2,882
Region			
Western	11.4	1,568	3,529
Khangai	18.7	2,574	2,889
Central	15.7	2,168	2,264
Eastern	7.3	1,002	1,931
Ulaanbaatar	47.0	6,486	3,185
Area			
Urban	66.9	9,235	6,990
Capital city	47.0	6,486	3,185
Aimag center	19.9	2,749	3,805
Rural	33.1	4,563	6,808
Soum center bagh	13.7	1,886	3,007
Rural bagh	19.4	2,677	3,801
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	5.6	5
18–34	24.6	3,395	3,203
35–64	64.7	8,930	9,075
65–84	10.0	1,380	1,420
85+	0.6	87	95
Education of household head			
Pre–primary or none	7.1	973	1,314
Primary	11.3	1,560	2,010
Basic (lower secondary)	20.3	2,807	3,295
Upper secondary	19.6	2,699	2,286
Vocational	15.2	2,092	2,133
College, university	26.4	3,648	2,748
Missing/DK	0.1	20	12
Number of household members			
1	9.0	1,236	1,310
2	18.5	2,548	2,607
3	21.4	2,956	2,787
4	23.5	3,237	3,252
5	15.6	2,157	2,133
6	7.5	1,030	1,096
7+	4.6	634	613
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	81.8	11,288	10,726
Kazakh	3.5	482	1,145
Other	14.5	1,996	1,884
Missing/DK	0.2	31	43
Households with[A]			
At least one child under age 5 years	36.08	4,978	4,975
At least one child age 5–17 years	54.57	7,529	7,628
At least one child age <18 years	66.92	9,233	9,209
At least one woman age 15–49 years	71.0	9,799	9,698
At least one man age 15–49 years	69.3	9,568	9,529
No member age <50	14.8	2,046	2,208
No adult (18+) member	0.0	1	2
Mean household size	**3.6**	**13,798**	**13,798**

[A] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 50,057 household members was listed. Of these, 24,403 were males, and 25,655 were females.[2]

Table SR.4.1: 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 populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Mongolia, 2018

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**24,403**	**100.0**	**25,655**	**100.0**	**50,057**	**100.0**
Age						
0–4	3,281	13.4	3,078	12.0	6,359	12.7
5–9	3,098	12.7	2,991	11.7	6,089	12.2
10–14	2,252	9.2	2,098	8.2	4,350	8.7
15–19	1,552	6.4	1,403	5.5	2,955	5.9
15–17	1,040	4.3	956	3.7	1,997	4.0
18–19	512	2.1	446	1.7	958	1.9
20–24	1,318	5.4	1,397	5.4	2,715	5.4
25–29	2,009	8.2	1,946	7.6	3,955	7.9
30–34	2,093	8.6	2,175	8.5	4,268	8.5
35–39	1,703	7.0	1,819	7.1	3,522	7.0
40–44	1,543	6.3	1,735	6.8	3,278	6.5
45–49	1,410	5.8	1,625	6.3	3,035	6.1
50–54	1,272	5.2	1,547	6.0	2,819	5.6
55–59	1,153	4.7	1,453	5.7	2,606	5.2
60–64	771	3.2	906	3.5	1,677	3.3
65–69	326	1.3	501	2.0	827	1.7
70–74	235	1.0	405	1.6	640	1.3
75–79	211	0.9	265	1.0	477	1.0
80–84	101	0.4	173	0.7	274	0.5
85+	75	0.3	137	0.5	211	0.4
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	9,671	39.6	9,123	35.6	18,794	37.5
Adults age 18+ years	14,732	60.4	16,531	64.4	31,263	62.5

2 The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15–49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5–17 years. In all these 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, children age 5–17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15–49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education[3], marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18–49), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.[4], [5]

Background characteristics of children age 5–17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2–4 years), ethnicity of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

3 Note that throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level attained by the respondent, in contrast to the MICS standards in which the background variable "education" refers to the highest education level ever attended by the respondent.

4 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 SISS 2018, the following assets were used in these calculations: Main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, and their insulation, whether the household erects a barn of their accommodation in the winter, whether the household have fixed telephone line, radio, couch, wardrobe, metal bed, double–size bed, television, refrigerator, freezer, vacuum cleaner, microwave, oven, mixer, electric cooker, coffee maker, rice cooker, bread maker, automatic or semi–automatic washing machine, air purifier, air humidifier, photo/video camera, bicycle, motorcycle, animal drawn cart, SUV, sedan, microbus, truck, tractor, household member's ownership of wristwatch, computer/notebook/tablet, cell phone, bank account, whether the dwelling has access to electricity and internet, household's ownership of land usable for agriculture and its size, mainly used cook stove and its energy source, mainly used space heating system and its energy source, household lighting, source for drinking water, type of toilet facility, toilet facility location and whether it's shared, handwashing station and whether there is water and/or soap present. 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 L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*."Demography 38, no. 1 (2001): 115–32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;
Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.;
Rutstein, S. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.

5 When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years by selected background characteristics, Mongolia, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**10,794**	**10,794**
Region			
Western	11.3	1,222	2,860
Khangai	17.0	1,833	2,184
Central	14.4	1,549	1,612
Eastern	6.8	731	1,477
Ulaanbaatar	50.6	5,459	2,661
Area			
Urban	69.4	7,495	5,650
Capital city	50.6	5,459	2,661
Aimag center	18.9	2,036	2,989
Rural	30.6	3,299	5,144
Soum center bagh	11.9	1,284	2,143
Rural bagh	18.7	2,015	3,001
Age			
15–19	11.2	1,206	1,219
15–17	7.6	816	915
18–19	3.6	390	304
20–24	11.0	1,184	1,081
25–29	16.3	1,762	1,717
30–34	18.5	1,998	1,918
35–39	15.2	1,644	1,760
40–44	14.5	1,564	1,676
45–49	13.3	1,436	1,423
Education			
Pre–primary or none	3.5	375	525
Primary	4.2	449	667
Basic (lower secondary)	18.2	1,965	2,477
Upper secondary	25.7	2,779	2,437
Vocational	9.7	1,044	1,242
College, university	38.7	4,182	3,446
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	71.7	7,734	7,960
Widowed	2.3	244	261
Divorced	4.7	504	410
Separated	1.4	148	118
Never married/in union	20.0	2,154	2,037
Missing/DK	0.1	10	8
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	20.0	2,162	2,020
Ever gave birth	80.0	8,632	8,774
Gave birth in last two years	20.3	2,195	2,199
No birth in last two years	59.6	6,436	6,575
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	8.5	846	959
Has no functional difficulty	91.5	9,126	8,913
Missing/DK	0.1	6	7
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	81.4	8,782	8,187
Kazakh	4.1	442	1,106
Other	14.3	1,544	1,463
Missing/DK	0.2	26	38
Wealth quintiles			
Poorest	18.6	2,004	3,147
Second	18.5	1,993	2,562
Middle	20.6	2,220	2,055
Fourth	20.6	2,224	1,771
Richest	21.8	2,353	1,259

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15–49 years by selected background characteristics, Mongolia, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**4,477**	**4,477**
Region			
Western	12.3	552	1,263
Khangai	17.1	767	896
Central	15.1	674	683
Eastern	7.0	312	573
Ulaanbaatar	48.5	2,172	1,062
Area			
Urban	66.3	2,966	2,186
Capital city	48.5	2,172	1,062
Aimag center	17.7	794	1,124
Rural	33.7	1,511	2,291
Soum center bagh	12.3	549	923
Rural bagh	21.5	962	1,368
Age			
15–19	13.1	586	599
15–17	8.8	392	434
18–19	4.3	195	165
20–24	10.2	455	470
25–29	17.6	788	691
30–34	18.1	811	775
35–39	14.6	656	683
40–44	14.0	627	670
45–49	12.4	553	589
Education			
Pre–primary or none	6.0	267	358
Primary	9.1	409	517
Basic (lower secondary)	24.4	1,094	1,342
Upper secondary	25.7	1,151	915
Vocational	10.0	449	502
College, university	24.7	1,106	840
Missing/DK	0.0	1	3
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	68.1	3,049	3,075
Widowed	0.3	15	10
Divorced	2.6	115	108
Separated	0.5	20	21
Never married/in union	28.3	1,269	1,261
Missing/DK	0.2	9	2
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	67.9	3,041	3,076
Has no living children	31.9	1,427	1,388
Missing/DK	0.2	9	13
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	6.1	251	240
Has no functional difficulty	93.8	3,834	3,802
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	80.7	3,612	3,368
Kazakh	4.7	209	508
Other	14.5	649	589
Missing/DK	0.2	7	12
Wealth quintiles			
Poorest	22.5	1,009	1,506
Second	18.5	828	1,027
Middle	17.8	797	756
Fourth	20.7	925	711
Richest	20.5	918	477

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Mongolia, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 0–5	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**6,091**	**6,091**
Sex			
Male	51.6	3,143	3,146
Female	48.4	2,948	2,945
Region			
Western	12.6	768	1,639
Khangai	17.5	1,064	1,225
Central	16.1	979	996
Eastern	7.3	444	874
Ulaanbaatar	46.6	2,836	1,357
Area			
Urban	66.5	4,049	3,081
Capital city	46.6	2,836	1,357
Aimag center	19.9	1,213	1,724
Rural	33.5	2,042	3,010
Soum center bagh	13.7	837	1,320
Rural bagh	19.8	1,205	1,690
Age in months			
0–5	10.1	615	616
6–11	9.8	596	597
12–23	17.9	1,092	1,077
24–35	20.3	1,238	1,224
36–47	21.1	1,288	1,278
48–59	20.7	1,262	1,299
Mother's education[A]			
Pre–primary or none	4.3	262	337
Primary	4.3	260	391
Basic (lower secondary)	11.9	727	885
Upper secondary	23.0	1,401	1,280
Vocational	10.4	634	797
College, university	46.1	2,808	2,401
Respondent to the under–5 questionnaire			
Mother	94.9	5,778	5,754
Other primary caretaker	5.1	313	337
Child's functional difficulty (age 2–4 years)[B,C]			
Has functional difficulty	1.9	71	87
Has no functional difficulty	97.8	3,712	3,707
Missing/DK	0.3	12	11
Mother's functional difficulty[D]			
Has functional difficulty	5.2	318	348
Has no functional difficulty	90.0	5,484	5,449
No information	4.7	285	291
Missing/DK	0.1	4	3
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	80.5	4,904	4,587
Kazakh	4.8	290	668
Other	14.5	881	813
Missing/DK	0.3	16	23
Wealth quintiles			
Poorest	19.9	1,210	1,775
Second	19.7	1,202	1,522
Middle	21.3	1,296	1,142
Fourth	17.9	1,088	949
Richest	21.3	1,295	703

[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.

[B] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

[C] Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

[D] In this table and throughout the report, mother›s functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of «No information» applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5–17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5–17 by selected characteristics, Mongolia, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5–17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**7,427**	**7,427**
Sex			
Male	52.1	3,869	3,825
Female	47.9	3,558	3,602
Region			
Western	12.0	892	1,959
Khangai	18.8	1,394	1,545
Central	16.1	1,197	1,211
Eastern	7.4	550	1,044
Ulaanbaatar	45.7	3,394	1,668
Area			
Urban	67.6	5,022	3,894
Capital city	45.7	3,394	1,668
Aimag center	21.9	1,628	2,226
Rural	32.4	2,405	3,533
Soum center bagh	13.6	1,014	1,575
Rural bagh	18.7	1,391	1,958
Age in months			
5–9	50.2	3,726	3,664
10–14	33.6	2,494	2,587
15–17	16.2	1,207	1,176
Mother's education[A]			
Pre–primary or none	4.7	352	476
Primary	6.8	503	716
Lower secondary (basic)	16.2	1,200	1,476
Upper secondary	22.4	1,666	1,496
Vocational	12.3	912	975
College, university	37.0	2,751	2,261
No information	0.6	41	26
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Respondent to the children age 5–17 questionnaire			
Mother	86.0	6,390	6,439
other mother caretaker	13.4	996	962
Emancipated[B]	0.6	41	26
Functional difficulty[C]			
Has functional difficulty	5.6	415	441
Has no functional difficulty	93.5	6,945	6,930
Missing/DK	0.9	66	56
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[D]			
Has functional difficulty	7.2	536	589
Has no functional difficulty	73.8	5,478	5,486
No information	19.0	1,413	1,350
Missing/DK	0.0	0	2
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	81.4	6,048	5,663
Kazakh	4.1	304	730
Other	14.2	1,054	1,009
Missing/DK	0.3	21	25
Wealth quintiles			
Poorest	18.7	1,391	2,060
Second	20.7	1,534	1,879
Middle	20.4	1,517	1,419
Fourth	20.6	1,527	1,240
Richest	19.6	1,458	829

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother›s education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5–17, who are the respondents to the children age 5–17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

[B] Children age 15–17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

[C] The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

[D] In this table and throughout the report, mother›s functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5–17 as mentioned in note A. The category of «No information» applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30–40 years. 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 MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement[6] or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15–24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended basic (lower secondary) or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre–primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some basic (lower secondary) education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available, uses braille (visually impaired) or for whom no response was reported.

6 Short statements used in the survey were developed in Mongolian and Kazakh languages.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							
	Pre–primary or none		Primary		Basic (lower secondary) or higher[A]			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women age 15–49 years
Total	**1.2**	**2.3**	**2.9**	**1.3**	**92.4**	**100.0**	**96.4**	**10,794**
Region								
Western	3.0	7.4	5.9	3.5	80.1	100.0	89.0	1,222
Khangai	2.0	3.3	5.3	2.6	86.7	100.0	94.0	1,833
Central	1.5	2.1	3.6	1.9	90.9	100.0	96.1	1,549
Eastern	1.4	5.4	5.0	1.0	87.1	100.0	93.5	731
Ulaanbaatar	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	98.1	100.0	99.4	5,459
Area								
Urban	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	97.3	100.0	98.9	7,495
Capital city	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	98.1	100.0	99.4	5,459
Aimag center	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.0	94.9	100.0	97.5	2,036
Rural	2.7	5.9	6.9	3.2	81.2	100.0	90.9	3,299
Soum center bagh	1.2	3.0	2.8	2.3	90.7	100.0	94.7	1,284
Rural bagh	3.7	7.7	9.6	3.8	75.2	100.0	88.4	2,015
Age								
15–24[1]	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	98.2	100.0	99.3	2,390
15–19	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	98.7	100.0	99.8	1,206
15–17	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	99.1	100.0	99.9	816
18–19	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	97.8	100.0	99.6	390
20–24	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	97.7	100.0	98.8	1,184
25–29	1.0	1.7	2.2	0.7	94.4	100.0	97.6	1,762
30–34	2.2	4.2	4.2	1.4	88.0	100.0	94.4	1,998
35–39	2.0	4.5	5.4	3.4	84.7	100.0	92.1	1,644
40–44	0.9	2.2	4.4	2.0	90.5	100.0	95.8	1,564
45–49	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.4	96.9	100.0	98.6	1,436
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]								
Has functional difficulty	1.1	6.5	6.5	3.0	83.0	100.0	90.5	846
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	2.1	2.7	1.2	92.6	100.0	96.7	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[B]								
Khalkh	0.9	1.6	2.6	1.0	93.9	100.0	97.3	8,782
Kazakh	3.1	8.7	5.3	4.1	78.8	100.0	87.2	442
Other	2.2	3.8	4.0	1.6	88.4	100.0	94.6	1,544
Wealth quintiles								
Poorest	4.0	9.2	9.9	4.8	72.2	100.0	86.1	2,004
Second	0.8	2.5	3.6	1.6	91.4	100.0	95.9	1,993
Middle	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	97.8	100.0	99.2	2,220
Fourth	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	98.8	100.0	99.9	2,224
Richest	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	99.1	100.0	99.8	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended basic (lower secondary school) or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy								
	Pre–primary or none		Primary		Basic (lower secondary) or higher[A]				
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Missing/DK	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of men age 15–49 years
Total	**2.7**	**3.3**	**5.5**	**3.6**	**84.9**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**93.1**	**4,477**
Region									
Western	5.3	7.2	8.8	7.2	71.4	0.1	100.0	85.5	552
Khangai	5.2	6.3	9.5	6.5	72.5	0.0	100.0	87.2	767
Central	2.2	3.5	7.4	4.2	82.7	0.0	100.0	92.3	674
Eastern	2.2	9.6	8.9	3.0	76.0	0.4	100.0	87.1	312
Ulaanbaatar	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.5	94.6	0.0	100.0	98.2	2,172
Area									
Urban	1.3	0.8	2.8	1.8	93.3	0.0	100.0	97.4	2,966
Capital city	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.5	94.6	0.0	100.0	98.2	2,172
Aimag center	1.1	2.1	4.3	2.5	89.8	0.1	100.0	95.3	794
Rural	5.4	8.3	10.9	7.1	68.3	0.0	100.0	84.6	1,511
Soum center bagh	2.5	5.4	6.2	3.8	82.1	0.0	100.0	90.8	549
Rural bagh	7.1	9.9	13.6	9.0	60.4	0.1	100.0	81.1	962
Age									
15–24[1]	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.6	95.6	0.0	100.0	97.6	1,042
15–19	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.7	97.6	0.0	100.0	99.0	586
15–17	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	97.9	0.0	100.0	99.4	392
18–19	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.2	97.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	195
20–24	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.8	93.1	0.1	100.0	95.8	455
25–29	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.7	90.9	0.1	100.0	95.8	788
30–34	5.2	6.7	5.5	4.5	78.0	0.0	100.0	88.8	811
35–39	3.6	5.8	12.8	7.6	70.0	0.1	100.0	86.5	656
40–44	2.7	2.4	10.7	5.3	78.8	0.0	100.0	92.2	627
45–49	1.8	2.2	3.6	1.9	90.5	0.0	100.0	95.9	553
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]									
Has functional difficulty	1.8	6.3	8.5	4.7	78.7	0.0	100.0	89.0	251
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	3.4	5.8	3.8	83.9	0.0	100.0	92.7	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[B]									
Khalkh	2.4	2.8	5.3	3.3	86.2	0.0	100.0	93.9	3,612
Kazakh	4.2	6.6	6.0	5.0	78.0	0.2	100.0	88.3	209
Other	3.8	4.6	6.7	4.6	80.3	0.0	100.0	90.8	649
Wealth quintiles									
Poorest	7.4	11.5	14.0	9.5	57.4	0.1	100.0	78.8	1,009
Second	1.5	3.2	5.4	4.2	85.7	0.0	100.0	92.7	828
Middle	3.6	0.4	4.0	3.0	89.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	797
Fourth	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.7	95.6	0.0	100.0	99.2	925
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	918

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended basic (lower secondary school) or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the SISS 2018 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in the capital city, aimag center, soum center bagh, rural bagh or a foreign country and the name of the aimag or country they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also presents the most recent location of residence of each individual at the time of the survey.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Mongolia, 2018

	Years since most recent migration								Most recent migration was from:							
	Percentage of women, by time of last move															
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of women	Capital city	Aimag center	Soum center bagh	Rural bagh	Abroad	Missing	Total	Number of women who changed residence
Total	**39.5**	**2.6**	**7.0**	**11.5**	**39.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**10,794**	**22.6**	**38.6**	**28.8**	**7.9**	**1.9**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**6,534**
Region																
Western	52.6	0.9	7.5	9.3	29.6	0.0	100.0	1,222	10.9	23.5	38.2	26.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	578
Khangai	51.7	1.5	7.8	9.3	29.7	0.1	100.0	1,833	18.7	26.8	38.1	15.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	885
Central	43.2	1.7	9.4	11.6	34.2	0.0	100.0	1,549	20.2	30.8	38.4	9.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	880
Eastern	49.2	0.8	11.5	11.2	27.4	0.0	100.0	731	27.5	26.3	37.6	6.1	0.3	2.3	100.0	371
Ulaanbaatar	30.0	3.9	5.4	12.8	47.9	0.0	100.0	5,459	25.3	46.7	22.1	3.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	3,820
Area																
Urban	32.9	3.2	6.1	12.7	45.0	0.0	100.0	7,495	24.1	40.7	26.8	5.7	2.4	0.2	100.0	5,030
Capital city	30.0	3.9	5.4	12.8	47.9	0.0	100.0	5,459	25.3	46.7	22.1	3.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	3,820
Aimag center	40.6	1.5	8.2	12.5	37.2	0.0	100.0	2,036	20.5	22.0	41.5	14.1	1.4	0.4	100.0	1,210
Rural	54.4	1.2	9.0	8.8	26.6	0.0	100.0	3,299	17.3	31.6	35.4	15.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,505
Soum center bagh	49.3	1.8	9.7	9.8	29.4	0.0	100.0	1,284	22.4	33.0	36.3	7.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	651
Rural bagh	57.6	0.8	8.5	8.2	24.9	0.0	100.0	2,015	13.4	30.5	34.8	21.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	854
Age																
15–19	56.5	8.3	6.2	7.6	21.4	0.0	100.0	1,206	26.8	28.2	33.9	7.3	2.5	1.3	100.0	525
15–17	64.3	6.5	2.8	6.3	20.2	0.0	100.0	816	33.3	25.4	26.7	8.6	4.4	1.6	100.0	291
18–19	40.2	12.2	13.3	10.3	24.0	0.0	100.0	390	18.6	31.7	42.8	5.8	0.2	0.9	100.0	233
20–24	37.9	3.0	14.7	19.4	25.1	0.0	100.0	1,184	22.9	46.4	25.4	5.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	736
25–29	31.3	2.6	13.1	20.3	32.6	0.0	100.0	1,762	24.8	38.4	29.2	5.3	2.2	0.2	100.0	1,210
30–34	34.6	1.5	6.2	13.4	44.2	0.0	100.0	1,998	24.6	41.5	24.4	7.5	1.8	0.2	100.0	1,306
35–39	41.8	1.1	4.8	8.1	44.1	0.0	100.0	1,644	21.8	36.2	28.3	10.5	3.1	0.1	100.0	957
40–44	41.2	2.0	3.1	6.2	47.6	0.0	100.0	1,564	18.3	36.6	31.4	11.4	2.0	0.2	100.0	920
45–49	38.6	1.4	1.6	4.7	53.6	0.0	100.0	1,436	19.1	39.1	32.3	8.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	881
Education																
Pre–primary or none	58.0	0.5	5.8	10.6	25.1	0.0	100.0	375	12.1	27.5	24.3	35.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	158
Primary	53.8	1.2	6.0	9.7	29.1	0.1	100.0	449	6.8	17.1	41.9	33.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	207
Basic (lower secondary)	52.0	2.1	4.9	8.6	32.4	0.0	100.0	1,965	17.5	29.8	35.8	14.8	1.4	0.6	100.0	943
Upper secondary	40.2	4.2	6.8	10.9	37.9	0.0	100.0	2,779	20.2	38.5	33.7	6.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	1,662
Vocational	34.4	3.0	10.4	8.9	43.4	0.0	100.0	1,044	19.2	39.1	33.1	7.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	685
College, university	31.1	2.1	7.5	14.3	45.1	0.0	100.0	4,182	28.1	43.7	22.0	3.3	2.9	0.1	100.0	2,880
Marital status[A]																
Ever married/in union	36.7	2.0	7.1	11.8	42.3	0.0	100.0	8,640	21.7	39.0	29.1	8.3	1.8	0.1	100.0	5,465
Never married/in union	50.3	4.9	6.5	10.3	27.9	0.0	100.0	2,154	26.9	36.8	27.0	5.8	2.7	0.9	100.0	1,069
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]																
Has functional difficulty	45.4	1.9	5.2	10.9	36.5	0.1	100.0	846	22.4	32.8	28.9	14.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	462
Has no functional difficulty	36.7	2.3	7.6	12.0	41.4	0.0	100.0	9,126	22.1	39.8	28.9	7.3	1.8	0.2	100.0	5,778
Ethnicity of household head[A]																
Khalkh	39.1	2.8	7.0	11.6	39.6	0.0	100.0	8,782	23.9	39.1	28.1	6.7	2.0	0.2	100.0	5,347
Kazakh	47.0	1.0	8.8	10.7	32.5	0.0	100.0	442	2.8	24.9	42.9	25.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	234
Other	38.7	2.2	6.6	11.6	40.8	0.0	100.0	1,544	20.4	39.5	28.6	9.7	1.3	0.5	100.0	946
Wealth quintiles																
Poorest	58.4	0.6	8.2	8.1	24.7	0.0	100.0	2,004	10.7	27.5	36.8	24.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	834
Second	39.1	1.6	8.5	13.9	36.9	0.0	100.0	1,993	15.9	35.3	35.7	12.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,214
Middle	35.3	3.1	5.5	11.0	45.1	0.0	100.0	2,220	22.3	41.0	30.5	5.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,436
Fourth	34.0	4.4	6.9	12.6	42.0	0.0	100.0	2,224	28.3	39.6	26.8	3.7	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,469
Richest	32.8	2.9	6.2	11.9	46.2	0.0	100.0	2,353	28.9	44.0	19.6	1.3	5.9	0.2	100.0	1,581

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Mongolia, 2018

	Years since most recent migration							Most recent migration was from:							
		Percentage of women, by time of last move													
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of men	Capital city	Aimag center	Soum center	Rural	Abroad	Missing	Total	Number of men who changed residence
Total	**51.5**	**1.0**	**5.6**	**8.3**	**33.6**	**100.0**	**4,477**	**18.9**	**37.8**	**30.1**	**10.9**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**2,172**
Region															
Western	79.9	0.5	3.3	4.2	12.1	100.0	552	12.5	22.3	41.1	22.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	111
Khangai	53.7	1.1	6.5	7.8	30.8	100.0	767	14.0	22.3	36.2	26.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	355
Central	53.2	1.3	7.2	9.8	28.6	100.0	674	18.4	20.8	44.8	15.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	316
Eastern	50.8	0.6	6.5	8.6	33.5	100.0	312	16.6	26.2	36.2	21.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
Ulaanbaatar	43.0	1.0	5.2	9.1	41.7	100.0	2,172	21.2	49.4	22.9	2.9	3.3	0.3	100.0	1,238
Area															
Urban	43.5	1.2	5.8	9.8	39.7	100.0	2,966	20.5	41.5	28.7	6.5	2.6	0.2	100.0	1,676
Capital city	43.0	1.0	5.2	9.1	41.7	100.0	2,172	21.2	49.4	22.9	2.9	3.3	0.3	100.0	1,238
Aimag center	44.8	1.9	7.3	11.8	34.3	100.0	794	18.6	19.1	45.0	16.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	439
Rural	67.2	0.5	5.2	5.5	21.7	100.0	1,511	13.2	25.4	35.0	25.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	496
Soum center bagh	58.9	0.3	5.7	8.3	26.7	100.0	549	15.2	30.2	39.7	13.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	226
Rural bagh	71.9	0.5	5.0	3.8	18.8	100.0	962	11.5	21.4	31.2	35.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	270
Age															
15–19	72.2	2.8	3.8	5.4	15.8	100.0	586	22.9	35.0	33.4	6.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	163
15–17	76.1	2.4	1.6	3.7	16.3	100.0	392	18.0	29.8	38.1	9.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	94
18–19	64.5	3.5	8.2	9.0	14.8	100.0	195	29.4	41.9	27.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
20–24	54.7	0.6	9.9	10.1	24.7	100.0	455	22.7	42.5	25.6	7.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	206
25–29	47.8	0.9	7.4	14.1	29.7	100.0	788	22.8	36.0	29.6	9.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	411
30–34	44.3	1.0	7.6	10.8	36.3	100.0	811	19.4	46.1	22.5	8.6	3.0	0.4	100.0	451
35–39	49.1	0.3	3.8	7.4	39.4	100.0	656	17.9	32.6	32.1	15.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	334
40–44	48.6	0.4	3.4	4.9	42.7	100.0	627	14.3	32.0	37.1	13.5	2.5	0.5	100.0	322
45–49	48.6	0.9	2.9	3.2	44.4	100.0	553	13.5	38.1	34.2	12.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	285
EducationA															
Pre–primary or none	61.1	0.3	5.2	6.7	26.7	100.0	267	4.4	24.2	37.1	34.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
Primary	61.6	0.4	4.9	4.7	28.3	100.0	409	9.1	31.9	27.5	31.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Basic (lower secondary)	61.3	1.3	2.5	5.8	29.1	100.0	1,094	9.4	34.7	37.0	17.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	423
Upper secondary	49.8	1.0	8.2	9.0	31.9	100.0	1,151	22.7	40.1	29.7	5.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	578
Vocational	45.7	0.9	4.3	8.2	41.0	100.0	449	11.0	38.7	40.7	8.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	244
College, university	39.7	1.0	6.7	11.9	40.7	100.0	1,106	29.0	40.9	21.8	3.5	4.2	0.5	100.0	667
Marital status															
Ever married/in union	45.6	0.8	5.5	9.8	38.3	100.0	3,208	17.5	37.9	31.0	11.6	1.8	0.2	100.0	1,746
Never married/in union	66.4	1.4	5.8	4.6	21.8	100.0	1,269	24.4	37.4	26.4	8.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	426
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)A															
Has functional difficulty	51.5	0.0	4.4	6.2	37.9	100.0	251	4.7	51.1	30.8	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
Has no functional difficulty	49.0	0.9	6.1	8.9	35.1	100.0	3,834	19.8	37.4	29.7	10.8	2.2	0.2	100.0	1,957
Ethnicity of household headA															
Khalkh	50.5	1.1	5.5	8.3	34.7	100.0	3,612	19.2	38.8	29.9	9.4	2.5	0.2	100.0	1,789
Kazakh	82.5	0.2	4.6	2.8	10.0	100.0	209	8.6	29.2	32.7	27.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	37
Other	46.8	0.6	6.4	10.5	35.7	100.0	649	18.3	33.8	31.1	16.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	345
Wealth quintiles															
Poorest	72.6	0.6	4.1	4.5	18.3	100.0	1,009	9.2	23.1	29.2	37.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	276
Second	47.4	1.0	6.0	9.7	35.9	100.0	828	10.4	35.8	38.1	15.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	435
Middle	44.3	2.0	3.4	10.7	39.6	100.0	797	15.1	46.7	29.0	9.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	444
Fourth	48.6	1.0	5.9	10.5	34.2	100.0	925	19.5	43.7	32.0	2.8	1.6	0.4	100.0	476
Richest	41.1	0.6	8.4	7.1	42.9	100.0	918	33.1	34.4	23.5	1.9	6.8	0.3	100.0	541

A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the "short set" of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self–care and communication. This module was included for the first time into the SISS for the purpose of disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.[7]

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18–49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.[8]

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under–identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.[9]

Self–reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self–reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labeled as "incapacitated" in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of "incapacitated" individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18–49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18–49 for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18–49 years. This approach is not currently sought by SISS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, early marriage, victimization, etc.).

Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M present the percentage of women and men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices (wearing glasses/ contact lenses or hearing aid) and have functional difficulty with seeing, or hearing.

7 IAEG–SDG's. Disability Data Disaggregation. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. http://www.washingtongroup–disability.com/wp–content/uploads/2016/01/Joint–statement–on–disaggregation–of–data–by–disability–Final.pdf.

8 Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

9 "Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time." Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.washingtongroup–disability.com/frequently–asked–questions/using–the–wg–questions–for–the–first–time/.

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18–49 years)

Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:										
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communi-cation	Remembering	Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18–49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18–49 years who use hearing aid
Total	**20.2**	**1.4**	**3.3**	**1.4**	**2.8**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**2.8**	**8.5**	**9,978**	**5.0**	**2,011**	**10.8**	**138**
Region														
Western	11.0	0.6	4.2	1.4	3.7	0.6	0.6	3.0	10.5	1,084	6.8	120	(*)	6
Khangai	13.2	2.9	3.7	2.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	4.0	11.2	1,679	12.0	222	(19.4)	48
Central	17.9	0.4	4.4	2.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	3.2	10.8	1,433	3.5	257	(*)	6
Eastern	15.1	0.6	2.6	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.6	2.3	7.3	672	3.4	101	(*)	4
Ulaanbaatar	25.6	1.4	2.9	0.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	6.7	5,111	4.1	1,310	(4.7)	73
Area														
Urban	23.8	1.4	3.1	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.1	2.4	7.2	6,960	4.4	1,653	4.2	96
Capital city	25.6	1.4	2.9	0.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	6.7	5,111	4.1	1,310	(4.7)	73
Aimag center	18.5	1.2	3.6	1.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	2.4	8.5	1,849	5.9	343	(*)	23
Rural	11.9	1.4	4.0	2.1	4.0	0.5	0.3	3.9	11.6	3,018	7.6	358	26.1	42
Soum center bagh	16.3	2.0	3.6	1.9	2.8	0.4	0.1	1.9	8.5	1,184	5.7	193	(*)	24
Rural bagh	9.0	1.0	4.3	2.3	4.8	0.6	0.5	5.2	13.5	1,835	9.7	165	(20.4)	18
Age														
18–19	30.1	0.4	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	4.1	390	5.0	117	(*)	2
20–24	21.8	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.1	2.1	3.8	1,184	1.4	259	(*)	16
25–29	19.3	1.0	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	1.0	4.5	1,762	3.6	341	(*)	18
30–34	18.3	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.8	7.0	1,998	4.7	366	(*)	30
35–39	13.9	0.7	3.0	1.8	3.2	0.5	0.3	3.6	9.7	1,644	5.5	228	(*)	12
40–44	16.8	1.2	3.8	2.0	5.1	0.5	0.2	3.6	11.4	1,564	5.3	262	(*)	19
45–49	30.5	2.9	8.6	2.1	5.3	0.4	0.2	4.5	16.0	1,436	8.0	438	(16.7)	41
Education														
Pre-primary or none	5.1	1.9	6.0	3.5	4.6	2.6	1.4	8.8	17.1	374	(*)	19	(*)	7
Primary	5.4	1.3	4.5	2.6	8.9	0.8	0.9	7.0	18.2	443	(16.4)	24	(*)	6
Basic (lower secondary)	10.2	0.9	5.5	2.7	5.2	0.3	0.2	5.9	14.9	1,284	10.6	131	(*)	11
Upper secondary	19.5	1.7	2.6	1.1	2.7	0.3	0.1	2.0	7.5	2,655	4.2	517	(13.0)	46
Vocational	18.6	2.4	4.6	1.5	4.1	0.2	0.2	3.2	11.0	1,042	6.6	193	(*)	25
College, university	27.0	1.0	2.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	4.7	4,180	4.2	1,127	(*)	43
Ethnicity of household head[B]														
Khalkh	20.8	1.3	3.3	1.4	2.7	0.3	0.1	2.7	8.3	8,155	4.9	1,697	13.3	106
Kazakh	9.9	0.2	5.1	1.3	4.2	0.5	1.1	2.9	11.8	392	11.0	39	(*)	1
Other	19.3	2.2	2.7	1.2	3.1	0.6	0.1	3.1	8.1	1,406	4.8	271	(*)	30
Wealth quintiles														
Poorest	7.6	1.1	4.6	2.5	4.7	0.6	0.5	5.6	14.2	1,831	9.4	139	(16.0)	20
Second	14.4	1.9	3.8	1.9	4.4	0.6	0.3	3.8	10.5	1,825	6.7	263	(26.6)	34
Middle	21.7	1.6	3.3	0.6	3.0	0.4	0.0	2.9	7.9	2,062	5.5	448	(*)	33
Fourth	23.2	1.5	3.8	2.1	2.4	0.4	0.1	1.6	8.2	2,068	6.5	479	(*)	32
Richest	31.1	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	2.8	2,193	2.0	683	(*)	18

[A] In MICS/SISS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18–49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 93 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18–49 years)

Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:											
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Selfcare	Communication	Remembering	Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of men age 18–49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18–49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18–49 years who use hearing aid
Total	**10.9**	**1.0**	**3.3**	**1.0**	**1.9**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**6.1**	**4,085**	**11.2**	**445**	**(24.6)**	**42**
Region														
Western	4.3	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	8.1	495	11.6	21	(*)	10
Khangai	7.9	1.0	3.6	1.9	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	7.8	698	(19.3)	55	(*)	7
Central	10.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	5.0	617	4.4	62	(*)	3
Eastern	6.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	4.0	284	(2.8)	19	(*)	1
Ulaanbaatar	14.4	1.1	4.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	5.7	1,991	11.7	288	(*)	21
Area														
Urban	13.8	0.9	3.9	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	6.1	2,702	11.6	372	(*)	24
Capital city	14.4	1.1	4.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	5.7	1,991	11.7	288	(*)	21
Aimag center	11.8	0.4	3.5	0.8	2.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	7.0	711	11.2	84	(*)	3
Rural	5.3	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	6.3	1,383	9.4	73	(32.6)	18
Soum center bagh	7.0	1.1	1.9	1.3	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.9	6.0	497	7.9	35	(*)	6
Rural bagh	4.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	6.5	886	10.8	38	(*)	12
Age														
18–19	8.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	195	(*)	17	(*)	1
20–24	14.9	0.3	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	455	(19.2)	68	(*)	2
25–29	6.5	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.7	788	(14.2)	52	(*)	9
30–34	9.1	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	4.1	811	(2.8)	74	(*)	3
35–39	7.8	1.5	3.1	0.6	2.6	0.7	0.2	1.5	7.2	656	(9.1)	51	(*)	10
40–44	7.2	0.6	4.5	1.8	4.1	0.8	0.2	1.3	9.5	627	(19.6)	45	(*)	4
45–49	25.0	2.4	7.2	2.1	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	11.4	553	10.1	139	(*)	13
Education[B]														
Pre–primary or none	3.2	3.0	3.2	1.7	3.0	0.2	0.8	3.4	7.6	267	(*)	9	(*)	8
Primary	4.4	1.8	4.6	1.6	2.0	0.9	0.6	1.3	8.3	401	(*)	18	(*)	7
Basic (lower secondary)	7.9	1.2	3.5	1.8	3.6	0.9	0.1	0.7	9.2	765	15.7	61	(*)	9
Upper secondary	10.6	0.9	3.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	5.3	1,099	12.4	116	(*)	10
Vocational	9.6	0.8	4.4	1.8	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	8.1	446	(15.8)	43	(*)	4
College, university	18.0	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.0	1,106	8.5	199	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head[B]														
Khalkh	11.8	0.9	3.4	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	6.1	3,300	11.0	389	(10.8)	31
Kazakh	4.6	1.6	3.6	1.6	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.9	7.7	180	(*)	8	(*)	3
Other	8.0	1.4	2.8	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	6.0	598	(12.0)	48	(*)	8
Wealth quintiles														
Poorest	3.1	1.2	2.6	1.6	3.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	6.9	921	(14.2)	29	(*)	11
Second	5.9	0.7	4.8	1.1	4.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	10.1	743	14.0	44	(*)	5
Middle	10.3	3.0	5.4	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	8.0	717	15.0	74	(*)	22
Fourth	16.5	0.3	2.9	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	4.0	862	16.8	142	(*)	3
Richest	18.6	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	842	3.0	156	(*)	2

[A] In MICS/SISS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18–49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 53 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The SISS 2018 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 and is presented in Tables SR.9.1W and SR.9.1M.

Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone[10] and computer) and access to internet.

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15–49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15–49 years based on the information about whether they carried out from the nine specific activities using a computer (excluding small–screen devices such as tablets, mobile phones, calculator etc.) in the last three months.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women 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	Number of women
Total	**19.1**	**17.9**	**89.6**	**4.5**	**92.2**	**10,794**
Region						
Western	17.8	21.6	83.8	4.1	87.9	1,222
Khangai	17.4	8.3	91.5	2.5	92.4	1,833
Central	15.3	15.0	93.3	3.8	94.9	1,549
Eastern	16.9	7.3	88.1	1.4	89.8	731
Ulaanbaatar	21.3	22.5	89.4	5.8	92.6	5,459
Area						
Urban	20.1	19.6	90.3	5.0	93.0	7,495
Capital city	21.3	22.5	89.4	5.8	92.6	5,459
Aimag center	16.8	11.8	92.7	2.9	93.8	2,036
Rural	16.9	14.0	88.0	3.2	90.5	3,299
Soum center bagh	17.2	10.4	92.0	3.2	93.4	1,284
Rural bagh	16.6	16.2	85.4	3.2	88.6	2,015
Age						
15–19	18.1	14.6	85.7	2.4	90.0	1,206
15–17	20.1	13.7	86.9	2.9	90.6	816
18–19	13.7	16.4	83.4	1.4	88.8	390
20–24	18.5	18.2	84.7	4.0	88.9	1,184
25–29	14.0	17.1	89.5	4.4	90.7	1,762
30–34	17.4	18.2	91.7	4.5	94.3	1,998
35–39	17.1	18.9	90.9	3.6	93.3	1,644
40–44	23.7	17.8	89.3	6.3	91.3	1,564
45–49	26.7	20.0	93.0	5.6	95.2	1,436
Education						
Pre–primary or none	3.9	12.3	68.0	0.1	71.3	375
Primary	9.1	16.9	84.1	2.3	87.6	449
Basic (lower secondary)	16.0	14.8	89.1	3.4	91.7	1,965
Upper secondary	17.1	18.3	90.6	3.7	92.9	2,779
Vocational	21.8	18.4	87.7	4.7	93.0	1,044
College, university	23.7	19.6	92.2	6.0	94.1	4,182
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	15.6	14.3	82.9	2.9	84.7	846
Has no functional difficulty	19.4	18.6	90.5	4.7	93.0	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]						
Khalkh	19.3	16.9	90.4	4.4	92.7	8,782
Kazakh	12.8	32.5	77.5	3.9	84.9	442
Other	19.7	19.2	88.7	5.1	91.7	1,544
Wealth quintiles						
Poorest	13.6	16.1	83.9	2.9	87.4	2,004
Second	15.8	13.7	89.8	3.2	91.2	1,993
Middle	18.8	18.9	91.9	4.0	94.5	2,220
Fourth	24.7	17.5	89.5	5.7	92.6	2,224
Richest	21.6	22.4	92.2	6.1	94.6	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.3 – Exposure to mass media

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

10 In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15–49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15–49 years.

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men 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	Number of men
Total	**18.7**	**31.4**	**89.1**	**7.5**	**92.0**	**4,477**
Region						
Western	19.1	29.2	81.5	8.2	86.4	552
Khangai	19.3	24.3	91.4	5.0	93.5	767
Central	17.8	22.7	93.8	5.2	95.2	674
Eastern	11.8	13.4	94.9	2.1	95.4	312
Ulaanbaatar	19.8	39.8	88.0	9.7	91.4	2,172
Area						
Urban	20.3	36.7	89.4	9.2	92.4	2,966
Capital city	19.8	39.8	88.0	9.7	91.4	2,172
Aimag center	21.7	28.2	93.2	7.8	94.9	794
Rural	15.7	21.1	88.6	4.2	91.3	1,511
Soum center	19.5	21.0	90.9	4.8	93.1	549
Rural	13.6	21.2	87.3	3.8	90.3	962
Age						
15–19	12.4	20.9	90.5	4.1	92.0	586
15–17	11.4	19.8	90.6	4.1	91.8	392
18–19	14.5	23.1	90.4	4.0	92.4	195
20–24	15.3	26.9	78.6	4.9	83.5	455
25–29	18.2	37.2	87.0	8.4	92.4	788
30–34	16.0	35.1	90.9	7.0	93.0	811
35–39	20.1	28.8	91.3	7.5	92.8	656
40–44	24.2	30.6	91.6	9.4	94.1	627
45–49	25.3	36.8	91.3	10.6	93.8	553
Education[A]						
Pre–primary or none	4.9	19.9	81.2	1.1	83.6	267
Primary	8.9	24.1	92.0	3.2	94.2	409
Basic (lower secondary)	13.3	27.1	90.9	4.6	93.4	1,094
Upper secondary	19.0	28.7	87.3	6.7	89.3	1,151
Vocational	19.3	34.2	92.3	6.8	93.6	449
College, university	30.6	43.0	88.9	14.6	94.1	1,106
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	20.7	28.2	83.4	4.8	89.6	251
Has no functional difficulty	19.4	32.8	89.4	8.0	92.2	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]						
Khalkh	18.5	31.8	90.2	7.2	92.8	3,612
Kazakh	20.5	41.7	76.8	10.7	85.5	209
Other	19.4	26.2	87.1	8.0	90.0	649
Wealth quintiles						
Poorest	12.7	22.8	86.4	4.1	89.8	1,009
Second	18.2	28.6	91.8	5.2	94.1	828
Middle	17.5	31.5	91.5	6.9	93.8	797
Fourth	19.7	34.3	89.7	8.1	91.4	925
Richest	26.0	40.6	87.1	13.2	91.7	918

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator SR.1 – Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1**

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of households with a:							
			Telephone					
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Computer[4]	Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
Total	**6.2**	**92.6**	**11.9**	**98.3**	**98.9**	**30.6**	**36.1**	**13,798**
Region								
Western	13.6	81.8	12.3	95.8	97.1	15.5	11.5	1,568
Khangai	4.6	86.9	15.4	97.0	98.3	20.5	22.8	2,574
Central	6.5	94.4	13.5	98.4	99.3	23.5	28.6	2,168
Eastern	7.0	92.0	13.7	98.0	98.6	16.8	16.4	1,002
Ulaanbaatar	4.9	97.0	9.7	99.5	99.5	42.8	53.0	6,486
Area								
Urban	4.7	96.7	9.0	99.4	99.5	38.9	47.9	9,235
Capital city	4.9	97.0	9.7	99.5	99.5	42.8	53.0	6,486
Aimag center	4.4	96.0	7.4	99.2	99.3	29.8	36.0	2,749
Rural	9.2	84.3	17.9	96.1	97.8	13.8	12.3	4,563
Soum center	6.0	91.4	8.1	97.8	98.3	20.3	19.1	1,886
Rural	11.5	79.4	24.8	94.9	97.5	9.2	7.6	2,677
Education of household head[A]								
Pre-primary or none	7.0	75.9	14.3	92.6	94.2	8.2	7.8	973
Primary	9.6	85.8	16.6	95.1	97.4	11.2	11.8	1,560
Basic (lower secondary)	5.9	91.5	12.4	98.4	99.1	16.5	20.0	2,807
Upper secondary	3.8	95.5	8.5	99.3	99.5	32.4	38.4	2,699
Vocational	6.9	95.3	8.7	99.4	99.6	29.8	34.1	2,092
College, university	6.1	97.2	13.4	99.8	99.9	54.8	65.8	3,648
Ethnicity of household head[A]								
Khalkh	5.4	93.7	12.0	98.6	99.0	32.2	38.4	11,288
Kazakh	26.3	78.9	14.8	95.6	97.6	18.6	16.7	482
Other	5.7	90.0	10.9	97.4	98.8	24.9	27.9	1,996
Wealth quintiles								
Poorest	11.9	74.8	25.4	94.1	96.8	3.9	2.0	2,882
Second	3.9	95.1	3.0	98.5	98.6	9.8	8.0	2,686
Middle	3.7	98.1	2.3	99.6	99.6	26.3	26.6	2,680
Fourth	5.0	96.4	6.6	99.7	99.7	43.7	52.8	2,782
Richest	6.1	99.6	21.4	99.8	100.0	69.7	91.5	2,769

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.4 – Households with a radio
[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.5 – Households with a television
[3] SISS/MICS indicator SR.6 – Households with a telephone
[4] SISS/MICS indicator SR.7 – Households with a computer
[5] SISS/MICS indicator SR.8 – Households with internet

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of 'Education of household head'' and ''Ethnicity of household head'' has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
Total	**58.4**	**36.2**	**30.9**	**97.0**	**97.2**	**95.2**	**77.1**	**73.6**	**69.2**	**10,794**
Region										
Western	39.9	23.9	19.9	89.3	91.4	88.4	55.0	50.3	44.0	1,222
Khangai	38.6	23.6	21.1	95.6	96.8	92.7	56.3	52.8	48.6	1,833
Central	55.3	32.0	28.4	98.4	99.1	96.3	75.1	72.0	66.1	1,549
Eastern	42.9	23.5	21.4	95.6	94.2	91.6	61.3	56.5	52.2	731
Ulaanbaatar	72.1	46.1	38.6	99.0	98.6	97.7	91.8	88.5	85.0	5,459
Area										
Urban	69.1	43.6	37.2	98.8	98.6	97.8	89.0	86.1	82.4	7,495
Capital city	72.1	46.1	38.6	99.0	98.6	97.7	91.8	88.5	85.0	5,459
Aimag center	61.2	37.1	33.5	98.2	98.5	97.8	81.8	79.5	75.5	2,036
Rural	33.9	19.4	16.5	93.0	94.2	89.4	50.0	45.3	39.3	3,299
Soum center bagh	46.6	28.6	25.2	96.9	96.5	94.2	65.0	60.4	54.4	1,284
Rural bagh	25.9	13.5	10.9	90.5	92.7	86.3	40.5	35.6	29.6	2,015
Age										
15–19	77.8	53.7	42.5	94.6	97.2	95.6	94.9	93.0	89.9	1,206
15–17	72.7	50.6	40.4	93.3	96.6	94.9	94.0	92.1	88.4	816
18–19	88.4	60.1	46.9	97.3	98.5	97.1	96.7	94.8	93.0	390
20–24	77.7	43.8	34.2	98.0	96.9	95.7	90.8	85.9	80.9	1,184
25–29	68.8	43.5	36.9	97.8	97.7	95.2	86.2	81.5	77.1	1,762
30–34	59.5	35.5	31.4	97.6	98.0	95.7	81.1	77.8	73.0	1,998
35–39	48.6	29.7	27.2	96.7	96.3	94.0	69.9	67.0	62.4	1,644
40–44	39.3	24.3	21.8	96.9	97.2	94.8	60.9	57.0	52.3	1,564
45–49	43.9	27.9	24.0	96.7	97.0	95.6	60.2	57.3	53.5	1,436
Education[A]										
Pre–primary or none	6.5	1.6	1.6	78.2	81.2	73.9	14.0	13.4	9.8	375
Primary	5.2	1.6	0.1	90.2	93.6	86.9	22.7	18.9	14.3	449
Basic (lower secondary)	34.5	20.4	16.1	94.7	95.8	92.6	62.4	58.8	53.6	1,965
Upper secondary	54.7	29.1	22.6	98.1	98.0	96.0	79.7	75.6	69.6	2,779
Vocational	41.3	15.9	12.8	98.0	97.4	95.4	66.8	62.0	56.4	1,044
College, university	86.7	60.2	53.7	99.5	99.2	98.6	96.4	93.5	90.7	4,182
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]										
Has functional difficulty	30.0	13.5	12.2	94.2	94.5	90.7	50.8	47.0	42.7	846
Has no functional difficulty	59.7	37.1	31.7	97.6	97.6	95.6	78.1	74.4	70.0	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]										
Khalkh	60.6	37.3	31.8	98.2	98.1	96.1	79.5	76.2	72.0	8,782
Kazakh	37.7	21.7	17.2	83.2	86.6	84.4	56.1	51.4	44.7	442
Other	52.2	34.5	29.8	94.4	95.6	93.0	70.0	65.7	61.1	1,544
Wealth quintiles										
Poorest	18.0	7.1	4.9	89.6	91.5	83.5	32.3	26.2	19.9	2,004
Second	42.1	20.4	17.8	97.2	97.5	96.9	70.1	66.2	58.9	1,993
Middle	60.7	32.5	26.5	98.4	98.8	97.7	84.8	80.1	76.0	2,220
Fourth	76.0	50.9	43.5	99.3	98.6	97.6	93.5	91.6	87.9	2,224
Richest	87.7	64.0	56.1	99.6	99.2	99.1	98.6	97.1	95.9	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.9 – Use of computer
[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.10 – Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1
[3] SISS/MICS indicator SR.11 – Use of mobile phone
[4] SISS/MICS indicator SR.12a – Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1
[5] SISS/MICS indicator SR.12b – Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of men
Total	**51.9**	**35.3**	**30.5**	**95.5**	**94.5**	**92.1**	**67.4**	**63.9**	**59.5**	**4,477**
Region										
Western	27.8	13.2	10.6	91.2	88.9	82.5	42.4	39.1	33.5	552
Khangai	31.2	22.4	20.3	93.6	94.1	92.2	48.9	46.2	40.7	767
Central	43.7	25.5	21.4	94.7	95.6	91.8	64.8	61.2	56.7	674
Eastern	29.6	16.2	13.8	91.5	90.7	86.3	48.0	43.4	38.5	312
Ulaanbaatar	71.2	51.3	44.4	98.0	96.3	95.5	83.9	80.2	76.7	2,172
Area										
Urban	66.7	46.8	40.6	97.6	96.5	95.5	81.7	78.3	74.7	2,966
Capital city	71.2	51.3	44.4	98.0	96.3	95.5	83.9	80.2	76.7	2,172
Aimag center	54.3	34.5	30.1	96.5	97.1	95.4	75.7	73.1	69.4	794
Rural	23.0	12.8	10.8	91.2	90.6	85.6	39.3	35.6	29.7	1,511
Soum center bagh	36.4	23.1	18.9	95.1	93.8	90.6	56.5	52.6	46.0	549
Rural bagh	15.4	6.9	6.1	89.0	88.7	82.7	29.5	25.9	20.3	962
Age										
15–19	73.1	52.1	42.6	90.2	88.9	87.2	89.1	84.4	79.1	586
15–17	71.2	49.7	40.2	87.7	88.6	86.9	89.6	85.9	80.1	392
18–19	76.9	57.0	47.3	95.1	89.6	87.9	88.0	81.3	77.3	195
20–24	70.6	49.6	40.4	96.9	96.0	92.6	84.7	80.5	74.5	455
25–29	67.6	44.2	38.7	97.9	96.9	95.4	81.5	77.5	73.1	788
30–34	54.0	39.0	35.3	96.3	95.2	93.8	72.7	68.6	64.0	811
35–39	40.2	25.2	23.2	94.4	93.4	90.6	52.5	49.9	46.7	656
40–44	30.2	20.3	17.5	96.3	95.1	91.4	48.2	46.5	44.0	627
45–49	27.5	16.8	14.3	95.4	95.3	92.4	41.8	38.4	33.3	553
Education[A]										
Pre-primary or none	4.6	2.2	2.2	84.2	84.7	77.2	15.9	11.7	8.7	267
Primary	7.8	2.5	2.1	92.2	90.7	85.4	26.7	23.0	18.9	409
Basic (lower secondary)	34.8	20.0	15.2	91.3	92.5	88.9	56.7	54.1	48.1	1,094
Upper secondary	62.3	39.7	32.8	97.7	95.3	94.2	78.5	73.0	68.7	1,151
Vocational	48.9	25.7	21.0	98.8	98.2	96.0	66.6	63.5	57.7	449
College, university	87.2	70.0	64.6	99.8	98.0	97.7	94.3	92.0	89.3	1,106
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]										
Has functional difficulty	32.0	18.5	14.1	93.5	93.7	91.0	40.1	37.4	36.1	251
Has no functional difficulty	51.3	35.0	30.6	96.4	95.2	92.7	66.9	63.4	59.0	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]										
Khalkh	54.8	37.6	32.7	96.3	95.0	93.1	69.9	66.3	62.0	3,612
Kazakh	33.9	16.5	11.6	90.5	93.4	87.3	50.3	47.0	39.3	209
Other	42.3	29.3	24.6	92.4	91.8	88.8	59.3	56.4	52.6	649
Wealth quintiles										
Poorest	12.2	4.8	3.9	87.9	87.8	81.2	24.8	21.0	15.2	1,009
Second	39.4	19.8	14.4	94.5	95.6	92.8	60.7	57.4	51.3	828
Middle	55.4	30.9	25.3	97.4	94.8	93.8	74.5	69.7	64.8	797
Fourth	70.7	49.8	43.4	99.1	97.7	97.0	85.6	81.6	77.9	925
Richest	85.0	72.1	65.9	99.3	97.4	97.0	95.8	94.0	92.5	918

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.9 – Use of computer
[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.10 – Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1
[3] SISS/MICS indicator SR.11 – Use of mobile phone
[4] SISS/MICS indicator SR.12a – Use of internet; SDG indicator 17.8.1
[5] SISS/MICS indicator SR.12b – Use of internet

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e–mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transfered a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Total	**23.5**	**27.0**	**21.3**	**19.8**	**14.4**	**15.3**	**15.9**	**17.7**	**3.1**	**31.6**	**10,794**
Region											
Western	14.5	18.0	11.7	12.5	8.1	8.3	9.7	9.9	1.0	21.5	1,222
Khangai	17.4	19.6	16.2	15.4	11.2	10.8	12.5	12.1	2.7	22.3	1,833
Central	20.7	23.8	19.2	17.6	13.2	14.0	14.5	15.8	1.6	27.8	1,549
Eastern	16.7	19.0	14.2	14.4	10.8	10.5	11.3	12.9	1.9	21.5	731
Ulaanbaatar	29.3	33.5	26.7	24.2	17.7	19.4	19.5	22.5	4.4	39.4	5,459
Area											
Urban	28.5	32.6	26.0	23.8	17.4	18.6	19.2	21.8	3.9	37.9	7,495
Capital city	29.3	33.5	26.7	24.2	17.7	19.4	19.5	22.5	4.4	39.4	5,459
Aimag center	26.5	30.4	23.9	22.8	16.6	16.5	18.4	19.8	2.8	33.9	2,036
Rural	12.1	14.2	10.7	10.6	7.6	7.8	8.5	8.4	1.3	17.2	3,299
Soum center bagh	19.5	22.3	17.2	16.0	12.4	13.6	13.7	14.1	2.4	26.5	1,284
Rural bagh	7.3	9.1	6.6	7.1	4.5	4.1	5.2	4.8	0.6	11.3	2,015
Age											
15–24[1]	32.4	35.7	24.5	23.0	15.7	19.5	22.9	21.5	3.8	42.9	2,390
15–19	33.2	37.8	22.9	24.9	12.0	17.8	25.6	18.6	3.4	46.8	1,206
15–17	30.1	33.9	19.2	24.1	8.8	15.8	19.8	12.2	2.7	43.9	816
18–19	39.4	45.8	30.5	26.4	18.7	22.0	37.6	32.1	5.0	53.0	390
20–24	31.7	33.5	26.3	21.1	19.4	21.3	20.3	24.3	4.1	38.9	1,184
25–29	27.6	33.7	26.1	23.5	18.4	20.2	18.5	23.0	4.3	39.0	1,762
30–34	23.3	27.7	22.1	21.8	14.6	14.2	14.6	18.5	2.8	30.7	1,998
35–39	21.5	23.0	19.5	17.1	14.1	14.6	14.7	15.0	2.9	26.1	1,644
40–44	15.3	17.4	15.0	13.0	9.1	9.7	9.5	11.7	2.1	20.1	1,564
45–49	15.1	18.6	17.8	17.4	13.3	10.8	11.5	13.4	2.6	23.8	1,436
Education											
Pre–primary or none	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	375
Primary	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.5	449
Basic (lower secondary)	10.4	12.2	6.5	9.3	3.1	5.5	6.7	5.0	0.8	16.4	1,965
Upper secondary	15.0	18.2	12.8	11.0	7.8	9.7	12.5	11.5	2.0	22.8	2,779
Vocational	5.4	7.2	5.1	4.1	3.2	2.7	2.0	4.3	0.4	10.1	1,044
College, university	44.2	49.9	42.1	38.3	29.7	29.8	28.9	34.4	6.3	55.9	4,182
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]											
Has functional difficulty	7.9	10.0	8.4	7.7	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.3	0.9	12.3	846
Has no functional difficulty	24.4	28.0	22.7	20.5	15.7	16.1	16.5	19.3	3.4	32.3	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]											
Khalkh	24.2	27.9	22.5	20.4	15.2	15.9	16.4	18.4	3.4	32.5	8,782
Kazakh	12.5	17.2	10.5	10.6	5.7	5.9	7.7	6.2	0.6	19.7	442
Other	22.7	25.2	17.9	19.1	12.3	14.9	15.8	17.1	2.4	30.1	1,544
Wealth quintiles											
Poorest	3.1	4.0	2.7	3.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.7	0.4	5.8	2,004
Second	12.3	14.0	9.4	10.2	7.2	6.7	8.0	7.9	1.2	17.2	1,993
Middle	19.3	22.8	15.3	15.2	9.9	11.5	13.6	11.8	1.6	27.2	2,220
Fourth	32.8	37.0	29.7	27.3	20.4	21.3	22.1	24.8	5.1	44.4	2,224
Richest	45.5	52.2	44.9	39.1	30.0	32.1	30.6	38.5	6.7	57.8	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.13a – ICT skills (age 15–24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.13b – ICT skills (age 15–49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e–mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transfered a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of men
Total	**22.8**	**25.3**	**20.0**	**15.6**	**13.4**	**18.4**	**13.4**	**19.3**	**3.8**	**29.7**	**4,477**
Region											
Western	7.8	9.4	7.8	7.0	5.1	5.8	4.6	5.1	1.7	11.7	552
Khangai	13.9	14.8	12.5	10.0	7.7	10.4	7.1	11.3	0.9	19.2	767
Central	15.7	18.0	11.3	11.2	8.8	12.9	8.4	14.7	1.8	21.4	674
Eastern	9.0	10.3	8.7	6.9	5.7	6.6	6.2	8.1	0.5	13.2	312
Ulaanbaatar	33.9	37.4	30.2	22.4	20.0	27.7	20.4	28.8	6.5	43.0	2,172
Area											
Urban	30.8	33.8	26.8	20.4	17.7	24.8	18.1	25.9	5.3	39.4	2,966
Capital city	33.9	37.4	30.2	22.4	20.0	27.7	20.4	28.8	6.5	43.0	2,172
Aimag center	22.2	24.2	17.6	14.8	11.5	16.9	11.8	18.1	1.9	29.6	794
Rural	7.1	8.4	6.7	6.3	4.8	5.6	4.1	6.3	1.0	10.7	1,511
Soum center bagh	13.7	15.5	13.0	11.9	8.9	10.3	8.8	11.5	2.0	19.5	549
Rural bagh	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.5	3.3	0.4	5.8	962
Age											
15–24[1]	32.6	35.8	23.1	20.7	13.7	27.4	19.4	26.9	6.3	44.9	1,042
15–19	33.2	36.2	19.3	21.2	13.0	27.3	19.9	25.8	6.9	46.2	586
15–17	27.3	31.1	17.3	22.9	13.1	23.2	14.4	20.8	3.3	41.5	392
18–19	45.2	46.5	23.3	17.8	13.0	35.4	30.9	35.9	14.0	55.5	195
20–24	31.7	35.2	27.9	20.0	14.6	27.6	18.8	28.3	5.5	43.3	455
25–29	30.6	33.1	27.2	19.0	19.9	25.8	19.2	25.6	5.4	38.2	788
30–34	28.3	31.2	25.6	20.5	19.2	24.3	13.7	23.9	4.6	34.5	811
35–39	15.3	16.5	15.7	11.0	9.9	8.9	11.3	13.2	2.4	20.3	656
40–44	11.6	14.0	13.4	9.5	8.5	8.3	6.4	11.3	1.4	15.1	627
45–49	6.6	8.8	8.7	6.6	4.7	4.4	3.9	5.8	0.3	9.9	553
Education[A]											
Pre–primary or none	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	267
Primary	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	409
Basic (lower secondary)	8.9	10.6	5.7	7.5	4.7	8.0	3.7	7.2	0.8	14.8	1,094
Upper secondary	24.0	26.3	18.4	12.4	11.4	19.9	12.9	18.4	4.6	33.0	1,151
Vocational	11.1	12.6	9.0	4.3	5.5	7.3	3.4	7.2	0.2	17.3	449
College, university	53.3	58.7	52.6	41.0	35.4	42.2	35.9	49.0	9.8	63.6	1,106
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]											
Has functional difficulty	9.8	11.9	6.4	9.6	5.2	6.1	4.2	8.5	0.3	12.7	251
Has no functional difficulty	23.2	25.5	21.2	15.3	14.0	18.7	13.9	19.9	4.1	29.6	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]											
Khalkh	24.4	27.1	20.7	16.2	13.9	19.7	14.3	20.8	3.7	31.6	3,612
Kazakh	10.3	11.9	9.7	10.0	4.8	4.3	6.0	3.8	2.0	14.7	209
Other	18.0	19.6	20.1	14.2	13.5	15.8	11.0	16.4	5.1	24.4	649
Wealth quintiles											
Poorest	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	3.4	1,009
Second	12.1	13.6	9.9	7.3	7.9	9.6	6.2	8.0	1.7	17.7	828
Middle	17.4	18.8	12.8	11.9	10.2	13.8	7.7	13.8	2.2	23.5	797
Fourth	28.0	33.9	25.7	18.7	15.6	23.7	17.9	26.6	6.9	40.7	925
Richest	55.1	58.3	49.8	39.1	32.8	43.2	34.6	46.9	8.1	63.9	918

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.13a – ICT skills (age 15–24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1
[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.13b – ICT skills (age 15–49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

4.10 TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.[11] If mentioned, e–cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence–producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.[12]

Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well–being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co–workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.[13]

The SISS 2018 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15–49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15–49 years, and Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

Tables SR.10.2W and SR.10.2M present results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for women and men respectively.

Table SR.10.3W and SR.10.3M show the use of alcohol among women and men age 15–49 years.

11 "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/en/news–room/fact–sheets/detail/tobacco.

12 "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.

13 "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/en/news–room/fact–sheets/detail/alcohol.

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Mongolia, 2018

		Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month					
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	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]	Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month[2]	Number of women
Total	**63.3**	**16.8**	**6.5**	**12.3**	**35.6**	**8.1**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**9.2**	**90.8**	**10,794**
Region											
Western	88.6	4.1	1.0	5.4	10.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.5	98.5	1,222
Khangai	73.4	8.6	2.8	13.9	25.3	2.2	0.2	0.8	3.3	96.9	1,833
Central	65.5	12.3	5.3	16.2	33.8	5.9	0.3	0.8	7.1	93.3	1,549
Eastern	74.5	11.1	2.1	11.1	24.2	3.1	0.2	0.5	3.8	95.7	731
Ulaanbaatar	52.2	24.5	9.9	12.3	46.7	13.1	0.5	0.7	14.3	85.7	5,459
Area											
Urban	57.4	21.3	8.1	12.1	41.5	10.8	0.4	0.6	11.8	88.1	7,495
Capital city	52.2	24.5	9.9	12.3	46.7	13.1	0.5	0.7	14.3	85.7	5,459
Aimag center	71.3	12.8	3.2	11.6	27.6	4.5	0.0	0.3	4.9	94.8	2,036
Rural	76.9	6.6	2.9	12.7	22.2	2.2	0.4	0.9	3.5	96.8	3,299
Soum center bagh	73.9	8.7	3.6	12.8	25.1	2.9	0.4	0.8	4.1	96.1	1,284
Rural bagh	78.8	5.3	2.4	12.6	20.3	1.8	0.4	0.9	3.1	97.3	2,015
Age											
15–19	75.1	9.3	3.8	10.3	23.4	2.5	0.0	0.3	2.8	96.5	1,206
15–17	81.9	5.0	2.1	9.5	16.6	1.7	0.0	0.4	2.1	97.0	816
18–19	61.0	18.3	7.3	12.0	37.7	4.2	0.0	0.1	4.3	95.5	390
20–24	60.5	18.1	5.7	12.8	36.5	5.9	0.0	0.3	6.2	92.3	1,184
25–29	59.9	20.0	6.9	12.8	39.6	8.2	0.4	0.7	9.3	90.7	1,762
30–34	54.7	22.8	9.0	12.6	44.4	8.9	0.6	0.8	10.4	89.9	1,998
35–39	61.9	16.2	8.4	13.1	37.6	10.9	0.5	0.9	12.4	88.3	1,644
40–44	66.5	15.6	6.4	10.9	32.9	11.2	0.5	0.5	12.3	88.1	1,564
45–49	70.2	12.0	3.5	13.1	28.6	7.1	0.5	0.9	8.5	91.9	1,436
Education											
Pre–primary or none	79.4	7.9	3.2	8.3	19.4	4.3	0.5	0.3	5.0	94.4	375
Primary	72.3	10.5	4.3	12.1	26.8	10.1	1.0	1.2	12.4	88.3	449
Basic (lower secondary)	75.3	10.6	2.8	10.2	23.6	5.9	0.2	0.4	6.5	93.1	1,965
Upper secondary	61.3	18.5	7.4	11.5	37.4	10.8	0.5	1.0	12.3	88.2	2,779
Vocational	66.2	15.5	3.9	13.2	32.6	6.8	0.4	0.8	8.0	91.8	1,044
College, university	55.9	20.5	8.8	13.9	43.2	7.9	0.3	0.6	8.8	91.1	4,182
Under–5s in the same household											
At least one	62.3	18.4	5.9	12.5	36.8	7.3	0.4	0.4	8.1	91.7	5,320
None	64.4	15.3	7.0	12.1	34.5	9.0	0.4	0.9	10.4	89.9	5,474
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]											
Has functional difficulty	63.7	17.7	6.0	12.0	35.7	11.3	0.5	1.1	12.8	87.7	846
Has no functional difficulty	61.6	17.8	6.9	12.5	37.3	8.4	0.4	0.7	9.5	90.5	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]											
Khalkh	60.7	18.4	6.8	13.1	38.3	8.8	0.5	0.7	9.9	90.0	8,782
Kazakh	95.1	1.5	0.4	1.9	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.4	442
Other	68.9	12.8	6.8	10.6	30.2	7.0	0.2	0.9	8.0	92.5	1,544
Wealth quintiles											
Poorest	79.2	5.0	2.2	12.7	19.9	1.7	0.5	0.9	3.1	97.4	2,004
Second	68.8	15.6	4.3	10.3	30.2	8.7	0.4	0.7	9.8	90.4	1,993
Middle	63.4	18.6	5.8	10.6	35.0	10.0	0.5	0.6	11.1	88.4	2,220
Fourth	56.3	18.6	8.8	15.5	42.8	9.0	0.2	0.4	9.6	90.3	2,224
Richest	51.7	24.7	10.5	12.3	47.5	10.7	0.5	0.8	12.0	88.1	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 – Tobacco use

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 – Non–smokers

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Mongolia, 2018

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month[2]	Number of men
		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	**18.0**	**30.2**	**46.4**	**5.0**	**81.6**	**44.4**	**11.2**	**2.4**	**58.0**	**43.5**	**4,477**
Region											
Western	35.9	35.9	24.6	2.9	63.4	31.3	8.4	2.8	42.5	58.5	552
Khangai	15.7	26.7	51.1	6.4	84.3	34.5	20.2	3.3	58.0	43.8	767
Central	9.4	23.5	58.3	8.9	90.6	43.8	14.6	3.1	61.4	41.1	674
Eastern	14.7	29.5	51.3	4.2	84.9	40.1	16.6	2.8	59.5	42.2	312
Ulaanbaatar	17.5	32.1	46.0	4.0	82.1	52.0	6.9	1.7	60.7	40.4	2,172
Area											
Urban	17.6	31.4	45.8	5.0	82.1	50.5	6.6	2.1	59.2	42.1	2,966
Capital city	17.5	32.1	46.0	4.0	82.1	52.0	6.9	1.7	60.7	40.4	2,172
Aimag center	17.8	29.4	45.2	7.5	82.1	46.3	5.9	3.1	55.3	46.5	794
Rural	19.0	27.8	47.8	5.2	80.8	32.4	20.2	3.0	55.6	46.2	1,511
Soum center bagh	17.7	31.3	45.7	5.0	82.0	41.5	14.9	2.3	58.6	43.4	549
Rural bagh	19.7	25.8	48.9	5.3	80.0	27.2	23.2	3.4	53.9	47.8	962
Age											
15–19	42.0	23.7	22.7	11.5	57.9	20.0	3.0	0.3	23.3	76.5	586
15–17	47.0	20.6	17.2	15.0	52.8	13.8	1.9	0.3	16.0	83.7	392
18–19	31.8	29.9	33.9	4.4	68.2	32.6	5.1	0.3	38.0	62.0	195
20–24	21.6	29.2	44.3	4.7	78.2	45.1	5.8	3.9	54.8	48.6	455
25–29	18.2	33.4	42.5	4.7	80.6	45.5	8.5	3.0	57.1	43.7	788
30–34	10.7	32.6	52.7	4.0	89.2	51.4	11.8	2.8	66.0	36.4	811
35–39	10.9	33.1	52.6	3.2	88.9	52.7	14.3	3.3	70.3	31.8	656
40–44	11.8	30.0	54.3	3.6	87.9	45.9	16.7	2.2	64.9	36.4	627
45–49	15.6	26.4	53.6	4.4	84.4	46.0	17.5	1.2	64.7	36.1	553
Education[A]											
Pre-primary or none	17.9	25.2	52.8	3.7	81.8	33.9	21.9	1.7	57.5	42.7	267
Primary	15.3	34.1	47.8	2.6	84.5	44.7	18.3	3.0	66.0	35.4	409
Basic (lower secondary)	23.0	30.3	38.9	7.6	76.8	35.5	12.5	2.6	50.6	50.9	1,094
Upper secondary	17.9	31.8	45.8	4.4	82.1	53.4	7.2	1.2	61.8	39.2	1,151
Vocational	11.9	28.6	54.6	4.8	88.0	52.3	12.6	1.1	66.0	34.7	449
College, university	16.8	28.7	49.2	4.4	82.3	43.1	8.3	3.9	55.3	47.4	1,106
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	15.8	30.7	48.3	4.6	83.6	45.8	10.8	2.4	59.1	42.3	2,083
None	20.0	29.7	44.8	5.4	79.9	43.1	11.6	2.4	57.1	44.5	2,394
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]											
Has functional difficulty	13.7	36.2	45.7	4.1	86.0	49.8	14.2	1.2	65.2	35.0	251
Has no functional difficulty	15.4	30.7	49.5	4.1	84.3	47.2	12.0	2.7	61.8	39.9	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]											
Khalkh	16.1	30.3	48.2	5.2	83.7	46.0	11.8	2.3	60.1	41.6	3,612
Kazakh	51.6	32.8	13.2	1.9	47.9	19.8	2.9	2.0	24.7	76.6	209
Other	18.3	28.6	47.1	5.4	81.0	43.6	10.3	3.0	57.0	43.4	649
Wealth quintiles											
Poorest	20.2	26.8	47.1	5.6	79.5	27.2	24.5	3.1	54.8	46.6	1,009
Second	16.5	35.7	42.1	5.6	83.4	50.1	8.0	1.8	59.9	41.0	828
Middle	18.1	34.4	43.9	3.4	81.7	54.4	4.2	2.1	60.6	41.1	797
Fourth	20.0	31.7	44.2	4.1	80.0	50.6	6.9	1.6	59.0	42.4	925
Richest	15.0	23.7	54.1	6.3	84.1	43.2	10.0	3.4	56.6	45.4	918

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 – Tobacco use

[2] SISS/MICS INDICATOR SR.14B; SDG INDICATOR 3.8.1 – Non-smokers

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.10.2W: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	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					
			Less than 5	5–9	10–19	20+	Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
Total	**1.1**	**10,794**	**60.1**	**21.3**	**14.9**	**3.7**	**100.0**	**928**
Region								
Western	0.6	1,222	(89.6)	(8.8)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Khangai	1.1	1,833	(71.8)	(7.3)	(14.0)	(6.9)	100.0	46
Central	0.3	1,549	58.7	21.7	12.8	6.8	100.0	99
Eastern	0.9	731	65.7	19.2	13.3	1.9	100.0	25
Ulaanbaatar	1.5	5,459	58.9	22.4	15.5	3.3	100.0	744
Area								
Urban	1.3	7,495	60.4	21.7	14.8	3.1	100.0	838
Capital city	1.5	5,459	58.9	22.4	15.5	3.3	100.0	744
Aimag center	0.7	2,036	72.4	16.1	9.7	1.8	100.0	93
Rural	0.7	3,299	57.6	17.6	15.1	9.7	100.0	90
Soum center bagh	0.5	1,284	52.4	15.4	18.8	13.4	100.0	45
Rural bagh	0.9	2,015	(62.8)	(19.8)	(11.5)	(6.0)	100.0	45
Age								
15–19	2.7	1,206	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30
15–17	3.5	816	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
18–19	1.1	390	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
20–24	1.4	1,184	(69.4)	(18.4)	(12.1)	(0.0)	100.0	70
25–29	0.3	1,762	83.2	15.6	0.1	1.1	100.0	155
30–34	1.4	1,998	63.4	23.7	8.2	4.6	100.0	191
35–39	1.7	1,644	45.5	27.7	24.5	2.2	100.0	188
40–44	0.4	1,564	52.5	18.6	23.1	5.8	100.0	184
45–49	0.4	1,436	46.7	25.9	18.8	8.5	100.0	109
Education								
Pre–primary or none	0.6	375	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Primary	1.6	449	(63.5)	(15.0)	(14.2)	(7.3)	100.0	50
Basic (lower secondary)	2.2	1,965	62.4	18.8	10.9	8.0	100.0	120
Upper secondary	0.5	2,779	55.1	26.1	17.5	1.4	100.0	316
Vocational	0.6	1,044	51.4	29.7	18.3	0.7	100.0	77
College, university	1.2	4,182	64.7	17.2	13.4	4.7	100.0	347
Under–5s in the same household								
At least one	1.1	5,320	66.6	18.8	11.5	3.1	100.0	409
None	1.1	5,474	55.0	23.2	17.6	4.2	100.0	518
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]								
Has functional difficulty	0.5	846	37.7	35.3	24.3	2.8	100.0	100
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	9,126	62.2	19.9	14.0	3.9	100.0	814
Ethnicity of household head[A]								
Khalkh	1.1	8,782	58.9	22.0	15.5	3.5	100.0	816
Kazakh	0.2	442	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Other	1.5	1,544	68.6	15.7	10.4	5.3	100.0	111
Wealth quintiles								
Poorest	0.7	2,004	63.9	18.5	15.0	2.7	100.0	45
Second	1.2	1,993	58.7	23.2	15.8	2.3	100.0	182
Middle	0.5	2,220	56.8	23.7	14.7	4.7	100.0	232
Fourth	2.2	2,224	62.3	15.7	17.3	4.8	100.0	204
Richest	1.0	2,353	61.6	22.7	12.5	3.2	100.0	265

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator SR.15 – Smoking before age 15**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table SR.10.2M: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	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 who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5–9	10–19	20+	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	**16.4**	**4,477**	**17.5**	**22.8**	**33.7**	**26.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,499**
Region									
Western	9.0	552	21.3	24.2	30.6	24.0	0.0	100.0	221
Khangai	16.4	767	20.9	19.3	33.3	26.4	0.1	100.0	421
Central	23.7	674	14.6	20.2	35.6	29.6	0.0	100.0	393
Eastern	18.7	312	16.4	20.6	35.8	27.2	0.0	100.0	179
Ulaanbaatar	15.8	2,172	16.8	24.8	33.5	24.9	0.0	100.0	1,285
Area									
Urban	15.6	2,966	17.6	24.3	33.7	24.5	0.0	100.0	1,699
Capital city	15.8	2,172	16.8	24.8	33.5	24.9	0.0	100.0	1,285
Aimag center	15.2	794	19.9	22.5	34.4	23.2	0.0	100.0	415
Rural	18.1	1,511	17.4	19.7	33.7	29.1	0.1	100.0	800
Soum center bagh	15.9	549	19.7	18.6	32.3	29.2	0.2	100.0	309
Rural bagh	19.3	962	16.0	20.4	34.5	29.1	0.0	100.0	490
Age									
15–19	16.4	586	44.7	35.6	16.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	135
15–17	17.5	392	(43.1)	(32.1)	(23.8)	(1.0)	(0.0)	100.0	62
18–19	14.3	195	46.0	38.6	10.2	5.1	0.0	100.0	73
20–24	10.8	455	36.4	30.3	22.9	10.5	0.0	100.0	232
25–29	11.7	788	17.4	32.5	30.4	19.8	0.0	100.0	426
30–34	18.8	811	20.2	21.5	39.0	19.3	0.0	100.0	517
35–39	17.6	656	11.3	21.6	38.6	28.5	0.0	100.0	441
40–44	17.4	627	10.2	16.2	32.2	41.4	0.0	100.0	396
45–49	21.8	553	6.9	12.0	39.3	41.6	0.2	100.0	351
Education[A]									
Pre–primary or none	25.8	267	18.3	23.5	29.3	28.5	0.4	100.0	151
Primary	15.1	409	16.5	19.9	31.1	32.4	0.0	100.0	258
Basic (lower secondary)	21.1	1,094	13.9	19.8	32.0	34.3	0.0	100.0	527
Upper secondary	14.7	1,151	17.2	23.1	34.6	25.1	0.0	100.0	697
Vocational	17.3	449	17.8	22.4	30.5	29.3	0.0	100.0	294
College, university	11.5	1,106	21.4	26.6	38.0	14.0	0.0	100.0	572
Under–5s in the same household									
At least one	15.5	2,083	20.6	23.6	32.8	22.9	0.0	100.0	1,187
None	17.2	2,394	14.7	22.1	34.5	28.7	0.0	100.0	1,312
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]									
Has functional difficulty	28.1	251	13.7	19.5	24.4	42.4	0.0	100.0	163
Has no functional difficulty	15.6	3,834	17.1	22.8	34.7	25.5	0.0	100.0	2,274
Ethnicity of household head[A]									
Khalkh	17.7	3,612	17.6	22.1	33.7	26.6	0.0	100.0	2,095
Kazakh	5.2	209	30.0	28.0	27.2	14.9	0.0	100.0	47
Other	13.2	649	15.3	26.6	34.4	23.6	0.0	100.0	353
Wealth quintiles									
Poorest	18.0	1,009	17.2	19.7	34.3	28.7	0.1	100.0	525
Second	16.0	828	13.7	27.2	32.5	26.6	0.0	100.0	484
Middle	18.0	797	12.5	20.5	33.0	34.0	0.0	100.0	466
Fourth	17.5	925	23.9	19.5	29.2	27.4	0.0	100.0	531
Richest	12.7	918	19.5	27.6	39.8	13.2	0.0	100.0	493

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.15 – Smoking before age 15

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table SR.10.3W: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	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
Total	**25.0**	**0.7**	**27.4**	**10,794**
Region				
Western	48.5	0.3	14.9	1,222
Khangai	27.7	0.3	23.3	1,833
Central	21.5	0.3	29.1	1,549
Eastern	30.8	0.3	21.0	731
Ulaanbaatar	19.1	1.1	31.9	5,459
Area				
Urban	20.6	0.9	30.6	7,495
Capital city	19.1	1.1	31.9	5,459
Aimag center	24.8	0.3	27.0	2,036
Rural	35.0	0.3	20.1	3,299
Soum center bagh	29.6	0.1	26.1	1,284
Rural bagh	38.4	0.4	16.3	2,015
Age				
15–19	75.4	1.6	6.6	1,206
15–17	85.3	1.9	3.1	816
18–19	54.7	1.1	13.7	390
20–24	24.9	0.1	23.2	1,184
25–29	17.7	0.4	33.7	1,762
30–34	14.5	1.2	33.2	1,998
35–39	16.2	0.6	32.3	1,644
40–44	18.9	0.6	28.8	1,564
45–49	23.1	0.3	25.1	1,436
Education				
Pre–primary or none	53.4	0.8	8.2	375
Primary	37.8	0.1	16.3	449
Basic (lower secondary)	51.8	0.9	14.9	1,965
Upper secondary	22.5	0.9	25.8	2,779
Vocational	24.8	0.4	24.1	1,044
College, university	10.2	0.6	38.0	4,182
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]				
Has functional difficulty	28.5	0.5	24.6	846
Has no functional difficulty	19.3	0.6	29.8	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]				
Khalkh	22.1	0.7	28.7	8,782
Kazakh	70.3	0.2	6.7	442
Other	28.2	0.7	26.3	1,544
Wealth quintiles				
Poorest	41.5	0.4	13.6	2,004
Second	30.6	0.8	21.5	1,993
Middle	21.4	0.8	29.3	2,220
Fourth	19.0	0.9	31.9	2,224
Richest	15.3	0.6	37.9	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.17 – Use of alcohol before age 15

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.16 – Use of alcohol

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.10.3M: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men 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 men
Total	**17.1**	**3.1**	**47.2**	**4,477**
Region				
Western	37.6	0.8	28.7	552
Khangai	13.2	1.5	44.3	767
Central	13.3	4.2	50.8	674
Western	17.2	1.9	44.2	312
Ulaanbaatar	14.5	4.1	52.2	2,172
Area				
Urban	15.0	3.7	50.2	2,966
Capital city	14.5	4.1	52.2	2,172
Aimag center	16.3	2.8	44.7	794
Rural	21.3	1.9	41.3	1,511
Soum center bagh	19.5	2.2	47.3	549
Rural bagh	22.4	1.7	37.9	962
Age				
15–19	62.1	5.6	11.2	586
15–17	75.5	4.8	5.9	392
18–19	35.1	7.1	21.9	195
20–24	22.6	2.7	35.7	455
25–29	9.4	2.2	52.9	788
30–34	9.0	4.0	57.7	811
35–39	9.2	1.8	56.8	656
40–44	6.0	1.3	56.0	627
45–49	9.7	4.4	49.9	553
Education[A]				
Pre–primary or none	18.6	1.9	38.6	267
Primary	14.4	1.1	51.0	409
Basic (lower secondary)	31.1	3.1	35.2	1,094
Upper secondary	16.7	4.4	44.8	1,151
Vocational	11.4	2.4	49.7	449
College, university	6.7	3.0	61.3	1,106
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]				
Has functional difficulty	14.0	4.5	50.0	251
Has no functional difficulty	11.4	2.8	51.2	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]				
Khalkh	15.3	3.3	49.6	3,612
Kazakh	52.2	0.3	20.6	209
Other	16.2	3.1	42.7	649
Wealth quintiles				
Poorest	23.5	1.5	36.2	1,009
Second	19.6	2.6	45.2	828
Middle	17.1	3.1	49.7	797
Fourth	13.4	3.8	50.9	925
Richest	11.6	4.6	55.2	918

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.17 – Use of alcohol before age 15

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.16 – Use of alcohol

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (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 others, 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 in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The SISS 2018 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. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co–residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: 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, Mongolia, 2018

		Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only							
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0–17 years
Total	**74.1**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**6.3**	**0.2**	**11.0**	**4.0**	**1.7**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**10.4**	**7.7**	**6.0**	**18,794**
Sex															
Male	73.4	0.4	0.8	6.1	0.2	11.5	4.1	2.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	10.5	7.5	6.2	9,671
Female	74.8	0.5	0.7	6.5	0.3	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.5	0.9	100.0	10.3	8.0	5.9	9,123
Region															
Western	83.1	0.2	0.5	5.2	0.4	5.1	3.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	100.0	8.1	6.3	5.8	2,526
Khangai	74.1	0.4	0.8	7.6	0.4	9.0	4.5	1.3	0.6	1.3	100.0	12.1	9.3	6.8	3,438
Central	71.8	0.3	0.4	9.7	0.1	11.7	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	100.0	12.5	10.6	4.9	3,028
Eastern	72.8	0.3	0.9	9.3	0.2	9.8	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.7	100.0	13.1	10.7	5.2	1,369
Ulaanbaatar	72.4	0.6	0.8	4.5	0.2	13.7	4.3	2.4	0.4	0.7	100.0	9.2	6.1	6.3	8,433
Area															
Urban	71.7	0.5	0.8	5.8	0.2	13.4	4.1	2.2	0.5	0.9	100.0	10.4	7.3	6.2	12,355
Capital city	72.4	0.6	0.8	4.5	0.2	13.7	4.3	2.4	0.4	0.7	100.0	9.2	6.1	6.3	8,433
Aimag center	70.1	0.4	0.7	8.5	0.2	12.8	3.5	1.7	0.8	1.1	100.0	12.9	9.9	5.9	3,923
Rural	78.7	0.3	0.6	7.4	0.3	6.6	3.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	100.0	10.4	8.6	5.8	6,439
Soum center bagh	74.6	0.5	0.9	9.2	0.2	8.5	4.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	12.5	10.9	6.2	2,541
Rural bagh	81.3	0.1	0.4	6.3	0.4	5.3	3.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	100.0	9.1	7.2	5.5	3,899
Age															
0–4	81.5	0.0	0.2	3.6	0.1	11.5	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	5.0	3.9	2.1	6,359
5–9	74.2	0.4	0.7	7.0	0.2	11.1	3.1	2.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	11.2	8.2	4.9	6,089
10–14	67.6	0.7	1.3	8.2	0.4	11.0	6.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	100.0	14.5	10.6	9.8	4,350
15–17	64.3	1.1	1.3	9.0	0.7	9.8	9.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	100.0	16.2	12.1	14.0	1,997
Ethnicity of household head															
Khalkh	72.6	0.5	0.8	6.4	0.2	11.9	4.1	1.9	0.6	0.9	100.0	10.9	8.0	6.3	15,011
Kazakh	87.1	0.1	0.5	4.4	0.4	2.7	3.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	6.6	5.4	5.4	944
Other	77.3	0.2	0.3	6.6	0.2	9.5	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	9.2	7.3	4.8	2,788
Missing															
Wealth quintiles	80.0	0.2	0.5	5.7	0.4	6.0	4.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	100.0	9.1	6.9	6.4	3,874
Poorest	68.4	0.4	0.8	8.9	0.3	12.5	4.7	2.1	0.4	1.4	100.0	13.4	10.4	6.8	3,957
Second	73.5	0.5	0.8	5.4	0.3	12.8	4.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	9.3	7.0	6.4	3,807
Middle	68.5	0.5	1.3	7.8	0.3	13.6	4.5	2.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	13.2	9.8	7.2	3,529
Fourth	80.0	0.5	0.3	3.7	0.0	10.5	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	7.0	4.5	3.3	3,628

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.19 – Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co–residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0–17 years by coresidence of parents, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0–17 years with:								Number of children age 0–17 years
	Only mother is living elsewhere[A]	Only father is living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father are living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	
Total	**2.7**	**10.2**	**6.0**	**18.9**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**2.7**	**18,794**
Sex									
Male	3.0	10.4	5.8	19.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	2.7	9,671
Female	2.4	10.0	6.2	18.6	1.0	1.4	0.4	2.8	9,123
Region									
Western	1.2	4.9	5.1	11.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	2,526
Khangai	3.1	8.8	7.3	19.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	3,438
Central	2.0	10.9	9.2	22.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.7	3,028
Eastern	2.7	9.2	9.0	20.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	1,369
Ulaanbaatar	3.3	12.3	4.1	19.6	1.7	1.8	0.7	4.2	8,433
Area									
Urban	3.2	12.2	5.3	20.7	1.4	1.6	0.7	3.8	12,355
Capital city	3.3	12.3	4.1	19.6	1.7	1.8	0.7	4.2	8,433
Aimag center	3.0	12.1	8.1	23.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	2.8	3,923
Rural	1.8	6.3	7.3	15.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	6,439
Soum center bagh	2.3	8.6	8.9	19.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.1	2,541
Rural bagh	1.5	4.9	6.2	12.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	3,899
Age									
0–4	1.3	10.6	3.4	15.3	0.5	1.5	0.3	2.3	6,359
5–9	3.0	10.1	6.7	19.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	3.2	6,089
10–14	4.0	10.5	7.8	22.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	3.4	4,350
15–17	3.9	8.5	8.3	20.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.3	1,997
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	1.9	10.5	6.4	18.8	0.9	1.3	0.5	2.7	17,512
Only mother alive	14.9	0.0	0.0	14.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	889
Only father alive	0.0	38.0	0.0	38.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	188
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46
Unknown	31.3	3.0	0.0	34.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	159
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	3.0	11.0	6.0	20.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	3.0	15,011
Kazakh	1.0	2.5	4.4	7.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	944
Other	1.6	8.5	6.3	16.5	0.3	1.5	0.2	2.1	2,788
Missing									
Wealth quintiles									
Poorest	1.8	5.9	5.5	13.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	3,874
Second	3.3	10.9	8.7	22.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.3	3,957
Middle	2.7	12.0	4.9	19.5	1.5	1.4	0.7	3.6	3,807
Fourth	3.6	13.0	7.2	23.9	1.6	1.7	0.7	4.0	3,529
Richest	2.2	9.4	3.5	15.1	1.5	2.2	1.0	4.7	3,628

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.20 – Children with at least one parent living abroad

[A] Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country.

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0–17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member [A]	Number of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand–child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ DK/ Missing		
Total	**7.7**	**18,794**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**66.0**	**4.2**	**20.1**	**3.4**	**0.9**	**4.9**	**93.9**	**1,455**
Sex												
Male	7.5	9,671	0.6	0.0	65.7	2.5	21.5	3.4	0.8	5.4	93.2	726
Female	8.0	9,123	0.1	0.3	66.2	5.9	18.7	3.4	1.0	4.3	94.6	730
Region												
Western	6.3	2,526	0.1	0.2	65.3	4.6	18.9	2.1	0.0	8.9	91.0	159
Khangai	9.3	3,438	0.3	0.0	66.7	3.2	18.5	5.9	0.2	5.2	94.3	318
Central	10.6	3,028	0.0	0.5	73.5	1.9	15.9	3.6	0.7	4.1	95.3	320
Eastern	10.7	1,369	0.0	0.4	68.6	2.0	19.9	2.7	1.2	5.2	93.6	146
Ulaanbaatar	6.1	8,433	0.8	0.0	60.2	6.8	24.2	2.4	1.6	3.9	93.7	511
Area												
Urban	7.3	12,355	0.5	0.0	62.9	5.8	23.2	2.5	1.3	3.7	94.5	900
Capital city	6.1	8,433	0.8	0.0	60.2	6.8	24.2	2.4	1.6	3.9	93.7	511
Aimag center	9.9	3,923	0.1	0.0	66.5	4.6	21.8	2.6	0.8	3.6	95.5	388
Rural	8.6	6,439	0.1	0.4	70.8	1.6	15.2	4.9	0.3	6.7	92.9	555
Soum center bagh	10.9	2,541	0.1	0.1	73.8	1.0	14.4	4.9	0.0	5.7	94.2	276
Rural bagh	7.2	3,899	0.1	0.8	67.9	2.1	15.9	5.0	0.5	7.7	91.6	279
Age												
0–4	3.9	6,359	0.0	0.0	77.4	0.0	12.4	7.1	0.0	3.1	96.9	251
5–9	8.2	6,089	0.0	0.0	75.9	1.7	15.6	3.1	1.0	2.7	96.3	501
10–14	10.6	4,350	0.0	0.0	65.6	3.8	22.2	1.8	0.8	5.8	93.4	461
15–17	12.1	1,997	2.2	1.0	34.3	14.4	33.4	3.3	2.0	9.4	86.4	242
Orphanhood status												
Both parents alive	6.8	17,512	0.4	0.2	66.9	4.0	20.0	3.0	0.7	4.6	94.2	1,191
Only mother alive	15.4	889	0.2	0.0	72.1	2.7	16.8	2.2	3.1	3.0	93.8	137
Only father alive	43.0	188	0.0	0.0	55.4	4.4	28.3	8.3	0.0	3.5	96.5	81
Both parents deceased	100.0	46	0.0	0.0	41.7	12.4	18.7	8.4	0.0	18.8	81.2	46
Unknown	0.0	159	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	8.0	15,011	0.1	0.2	66.7	4.4	20.0	3.3	0.9	4.4	94.6	1,198
Kazakh	5.4	944	0.0	0.0	48.1	8.6	28.0	2.2	0.0	13.1	86.9	51
Other	7.3	2,788	2.1	0.0	65.4	2.0	19.3	4.5	1.1	5.6	91.2	204
Missing	5.1	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth quintiles												
Poorest	6.9	3,874	0.2	0.9	70.9	2.1	12.7	6.4	0.2	6.6	92.98	267
Second	10.4	3,957	0.1	0.0	69.8	2.4	18.5	3.6	0.1	5.4	94.38	410
Middle	7.0	3,807	0.0	0.0	68.3	2.9	22.6	3.0	0.5	2.7	96.89	267
Fourth	9.8	3,529	1.2	0.0	60.5	3.9	26.3	2.8	1.4	3.8	93.52	346
Richest	4.5	3,628	0.0	0.0	56.0	14.8	19.0	0.1	3.6	6.6	89.86	164

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related.

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

'–' Zero unweighted cases base a percent.

5 SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under–five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaire. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained.

Unfortunately, a small proportion of cases of deceased children in Mongolia, especially in Central region were reported by the mothers due to unmeasurable factors of the retrospective interviews. During secondary editing such unreasonable patterns were identified and checked their validity with other sources, including health records and civil registry. Even in some cases, back check with the interviewees were undertaken, but the consequence remained unresolved. However, child mortality estimates disaggregated by other locality variables such as urban rural area, capital city, aimag center, soum center bagh and rural bagh are not affected much. Taken all these evidence into the consideration, it is decided the child mortality rates at the regional and provincial level to suppress from the main tables in this chapter and Appendix A to avoid the confusion among users. Standard errors of the rates can be found in Appendix C (Estimates of sampling error).

Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life1
- Post–neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (1q0): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (4q1): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under–five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under–five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post–neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post–neonatal, infant, child, and under–five mortality rates for the three most recent five–year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the

1 The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28–day definition.

table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5–year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as urban/rural, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post–neonatal, infant, child and under–five mortality rates for five–year periods preceding the survey, Mongolia, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post–neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under–five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0–4	9	7	16	4	19
5–9	7	6	13	4	17
10–14	12	11	22	8	30

[1] SISS indicator CS.1 – Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] SISS indicator CS.2 – Post–neonatal mortality rate

[3] SISS indicator CS.3 – Infant mortality rate

[4] SISS indicator CS.4 – Child mortality rate

[5] SISS indicator CS.5 – Under–five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post–neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

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

Neonatal, post–neonatal, infant, child and under–five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Mongolia, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post–neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under–five mortality rate[5]
Total	**9**	**7**	**16**	**4**	**19**
Area					
Urban	8	7	15	3	19
Capital city	9	7	16	4	19
Aimag center	6	8	14	2	16
Rural	10	6	16	5	21
Soum center	7	4	11	2	13
Rural area	11	8	19	7	26
Mother's education					
Pre–primary or none	(10)	16	26	2	28
Primary	(14)	8	22	14	35
Basic (lower secondary)	3	5	8	2	10
Upper secondary	13	8	21	8	29
Vocational	17	12	29	6	35
College, university	6	5	10	1	11
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	8	7	14	4	18
Kazakh	(13)	6	18	5	23
Other	12	9	21	1	22
Missing	(29)	(14)	(43)	(30)	(72)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	11	8	20	7	26
Second	8	8	16	2	18
Middle	13	3	16	5	21
Fourth	1	13	14	1	14
Richest	9	4	13	4	17

[1] SISS indicator CS.1 – Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] SISS indicator CS.2 – Post–neonatal mortality rate

[3] SISS indicator CS.3 – Infant mortality rate

[4] SISS indicator CS.4 – Child mortality rate

[5] SISS indicator CS.5 – Under–five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post–neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

( ) Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted person–years of exposure to the risk of death.

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

Neonatal, post–neonatal, infant, child and under–five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Mongolia, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post–neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under–five mortality rate[5]
Total	**9**	**7**	**16**	**4**	**19**
Sex					
Male	12	7	19	5	24
Female	5	6	12	2	14
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(20)	5	25	0	25
20–34	7	7	14	4	18
35–49	12	9	20	5	25
Birth order					
1	9	7	16	2	17
2–3	7	7	14	5	19
4–6	15	5	21	5	25
7+	22	20	42	0	42
Previous birth interval[B]					
< 2 years	14	6	20	1	21
2 years	4	1	5	6	11
3 years	4	15	18	3	21
4+ years	10	7	18	7	24

[1] SISS indicator CS.1 – Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] SISS indicator CS.2 – Post–neonatal mortality rate

[3] SISS indicator CS.3 – Infant mortality rate

[4] SISS indicator CS.4 – Child mortality rate

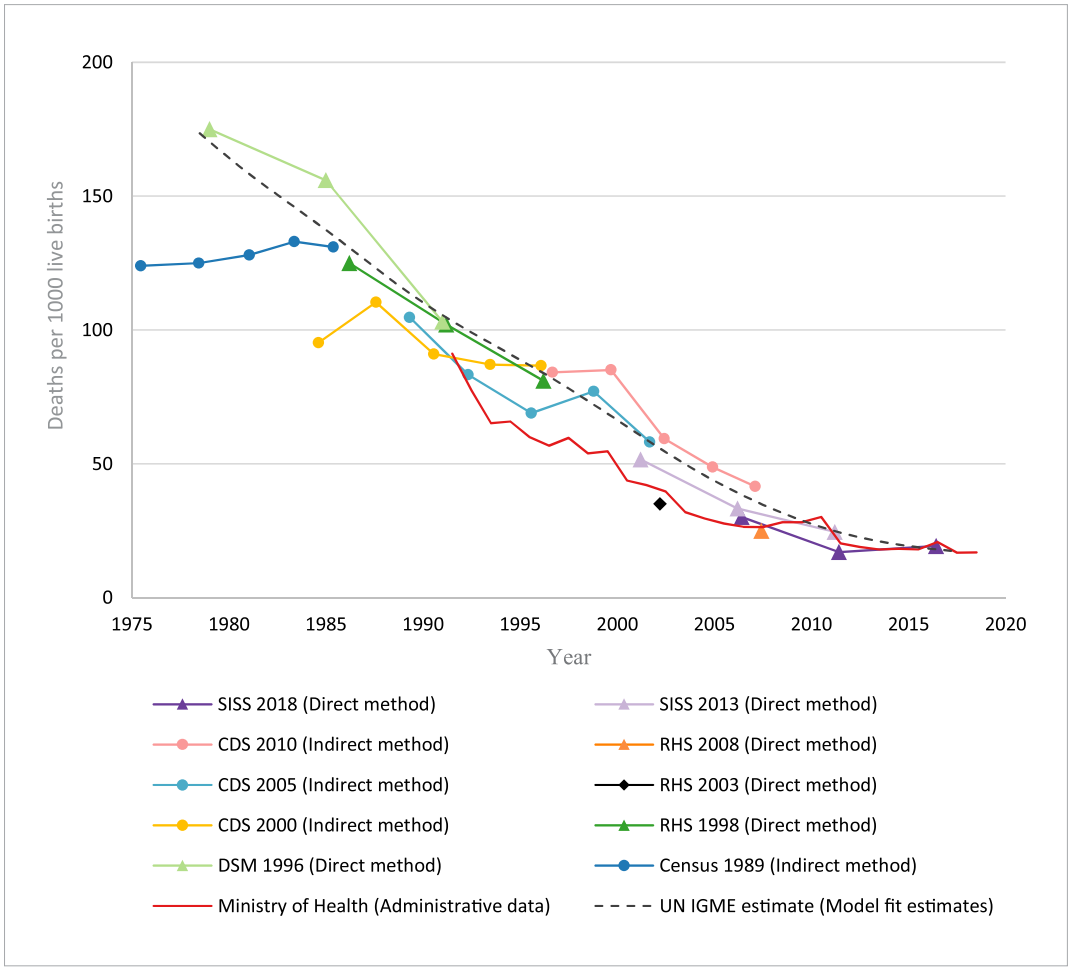
[5] SISS indicator CS.5 – Under–five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post–neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

[B] Excludes first order births.

( ) Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted person–years of exposure to the risk of death.

Figure CS.1: Trends in under–5 mortality rates, Mongolia, 1975–2018



Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of SISS 2018, 2013, CDS 2010, 2005, 2000, RHS 2008, 2003, 1998 and administrative records of Ministry of Health with the exception of Child Mortality Global Datasets which is downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter–agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available).

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 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. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- 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. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman–years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five–year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age–specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15–49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15–49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Area		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Age[A]			
15–19[1]	34.7	70.1	42.6
20–24	184.2	240.8	198.9
25–29	167.4	220.0	182.3
30–34	151.4	145.9	149.8
35–39	88.0	87.2	87.7
40–44	38.7	21.3	32.5
45–49	5.8	1.1	4.2
TFR (15–49 years)[B]	3.4	3.9	3.5
GFR[C]	108.3	116.6	110.8
CBR[D]	25.3	23.8	24.8

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.1 – Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] The age–specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age–specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.

[B] TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age–specific fertility rates of women age 15–49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15–49 years.

[C] GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15–49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49 years.

[D] CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population.

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

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

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health–care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing and fatherhood indicators for young women and men age 15–19 and 20–24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15–19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20–24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[1]

Table TM.2.2M presents findings on early fatherhood. Percentages among men age 15–19 and age 20–24 years who became fathers before ages 15 and 18, respectively, show the extent to which men are becoming fathers when they are still children.

Tables TM.2.3W and TM.2.3M are designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women and early fatherhood for men, by presenting percentages of women and men who became mother and fathers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

1 Using women age 15–19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20–24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three–year period preceding, Mongolia, 2018

	Adolescent birth rate1 (Age–specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15–49 years)[B]
Total	**42.6**	**3.5**
Region		
Western	32.4	3.9
Khangai	82.3	3.7
Central	46.9	3.8
Eastern	79.9	3.8
Ulaanbaatar	32.4	3.3
Area		
Urban	34.7	3.4
Capital city	32.4	3.3
Aimag center	44.2	3.6
Rural	70.1	3.9
Soum center bagh	61.5	4.0
Rural bagh	74.9	3.9
Education		
Pre–primary or none	(*)	3.4
Primary	(*)	2.6
Basic (lower secondary)	11.7	3.9
Upper secondary	37.5	3.5
Vocational	177.7	4.3
College, university	(89.2)	3.7
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	3.0
Has no functional difficulty	63.7	3.6
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	45.9	3.4
Kazakh	9.4	3.9
Other	33.2	3.6
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	72.4	4.0
Second	59.5	3.6
Middle	47.8	3.7
Fourth	12.6	3.0
Richest	35.4	3.3

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.1 – Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A B] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

( ) Figures that are based on 125–249 unweighted women years of exposure.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted women years of exposure.

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15–19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	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	**3.3**	**1.0**	**4.3**	**0.0**	**1,206**	**4.2**	**1,184**
Region							
Western	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.0	157	1.0	102
Khangai	3.8	0.9	4.7	0.0	188	5.6	155
Central	3.5	1.5	5.1	0.0	141	7.1	131
Eastern	7.5	1.4	8.9	0.0	75	5.6	69
Ulaanbaatar	3.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	645	3.7	726
Area							
Urban	3.1	1.0	4.0	0.0	874	3.8	902
Capital city	3.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	645	3.7	726
Aimag center	3.4	0.8	4.2	0.0	229	4.3	176
Rural	3.8	1.1	4.9	0.0	331	5.4	282
Soum center bagh	2.6	1.9	4.5	0.0	122	7.2	111
Rural bagh	4.6	0.5	5.1	0.0	209	4.2	170
Education							
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(8.3)	17
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	10
Basic (lower secondary)	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	710	9.5	85
Upper secondary	5.2	2.3	7.5	0.0	441	6.6	428
Vocational	(25.9)	(3.8)	(29.7)	(0.0)	30	3.1	138
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	1.4	505
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	1.2	44
Has no functional difficulty	8.2	2.9	11.1	0.0	372	4.3	1,140
Ethnicity of household head[A]							
Khalkh	3.2	1.1	4.3	0.0	943	3.9	957
Kazakh	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	58	1.7	48
Other	4.6	0.6	5.1	0.0	205	3.9	173
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.4	0.9	4.3	0.0	208	3.1	179
Second	3.1	0.8	3.9	0.0	231	8.2	229
Middle	5.0	0.3	5.4	0.0	236	2.8	282
Fourth	0.9	2.8	3.7	0.0	271	5.0	239
Richest	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	259	2.1	255

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.2 – Early childbearing

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)

Percentage of men age 15–19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20–24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15–19 years who have:				
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–19 years	Percentage of men age 20–24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20–24 years
Total	**1.0**	**0.3**	**586**	**1.1**	**455**
Region					
Western	0.3	0.0	75	0.0	67
Khangai	0.5	0.0	81	0.0	72
Central	0.0	0.0	77	0.0	56
Eastern	6.1	0.0	34	2.2	29
Ulaanbaatar	1.1	0.5	319	1.9	232
Area					
Urban	1.0	0.4	420	1.4	308
Capital city	1.1	0.5	319	1.9	232
Aimag center	1.0	0.0	101	0.0	75
Rural	1.0	0.0	167	0.4	148
Soum center bagh	0.7	0.0	67	0.0	53
Rural bagh	1.3	0.0	100	0.7	95
Education[A]					
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	11
Primary	(*)	(*)	10	(0.0)	20
Basic (lower secondary)	0.7	0.0	357	1.0	61
Upper secondary	0.5	0.0	195	0.0	191
Vocational	(3.8)	(0.0)	18	0.0	61
College, university	(*)	(*)	2	4.0	111
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	2.3	0.9	194	1.2	437
Ethnicity of household head[A]					
Khalkh	1.2	0.4	472	1.4	364
Kazakh	0.0	0.0	37	0.0	30
Other	0.6	0.0	76	0.0	61
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	1.5	0.0	120	0.6	104
Second	0.0	0.0	125	0.0	113
Middle	0.9	0.0	108	0.0	58
Fourth	0.0	0.0	120	0.0	113
Richest	3.0	1.5	113	(6.6)	67

[A]The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Mongolia, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years
Total	**0.1**	**7,495**	**2.7**	**6,621**	**0.3**	**3,299**	**6.1**	**2,967**	**0.1**	**10,794**	**3.7**	**9,588**
Age												
15–19	0.0	874	na	na	0.0	331	na	na	0.0	1,206	na	na
15–17	0.0	535	na	na	0.0	281	na	na	0.0	816	na	na
18–19	0.0	339	na	na	0.0	51	na	na	0.0	390	na	na
20–24	0.0	902	3.8	902	0.2	282	5.4	282	0.1	1,184	4.2	1,184
25–29	0.2	1,265	1.1	1,265	0.2	497	4.0	497	0.2	1,762	1.9	1,762
30–34	0.0	1,416	1.9	1,416	0.2	582	4.6	582	0.1	1,998	2.7	1,998
35–39	0.0	1,100	3.3	1,100	0.6	543	7.9	543	0.2	1,644	4.8	1,644
40–44	0.1	973	4.0	973	0.6	591	8.5	591	0.3	1,564	5.7	1,564
45–49	0.1	964	2.6	964	0.1	472	5.4	472	0.1	1,436	3.5	1,436

na: not applicable

Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Mongolia, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years
Total	**0.2**	**2,966**	**0.8**	**2,547**	**0.0**	**1,511**	**0.5**	**1,344**	**0.1**	**4,477**	**0.7**	**3,891**
Age												
15–19	0.4	420	na	na	0.0	167	na	na	0.3	586	na	na
15–17	0.0	264	na	na	0.0	127	na	na	0.0	392	na	na
18–19	1.1	155	na	na	0.0	39	na	na	0.9	195	na	na
20–24	0.0	308	1.4	308	0.0	148	0.4	148	0.0	455	1.1	455
25–29	0.0	584	0.0	584	0.0	204	0.1	204	0.0	788	0.0	788
30–34	0.2	548	1.4	548	0.0	263	1.3	263	0.2	811	1.3	811
35–39	0.4	397	0.9	397	0.0	259	0.5	259	0.3	656	0.7	656
40–44	0.0	362	0.0	362	0.0	265	0.0	265	0.0	627	0.0	627
45–49	0.0	347	1.7	347	0.0	206	0.2	206	0.0	553	1.2	553

na: not applicable

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.[2]

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while Table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union and are sexually active. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories.

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

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table 3.4 for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post–partum amenorrheic[3] and iii) fecund[4] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post–partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post–partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).
- Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post–partum amenorrheic, and iii) 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 post–partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

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

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[5] and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation 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. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are

2 PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource–pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

3 A woman is post–partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

4 A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post–partum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 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.

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

currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health–care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15–49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

Table TM.3.5 displays women's (of those who are married or in union) own informed decision concerning their own reproductive health. This table is generated in purpose of measuring SDG indicator 5.6.1 for Mongolia as it is not part of the standard MICS tabulation.

The indicator "Percentage of women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health–care services" is calculated only for women who are currently married/in union and have used at least one contraception method in their lifetime. It is a proposed indicator for SDG Target 5.6 "Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences".

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of women currently married or in union
		Modern method									Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterili–zation	Male sterili–zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any tradi–tional method	Any method[1]	
Total	**51.9**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**26.6**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**6.7**	**4.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**45.2**	**2.9**	**48.1**	**7,734**
Region																		
Western	51.3	4.8	0.1	27.6	3.6	1.7	6.5	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	47.7	1.0	48.7	920
Khangai	45.2	4.4	0.3	32.9	2.7	2.4	6.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	52.0	2.9	54.8	1,385
Central	50.5	3.2	0.0	29.2	2.5	2.1	6.9	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	47.5	2.0	49.5	1,192
Eastern	47.0	2.1	0.0	34.8	3.3	1.8	6.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	51.4	1.6	53.0	567
Ulaanbaatar	55.7	1.8	0.1	21.8	1.0	2.1	6.7	6.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.4	40.3	4.0	44.3	3,671
Area																		
Urban	55.4	2.0	0.1	23.7	1.3	1.9	6.2	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.4	40.9	3.7	44.6	5,138
Capital city	55.7	1.8	0.1	21.8	1.0	2.1	6.7	6.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.4	40.3	4.0	44.3	3,671
Aimag center	54.6	2.5	0.1	28.6	1.9	1.4	4.8	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.3	42.4	3.0	45.4	1,467
Rural	44.9	4.5	0.1	32.2	3.6	2.4	7.6	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	53.7	1.5	55.1	2,597
Soum center bagh	47.5	3.1	0.3	32.2	2.3	2.8	7.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	50.8	1.7	52.5	997
Rural bagh	43.2	5.4	0.1	32.2	4.4	2.2	7.8	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	55.4	1.4	56.8	1,599
Age																		
15–19	63.8	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	3.1	1.7	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	35.5	0.7	36.2	47
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
18–19	64.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	3.1	1.4	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	0.0	35.8	46
20–24	61.2	0.0	0.0	20.7	2.6	4.1	3.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	36.4	2.5	38.8	634
25–29	51.3	0.4	0.0	29.2	1.4	2.7	7.6	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	47.3	1.4	48.7	1,499
30–34	49.8	1.7	0.0	27.4	2.8	2.8	7.7	5.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	48.9	1.3	50.2	1,715
35–39	43.7	3.2	0.5	31.1	2.8	2.1	7.8	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	1.1	51.7	4.6	56.3	1,381
40–44	46.3	7.4	0.1	26.7	2.2	0.9	7.5	3.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.5	48.8	4.9	53.7	1,298
45–49	66.0	3.7	0.0	20.6	0.5	0.3	3.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.2	30.4	3.7	34.0	1,161
Education																		
Pre–primary or none	42.0	7.9	0.0	30.8	5.3	3.3	7.7	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	57.7	0.3	58.0	289
Primary	39.5	7.5	0.2	33.9	4.5	3.1	9.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	59.8	0.7	60.5	387
Basic (lower secondary)	48.2	3.7	0.5	30.5	3.8	2.2	5.3	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	49.5	2.3	51.8	1,046
Upper secondary	51.9	2.9	0.0	24.7	2.7	2.0	8.0	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.4	45.0	3.2	48.1	1,816
Vocational	58.3	2.5	0.0	25.5	1.6	1.2	6.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	40.1	1.6	41.7	856
College, university	53.6	1.7	0.1	25.4	0.7	2.0	6.1	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.2	42.5	3.9	46.4	3,339
Number of living children																		
0	89.4	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	2.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.3	0.2	10.6	294
1	60.6	0.3	0.0	20.3	1.4	2.2	5.3	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	36.4	3.0	39.4	1,494
2	49.6	1.2	0.1	29.8	1.7	2.2	7.3	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.2	46.9	3.5	50.4	2,761
3	48.3	4.8	0.2	28.6	2.0	2.2	7.0	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.5	48.6	3.1	51.7	1,971
4+	43.0	6.9	0.1	29.6	4.2	1.7	7.4	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	54.9	2.1	57.0	1,214
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]																		
Has functional difficulty	52.7	6.6	0.0	26.1	2.2	1.4	5.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.8	44.1	3.2	47.3	634
Has no functional difficulty	51.8	2.5	0.1	26.6	2.0	2.1	6.7	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.3	45.3	2.9	48.2	7,096
Ethnicity of household head[A]																		
Khalkh	51.5	2.5	0.1	26.2	1.9	2.1	7.2	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	45.3	3.3	48.5	6,282
Kazakh	49.3	6.1	0.1	31.7	3.7	0.3	4.5	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	50.3	0.4	50.7	343
Other	55.6	3.4	0.0	26.8	2.5	2.7	4.2	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	42.5	1.9	44.4	1,086
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	43.0	5.3	0.1	33.3	4.7	2.4	7.7	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	55.8	1.2	57.0	1,571
Second	50.5	2.7	0.4	28.8	2.3	2.6	6.2	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.9	47.2	2.3	49.5	1,386
Middle	55.5	3.2	0.1	24.6	1.4	1.8	6.5	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	42.3	2.1	44.5	1,573
Fourth	56.0	1.7	0.1	22.9	1.0	1.5	7.4	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.3	39.4	4.6	44.0	1,530
Richest	54.1	1.4	0.0	23.7	1.0	2.1	5.6	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	41.5	4.4	45.9	1,675

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.3 – Contraceptive prevalence rate

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15–49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	**34.4**	**1.4**	**35.8**	**548**
Region				
Western	24.3	1.3	25.6	22
Khangai	37.0	0.0	37.0	71
Central	40.8	2.9	43.7	51
Eastern	40.7	0.0	40.7	24
Ulaanbaatar	33.2	1.5	34.8	381
Area				
Urban	34.7	1.6	36.2	464
Capital city	33.2	1.5	34.8	381
Aimag center	41.1	1.8	42.9	84
Rural	33.0	0.3	33.3	84
Soum center bagh	33.7	0.8	34.5	38
Rural bagh	32.3	0.0	32.3	46
Age				
15–19	(33.3)	(0.0)	(33.3)	38
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
18–19	(38.3)	(0.0)	(38.3)	31
20–24	34.0	0.0	34.0	149
25–29	43.4	4.0	47.4	71
30–34	42.1	4.5	46.6	94
35–39	44.9	0.7	45.6	83
40–44	29.3	0.0	29.3	53
45–49	(4.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	61
Education				
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Basic (lower secondary)	40.0	0.0	40.0	40
Upper secondary	36.2	2.4	38.6	176
Vocational	(27.9)	(0.0)	(27.9)	34
College, university	31.9	1.2	33.2	276
Number of living children				
0	32.5	0.8	33.3	219
1	36.9	3.4	40.3	169
2	43.2	0.3	43.5	103
3	(22.7)	(0.0)	(22.7)	29
4+	(13.5)	(0.0)	(13.5)	28
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(32.5)	(0.0)	(32.5)	51
Has no functional difficulty	34.9	1.6	36.5	490
Ethnicity of household head[B]				
Khalkh	36.0	1.6	37.5	485
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Other	22.9	0.0	22.9	61
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	34.0	0.0	34.0	54
Second	28.0	0.0	28.0	84
Middle	37.4	3.7	41.1	122
Fourth	37.2	2.7	39.9	114
Richest	33.7	0.0	33.7	175

[A] "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/ in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Mongolia, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satsified with:		Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	**10.3**	**12.3**	**22.6**	**22.3**	**25.9**	**48.1**	**32.5**	**38.2**	**70.7**	**48.1**	**45.2**	**7,734**	**68.1**	**63.9**	**5,469**
Region															
Western	9.1	11.3	20.4	17.7	31.0	48.7	26.8	42.3	69.0	48.7	47.7	920	70.5	69.0	635
Khangai	6.9	13.1	20.0	19.8	35.0	54.8	26.7	48.1	74.8	54.8	52.0	1,385	73.3	69.5	1,036
Central	8.8	13.9	22.7	21.1	28.4	49.5	30.0	42.3	72.2	49.5	47.5	1,192	68.6	65.8	861
Eastern	6.0	10.3	16.3	21.4	31.5	53.0	27.4	41.8	69.2	53.0	51.4	567	76.5	74.2	392
Ulaanbaatar	13.0	12.1	25.0	24.9	19.4	44.3	37.9	31.5	69.3	44.3	40.3	3,671	63.9	58.1	2,544
Area															
Urban	12.1	12.3	24.4	23.7	20.9	44.6	35.8	33.2	69.0	44.6	40.9	5,138	64.7	59.3	3,544
Capital city	13.0	12.1	25.0	24.9	19.4	44.3	37.9	31.5	69.3	44.3	40.3	3,671	63.9	58.1	2,544
Aimag center	9.9	12.8	22.7	20.7	24.7	45.4	30.6	37.5	68.1	45.4	42.4	1,467	66.7	62.3	999
Rural	6.6	12.4	19.0	19.5	35.6	55.1	26.2	48.0	74.1	55.1	53.7	2,597	74.4	72.4	1,925
Soum center bagh	7.4	12.9	20.4	20.8	31.7	52.5	28.3	44.6	72.8	52.5	50.8	997	72.1	69.8	726
Rural bagh	6.2	12.0	18.2	18.7	38.1	56.8	24.8	50.1	74.9	56.8	55.4	1,599	75.8	74.0	1,198
Age															
15–19	24.3	7.1	31.4	31.8	4.4	36.2	56.1	11.5	67.6	36.2	35.5	47	(53.5)	(52.5)	32
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
18–19	23.9	7.3	31.2	31.3	4.5	35.8	55.3	11.7	67.0	35.8	35.8	46	(53.4)	(53.4)	31
20–24	21.7	5.4	27.1	32.4	6.4	38.8	54.1	11.8	65.9	38.8	36.4	634	58.9	55.2	418
25–29	17.6	4.3	21.9	38.1	10.6	48.7	55.7	14.9	70.6	48.7	47.3	1,499	69.0	67.0	1,059
30–34	14.9	6.4	21.2	32.2	18.0	50.2	47.1	24.4	71.4	50.2	48.9	1,715	70.2	68.5	1,225
35–39	6.4	12.6	19.0	21.9	34.4	56.3	28.3	47.0	75.3	56.3	51.7	1,381	74.7	68.7	1,039
40–44	2.1	21.1	23.2	5.1	48.6	53.7	7.2	69.7	76.9	53.7	48.8	1,298	69.9	63.5	998
45–49	0.9	25.2	26.1	1.0	33.0	34.0	1.9	58.2	60.1	34.0	30.4	1,161	56.6	50.5	698
Education															
Pre–primary or none	8.9	7.3	16.2	14.3	43.7	58.0	23.2	51.0	74.2	58.0	57.7	289	78.2	77.8	215
Primary	5.4	13.2	18.6	16.5	44.0	60.5	21.9	57.2	79.2	60.5	59.8	387	76.5	75.6	306
Basic (lower secondary)	5.8	15.3	21.1	12.2	39.6	51.8	18.0	54.9	72.9	51.8	49.5	1,046	71.1	67.9	763
Upper secondary	9.5	13.1	22.6	21.8	26.4	48.1	31.2	39.5	70.8	48.1	45.0	1,816	68.0	63.6	1,285
Vocational	8.2	15.2	23.4	16.6	25.1	41.7	24.8	40.3	65.1	41.7	40.1	856	64.0	61.7	557
College, university	13.3	10.5	23.8	28.5	17.8	46.4	41.8	28.3	70.2	46.4	42.5	3,339	66.1	60.6	2,343
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]															
Has functional difficulty	6.8	21.1	27.9	12.2	35.1	47.3	19.0	56.1	75.2	47.3	44.1	634	62.9	58.6	477
Has no functional difficulty	10.6	11.5	22.1	23.2	25.0	48.2	33.8	36.5	70.3	48.2	45.3	7,096	68.6	64.4	4,988
Ethnicity of household head[A]															
Khalkh	10.5	11.9	22.3	22.6	25.9	48.5	33.1	37.8	70.9	48.5	45.3	6,282	68.5	63.9	4,453
Kazakh	10.7	7.7	18.3	21.3	29.4	50.7	31.9	37.1	69.0	50.7	50.3	343	73.5	72.9	236
Other	8.9	16.6	25.5	20.4	23.9	44.4	29.3	40.5	69.8	44.4	42.5	1,086	63.5	60.8	759
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	6.3	11.4	17.7	17.2	39.8	57.0	23.5	51.2	74.7	57.0	55.8	1,571	76.3	74.7	1,173
Second	8.8	12.1	20.9	21.3	28.2	49.5	30.1	40.4	70.4	49.5	47.2	1,386	70.3	67.0	976
Middle	12.6	13.7	26.3	22.7	21.8	44.5	35.2	35.5	70.7	44.5	42.3	1,573	62.9	59.8	1,112
Fourth	12.0	13.1	25.0	23.2	20.8	44.0	35.2	33.8	69.1	44.0	39.4	1,530	63.8	57.1	1,057
Richest	11.5	11.3	22.8	26.7	19.2	45.9	38.1	30.5	68.7	45.9	41.5	1,675	66.8	60.4	1,150

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.4 – Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/ not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15–49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method, Mongolia, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually activeA women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually activeA women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	**24.1**	**22.2**	**46.3**	**25.9**	**9.9**	**35.8**	**50.0**	**32.0**	**82.1**	**35.8**	**34.4**	**548**	**43.6**	**41.9**	**450**
Region															
Western	35.0	30.3	65.3	19.5	6.1	25.6	54.5	36.4	91.0	25.6	24.3	22	(28.2)	(26.7)	20
Khangai	14.3	27.8	42.1	24.1	12.9	37.0	38.3	40.7	79.1	37.0	37.0	71	46.8	46.8	56
Central	21.6	20.1	41.7	29.0	14.7	43.7	50.6	34.8	85.4	43.7	40.8	51	51.1	47.8	44
Eastern	16.3	19.6	35.8	25.0	15.7	40.7	41.3	35.2	76.5	40.7	40.7	24	(53.2)	(53.2)	18
Ulaanbaatar	26.1	21.1	47.2	26.3	8.5	34.8	52.4	29.6	82.0	34.8	33.2	381	42.4	40.6	312
Area															
Urban	23.8	22.1	45.9	27.4	8.8	36.2	51.2	30.9	82.1	36.2	34.7	464	44.1	42.2	381
Capital city	26.1	21.1	47.2	26.3	8.5	34.8	52.4	29.6	82.0	34.8	33.2	381	42.4	40.6	312
Aimag center	13.2	26.6	39.8	32.4	10.5	42.9	45.6	37.1	82.6	42.9	41.1	84	51.9	49.7	69
Rural	25.8	22.7	48.5	17.8	15.5	33.3	43.6	38.1	81.8	33.3	33.0	84	40.7	40.3	69
Soum center bagh	31.6	23.9	55.5	23.9	10.6	34.5	55.5	34.5	90.0	34.5	33.7	38	38.3	37.5	34
Rural bagh	21.0	21.6	42.7	12.9	19.4	32.3	33.9	41.1	75.0	32.3	32.3	46	43.1	43.1	35
Age															
15–19	(57.9)	(3.0)	(60.9)	(27.4)	(5.9)	(33.3)	(85.4)	(8.9)	(94.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	38	(35.4)	(35.4)	36
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	7
18–19	(50.9)	(3.7)	(54.6)	(32.9)	(5.4)	(38.3)	(83.8)	(9.1)	(92.9)	(38.3)	(38.3)	31	(41.2)	(41.2)	29
20–24	36.7	3.8	40.5	30.5	3.5	34.0	67.2	7.3	74.5	34.0	34.0	149	45.6	45.6	111
25–29	19.4	19.3	38.7	36.0	11.4	47.4	55.4	30.6	86.1	47.4	43.4	71	55.1	50.4	61
30–34	28.8	15.6	44.3	31.7	14.9	46.6	60.5	30.5	91.0	46.6	42.1	94	51.3	46.3	86
35–39	13.4	20.7	34.0	34.5	11.1	45.6	47.9	31.8	79.7	45.6	44.9	83	(57.3)	(56.4)	66
40–44	6.8	46.2	53.0	5.1	24.2	29.3	11.9	70.4	82.3	29.3	29.3	53	(35.6)	(35.6)	44
45–49	(0.0)	(73.5)	(73.5)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(77.5)	(77.5)	(4.0)	(4.0)	61	(5.1)	(5.1)	47
Education															
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	10
Basic (lower secondary)	24.7	22.3	47.1	17.1	23.0	40.0	41.8	45.3	87.1	40.0	40.0	40	(46.0)	(46.0)	35
Upper secondary	28.7	21.2	49.9	29.3	9.3	38.6	58.0	30.6	88.5	38.6	36.2	176	43.6	40.9	156
Vocational	(18.4)	(19.1)	(37.5)	(15.2)	(12.7)	(27.9)	(33.6)	(31.7)	(65.4)	(27.9)	(27.9)	34	(42.7)	(42.7)	22
College, university	23.1	21.6	44.7	25.9	7.2	33.2	49.1	28.8	77.9	33.2	31.9	276	42.6	41.0	215
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(15.0)	(46.0)	(61.0)	(23.0)	(9.6)	(32.5)	(38.0)	(55.6)	(93.6)	(32.5)	(32.5)	51	(34.8)	(34.8)	48
Has no functional difficulty	24.1	20.0	44.1	26.6	9.9	36.5	50.7	29.9	80.6	36.5	34.9	490	45.3	43.3	395
Ethnicity of household head[B]															
Khalkh	22.5	23.8	46.3	27.7	9.8	37.5	50.2	33.6	83.8	37.5	36.0	485	44.8	42.9	407
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Other	34.5	10.2	44.6	12.2	10.7	22.9	46.7	20.8	67.5	22.9	22.9	61	(33.9)	(33.9)	41
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	29.8	17.0	46.8	11.8	22.2	34.0	41.5	39.3	80.8	34.0	34.0	54	42.1	42.1	43
Second	22.6	38.4	60.9	21.7	6.3	28.0	44.2	44.7	88.9	28.0	28.0	84	31.4	31.4	75
Middle	30.5	13.0	43.5	27.8	13.3	41.1	58.3	26.3	84.6	41.1	37.4	122	48.6	44.2	103
Fourth	21.2	14.9	36.1	34.1	5.8	39.9	55.3	20.6	76.0	39.9	37.2	114	52.5	48.9	87
Richest	20.5	27.1	47.6	25.7	8.1	33.7	46.2	35.2	81.3	33.7	33.7	175	41.4	41.4	142

[A] "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.
[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.3.5: Womens` own informed decisions

Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15–49 years who can say "NO' to sex with their husband/partner if she does not want to, and who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations contraceptive use and reproductive health care, Mongolia, 2018

	Can say "NO' to sex with their husband/partner if she does not want to	Person usually makes decisions related to caring about reproductive health					Number of women age 15–49 years who are currently married/ in union	Person usually makes decisions on the method of contraception use					Percentage of women women aged 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[1]	Number of women age 15–49 years who have currently married/ in union and who ever used contraception methods
		Myself	Husband/ Partner	Jointly with husband/ partner	Jointly with others	No response		Mostly herself	Mostly husband/ partner	Jointly	Other	No response		
Total	**79.7**	**61.5**	**15.5**	**22.0**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**7,734**	**60.4**	**15.0**	**23.2**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**38.7**	**5,966**
Region														
Western	76.4	57.5	14.9	26.6	0.6	0.3	920	54.4	13.8	30.6	1.2	0.1	33.8	719
Khangai	78.3	63.9	15.9	19.0	1.0	0.2	1,385	58.4	19.5	21.0	0.9	0.2	38.9	1,131
Central	80.3	61.5	12.8	25.0	0.7	0.0	1,192	61.6	9.0	28.6	0.8	0.0	37.1	964
Eastern	75.0	73.4	11.4	14.3	0.8	0.0	567	70.7	10.7	16.9	1.2	0.5	47.8	470
Ulaanbaatar	81.5	59.8	16.9	22.2	0.9	0.2	3,671	60.7	16.4	21.4	1.4	0.2	38.8	2,682
Area														
Urban	81.6	62.3	14.6	22.2	0.8	0.2	5,138	62.1	14.3	22.2	1.2	0.2	41.0	3,823
Capital city	81.5	59.8	16.9	22.2	0.9	0.2	3,671	60.7	16.4	21.4	1.4	0.2	38.8	2,682
Aimag center	81.8	68.6	8.8	22.1	0.4	0.0	1,467	65.4	9.4	24.1	0.9	0.1	46.3	1,140
Rural	75.9	60.0	17.2	21.7	1.0	0.2	2,597	57.3	16.3	25.1	1.1	0.1	34.4	2,143
Soum center bagh	77.6	62.5	12.8	23.6	0.8	0.2	997	59.8	12.6	26.7	0.8	0.1	38.7	814
Rural bagh	74.9	58.4	19.9	20.4	1.1	0.2	1,599	55.8	18.6	24.2	1.3	0.1	31.8	1,329
Age														
15–24	84.7	60.0	15.5	21.4	3.1	0.0	681	52.5	18.3	25.3	3.6	0.4	32.6	385
15–19	88.9	53.9	11.7	13.9	20.5	0.0	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
18–19	88.6	53.9	11.1	14.1	20.9	0.0	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
20–24	84.4	60.4	15.7	22.0	1.8	0.0	634	50.7	18.9	26.4	3.6	0.3	31.4	365
25–49	79.2	61.7	15.5	22.1	0.6	0.2	7,054	61.0	14.8	23.1	1.0	0.1	39.1	5,580
25–29	82.2	58.0	16.9	24.1	0.9	0.1	1,499	54.9	18.5	25.8	0.6	0.2	35.3	1,170
30–39	80.8	61.1	15.4	22.8	0.6	0.1	3,096	59.8	14.3	24.9	0.9	0.2	40.0	2,501
40–49	75.4	64.6	14.7	19.9	0.5	0.3	2,459	66.6	13.0	18.9	1.3	0.1	40.2	1,910
Education														
Pre–primary or none	61.0	50.8	23.4	22.6	2.4	0.8	289	48.9	22.0	27.2	1.7	0.1	21.4	233
Primary	72.2	57.5	20.2	21.7	0.3	0.4	387	59.9	16.4	22.5	1.1	0.1	35.3	331
Basic (lower secondary)	73.7	66.0	12.9	20.2	0.7	0.1	1,046	63.7	11.9	22.5	1.3	0.7	38.3	835
Upper secondary	83.4	63.5	14.2	21.1	1.1	0.0	1,816	62.4	13.0	22.9	1.7	0.1	42.0	1,419
Vocational	75.0	64.6	13.9	20.5	0.3	0.7	856	58.8	15.8	23.7	1.6	0.1	37.1	654
College, university	83.2	59.6	16.1	23.4	0.8	0.1	3,339	59.7	16.2	23.3	0.7	0.1	39.4	2,493
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]														
Has functional difficulty	74.2	61.7	15.3	21.6	0.9	0.4	634	61.7	13.7	21.3	2.3	1.0	36.0	504
Has no functional difficulty	80.2	61.5	15.5	22.1	0.8	0.1	7,096	60.3	15.2	23.4	1.1	0.1	38.9	5,459
Ethnicity of household head[A]														
Khalkh	80.5	62.2	15.6	21.2	0.8	0.2	6,282	61.2	15.3	22.2	1.2	0.2	39.0	4,858
Kazakh	72.3	48.2	18.7	31.9	0.6	0.6	343	47.3	13.3	38.6	0.7	0.1	24.0	244
Other	77.5	61.8	13.8	23.4	0.9	0.0	1,086	59.7	14.5	24.2	1.4	0.2	40.7	844
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	73.3	58.9	18.1	21.7	1.1	0.2	1,571	57.4	16.3	24.6	1.5	0.2	32.9	1,306
Second	79.3	64.1	14.0	20.5	1.3	0.1	1,386	59.3	16.4	23.0	1.2	0.1	39.6	1,068
Middle	79.2	62.2	12.9	24.0	0.5	0.4	1,573	59.7	12.4	26.3	1.7	0.0	38.2	1,155
Fourth	83.1	62.7	14.0	22.1	1.1	0.1	1,530	63.0	13.2	22.7	0.5	0.6	40.0	1,167
Richest	83.4	60.1	18.0	21.6	0.3	0.0	1,675	62.6	16.6	19.9	0.9	0.0	43.0	1,270

[1] SISS indicator TM.S1 – Percentage of women aged 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care; SDG indicator 5.6.1

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

6.4 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. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[6] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.

As specified in the national guidelines, during pregnancy, women should attend antenatal health check at least 6 times for normal pregnancy and at least 8 times for high risk pregnancy, and is instructed to attend antenatal care service within 12 weeks after becoming aware of the pregnancy.[7] The survey module queries whether some of the medical tests instructed in the guideline are administered:

- General blood test
- General Urinalysis
- Vaginal swab test (HVS)
- Syphilis test
- Ultrasound
- Hepatitis B, C test
- Rh Factor blood test
- Tuberculosis test

The guideline recommends use of vitamins, iron supplements, folic acid supplements for anemia prevention, hence questions covering usage of above supplements are added into the module.

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3, whereas coverage of supplementation taken during pregnancy of most recent live birth in the last 2 years is shown in Table TM.4.4.

6 WHO. WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912–eng.pdf?sequence=1.

7 The Ministry of Health of Mongolia. Ministerial order No.338. Guidelines on Ante and Postnatal Care. Ulaanbaatar. 2014

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Mongolia, 2018

	Provider of antenatal care[A]									
	Obstetrician	Physician	Family/ soum doctor	Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Other/ Missing	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1, B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	**44.4**	**1.6**	**50.0**	**2.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**99.1**	**2,195**
Region										
Western	31.9	0.6	57.6	7.2	0.2	0.1	2.5	100.0	97.4	272
Khangai	39.8	1.6	54.5	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	353
Central	59.6	0.1	36.1	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	327
Eastern	26.0	1.0	67.2	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	152
Ulaanbaatar	46.9	2.4	48.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	1,091
Area										
Urban	44.4	2.1	50.7	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	1,515
Capital city	46.9	2.4	48.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	1,091
Aimag center	37.8	1.4	56.6	2.1	0.7	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	424
Rural	44.3	0.5	48.4	5.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	681
Soum center bagh	56.9	0.3	36.6	4.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.2	269
Rural bagh	36.1	0.6	56.1	5.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	412
Education										
Pre–primary or none	32.5	0.4	61.3	3.4	0.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	90
Primary	36.7	0.9	51.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	82
Basic (lower secondary)	42.6	2.6	50.9	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	217
Upper secondary	42.9	0.2	52.2	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	542
Vocational	36.5	0.9	56.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	2.5	100.0	97.4	224
College, university	48.8	2.4	46.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	1,040
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	49.6	0.0	48.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	84
20–34	42.1	1.4	51.9	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.0	1,707
35–49	52.6	2.7	42.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	404
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]										
Has functional difficulty	41.3	9.1	46.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	95
Has no functional difficulty	44.4	1.2	50.2	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[C]										
Khalkh	46.1	1.8	48.4	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	1,771
Kazakh	27.8	1.0	63.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	93.9	105
Other	40.6	0.5	53.7	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	312
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	37.0	0.5	54.5	6.3	0.3	0.1	1.3	100.0	98.7	404
Second	41.3	3.1	50.5	2.8	1.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	423
Middle	47.1	2.7	47.3	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	511
Fourth	46.3	1.0	48.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	405
Richest	48.9	0.4	49.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	452

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.5a – Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

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

[B] Skilled providers include Obstetricion, Physician, Family/soum doctor, Midwife, Auxiliary midwife and Nurse.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:						Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit									
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	6 or more visits to any provider[2]	8 or more visits to any provider[3]	Missing/DK	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	**0.9**	**7.2**	**88.5**	**72.4**	**47.0**	**3.4**	**0.9**	**83.8**	**12.0**	**2.7**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**2,195**	**1.8**	**2,173**
Region																
Western	2.6	12.1	80.1	59.7	29.8	5.2	2.5	77.4	17.1	2.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	272	2.1	264
Khangai	0.7	8.6	88.0	74.0	41.5	2.7	0.9	82.2	13.2	2.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	353	1.8	349
Central	0.9	5.5	91.7	76.7	51.7	2.0	0.9	84.4	12.7	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	327	1.8	324
Eastern	0.9	9.8	86.5	61.4	39.2	2.8	0.9	83.4	9.5	3.4	1.4	1.3	100.0	152	1.8	149
Ulaanbaatar	0.5	5.7	90.2	75.3	52.7	3.6	0.5	85.8	10.5	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,091	1.6	1,086
Area																
Urban	0.7	6.3	89.7	73.7	50.0	3.3	0.7	85.1	11.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,515	1.6	1,504
Capital city	0.5	5.7	90.2	75.3	52.7	3.6	0.5	85.8	10.5	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,091	1.6	1,086
Aimag center	1.4	7.7	88.6	69.3	43.0	2.4	1.4	83.6	12.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	424	1.8	418
Rural	1.2	9.3	85.9	69.7	40.3	3.6	1.2	80.8	14.0	2.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	681	1.8	669
Soum center	0.8	6.9	88.7	76.9	42.4	3.6	0.7	80.4	14.9	2.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	269	1.8	266
Rural bagh	1.4	10.9	84.1	65.0	38.9	3.6	1.5	81.0	13.4	2.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	412	1.8	403
Education																
Pre–primary or none	2.0	20.4	70.6	54.8	28.9	7.0	2.0	77.3	16.1	1.6	0.6	2.4	100.0	90	2.3	86
Primary	1.8	7.3	86.1	65.2	41.3	4.8	1.8	75.4	21.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	82	1.8	81
Basic (lower secondary)	0.6	10.0	85.3	67.9	44.6	4.1	0.6	80.4	13.1	3.7	2.0	0.2	100.0	217	1.8	216
Upper secondary	0.8	5.9	91.0	75.0	48.5	2.3	0.9	81.2	12.8	4.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	542	1.6	537
Vocational	2.5	8.9	85.7	62.8	35.5	2.9	2.5	74.9	18.3	3.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	224	1.8	218
College, university	0.4	5.8	90.3	76.2	51.2	3.5	0.4	89.0	8.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,040	1.8	1,036
Age at most recent live birth																
Less than 20	0.0	9.0	90.0	57.4	35.0	1.0	0.0	70.8	19.0	5.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	84	2.3	84
20–34	0.9	7.4	88.1	72.1	46.9	3.5	1.0	84.0	11.8	2.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,707	1.8	1,688
35–49	0.7	5.9	90.2	77.0	49.8	3.2	0.6	85.7	11.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	404	1.8	401
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]																
Has functional difficulty	0.3	6.3	90.4	70.6	43.0	3.0	0.3	85.8	10.7	2.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	95	1.8	94
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	7.3	88.4	72.6	47.3	3.4	0.9	83.8	12.0	2.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,091	1.8	2,069
Ethnicity of household head[A]																
Khalkh	0.6	6.7	89.6	74.4	48.7	3.2	0.6	84.2	12.0	2.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,771	1.8	1,758
Kazakh	6.4	13.6	76.5	52.8	24.3	3.4	6.1	73.3	15.6	3.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	105	2.8	98
Other	0.7	6.9	88.1	69.6	46.3	4.3	0.7	84.9	10.9	3.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	312	1.6	309
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	1.3	11.3	83.9	64.6	35.2	3.6	1.4	78.7	14.6	3.6	0.9	0.8	100.0	404	1.8	395
Second	1.3	7.6	87.7	72.2	45.5	3.4	1.3	74.3	20.4	3.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	423	2.1	418
Middle	1.1	9.1	86.4	69.9	47.8	3.5	1.0	87.6	8.2	2.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	511	1.6	505
Fourth	0.3	6.4	91.1	74.6	52.8	2.1	0.3	85.9	12.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	405	1.6	404
Richest	0.4	1.9	93.6	80.5	52.9	4.2	0.4	91.0	5.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	452	1.6	451

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.5b – Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

[2] SISS indicator TM.S2 – Antenatal care coverage (country specific: at least six times by any provider)

[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.5c – Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken, vaginal swab test taken, weight measured, syphilis test or sample taken, ultrasound screening done, hepatitis B and C markers done, positive or negative blood test done, tuberculosis test done as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:													
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Vaginal swab test (HVS) taken	Weight measured	Syphilis test/ sample done	Ultrasound screening done	Hepatitis B and C markers done	Positive or negative blood test done	Tuberculosis test done	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken [1]	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken,vaginal swab test (HVS) done and weight measured	All done	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Total	**96.7**	**98.7**	**98.7**	**98.5**	**98.6**	**94.9**	**98.9**	**92.8**	**90.9**	**89.9**	**96.4**	**95.7**	**79.0**	**2,195**
Region														
Western	93.3	95.7	95.9	94.6	96.4	84.2	96.9	86.3	88.2	83.0	92.2	90.5	74.3	272
Khangai	95.9	99.0	98.4	98.8	98.6	96.1	98.8	90.5	91.9	91.9	95.1	94.4	78.2	353
Central	97.7	99.1	99.0	98.5	99.0	97.2	99.1	94.1	91.0	93.0	97.6	97.0	82.0	327
Eastern	94.7	97.2	97.8	97.4	97.4	94.8	97.5	91.7	92.0	89.9	94.4	93.7	78.7	152
Ulaanbaatar	97.8	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.1	96.5	99.5	94.9	91.0	90.1	97.8	97.4	79.6	1,091
Area														
Urban	97.5	99.2	99.0	99.2	98.8	96.0	99.1	94.0	91.5	90.8	97.3	96.9	80.1	1,515
Capital city	97.8	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.1	96.5	99.5	94.9	91.0	90.1	97.8	97.4	79.6	1,091
Aimag center	96.6	98.3	97.7	98.3	98.1	94.9	98.2	91.8	93.0	92.4	96.0	95.8	81.6	424
Rural	95.0	97.8	98.0	96.9	98.0	92.3	98.3	90.0	89.4	88.1	94.4	93.1	76.5	681
Soum center bagh	95.8	98.6	98.7	97.5	98.6	93.5	99.1	92.9	90.6	90.1	95.3	94.2	80.4	269
Rural bagh	94.5	97.2	97.5	96.6	97.6	91.5	97.8	88.2	88.6	86.7	93.9	92.3	74.0	412
Education														
Pre–primary or none	91.4	98.0	97.2	96.9	96.6	86.7	98.0	84.8	88.7	83.3	90.6	89.6	72.0	90
Primary	94.4	96.6	97.4	93.9	96.7	89.2	97.8	86.6	82.6	77.1	93.6	90.2	68.7	82
Basic (lower secondary)	95.7	99.1	99.3	99.4	99.2	94.0	99.4	92.0	84.8	89.6	95.4	95.3	78.4	217
Upper secondary	95.3	98.8	99.0	98.3	98.2	96.3	99.0	93.2	92.5	91.1	95.1	93.5	78.9	542
Vocational	94.4	96.8	95.8	96.7	97.1	93.7	97.3	87.2	86.7	89.3	92.9	92.8	71.2	224
College, university	98.8	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	95.8	99.2	95.1	93.0	91.1	98.7	98.6	82.3	1,040
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	95.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.5	100.0	85.4	90.6	87.8	95.6	95.1	71.3	84
20–34	96.5	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.4	94.3	98.8	92.3	90.3	89.6	96.1	95.3	77.7	1,707
35–49	97.8	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.1	96.5	99.1	96.4	93.2	91.6	97.7	97.6	86.2	404
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]														
Has functional difficulty	93.3	99.0	99.3	98.6	98.3	92.7	99.7	82.4	86.3	90.1	92.7	91.7	68.1	95
Has no functional difficulty	96.8	98.7	98.7	98.5	98.6	95.0	98.8	93.3	91.0	90.0	96.5	95.9	79.5	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[B]														
Khalkh	97.5	99.3	99.2	99.1	99.1	96.6	99.3	94.1	91.8	91.5	97.3	96.7	81.0	1,771
Kazakh	90.7	90.1	90.2	89.0	91.6	77.8	92.6	77.2	81.2	73.1	88.4	86.2	65.7	105
Other	94.3	98.5	98.4	98.1	98.4	90.9	98.5	90.3	88.7	86.9	94.1	93.6	72.4	312
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	93.7	97.8	98.2	96.7	97.9	90.7	98.4	89.2	87.9	85.8	93.1	91.3	73.4	404
Second	95.4	98.0	97.3	97.7	97.9	93.2	98.3	91.2	88.6	90.8	94.5	94.0	78.2	423
Middle	97.4	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.8	95.9	98.8	91.8	92.4	92.9	97.3	97.3	83.3	511
Fourth	98.2	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	95.7	99.4	94.2	93.1	87.6	98.2	98.2	76.6	405
Richest	98.3	99.6	99.6	99.6	98.7	98.4	99.5	97.2	91.9	91.6	98.3	97.4	82.1	452

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.6 – Content of antenatal care[A]

[A] For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.4.4: Intake of supplementation

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were taken supplementation during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, percent distribution of women who were taken iron supplementation by duration of iron taken and mean number of days taken iron supplementation, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women age who were taken				Number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	Duration taken iron supplementation			Mean number of days taken iron supplementation	Number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were taken iron supplementation
	Folic	Multi–nutrient supplement	Multi–vitamins such as "Prenatal" or "Elevit"	Iron		Less than 90	90 or more	Total		
Total	**67.1**	**39.0**	**67.4**	**84.2**	**2,195**	**67.3**	**32.7**	**100.0**	**64**	**1,848**
Region										
Western	55.2	28.4	53.5	79.0	272	75.3	24.7	100.0	55	215
Khangai	64.8	47.1	49.7	87.5	353	63.2	36.8	100.0	69	309
Central	61.4	26.8	66.4	85.6	327	53.3	46.7	100.0	83	280
Eastern	61.0	31.4	52.8	86.4	152	65.4	34.6	100.0	65	131
Ulaanbaatar	73.4	43.6	78.9	83.6	1,091	71.3	28.7	100.0	59	913
Area										
Urban	71.4	42.4	74.7	84.2	1,515	69.6	30.4	100.0	61	1,276
Capital city	73.4	43.6	78.9	83.6	1,091	71.3	28.7	100.0	59	913
Aimag center	66.2	39.3	63.9	85.8	424	65.2	34.8	100.0	67	364
Rural	57.6	31.3	51.1	84.0	681	62.1	37.9	100.0	71	572
Soum center bagh	59.6	35.9	60.6	84.6	269	58.1	41.9	100.0	73	227
Rural bagh	56.3	28.3	44.9	83.6	412	64.7	35.3	100.0	69	344
Education										
Pre–primary or none	41.9	25.3	25.7	80.8	90	79.0	21.0	100.0	53	72
Primary	48.4	25.6	44.1	83.9	82	64.6	35.4	100.0	68	69
Basic (lower secondary)	56.8	30.3	48.1	79.8	217	72.4	27.6	100.0	56	173
Upper secondary	69.0	37.5	68.8	83.8	542	66.1	33.9	100.0	64	454
Vocational	57.4	31.8	57.2	81.8	224	63.5	36.5	100.0	71	183
College, university	74.1	45.3	78.2	86.1	1,040	66.9	33.1	100.0	65	896
Age at birth										
Less than 20	61.1	25.5	58.9	88.3	84	69.0	31.0	100.0	58	74
20–34	67.9	39.0	68.7	84.5	1,707	66.1	33.9	100.0	65	1,443
35–49	65.1	41.4	63.2	81.8	404	71.7	28.3	100.0	63	331
Number of antenatal care visits										
No visits	(19.3)	(13.8)	(32.6)	(51.9)	19	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
1–3 visits to any provider	53.2	23.9	50.1	73.2	159	76.1	23.9	100.0	51	116
4 or more visits to any provider	69.1	40.4	69.5	85.3	1,944	66.8	33.2	100.0	65	1,657
6 or more visits to any provider	70.1	40.1	69.9	86.6	1,590	64.9	35.1	100.0	67	1,377
8 or more visits to any provider	72.7	42.1	73.1	87.0	1,032	60.9	39.1	100.0	71	898
Missing/DK	58.1	40.5	57.3	87.5	74	59.3	40.7	100.0	80	65
Place of delivery[A]										
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Health facility	67.2	39.0	67.8	84.2	2,160	67.2	32.8	100.0	64	1,819
Public	67.4	39.1	68.1	84.2	2,099	67.3	32.7	100.0	64	1,768
Private	58.8	35.6	58.8	82.9	62	(61.9)	(38.1)	100.0	70	51
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]										
Has functional difficulty	64.0	21.9	61.8	74.8	95	71.6	28.4	100.0	56	71
Has no functional difficulty	67.3	39.7	67.6	84.6	2,091	67.0	33.0	100.0	65	1,769
Ethnicity of household head[A]										
Khalkh	68.5	39.2	68.8	84.3	1,771	65.6	34.4	100.0	66	1,492
Kazakh	41.2	18.3	51.6	73.0	105	85.2	14.8	100.0	40	76
Other	67.9	44.0	64.7	87.0	312	71.3	28.7	100.0	63	272
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	55.5	31.0	42.2	83.4	404	65.7	34.3	100.0	69	337
Second	53.5	29.7	55.5	78.0	423	72.2	27.8	100.0	58	330
Middle	68.3	32.4	70.8	84.0	511	69.7	30.3	100.0	61	429
Fourth	70.8	43.6	80.3	86.5	405	63.9	36.1	100.0	69	351
Richest	85.7	58.0	85.4	88.7	452	64.9	35.1	100.0	64	401

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Number of antenatal care visits", "Place of deliver", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Mongolia, 2018

	Place of delivery						
	Health facility						
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**95.6**	**2.8**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**98.4**	**2,195**
Region							
Western	94.7	3.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	97.9	272
Khangai	94.5	3.2	1.8	0.6	100.0	97.6	353
Central	94.0	4.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	98.9	327
Eastern	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	152
Ulaanbaatar	96.4	2.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	98.4	1,091
Area							
Urban	96.2	2.2	0.3	1.3	100.0	98.4	1,515
Capital city	96.4	2.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	98.4	1,091
Aimag center	95.6	2.7	0.8	0.8	100.0	98.4	424
Rural	94.3	4.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	98.4	681
Soum center bagh	95.8	3.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	269
Rural bagh	93.4	4.2	2.1	0.2	100.0	97.6	412
Education							
Pre–primary or none	90.8	4.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	90
Primary	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	82
Basic (lower secondary)	92.9	5.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	217
Upper secondary	97.0	1.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	98.6	542
Vocational	96.7	2.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.2	224
College, university	95.4	3.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.4	1,040
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	84
20–34	95.1	2.9	0.8	1.2	100.0	98.0	1,707
35–49	97.4	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	404
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	(82.4)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(8.8)	100.0	(82.4)	19
1–3 visits	96.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	159
4+ visits	95.5	2.9	0.7	1.0	100.0	98.4	1,944
8+ visits	95.8	3.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	98.7	1,590
Missing/DK	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	74
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	97.1	0.5	0.3	2.1	100.0	97.6	95
Has no functional difficulty	95.5	2.9	0.7	0.9	100.0	98.4	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[A]							
Khalkh	95.3	3.0	0.5	1.1	100.0	98.4	1,771
Kazakh	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	105
Other	96.1	2.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	312
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	92.5	4.9	2.4	0.2	100.0	97.4	404
Second	97.1	1.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	98.8	423
Middle	98.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	99.0	511
Fourth	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	405
Richest	91.5	5.4	0.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	452

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.8 – Institutional deliveries

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C–section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant													
	Obstetrician	Physician	Family/soum doctor	Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Nurse	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1, A]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
Total	**72.2**	**4.0**	**1.1**	**21.5**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.3**	**18.8**	**7.3**	**26.2**	**2,195**
Region														
Western	74.5	3.7	2.1	17.6	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	98.2	10.3	7.1	17.4	272
Khangai	74.3	2.7	1.9	18.1	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	17.8	4.9	22.8	353
Central	71.6	6.6	1.1	19.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	16.2	7.3	23.4	327
Eastern	53.7	3.5	2.1	37.5	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.9	6.3	22.2	152
Ulaanbaatar	73.7	3.7	0.4	21.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	22.5	8.4	30.8	1,091
Area														
Urban	72.1	4.1	0.4	22.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	20.5	7.5	28.0	1,515
Capital city	73.7	3.7	0.4	21.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	22.5	8.4	30.8	1,091
Aimag center	68.1	5.0	0.4	23.9	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	15.5	5.3	20.8	424
Rural	72.3	3.7	2.5	19.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	15.1	7.0	22.0	681
Soum center bagh	73.9	4.6	2.4	18.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	15.8	7.6	23.5	269
Rural bagh	71.3	3.1	2.6	20.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	14.6	6.5	21.1	412
Education														
Pre–primary or none	68.4	1.2	3.9	21.1	0.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	12.3	5.0	17.4	90
Primary	58.0	11.5	4.7	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.5	8.6	26.1	82
Basic (lower secondary)	73.7	2.0	1.5	19.0	0.6	1.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	21.0	5.7	26.7	217
Upper secondary	77.9	2.8	0.5	17.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.0	16.0	9.1	25.1	542
Vocational	66.6	7.1	1.8	24.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.3	6.3	19.6	224
College, university	71.6	3.9	0.6	23.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	21.7	7.1	28.8	1,040
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	75.8	5.2	0.7	17.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6.2	5.3	11.5	84
20–34	71.9	3.3	1.0	22.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	16.8	6.8	23.6	1,707
35–49	72.8	6.5	1.5	18.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	30.0	9.9	39.9	404
Number of antenatal care visits														
None	(59.7)	(6.2)	(12.7)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(82.4)	(7.5)	(3.6)	(11.1)	19
1–3 visits	78.5	1.2	0.6	18.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	15.5	8.2	23.8	159
4+ visits	71.9	4.2	0.7	22.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	19.3	7.2	26.4	1,944
8+ visits	71.3	4.5	0.7	22.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	20.2	7.3	27.5	1,590
Missing/ DK	68.4	3.3	9.3	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	17.2	10.8	28.0	74
Place of delivery[B]														
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	72.4	4.0	1.1	21.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	19.1	7.5	26.6	2,160
Public	72.3	4.1	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	19.0	7.2	26.2	2,099
Private	75.6	2.4	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	24.6	15.4	40.0	62
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]														
Has functional difficulty	78.9	5.3	0.6	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	21.9	12.9	34.7	95
Has no functional difficulty	71.8	3.8	1.1	21.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	18.8	7.1	25.9	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[B]														
Khalkh	73.5	3.6	0.9	20.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	20.2	7.3	27.5	1,771
Kazakh	75.6	4.2	2.3	17.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.2	9.4	20.7	105
Other	64.2	6.1	1.7	26.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	98.7	13.9	6.9	20.7	312
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	70.3	2.7	3.4	20.6	0.6	0.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	97.6	15.7	6.0	21.6	404
Second	72.1	4.0	0.9	22.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	13.2	7.7	20.9	423
Middle	74.2	4.9	1.0	18.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	20.6	10.8	31.4	511
Fourth	74.3	3.9	0.1	20.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.9	6.2	24.1	405
Richest	69.9	4.1	0.0	26.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	5.4	31.0	452

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.9 – Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.10 – Caesarean section

[A] Skilled attendants include Obstetricion, Physician, Family/soum doctor, Midwife, Auxiliary midwife, Nurse.
[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

6.5 DELIVERY CARE

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.[8]

Table TM.6.1 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 of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[9] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.[8] The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition[8], skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

In the Mongolian context, the MICS standard definition of skilled health personnel refers to obstetricians, physicians, family group/soum doctors, midwifes, auxiliary midwife and nurses, in contrast to the national manual, in which all professionals aside from auxiliary midwife and nurses are referred to as skilled health professionals.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C–section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C–section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

8 WHO. Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200–eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

9 Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." The Lancet Global Health 2, no. 6 (2014): 323–33. doi:10.1016/s2214–109x(14)70227–x.

6.6 BIRTHWEIGHT

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 (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long–term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.[10],[11]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[12],[13],[14] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[15,16] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[17],[18]

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighted, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle–income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.[19]

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore only present the crude percentage, which is known to not be representative for the birthweight of all children.

10 Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small–for–gestational–age Infants in Low–income and Middle–income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417–25. doi:10.1016/s0140–6736(13)60993–9.
11 Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All–Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." PLOS Medicine 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.
12 Abu–Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." Epidemiologic Reviews 32, no. 1 (2010): 5–25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.
13 Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross–generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." Maternal and Child Health Journal 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512–521. doi:10.1007/s10995–017–2276–1.
14 Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non–genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." Journal of Endocrinology 180, no. 1 (2004): 1–16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.
15 Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta–Analyses." Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology Canada 34, no. 8 (2012): 721–46. doi:10.1016/s1701–2163(16)35337–3.
16 Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta–analyses." International Journal of Epidemiology 40, no. 1 (2011): 65–101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.
17 Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta–analysis." Nicotine & Tobacco Research 19, no. 5 (2017): 497–505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.
18 Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." Plos One 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.
19 Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." Bulletin of the World Health Organization83, no. 3 (2005): 178–85. doi:PMC2624216.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth–weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1, A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	**14.8**	**84.4**	**99.3**	**2,195**	**0.6**	**3.9**	**4.6**	**2,179**
Region								
Western	16.4	82.5	99.5	272	0.1	6.0	6.1	269
Khangai	16.1	83.0	99.2	353	0.6	4.8	5.4	350
Central	28.2	71.7	99.9	327	0.4	1.9	2.3	327
Eastern	5.3	92.0	97.5	152	0.0	2.9	2.9	148
Ulaanbaatar	11.3	88.2	99.4	1,091	0.9	3.9	4.8	1,085
Area								
Urban	14.1	85.4	99.5	1,515	0.8	3.7	4.5	1,507
Capital city	11.3	88.2	99.4	1,091	0.9	3.9	4.8	1,085
Aimag center	21.3	78.3	99.5	424	0.6	3.2	3.8	422
Rural	16.4	82.3	99.1	681	0.2	4.4	4.7	672
Soum center bagh	15.0	84.3	99.7	269	0.0	4.0	4.0	267
Rural bagh	17.3	81.0	98.7	412	0.3	4.7	5.1	405
Education								
Pre–primary or none	10.6	84.9	96.9	90	0.0	5.1	5.1	86
Primary	14.5	84.0	98.8	82	0.0	3.3	3.3	81
Basic (lower secondary)	11.2	88.4	99.6	217	0.0	5.0	5.0	217
Upper secondary	17.2	82.3	99.5	542	1.9	3.3	5.2	539
Vocational	16.8	82.3	99.1	224	0.0	4.0	4.0	222
College, university	14.2	85.2	99.5	1,040	0.4	4.0	4.3	1,034
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	20.9	78.6	99.4	84	0.0	3.2	3.2	83
20–34 years	14.4	84.8	99.3	1,707	0.3	3.7	4.0	1,694
35–49 years	15.4	83.9	99.6	404	2.2	5.1	7.3	402
Place of delivery[C]								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Health facility	14.8	84.4	99.4	2,160	0.7	3.7	4.4	2,145
Public	15.1	84.2	99.4	2,099	0.7	3.7	4.4	2,083
Private	7.4	92.6	100.0	62	0.0	5.1	5.1	62
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	13.3	85.2	98.6	510	0.1	3.1	3.2	502
2–3	15.0	84.4	99.5	1,257	0.2	3.7	3.9	1,249
4–5	16.7	82.9	99.7	406	2.9	5.3	8.2	405
6+	(1.4)	(97.5)	(98.9)	22	(0.0)	(7.5)	(7.5)	22
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]								
Has functional difficulty	18.9	79.0	98.2	95	0.0	6.1	6.1	93
Has no functional difficulty	14.6	84.7	99.4	2,091	0.7	3.8	4.5	2,076
Ethnicity of household head[C]								
Khalkh	14.8	84.4	99.3	1,771	0.8	3.9	4.7	1,757
Kazakh	16.6	82.4	99.6	105	0.0	8.0	8.0	104
Other	14.0	85.6	99.6	312	0.0	2.8	2.8	311
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	13.7	84.8	98.9	404	0.0	4.5	4.5	398
Second	16.0	82.4	98.5	423	0.0	5.1	5.1	417
Middle	12.1	87.2	99.3	511	1.4	2.8	4.2	507
Fourth	19.0	80.9	100.0	405	1.2	4.6	5.8	405
Richest	13.9	86.1	100.0	452	0.4	3.1	3.5	452

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.11 – Infants weighed at birth

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled.

[B] The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth–weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth–weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth–weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years) and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

6.7 POST–NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[20] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[21], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[22].

The Post–natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post–natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

During the past 20 years, Mongolia has developed and implemented more than 10 policy initiatives for maternal and child health, postnatal healthcare service including the National Reproductive Health Programme (4 times from 1997 to 2016), Maternal Mortality Reduction Strategy (2001–2004, 2005–2010), National RH Commodity Security Strategy (2009–2013), Maternal and Newborn Health Strategy (2011–2015), Early Essential Newborn Care Strategy (2014–2020), Newborn Surveillance and Screening Programme (2014–2020). [23]

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15–49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[24] To assess the extent of post–natal care utilisation, 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 most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

The Mongolian guideline requires newborn health checks to be conducted during the time in hospital and at least 3 times after birth, specifically: 1) within 24 hours after birth; 2) on the third day after birth; 3) on the 7th day after birth; regardless of time if necessary.[25]

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post–natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas post–natal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator Post–natal health checks include any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post–natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life–threatening infections for both mother and baby.[26]

National guideline on ante– post natal care instructs placing a hat on newborn babies' head. In accordance with the

20 UNICEF, et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.
21 Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." The Lancet 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189–205. doi:10.1016/s0140–6736(14)60496–7.
22 WHO et al. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990–2015. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.
23 Government resolution No.78 of 2017 on "National Programme for Maternal and Child Health"
24 PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.
25 The Ministry of Health of Mongolia. Ministerial order No.338. Guidelines on Ante– and Postnatal Care. Ulaanbaatar. 2014
26 WHO. WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

guidelines, an additional question on use of hat is added to the standard MICS6 questionnaire. An additional indicator is included in this report by including the use of hat in the calculations for coverage of thermal care for newborns.

Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last–born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post–natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

Table TM.8.1: Post–partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Mongolia, 2018

	Duration of stay in health facility							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3 days or more	Missing/DK	Total	12 hours or more[1]	
Total	**1.8**	**0.2**	**48.0**	**49.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**98.1**	**2,160**
Region								
Western	0.4	0.0	35.3	64.1	0.2	100.0	99.4	266
Khangai	0.0	0.7	40.6	58.2	0.5	100.0	99.5	345
Central	0.1	0.0	50.1	49.8	0.1	100.0	99.9	324
Eastern	6.7	0.0	44.0	49.3	0.0	100.0	93.3	152
Ulaanbaatar	2.5	0.2	53.4	43.9	0.0	100.0	97.5	1,073
Area								
Urban	2.1	0.1	52.5	45.2	0.0	100.0	97.9	1,490
Capital city	2.5	0.2	53.4	43.9	0.0	100.0	97.5	1,073
Aimag center	1.0	0.1	50.1	48.7	0.1	100.0	98.9	417
Rural	1.1	0.3	37.9	60.4	0.3	100.0	98.6	670
Soum center bagh	0.6	0.0	40.0	59.2	0.2	100.0	99.2	268
Rural bagh	1.5	0.5	36.5	61.1	0.3	100.0	98.2	402
Education								
Pre–primary or none	1.8	0.0	37.7	59.7	0.8	100.0	97.4	85
Primary	0.6	0.0	29.5	69.6	0.3	100.0	99.1	82
Basic (lower secondary)	2.8	0.0	35.6	61.3	0.2	100.0	97.0	213
Upper secondary	3.5	0.7	49.0	46.9	0.0	100.0	96.5	534
Vocational	0.7	0.0	54.8	43.9	0.6	100.0	98.7	222
College, university	1.1	0.0	50.9	48.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	1,024
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	3.4	0.0	54.3	42.3	0.0	100.0	96.6	84
20–34	1.5	0.2	49.1	49.0	0.1	100.0	98.4	1,673
35–49	2.7	0.0	41.9	55.2	0.2	100.0	97.1	404
Type of health facility								
Public	1.8	0.2	48.7	49.2	0.1	100.0	98.0	2,099
Private	0.0	0.0	24.7	75.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	62
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	1.9	0.3	60.2	37.6	0.1	100.0	98.0	1,586
C–section	1.6	0.0	14.3	83.9	0.2	100.0	98.2	574
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]								
Has functional difficulty	0.9	0.0	40.5	58.3	0.3	100.0	98.8	93
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	0.2	48.2	49.7	0.1	100.0	98.1	2,058
Ethnicity of household head[A]								
Khalkh	1.9	0.1	48.9	48.9	0.1	100.0	97.9	1,742
Kazakh	1.1	0.0	37.8	61.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	104
Other	1.3	0.7	45.2	52.7	0.2	100.0	98.5	306
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.7	0.5	34.6	62.8	0.4	100.0	97.9	393
Second	1.3	0.4	46.7	51.5	0.1	100.0	98.6	418
Middle	2.8	0.1	45.9	51.0	0.1	100.0	97.1	505
Fourth	2.3	0.0	56.8	41.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	405
Richest	0.7	0.0	55.4	43.8	0.0	100.0	99.3	438

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.12 – Post–partum stay in health facility**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.8.2: Post–natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child 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, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post–natal health checks, Mongolia, 2018

		PNC visit for newborns[B]										
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post–natal care visit	Missing/ DK	Total	PNC visits for newborns within 3 days following the birth	Post–natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**97.7**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**5.4**	**22.6**	**56.9**	**11.4**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**15.8**	**98.2**	**2,195**
Sex of newborn												
Male	97.9	1.4	2.0	5.4	21.7	56.7	12.2	0.6	100.0	16.2	98.2	1,137
Female	97.5	1.2	1.2	5.4	23.5	57.2	10.5	0.9	100.0	15.4	98.1	1,059
Region												
Western	95.8	0.1	0.9	2.9	15.5	54.2	25.2	1.2	100.0	7.6	96.6	272
Khangai	97.7	0.6	1.8	4.1	21.2	62.9	8.9	0.6	100.0	11.7	98.2	353
Central	98.9	0.5	0.7	2.6	22.9	62.3	10.3	0.6	100.0	11.5	98.9	327
Eastern	98.1	3.3	1.0	6.6	18.9	61.3	8.5	0.3	100.0	17.8	99.1	152
Ulaanbaatar	97.8	1.9	2.1	7.1	25.2	53.4	9.4	0.8	100.0	20.2	98.2	1,091
Area												
Urban	97.9	1.4	1.8	6.5	25.1	56.4	8.3	0.6	100.0	18.2	98.3	1,515
Capital city	97.8	1.9	2.1	7.1	25.2	53.4	9.4	0.8	100.0	20.2	98.2	1,091
Aimag center	98.1	0.2	1.0	4.9	24.7	63.9	5.4	0.0	100.0	13.0	98.6	424
Rural	97.4	1.2	1.3	3.0	17.0	58.1	18.2	1.1	100.0	10.5	97.8	681
Soum center bagh	98.8	1.0	0.1	3.8	16.5	65.4	11.4	1.8	100.0	9.8	98.9	269
Rural bagh	96.4	1.4	2.0	2.5	17.4	53.4	22.6	0.7	100.0	10.9	97.1	412
Education												
Pre–primary or none	92.2	0.8	2.3	1.5	15.2	60.1	19.4	0.8	100.0	9.5	95.1	90
Primary	98.2	2.6	0.2	3.6	18.3	53.7	19.5	2.1	100.0	13.7	98.7	82
Basic (lower secondary)	97.4	0.9	0.4	3.6	21.6	62.0	11.4	0.0	100.0	12.3	97.4	217
Upper secondary	98.0	1.1	2.3	6.5	22.7	56.7	9.3	1.4	100.0	19.7	98.4	542
Vocational	99.7	0.4	0.9	4.5	21.8	56.4	15.0	1.0	100.0	12.0	99.7	224
College, university	97.7	1.6	1.8	5.9	23.9	56.1	10.3	0.5	100.0	16.0	98.1	1,040
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	99.5	0.6	0.7	4.9	25.8	53.1	14.9	0.0	100.0	13.2	99.5	84
20–34	97.4	1.4	1.6	5.4	22.0	57.0	11.6	0.9	100.0	15.4	97.9	1,707
35–49	98.7	1.1	1.8	5.4	24.2	57.4	9.5	0.5	100.0	18.0	98.9	404
Place of delivery[D]												
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	98.3	1.3	1.5	5.5	22.8	56.9	11.1	0.8	100.0	15.8	98.5	2,160
Public	98.2	1.4	1.5	5.6	22.9	57.3	10.5	0.8	100.0	16.1	98.5	2,099
Private	99.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	19.8	46.0	33.1	0.0	100.0	4.2	99.2	62
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[D]												
Has functional difficulty	99.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	27.1	62.2	9.3	0.0	100.0	7.4	99.3	95
Has no functional difficulty	97.6	1.4	1.7	5.6	22.4	56.8	11.4	0.8	100.0	16.1	98.1	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[D]												
Khalkh	97.8	1.4	1.6	5.7	22.9	57.9	9.6	0.8	100.0	16.1	98.3	1,771
Kazakh	96.7	0.6	0.3	2.3	17.6	42.5	35.7	1.0	100.0	9.9	96.7	105
Other	97.4	1.1	2.1	4.7	22.6	55.5	13.3	0.7	100.0	16.3	97.9	312
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	96.5	1.4	1.4	2.7	17.5	58.0	18.3	0.7	100.0	11.0	97.3	404
Second	97.8	1.7	1.6	5.0	22.3	56.0	11.9	1.5	100.0	17.0	99.3	423
Middle	98.1	2.9	1.4	5.8	19.8	60.1	8.5	1.5	100.0	15.6	98.1	511
Fourth	98.3	0.4	0.4	7.7	21.1	62.4	7.9	0.1	100.0	14.2	98.3	405
Richest	97.8	0.0	3.2	5.7	31.8	48.2	11.1	0.0	100.0	20.7	97.8	452

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.13 – 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.

[D] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.3: 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 2 years whose most recent live–born child received a post–natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Mongolia, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Provider of first PNC visit for newborns							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Pediatrician	Physician	Family/soum doctor	Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Nurse	Total	
Total	**86.6**	**12.5**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**8.6**	**2.9**	**83.8**	**2.4**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**679**
Sex of newborn												
Male	86.7	12.7	0.6	100.0	11.1	1.9	83.3	1.5	1.5	0.7	100.0	347
Female	86.4	12.3	1.3	100.0	6.0	4.0	84.3	3.5	2.0	0.3	100.0	332
Region												
Western	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	2.8	75.4	4.7	6.5	1.0	100.0	53
Khangai	81.0	17.2	1.8	100.0	10.0	4.8	72.0	4.6	6.3	2.3	100.0	98
Central	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	2.7	0.0	88.8	6.6	1.6	0.4	100.0	88
Eastern	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	16.8	4.5	68.5	8.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	45
Ulaanbaatar	85.2	13.7	1.1	100.0	8.5	3.0	88.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	396
Area												
Urban	87.8	11.0	1.2	100.0	7.6	2.7	89.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	526
Capital city	85.2	13.7	1.1	100.0	8.5	3.0	88.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	396
Aimag center	95.9	2.8	1.4	100.0	4.8	1.7	90.9	1.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	130
Rural	82.1	17.9	0.0	100.0	12.0	3.9	65.7	9.5	7.0	1.9	100.0	153
Soum center bagh	88.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	15.8	3.9	62.7	12.8	4.2	0.6	100.0	58
Rural bagh	78.3	21.7	0.0	100.0	9.8	3.9	67.4	7.6	8.6	2.7	100.0	96
Education												
Pre–primary or none	(93.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.4)	(0.0)	(79.1)	(3.2)	(14.3)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Primary	(91.4)	(8.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(15.0)	(1.9)	(69.4)	(10.4)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Basic (lower secondary)	81.5	15.2	3.4	100.0	12.7	4.1	68.4	3.2	7.7	3.9	100.0	58
Upper secondary	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	5.1	2.9	87.4	3.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	177
Vocational	82.0	18.0	0.0	100.0	10.3	0.8	85.4	1.8	1.2	0.5	100.0	62
College, university	85.0	13.8	1.2	100.0	9.3	3.3	85.3	1.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	345
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	(86.6)	(13.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.4)	(0.0)	(88.5)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(0.0)	100.0	27
20–34	85.4	13.4	1.2	100.0	8.3	2.5	84.1	2.9	1.7	0.5	100.0	521
35–49	90.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	9.7	5.3	81.7	0.9	2.2	0.2	100.0	132
Place of delivery[A]												
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Health facility	86.8	12.3	0.9	100.0	8.7	3.0	84.0	2.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	673
Public	86.8	12.5	0.7	100.0	8.9	3.0	83.7	2.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	660
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Has no functional difficulty	86.8	12.3	0.9	100.0	8.1	2.4	84.8	2.5	1.7	0.5	100.0	648
Ethnicity of household head[A]												
Khalkh	85.1	13.8	1.1	100.0	8.1	2.1	86.0	2.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	561
Kazakh	92.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	13.3	6.8	60.4	3.1	16.4	0.0	100.0	22
Other	93.3	6.5	0.2	100.0	9.5	7.1	77.2	2.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	95
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	79.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	11.7	3.5	68.3	7.5	6.6	2.4	100.0	93
Second	88.8	9.7	1.5	100.0	5.6	1.2	85.2	4.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	129
Middle	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	12.2	4.2	82.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	153
Fourth	79.3	17.1	3.5	100.0	13.6	1.8	82.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	100.0	120
Richest	92.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	2.9	3.5	92.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	184

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, and regions, and provinces, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin–to–skin contact with mother[2]	Given skin–to–skin contact with mother with cover and hat on[3]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[4]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**79.6**	**58.6**	**41.5**	**21.9**	**5.2**	**69.8**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**2,195**
Sex of newborn										
Male	79.9	60.2	42.7	21.5	5.2	69.8	1.1	2.4	100.0	1,137
Female	79.2	56.9	40.1	22.3	5.3	69.8	1.2	1.4	100.0	1,059
Region										
Western	84.2	67.1	47.8	15.9	2.7	77.3	1.9	2.1	100.0	272
Khangai	82.4	62.3	44.8	20.8	6.5	68.6	2.5	1.6	100.0	353
Central	85.9	65.6	49.5	11.1	0.5	85.4	0.4	2.6	100.0	327
Eastern	80.6	59.4	40.5	21.8	1.6	72.2	1.3	3.1	100.0	152
Ulaanbaatar	75.5	53.0	36.5	27.0	7.4	63.3	0.8	1.5	100.0	1,091
Area										
Urban	76.5	55.9	39.2	22.9	6.0	68.9	0.8	1.4	100.0	1,515
Capital city	75.5	53.0	36.5	27.0	7.4	63.3	0.8	1.5	100.0	1,091
Aimag center	79.2	63.4	46.2	12.3	2.6	83.2	1.0	0.9	100.0	424
Rural	86.4	64.5	46.4	19.7	3.4	71.9	2.0	3.1	100.0	681
Soum center bagh	87.4	63.4	49.1	16.9	4.0	74.6	1.0	3.4	100.0	269
Rural bagh	85.7	65.2	44.7	21.5	3.0	70.2	2.6	2.8	100.0	412
Education										
Pre–primary or none	79.1	63.3	49.3	18.4	7.7	67.9	2.9	3.1	100.0	90
Primary	81.8	55.6	37.5	21.7	0.6	75.6	1.5	0.6	100.0	82
Basic (lower secondary)	80.3	67.8	44.9	27.5	6.1	62.0	3.2	1.2	100.0	217
Upper secondary	84.1	57.6	37.7	23.2	5.9	68.2	1.2	1.5	100.0	542
Vocational	81.6	61.8	48.0	14.3	5.3	78.3	0.6	1.5	100.0	224
College, university	76.5	56.3	40.9	22.0	4.8	70.1	0.7	2.3	100.0	1,040
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	75.4	67.6	52.3	17.3	2.7	75.9	1.3	2.8	100.0	84
20–34	79.6	58.9	40.8	20.3	5.4	71.3	1.2	1.7	100.0	1,707
35–49	80.4	55.3	42.0	29.5	4.8	62.2	1.0	2.5	100.0	404
Place of delivery[B]										
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Health facility	79.7	59.0	41.9	21.9	5.2	69.8	1.2	1.9	100.0	2,160
Public	79.6	58.9	41.6	21.7	5.3	69.9	1.2	1.9	100.0	2,099
Private	83.2	62.9	52.2	30.8	2.7	65.2	0.5	0.8	100.0	62
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]										
Has functional difficulty	86.4	63.2	39.9	21.2	5.1	72.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	95
Has no functional difficulty	79.2	58.3	41.5	22.0	5.3	69.6	1.2	1.9	100.0	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[B]										
Khalkh	79.4	57.3	40.8	21.7	6.0	69.2	1.1	2.0	100.0	1,771
Kazakh	85.1	62.8	37.3	12.9	0.0	84.6	1.9	0.6	100.0	105
Other	78.3	63.6	45.7	25.2	2.5	69.3	1.5	1.4	100.0	312
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	85.1	64.9	47.4	22.5	4.1	69.0	2.2	2.3	100.0	404
Second	84.3	61.9	42.8	18.6	3.8	74.5	1.2	1.8	100.0	423
Middle	77.1	50.3	34.7	24.0	10.5	63.5	0.3	1.7	100.0	511
Fourth	77.7	63.3	43.9	24.1	3.1	69.3	1.3	2.2	100.0	405
Richest	74.8	54.9	40.2	20.1	3.5	73.8	1.1	1.6	100.0	452

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.14 – Newborns dried
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.15 – Skin–to–skin care
[3] SISS indicator TM.S3 – Skin–to–skin care (country specific: include newborn hat on)
[4] SISS/MICS indicator TM.16 – Delayed bathing

[A] Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathe[d]
[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of newborns receiving post–natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post–natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care–seeking		
			Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Total	**89.9**	**83.7**	**79.0**	**59.9**	**85.4**	**34.3**	**72.7**	**93.8**	**2,195**
Sex of newborn									
Male	91.1	83.4	78.2	59.9	84.1	32.7	72.7	93.5	1,137
Female	88.5	84.0	79.9	59.9	86.8	36.0	72.8	94.1	1,059
Region									
Western	89.3	87.8	82.1	62.2	87.1	34.8	69.8	94.2	272
Khangai	93.0	82.9	85.8	64.5	89.3	48.8	74.9	95.1	353
Central	92.5	86.3	74.8	58.8	82.6	29.8	77.4	93.2	327
Eastern	91.3	88.6	85.1	68.7	89.8	38.7	68.6	96.4	152
Ulaanbaatar	88.0	81.5	76.5	57.0	84.0	30.2	72.0	93.1	1,091
Area									
Urban	89.5	82.8	77.8	59.6	84.9	32.9	73.8	93.8	1,515
Capital city	88.0	81.5	76.5	57.0	84.0	30.2	72.0	93.1	1,091
Aimag center	93.3	86.2	81.1	66.4	87.2	39.6	78.7	95.7	424
Rural	90.7	85.8	81.8	60.6	86.6	37.6	70.3	93.8	681
Soum center bagh	92.8	86.5	81.5	59.4	86.3	38.4	72.9	93.6	269
Rural bagh	89.4	85.3	82.0	61.4	86.8	37.1	68.6	93.9	412
Education									
Pre–primary or none	92.9	81.4	77.8	70.7	91.5	38.6	65.5	96.8	90
Primary	94.7	84.9	85.5	66.9	90.6	39.7	62.1	98.3	82
Basic (lower secondary)	90.7	85.2	78.7	59.0	86.7	43.8	71.5	96.2	217
Upper secondary	90.8	85.3	79.9	60.9	83.9	31.7	79.5	93.7	542
Vocational	84.3	85.1	74.8	53.8	81.9	33.7	64.2	90.0	224
College, university	89.7	82.3	79.1	59.4	85.8	33.1	72.8	93.5	1,040
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	92.6	88.7	87.6	53.0	93.3	41.8	71.9	99.1	84
20–34	89.0	82.9	78.5	60.2	85.3	32.7	71.3	93.2	1,707
35–49	92.7	86.3	79.6	60.3	84.5	39.5	79.0	95.1	404
Place of delivery[A]									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	89.9	83.9	79.1	59.8	85.5	34.5	72.9	93.7	2,160
Public	89.8	83.6	79.1	59.3	85.1	33.9	72.9	93.6	2,099
Private	94.2	93.6	82.4	74.4	97.0	54.8	73.7	97.3	62
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]									
Has functional difficulty	91.5	92.4	69.7	57.1	76.5	28.5	67.1	96.7	95
Has no functional difficulty	89.7	83.2	79.4	60.1	85.9	34.7	73.1	93.6	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[A]									
Khalkh	90.9	84.0	79.9	59.7	86.6	34.6	73.6	94.7	1,771
Kazakh	84.3	85.7	73.1	53.5	78.3	29.1	58.3	90.7	105
Other	85.7	82.5	76.9	64.3	82.3	35.3	74.1	90.9	312
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	91.3	86.8	85.9	64.0	90.3	41.3	70.7	95.8	404
Second	87.5	85.9	73.6	65.8	83.8	36.1	71.8	91.0	423
Middle	90.3	85.3	76.9	61.7	84.5	36.6	75.1	95.4	511
Fourth	92.3	80.1	76.0	50.6	79.3	24.9	72.6	91.9	405
Richest	88.1	80.3	83.1	57.1	89.2	32.3	73.0	94.5	452

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.19 – Post–natal signal care functions**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)"and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.7: Post–natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth 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, Mongolia, 2018

		PNC visit for mothers[B]										
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post–natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	PNC visits for the mother within 3 days following the birth	Post–natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**93.7**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**4.5**	**14.4**	**37.9**	**40.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**11.4**	**94.1**	**2,195**
Sex of newborn												
Male	95.0	0.5	1.8	4.7	16.4	37.0	39.1	0.4	100.0	13.2	95.6	1,137
Female	92.4	0.2	0.8	4.4	12.3	38.7	42.8	0.8	100.0	9.6	92.4	1,059
Region												
Western	93.4	0.0	1.0	1.4	11.8	39.9	44.4	1.5	100.0	5.0	94.1	272
Khangai	94.6	0.0	1.7	3.2	17.5	38.6	38.8	0.2	100.0	9.5	94.6	353
Central	94.7	0.5	0.1	1.2	13.5	39.0	45.6	0.0	100.0	6.6	94.7	327
Eastern	95.8	1.7	1.1	6.9	15.0	46.8	28.2	0.3	100.0	15.1	96.4	152
Ulaanbaatar	93.0	0.3	1.7	6.4	14.2	35.5	41.1	0.7	100.0	14.6	93.4	1,091
Area												
Urban	92.9	0.2	1.3	5.7	15.1	36.9	40.2	0.5	100.0	13.0	93.3	1,515
Capital city	93.0	0.3	1.7	6.4	14.2	35.5	41.1	0.7	100.0	14.6	93.4	1,091
Aimag center	92.8	0.1	0.4	3.9	17.3	40.5	37.8	0.0	100.0	9.0	93.0	424
Rural	95.5	0.6	1.3	1.9	12.9	40.0	42.6	0.8	100.0	7.9	95.9	681
Soum center bagh	96.8	0.6	0.3	2.4	12.9	48.3	35.2	0.3	100.0	8.3	96.9	269
Rural bagh	94.7	0.5	2.0	1.6	12.9	34.5	47.4	1.1	100.0	7.7	95.2	412
Education												
Pre–primary or none	90.7	0.6	2.3	1.5	11.3	40.2	41.8	2.3	100.0	9.1	93.7	90
Primary	96.2	2.0	2.6	2.7	16.9	27.7	46.1	2.1	100.0	14.6	96.9	82
Basic (lower secondary)	95.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	15.6	39.7	43.1	0.3	100.0	6.9	95.0	217
Upper secondary	94.7	0.2	1.6	6.2	14.3	36.0	40.6	1.2	100.0	13.8	95.5	542
Vocational	93.4	0.2	0.7	2.3	19.5	37.5	39.7	0.0	100.0	11.7	93.4	224
College, university	93.1	0.4	1.3	5.3	13.2	39.1	40.4	0.2	100.0	11.1	93.1	1,040
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	90.9	0.6	0.7	5.6	14.1	33.1	46.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	90.9	84
20–34	93.5	0.3	1.4	4.7	14.2	36.8	42.0	0.6	100.0	11.3	93.9	1,707
35–49	95.1	0.4	1.3	3.7	15.3	43.2	35.4	0.8	100.0	12.3	95.3	404
Place of delivery[D]												
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	94.4	0.4	1.2	4.6	14.6	38.0	40.6	0.6	100.0	11.5	94.7	2,160
Public	94.3	0.4	1.3	4.7	14.5	38.0	40.5	0.6	100.0	11.8	94.6	2,099
Private	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	16.4	38.7	43.7	0.0	100.0	2.9	98.2	62
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	93.0	0.3	1.7	5.4	14.4	35.3	42.2	0.7	100.0	12.5	93.5	1,621
C–section	95.7	0.4	0.4	2.2	14.4	45.0	37.3	0.3	100.0	8.4	95.7	574
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[D]												
Has functional difficulty	89.1	0.0	0.8	4.8	10.9	35.0	48.5	0.0	100.0	7.5	89.4	95
Has no functional difficulty	93.9	0.4	1.4	4.5	14.6	38.1	40.4	0.6	100.0	11.7	94.3	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[D]												
Khalkh	94.1	0.3	1.2	4.7	15.4	37.5	40.3	0.5	100.0	12.0	94.2	1,771
Kazakh	93.8	0.0	0.3	2.0	10.7	29.0	57.6	0.3	100.0	4.5	94.0	105
Other	91.7	0.5	2.1	4.8	10.3	43.3	37.7	1.3	100.0	10.2	93.7	312
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	95.3	0.5	1.8	1.5	13.9	38.7	42.6	1.1	100.0	8.4	96.0	404
Second	94.0	0.4	0.7	3.6	18.8	37.1	38.3	1.1	100.0	13.0	94.2	423
Middle	94.5	0.3	1.4	4.1	15.2	39.8	38.6	0.6	100.0	10.9	94.5	511
Fourth	92.7	0.4	0.4	6.5	9.8	40.5	42.3	0.1	100.0	10.7	92.7	405
Richest	92.2	0.1	2.2	6.9	14.0	33.4	43.4	0.0	100.0	14.0	93.1	452

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.20 – 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.

[D] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.8: 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 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post–natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Mongolia, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Gynecologist	Physician	Family/ soum doctor	Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Nurse	Total	
Total	**86.5**	**12.6**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**8.9**	**0.9**	**82.8**	**5.1**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**453**
Sex of newborn												
Male	85.7	14.3	0.0	100.0	9.7	0.8	85.1	3.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	266
Female	87.7	10.0	2.3	100.0	7.9	1.1	79.5	7.9	3.4	0.1	100.0	187
Region												
Western	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	2.6	1.0	76.5	11.2	8.1	0.6	100.0	39
Khangai	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	6.1	3.1	80.1	5.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	79
Central	88.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	1.8	0.6	91.6	3.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	50
Eastern	88.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	19.9	2.8	73.8	1.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	38
Ulaanbaatar	82.9	15.4	1.7	100.0	10.6	0.0	84.2	5.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	247
Area												
Urban	86.3	12.4	1.2	100.0	8.6	0.2	86.5	4.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	339
Capital city	82.9	15.4	1.7	100.0	10.6	0.0	84.2	5.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	247
Aimag center	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	3.3	0.6	92.6	1.7	1.6	0.3	100.0	92
Rural	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	9.9	3.3	71.8	7.8	7.3	0.0	100.0	114
Soum center bagh	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	12.1	5.5	67.3	8.9	6.2	0.0	100.0	44
Rural bagh	80.6	19.4	0.0	100.0	8.6	1.9	74.5	7.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	70
Education												
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Primary	(93.4)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.6)	(2.8)	(79.9)	(8.7)	(6.1)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Basic (lower secondary)	86.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	2.8	1.0	83.2	5.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	37
Upper secondary	92.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	4.3	0.6	88.7	5.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	121
Vocational	78.7	21.3	0.0	100.0	17.1	0.0	78.9	1.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	51
College, university	83.8	14.1	2.0	100.0	11.5	0.2	81.8	5.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	211
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
20–34	87.0	11.8	1.2	100.0	7.4	0.6	85.1	5.0	1.8	0.1	100.0	352
35–49	83.9	16.1	0.0	100.0	16.0	2.5	76.5	1.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	84
Place of delivery[A]												
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Health facility	86.4	12.6	0.9	100.0	9.0	0.9	82.6	5.2	2.2	0.1	100.0	449
Public	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	9.2	1.0	83.2	4.3	2.3	0.1	100.0	438
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	90.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	8.5	1.1	83.9	4.4	2.0	0.1	100.0	353
C–section	73.9	21.8	4.2	100.0	10.7	0.4	78.7	7.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	100
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Has no functional difficulty	87.1	11.9	1.0	100.0	9.3	1.0	82.4	5.2	2.1	0.1	100.0	437
Ethnicity of household head[A]												
Khalkh	85.3	13.6	1.1	100.0	8.4	0.9	86.0	3.6	1.1	0.1	100.0	383
Kazakh	(94.8)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.2)	(2.7)	(61.1)	(5.0)	(25.9)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Other	92.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	13.9	1.0	65.3	15.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	55
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	83.4	16.6	0.0	100.0	11.0	4.7	73.2	5.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	71
Second	95.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	1.5	0.0	89.2	5.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	100
Middle	84.3	15.7	0.0	100.0	16.1	0.3	78.7	3.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	107
Fourth	74.4	25.6	0.0	100.0	14.7	0.0	84.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	69
Richest	90.1	5.9	4.0	100.0	3.6	0.5	86.3	9.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	105

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.8.9: Post–natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post–natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of post–natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**98.2**	**94.1**	**92.7**	**0.9**	**2,195**
Sex of newborn					
Male	98.2	95.6	94.3	0.8	1,137
Female	98.1	92.4	90.9	1.0	1,059
Region					
Western	96.6	94.1	91.8	2.0	272
Khangai	98.2	94.6	94.4	1.5	353
Central	98.9	94.7	94.7	1.1	327
Eastern	99.1	96.4	95.5	0.0	152
Ulaanbaatar	98.2	93.4	91.4	0.5	1,091
Area					
Urban	98.3	93.3	91.7	0.6	1,515
Capital city	98.2	93.4	91.4	0.5	1,091
Aimag center	98.6	93.0	92.4	0.8	424
Rural	97.8	95.9	95.0	1.6	681
Soum center bagh	98.9	96.9	96.4	0.8	269
Rural bagh	97.1	95.2	94.0	2.1	412
Education					
Pre–primary or none	95.1	93.7	91.0	2.5	90
Primary	98.7	96.9	94.2	0.6	82
Basic (lower secondary)	97.4	95.0	94.8	2.3	217
Upper secondary	98.4	95.5	93.5	0.6	542
Vocational	99.7	93.4	93.4	0.3	224
College, university	98.1	93.1	91.7	0.8	1,040
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	99.5	90.9	90.4	0.0	84
20–34	97.9	93.9	92.4	1.0	1,707
35–49	98.9	95.3	94.2	0.5	404
Place of delivery[A]					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	98.5	94.7	93.3	0.5	2,160
Public	98.5	94.6	93.1	0.5	2,099
Private	99.2	98.2	97.4	0.0	62
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	98.3	93.5	92.2	0.9	1,621
C–section	97.9	95.7	94.1	0.8	574
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]					
Has functional difficulty	99.3	89.4	89.4	0.7	95
Has no functional difficulty	98.1	94.3	92.8	0.9	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[A]					
Khalkh	98.3	94.2	92.7	0.7	1,771
Kazakh	96.7	94.0	91.6	1.2	105
Other	97.9	93.7	92.8	1.7	312
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	97.3	96.0	94.7	2.0	404
Second	99.3	94.2	92.9	0.6	423
Middle	98.1	94.5	93.0	1.0	511
Fourth	98.3	92.7	91.5	0.5	405
Richest	97.8	93.1	91.3	0.5	452

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.13 – Post–natal health check for the newborn

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.20 – Post–natal health check for the mother

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

6.8 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non–regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.[27],[28] A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15–49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M present the percentage of women and 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, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.20 Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15–24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

27 UNAIDS et al. Fast–Tracking Combination Prevention – Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast–tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

28 UNAIDS. Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 – Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017–Global–AIDS–Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.10.1W: 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, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of women	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 who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	**88.1**	**78.9**	**1.3**	**10,794**	**21.1**	**141**
Region						
Western	83.6	76.6	0.3	1,222	(*)	4
Khangai	90.0	81.5	0.9	1,833	(*)	16
Central	91.5	82.9	1.1	1,549	(*)	18
Eastern	90.1	79.4	0.8	731	(*)	6
Ulaanbaatar	87.3	77.3	1.8	5,459	(24.1)	98
Area						
Urban	87.5	77.7	1.7	7,495	23.2	125
Capital city	87.3	77.3	1.8	5,459	(24.1)	98
Aimag center	88.0	78.5	1.3	2,036	(20.2)	27
Rural	89.6	81.8	0.5	3,299	(*)	16
Soum center bagh	90.8	81.5	0.5	1,284	(*)	7
Rural bagh	88.8	81.9	0.5	2,015	(*)	9
Age						
15–24	48.7	42.7	1.1	2,390	(*)	25
15–19	14.1	11.6	0.0	1,206	–	0
15–17	4.4	3.5	0.0	816	–	0
18–19	34.5	28.7	0.0	390	–	0
20–24	83.9	74.3	2.1	1,184	(*)	25
25–49	99.4	89.2	1.4	8,404	23.5	116
25–29	98.0	91.1	1.5	1,762	(*)	26
30–39	99.7	91.7	1.7	3,642	(20.4)	62
40–49	99.8	85.1	0.9	3,000	(*)	27
Education						
Pre–primary or none	96.8	78.4	1.1	375	(*)	4
Primary	97.3	87.7	0.2	449	(*)	1
Basic (lower secondary)	63.7	56.1	0.8	1,965	(*)	17
Upper secondary	84.9	76.1	1.2	2,779	(*)	34
Vocational	97.0	86.2	1.5	1,044	(*)	16
College, university	97.8	88.8	1.7	4,182	(17.1)	69
Marital status[A]						
Ever married/in union	100.0	92.4	1.3	8,640	15.0	110
Never married/in union	40.5	24.8	1.4	2,154	(*)	31
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	96.0	78.9	1.6	846	(*)	13
Has no functional difficulty	94.9	85.7	1.4	9,126	23.4	128
Ethnicity of household head[A]						
Khalkh	89.0	79.7	1.3	8,782	22.2	118
Kazakh	80.0	75.1	0.1	442	(*)	1
Other	85.4	75.4	1.5	1,544	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	88.8	80.8	0.4	2,004	(*)	8
Second	88.2	76.6	1.1	1,993	(*)	22
Middle	88.2	79.2	1.5	2,220	(*)	33
Fourth	86.1	76.5	2.0	2,224	(*)	44
Richest	89.3	81.3	1.5	2,353	(*)	34

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.22 – Multiple sexual partnerships

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.23 – Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

'–' Zero unweighted cases to base a percent.

Table TM.10.1M: 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, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of men	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	**89.5**	**84.6**	**6.6**	**4,477**	**49.4**	**297**
Region						
Western	80.1	74.7	1.6	552	(*)	9
Khangai	90.4	85.4	4.4	767	(52.5)	34
Central	92.2	87.5	7.0	674	(40.7)	47
Eastern	89.5	84.9	4.5	312	(26.7)	14
Ulaanbaatar	90.8	86.0	8.9	2,172	53.4	193
Area						
Urban	90.3	85.7	8.2	2,966	51.6	243
Capital city	90.8	86.0	8.9	2,172	53.4	193
Aimag center	89.1	84.9	6.2	794	44.7	49
Rural	87.9	82.6	3.6	1,511	39.7	54
Soum center bagh	88.3	83.2	4.9	549	(27.7)	27
Rural bagh	87.7	82.2	2.8	962	(51.7)	27
Age						
15–24	58.8	50.2	8.3	1,042	63.4	86
15–19	35.3	27.6	4.7	586	(*)	27
15–17	18.7	14.3	3.7	392	(*)	14
18–19	68.9	54.5	6.7	195	(*)	13
20–24	88.9	79.4	12.9	455	(66.4)	59
25–49	98.8	95.1	6.1	3,435	43.8	211
25–29	97.1	94.3	8.3	788	(57.3)	65
30–39	99.2	96.3	6.4	1,466	40.7	94
40–49	99.6	94.0	4.4	1,181	(32.1)	51
Education[A]						
Pre–primary or none	91.7	82.6	0.5	267	(*)	1
Primary	94.6	89.3	4.9	409	(*)	20
Basic (lower secondary)	72.4	66.6	4.2	1,094	(48.8)	46
Upper secondary	91.2	85.5	10.3	1,151	54.1	118
Vocational	96.7	94.3	7.3	449	(44.8)	33
College, university	99.3	96.5	7.0	1,106	47.7	78
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.3	4.6	3,208	26.6	148
Never married/in union	63.0	52.7	11.7	1,269	72.1	149
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	96.3	89.3	8.5	251	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	96.3	91.5	6.8	3,834	50.1	261
Ethnicity of household head[A]						
Khalkh	90.5	86.0	6.8	3,612	45.0	247
Kazakh	72.8	62.9	0.3	209	(*)	1
Other	89.3	84.2	7.5	649	(71.7)	49
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	86.0	79.3	1.8	1,009	(58.3)	18
Second	88.2	82.1	5.4	828	(64.6)	45
Middle	90.2	85.2	9.5	797	(48.9)	75
Fourth	91.5	87.4	9.6	925	(42.1)	89
Richest	91.9	89.5	7.6	918	(47.4)	70

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.22 – Multiple sexual partnerships

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.23 – Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15–24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:				
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never–married women age 15–24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non–marital, non–cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner in last 12 months
Total	**48.7**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**2,390**	**73.9**	**1,660**	**3.0**	**35.7**	**1,020**	**41.8**	**364**
Region											
Western	28.5	0.0	0.2	260	90.7	205	1.5	20.0	63	(45.9)	13
Khangai	48.9	0.8	0.0	343	77.0	227	1.3	24.3	143	24.1	35
Central	52.1	0.2	0.0	272	73.3	178	0.3	27.2	120	(56.4)	33
Eastern	52.2	0.3	0.4	144	79.4	87	4.2	27.2	61	(26.4)	17
Ulaanbaatar	51.4	0.9	1.8	1,371	69.2	963	3.9	42.2	634	43.1	268
Area											
Urban	49.6	0.7	1.4	1,777	71.9	1,246	3.2	39.1	787	43.0	308
Capital city	51.4	0.9	1.8	1,371	69.2	963	3.9	42.2	634	43.1	268
Aimag center	43.6	0.0	0.1	406	80.9	283	0.7	26.2	153	42.8	40
Rural	46.0	0.6	0.1	613	80.0	414	2.0	24.2	234	35.1	57
Soum center bagh	50.8	0.3	0.2	234	73.8	156	0.9	25.3	94	(35.4)	24
Rural bagh	43.0	0.8	0.0	379	83.8	258	2.7	23.5	140	34.8	33
Age											
15–19	14.1	0.0	0.0	1,206	89.5	1,157	0.0	71.5	140	58.1	100
15–17	4.4	0.0	0.0	816	95.9	814	(0.0)	(98.7)	28	(70.4)	28
18–19	34.5	0.1	0.0	390	74.4	344	0.0	64.6	112	53.3	72
20–24	83.9	1.3	2.1	1,184	38.0	503	3.4	30.0	880	35.6	264
20–22	77.0	2.2	1.3	649	40.7	366	5.4	41.9	435	32.9	182
23–24	92.2	0.2	3.2	535	30.7	137	1.5	18.4	445	41.6	82
Education											
Pre–primary or none	(75.6)	(0.0)	(16.6)	25	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	9
Primary	(50.9)	(11.4)	(0.0)	17	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	2
Basic (lower secondary)	11.2	0.1	0.0	795	96.6	731	8.3	19.1	71	(*)	14
Upper secondary	52.1	1.5	0.5	869	67.9	613	4.0	44.0	394	39.8	173
Vocational	84.9	0.2	0.0	168	44.6	57	0.9	22.4	130	(39.1)	29
College, university	87.6	0.0	3.3	514	28.0	228	1.5	33.9	405	43.5	137
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	100.0	1.6	2.0	730	na	na	4.1	5.3	693	(50.8)	37
Never married/in union	26.1	0.3	0.6	1,660	73.9	1,660	0.6	100.0	327	40.8	327
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]											
Has functional difficulty	67.9	0.0	0.0	60	(50.6)	38	(15.3)	(40.0)	34	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	71.9	1.0	1.7	1,512	52.8	806	2.6	33.7	958	39.5	322
Ethnicity of household head[A]											
Khalkh	50.8	0.3	1.0	1,900	72.5	1,291	1.9	35.9	854	43.7	306
Kazakh	25.3	0.0	0.0	106	96.6	82	3.2	10.0	23	(*)	2
Other	43.9	2.8	1.6	378	74.0	286	9.3	40.2	137	(29.9)	55
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	44.9	0.8	0.0	387	80.9	264	3.2	25.8	146	37.2	38
Second	51.1	1.1	1.0	460	75.4	298	5.5	30.0	203	26.5	61
Middle	51.0	1.1	0.3	518	72.3	351	4.2	36.5	241	43.6	88
Fourth	42.8	0.0	1.7	510	77.2	378	0.0	35.2	185	(55.1)	65
Richest	52.7	0.3	2.1	514	65.9	370	1.7	45.8	245	(42.5)	112

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.24 – Sex before age 15 among young people
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.25 – Young people who have never had sex
[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.26 – Age–mixing among sexual partners
[4] SISS/MICS indicator TM.27 – Sex with non–regular partners
[5] SISS/MICS indicator TM.28; Condom use with non–regular partners

na: not applicable
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who:											
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never–married men age 15–24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	**58.8**	**4.9**	**8.3**	**1,042**	**49.0**	**876**	**73.6**	**523**	**73.1**	**385**	**63.4**	**86**
Region												
Western	36.6	0.3	3.1	142	70.6	127	71.0	42	72.2	30	(*)	4
Khangai	54.3	5.8	4.8	153	56.1	125	66.1	70	62.6	47	(*)	7
Central	61.6	4.6	13.8	132	47.3	107	72.7	77	92.5	56	(*)	18
Eastern	55.1	7.4	3.7	63	56.4	50	62.5	33	(72.4)	20	(*)	2
Ulaanbaatar	65.4	5.6	9.7	551	40.8	467	77.1	301	70.8	232	(*)	54
Area												
Urban	62.4	5.5	8.8	727	44.9	610	74.6	381	70.8	284	(60.9)	64
Capital city	65.4	5.6	9.7	551	40.8	467	77.1	301	70.8	232	(*)	54
Aimag center	52.7	5.1	5.6	176	58.1	143	65.1	80	71.1	52	(*)	10
Rural	50.4	3.5	7.1	314	58.4	266	70.9	142	79.7	101	(70.5)	22
Soum center bagh	52.6	3.8	7.2	120	54.0	105	79.3	56	76.7	45	(*)	9
Rural bagh	49.1	3.4	7.1	195	61.3	161	65.3	86	82.0	56	(*)	14
Age												
15–19	35.3	5.4	4.7	586	65.9	575	96.3	162	69.0	156	(*)	27
15–17	18.7	5.7	3.7	392	81.7	390	97.0	56	69.1	54	(*)	14
18–19	68.9	5.0	6.7	195	32.6	185	95.9	106	68.9	102	(*)	13
20–24	88.9	4.1	12.9	455	16.8	301	63.4	361	76.0	229	(66.4)	59
20–22	82.7	6.6	14.8	254	21.3	206	76.0	187	78.8	142	(*)	38
23–24	96.7	1.1	10.4	202	6.9	94	49.8	174	71.4	87	(*)	21
Education[A]												
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	13	(*)	8	(*)	7	–	0
Primary	(50.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	31	(62.9)	24	(*)	15	(*)	8	(*)	0
Basic (lower secondary)	28.8	5.6	5.2	418	75.0	396	83.6	107	72.6	89	(*)	22
Upper secondary	75.1	5.9	11.2	387	29.3	329	80.0	238	71.8	190	(69.6)	43
Vocational	84.1	4.8	7.1	79	23.2	54	69.1	61	85.7	42	(*)	6
College, university	98.6	0.3	13.1	113	(2.7)	59	50.1	95	(68.8)	48	(*)	15
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	100.0	7.0	5.7	165	na	na	11.7	157	(*)	18	(*)	9
Never married/in union	51.0	4.5	8.8	877	49.0	876	100.0	366	73.3	366	69.7	77
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	15	(*)	13	(*)	11	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	83.3	4.5	11.0	631	22.3	472	70.4	455	73.5	320	61.1	70
Ethnicity of household head[A]												
Khalkh	61.3	5.0	8.8	836	46.9	688	72.4	446	70.5	323	59.5	73
Kazakh	28.8	0.0	0.5	68	77.4	62	(*)	10	(*)	5	(*)	0
Other	57.6	6.3	9.0	137	46.4	125	85.4	66	(92.9)	56	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	47.7	2.3	3.8	224	61.2	192	67.7	92	78.5	62	(*)	9
Second	62.9	4.3	7.4	238	44.2	199	77.5	126	75.2	97	(*)	18
Middle	56.1	13.3	13.9	166	49.4	148	77.6	78	70.5	60	(*)	23
Fourth	66.8	2.9	7.3	233	42.0	184	68.9	133	76.8	91	(*)	17
Richest	59.1	3.6	10.9	181	48.0	154	(77.1)	95	(63.6)	73	(*)	20

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.24 – Sex before age 15 among young people

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.25 – Young people who have never had sex

[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.27 – Sex with non–regular partners

[4] SISS/MICS indicator TM.28 – Condom use with non–regular partners

na: not applicable

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

6.9 HIV AND STIs

Some 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.[20] Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.[19,20] 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.[19,20] The HIV module administered to women and men 15–49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy–looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the SISS 2018 all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Mongolia, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites or sharing food and drinks with person who have HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by the mosquito bites or sharing food and drinks.

Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15–49 years concerning mother–to–child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.[20]

The following questions were asked in SISS 2018 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

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 own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.19,20 Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother–to–child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15–24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.[19,20] The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

In the SISS 2018, few questions are added from Demographic Health Survey (DHS) standard questionnaire to collect

data on sexually transmitted infections (STI), that are not part of the MICS6 standard. These questions are directed for inferring STI symptoms within the past 12 months: 1) Sometimes genital odor or an abnormal discharge may occur. In the past 12 months, did you have such symptoms? 2) Sometimes genital blisters, ulcers or verruca may occur. In the past 12 months, did you have such symptoms? Also additional questions asking whether the respondent has been ever tested for STI and in the past 12 months were included.

Tables TM.11.7W and TM.11.7M shows the percentage of women and men who reported symptoms or having STI, and tested for STI in the past 12 months before the survey.

Table TM.11.1W: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by[A]:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,B]	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	**85.3**	**70.1**	**67.1**	**59.1**	**71.6**	**35.9**	**54.5**	**33.4**	**23.3**	**10,794**
Region										
Western	62.1	49.1	47.3	41.1	50.7	26.9	30.2	21.5	14.9	1,222
Khangai	75.3	61.9	58.8	52.1	61.9	27.0	41.8	28.3	20.2	1,833
Central	90.1	76.8	75.3	67.4	75.5	37.5	56.2	33.2	24.9	1,549
Eastern	77.1	62.7	60.0	51.8	59.9	31.8	42.6	28.6	18.9	731
Ulaanbaatar	93.5	76.6	72.8	64.0	80.0	40.9	65.2	38.5	26.3	5,459
Area										
Urban	90.8	75.2	71.6	63.3	77.6	39.2	62.0	37.0	26.0	7495
Capital city	93.5	76.6	72.8	64.0	80.0	40.9	65.2	38.5	26.3	5459
Aimag center	83.5	71.2	68.2	61.4	71.1	34.5	53.2	32.9	25.2	2036
Rural	72.7	58.6	56.8	49.4	58.0	28.4	37.4	25.3	17.1	3299
Soum center bagh	80.0	67.0	64.5	57.3	64.6	31.6	45.6	29.5	20.9	1284
Rural bagh	68.0	53.3	51.9	44.3	53.8	26.3	32.2	22.6	14.6	2015
Age										
15–24[1]	81.4	60.9	59.0	50.1	66.5	36.5	51.4	32.2	20.2	2,390
15–19	76.3	50.5	49.4	39.0	61.5	36.9	46.3	26.4	14.0	1,206
15–17	71.3	44.2	44.0	33.7	55.9	34.2	38.8	24.1	10.6	816
18–19	86.8	63.9	60.7	50.2	73.1	42.4	61.9	31.1	21.1	390
20–24	86.6	71.5	68.7	61.3	71.6	36.2	56.5	38.2	26.5	1,184
25–49	86.4	72.7	69.3	61.6	73.0	35.7	55.3	33.7	24.2	8,404
25–29	87.1	73.0	69.6	62.1	72.6	39.9	59.7	36.6	25.3	1,762
30–39	86.3	72.6	69.5	61.6	74.5	36.9	57.8	34.0	24.5	3,642
40–49	86.0	72.7	69.0	61.3	71.6	31.8	49.7	31.7	23.1	3,000
Education										
Pre–primary or none	46.2	31.0	29.2	23.5	28.8	13.6	12.5	15.0	8.9	375
Primary	58.8	46.9	47.4	41.6	44.3	18.1	20.0	16.5	12.9	449
Basic (lower secondary)	72.6	54.0	53.0	44.2	57.7	28.1	36.4	24.0	14.4	1,965
Upper secondary	89.7	71.8	70.5	60.9	74.8	35.5	56.7	35.2	23.6	2,779
Vocational	84.4	68.9	68.7	59.1	70.2	30.4	44.8	34.9	24.8	1,044
College, university	94.8	82.8	76.5	69.9	83.1	45.1	71.3	39.7	29.3	4,182
Marital status[C]										
Ever married/in union	86.4	73.0	69.4	61.7	73.0	35.3	55.4	33.9	24.1	8,640
Never married/in union	80.5	58.5	57.7	48.3	66.0	38.4	50.8	31.3	20.1	2,154
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]										
Has functional difficulty	77.3	63.6	60.5	53.4	63.0	25.1	45.7	29.5	19.4	846
Has no functional difficulty	87.3	73.0	69.7	61.8	73.8	37.0	56.7	34.6	24.8	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[C]										
Khalkh	87.9	72.9	69.3	61.5	74.1	36.7	57.1	34.8	24.6	8,782
Kazakh	45.1	35.4	32.3	27.5	35.1	19.1	17.6	15.7	8.8	442
Other	82.2	64.5	64.9	54.9	68.5	36.5	50.5	30.3	19.7	1,544
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	64.5	49.4	49.2	41.9	49.0	24.4	27.6	21.5	13.9	2,004
Second	79.1	63.4	62.6	53.9	64.0	28.7	44.6	30.8	21.6	1,993
Middle	90.1	71.5	70.0	59.4	75.6	34.5	56.7	35.8	23.0	2,220
Fourth	94.4	81.2	75.1	68.2	82.6	40.5	65.5	37.5	27.6	2,224
Richest	95.0	81.6	75.6	69.0	83.1	48.7	73.1	39.6	28.9	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.29 – Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[A] Means of HIV transmission determining comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people comprise of the questions of mosquito bites, sharing food with someone with HIV and superstition in accordance with the MICS6 standards. However, the means of superstition was excluded from the questionnaires since its concept did well suit in the Mongolian context.

[B] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.1M: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by[A]:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,B]	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	**83.0**	**68.0**	**70.8**	**60.2**	**66.5**	**28.7**	**48.4**	**32.4**	**23.1**	**4,477**
Region										
Western	61.6	48.7	48.5	41.5	36.6	23.0	28.6	21.4	15.1	552
Khangai	78.7	63.4	64.4	54.7	60.8	24.6	41.9	32.1	24.9	767
Central	79.8	69.7	74.3	66.2	67.3	24.4	43.6	30.6	26.0	674
Eastern	80.2	60.6	65.3	51.1	55.0	25.0	35.7	25.5	17.1	312
Ulaanbaatar	91.4	75.1	78.4	66.4	77.5	33.4	59.0	36.9	24.4	2,172
Area										
Urban	89.9	73.9	77.2	65.5	74.2	32.3	57.2	36.1	24.9	2,966
Capital city	91.4	75.1	78.4	66.4	77.5	33.4	59.0	36.9	24.4	2,172
Aimag center	85.8	70.7	73.8	63.3	65.3	29.2	52.1	34.0	26.1	794
Rural	69.5	56.4	58.3	49.7	51.3	21.6	31.1	25.2	19.6	1,511
Soum center bagh	73.8	61.9	65.1	55.9	57.7	23.8	39.9	30.8	26.1	549
Rural bagh	67.1	53.3	54.4	46.2	47.7	20.3	26.1	21.9	15.9	962
Age										
15–24[1]	80.2	57.1	68.5	52.1	60.8	30.5	44.5	31.9	20.2	1,042
15–19	80.4	53.2	68.5	49.2	60.2	32.5	45.6	29.6	16.8	586
15–17	79.7	53.4	66.2	50.0	58.5	32.8	45.7	29.0	17.3	392
18–19	81.6	52.8	73.2	47.5	63.4	31.9	45.5	31.0	15.9	195
20–24	80.0	62.2	68.5	55.9	61.6	28.0	42.9	34.7	24.6	455
25–49	83.9	71.3	71.5	62.7	68.2	28.1	49.6	32.6	24.0	3,435
25–29	87.2	75.2	73.2	64.7	73.1	32.8	57.5	37.9	25.1	788
30–39	83.7	70.6	72.2	62.9	68.3	26.3	49.7	31.2	23.3	1,466
40–49	82.0	69.6	69.5	61.1	65.0	27.2	44.1	30.8	24.1	1,181
Education[C]										
Pre–primary or none	45.6	29.7	35.1	24.6	24.5	16.2	14.0	14.8	7.9	267
Primary	72.0	55.5	58.5	47.4	50.6	21.9	26.8	27.3	16.3	409
Basic (lower secondary)	77.5	56.8	64.5	50.2	60.2	23.3	36.1	28.6	18.5	1,094
Upper secondary	88.5	74.4	77.6	66.4	72.1	28.2	55.6	37.1	26.9	1,151
Vocational	89.4	75.2	80.3	70.1	72.0	28.7	49.6	32.2	26.7	449
College, university	93.4	83.5	79.3	73.0	80.7	39.9	68.9	37.6	28.4	1,106
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	84.0	71.9	71.3	63.1	68.5	27.7	50.0	34.0	25.9	3,208
Never married/in union	80.6	58.3	69.7	53.0	61.6	31.0	44.4	28.4	16.0	1,269
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]										
Has functional difficulty	80.9	66.6	68.3	60.8	70.0	27.8	38.0	31.7	23.0	251
Has no functional difficulty	83.5	69.6	71.4	61.2	67.1	28.3	49.3	32.8	23.7	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[C]										
Khalkh	85.1	69.7	73.2	62.2	70.1	29.5	50.5	33.9	24.3	3,612
Kazakh	51.2	39.6	38.2	31.8	20.6	18.3	20.8	14.2	9.3	209
Other	82.4	68.1	68.6	58.8	61.9	27.3	45.9	30.4	20.7	649
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	64.8	50.9	51.7	43.6	46.3	20.1	24.2	20.5	14.3	1,009
Second	82.9	66.2	72.5	59.5	61.4	23.6	41.1	29.0	21.4	828
Middle	86.6	68.1	75.1	60.6	68.3	25.8	54.6	39.8	25.8	797
Fourth	88.3	74.4	76.1	66.6	75.6	31.5	54.4	38.3	28.9	925
Richest	94.9	82.0	81.3	72.2	82.6	42.3	70.1	36.3	26.0	918

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.29 – Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[A] Means of HIV transmission determining comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people comprise of the questions of mosquito bites, sharing food with someone with HIV and superstition in accordance with the MICS6 standards. However, the means of superstition was excluded from the questionnaires since its concept did well suit in the Mongolian context.

[B] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.2W: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Total	**64.2**	**56.0**	**41.3**	**71.8**	**31.7**	**9.9**	**7.0**	**13.4**	**10,794**
Region									
Western	46.6	40.3	31.4	50.8	25.4	6.8	4.5	11.3	1,222
Khangai	58.1	51.5	39.8	64.5	31.1	10.3	7.2	10.7	1,833
Central	66.4	57.2	41.1	71.4	34.2	9.6	6.5	18.7	1,549
Eastern	54.5	46.1	34.3	61.4	25.7	6.8	4.2	15.8	731
Ulaanbaatar	70.8	62.0	45.0	80.5	33.3	11.1	8.1	13.0	5,459
Area									
Urban	69.1	60.3	43.9	77.6	33.4	10.5	7.5	13.2	7,495
Capital city	70.8	62.0	45.0	80.5	33.3	11.1	8.1	13.0	5,459
Aimag center	64.6	55.9	40.7	69.9	33.6	9.1	6.1	13.7	2,036
Rural	52.9	46.1	35.6	58.7	27.7	8.6	5.9	14.0	3,299
Soum center bagh	60.6	51.4	39.0	65.7	31.1	8.5	6.5	14.4	1,284
Rural bagh	48.0	42.8	33.4	54.2	25.6	8.7	5.6	13.8	2,015
Age group									
15–24	56.3	45.8	36.1	63.3	26.1	8.4	5.8	18.1	2,390
15–19	47.4	37.3	33.1	54.2	22.6	8.0	5.8	22.1	1,206
15–17	40.9	31.6	28.7	45.6	20.1	6.6	5.2	25.7	816
18–19	61.0	49.3	42.2	72.2	27.8	10.8	7.0	14.6	390
20–24	65.3	54.5	39.2	72.6	29.7	8.9	5.9	14.1	1,184
25–49	66.4	58.9	42.8	74.2	33.2	10.4	7.4	12.1	8,404
25–29	66.7	56.4	47.0	75.0	34.5	10.1	7.9	12.1	1,762
30–39	65.4	58.7	40.6	74.0	31.0	9.7	6.6	12.3	3,642
40–49	67.4	60.5	43.0	74.1	35.2	11.4	8.1	11.9	3,000
Education									
Pre–primary or none	28.4	23.3	18.8	31.2	13.2	6.1	4.6	15.0	375
Primary	41.4	37.9	30.4	46.1	24.4	8.5	7.1	12.7	449
Basic (lower secondary)	49.9	43.1	33.7	55.5	26.4	9.0	5.8	17.1	1,965
Upper secondary	68.1	57.0	42.9	75.3	32.9	10.2	7.3	14.5	2,779
Vocational	64.4	55.3	42.3	71.3	32.0	9.7	6.6	13.2	1,044
College, university	73.8	66.4	46.8	83.7	35.6	10.8	7.7	11.1	4,182
Marital status[A]									
Ever married/in union	66.7	59.0	42.6	74.4	33.0	10.0	7.0	12.0	8,640
Never married/in union	54.2	43.7	36.0	61.5	26.2	9.6	7.1	19.0	2,154
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]									
Has functional difficulty	60.0	54.5	38.7	67.5	30.9	11.5	7.6	9.8	846
Has no functional difficulty	66.6	58.3	42.7	74.6	32.8	10.1	7.2	12.7	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]									
Khalkh	65.6	57.5	42.6	73.8	32.6	10.4	7.4	14.1	8,782
Kazakh	32.5	28.9	23.3	35.1	18.4	5.4	4.0	10.0	442
Other	65.2	55.3	39.7	71.5	30.3	8.7	5.9	10.6	1,544
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	45.2	38.4	31.8	50.4	24.0	7.9	5.5	14.0	2,004
Second	58.6	52.1	39.8	65.4	31.5	10.0	7.2	13.7	1,993
Middle	67.6	58.4	43.2	74.5	34.3	10.4	7.3	15.6	2,220
Fourth	74.5	64.4	47.6	83.8	35.6	11.2	8.1	10.6	2,224
Richest	72.0	64.0	43.0	81.7	32.1	10.1	6.9	13.4	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.30 – Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.2M: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
Total	**48.8**	**41.1**	**31.9**	**57.2**	**22.6**	**10.7**	**8.0**	**25.9**	**4,477**
Region									
Western	30.0	25.0	20.3	34.0	14.8	10.8	7.8	27.5	552
Khangai	45.4	39.4	33.8	51.9	26.9	7.6	5.1	26.8	767
Central	43.8	34.2	24.7	53.0	14.1	3.6	3.1	26.9	674
Eastern	43.0	35.2	28.8	50.5	18.6	8.4	6.3	29.6	312
Ulaanbaatar	57.1	48.7	37.0	67.2	26.3	14.3	10.8	24.3	2,172
Area									
Urban	55.8	47.4	35.6	65.2	25.6	12.5	9.7	24.7	2,966
Capital city	57.1	48.7	37.0	67.2	26.3	14.3	10.8	24.3	2,172
Aimag center	52.2	43.7	31.8	59.7	23.5	7.9	6.6	26.1	794
Rural	35.0	28.7	24.8	41.5	16.8	7.0	4.6	28.1	1,511
Soum center bagh	40.8	34.0	29.1	48.0	20.0	7.6	4.5	25.9	549
Rural bagh	31.7	25.7	22.3	37.8	15.0	6.7	4.7	29.3	962
Age group									
15–24	39.4	31.5	29.2	48.3	19.6	10.4	8.0	31.9	1,042
15–19	39.1	29.8	29.8	48.0	19.1	9.6	7.5	32.4	586
15–17	37.5	27.5	31.5	46.7	18.9	7.7	6.4	33.0	392
18–19	42.3	34.6	26.2	50.5	19.6	13.3	9.8	31.1	195
20–24	39.8	33.6	28.5	48.7	20.3	11.5	8.7	31.3	455
25–49	51.6	44.0	32.8	59.9	23.5	10.8	7.9	24.0	3,435
25–29	50.1	45.5	36.3	61.5	25.4	8.3	6.6	25.8	788
30–39	50.4	43.7	32.4	59.1	22.8	13.0	9.1	24.6	1,466
40–49	54.2	43.4	30.9	59.8	23.1	9.7	7.5	22.2	1,181
Education[A]									
Pre–primary or none	19.5	15.5	15.9	23.9	10.8	3.8	3.1	21.7	267
Primary	34.0	29.5	27.0	42.2	17.8	10.2	7.9	29.8	409
Basic (lower secondary)	40.3	31.4	28.3	46.0	19.0	8.7	7.2	31.5	1,094
Upper secondary	51.5	44.6	36.6	63.3	25.6	14.5	11.3	25.2	1,151
Vocational	59.1	49.1	32.1	65.4	25.5	9.7	6.6	24.1	449
College, university	62.8	54.3	36.4	72.1	26.5	10.9	6.9	21.3	1,106
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	52.3	44.1	32.7	60.8	22.9	9.8	7.1	23.2	3,208
Never married/in union	40.0	33.4	29.9	48.1	21.8	12.9	10.2	32.5	1,269
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]									
Has functional difficulty	51.5	46.0	33.6	58.1	26.1	12.8	10.2	22.7	251
Has no functional difficulty	49.8	42.2	31.9	58.2	22.8	10.9	8.0	25.3	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]									
Khalkh	50.7	43.0	33.0	59.6	23.2	11.1	8.1	25.5	3,612
Kazakh	29.4	25.1	25.8	31.5	20.4	12.7	10.9	19.7	209
Other	44.6	35.7	28.4	52.4	20.3	7.8	6.1	30.0	649
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	28.7	24.0	21.4	33.9	14.7	6.1	4.1	30.9	1,009
Second	47.8	37.3	31.5	53.6	24.1	10.8	8.7	29.3	828
Middle	50.4	45.3	34.9	60.7	23.3	15.3	11.7	25.8	797
Fourth	53.7	44.9	36.5	64.7	24.8	11.2	9.3	23.6	925
Richest	65.4	55.7	36.7	75.3	27.1	11.1	7.0	19.6	918

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.30 – Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV–positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	**54.5**	**46.6**	**64.9**	**59.1**	**69.2**	**74.4**	**46.3**	**46.8**	**9,203**
Region									
Western	66.2	58.6	74.1	64.1	76.4	81.0	61.8	61.1	758
Khangai	60.9	54.3	71.2	59.3	68.8	71.3	50.5	50.5	1,380
Central	59.6	47.5	67.6	64.0	71.5	75.1	50.4	44.8	1,396
Eastern	63.5	51.9	72.2	64.6	70.0	76.1	46.0	51.5	564
Ulaanbaatar	48.6	42.0	60.3	56.4	67.6	73.8	41.7	43.7	5,105
Area									
Urban	50.0	42.9	61.4	58.1	69.0	74.5	43.3	44.5	6,806
Capital city	48.6	42.0	60.3	56.4	67.6	73.8	41.7	43.7	5,105
Aimag center	54.4	45.6	64.7	63.3	73.3	76.5	47.9	46.8	1,701
Rural	67.1	57.3	74.9	61.9	69.9	74.0	54.8	53.4	2,397
Soum center bagh	62.2	52.4	70.3	65.9	73.4	78.8	52.9	49.5	1,028
Rural bagh	70.7	61.0	78.4	58.9	67.2	70.5	56.3	56.3	1,369
Age									
15–24	53.9	44.7	64.8	58.4	71.1	74.9	44.2	47.9	1,945
15–19	53.6	45.9	67.1	53.7	72.7	76.4	46.2	52.7	920
15–17	54.6	45.2	67.1	53.3	71.4	75.9	49.3	55.8	581
18–19	51.9	47.1	67.0	54.3	74.8	77.3	40.9	47.5	338
25–49	54.2	43.7	62.8	62.6	69.8	73.7	42.5	43.6	1,026
20–24	54.6	47.1	65.0	59.3	68.7	74.2	46.8	46.5	7,258
25–29	50.0	48.8	63.7	62.1	69.9	76.3	44.4	44.7	1,536
30–39	52.2	47.0	62.5	57.0	68.8	73.9	45.5	42.9	3,142
40–49	60.3	46.3	68.7	60.4	67.9	73.2	49.8	51.9	2,580
Education									
Pre–primary or none	75.3	64.8	80.6	50.9	62.4	62.9	66.2	67.7	173
Primary	77.8	67.6	83.5	54.2	68.0	75.6	60.7	63.8	264
Basic (lower secondary)	64.8	58.3	75.0	57.4	70.1	72.3	53.1	56.1	1,426
Upper secondary	55.2	48.8	66.8	59.9	69.6	75.2	47.1	47.3	2,493
Vocational	60.9	51.8	69.1	61.7	66.9	71.1	50.4	52.3	882
College, university	46.4	37.7	57.2	59.4	69.6	75.7	40.6	39.8	3,965
Marital status[B]									
Ever married/in union	55.5	47.6	65.8	59.7	69.0	74.0	47.2	46.5	7,469
Never married/in union	49.8	42.2	61.1	56.6	70.0	76.0	42.4	48.0	1,734
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]									
Has functional difficulty	60.2	51.9	69.1	65.9	70.0	74.2	49.9	55.0	654
Has no functional difficulty	54.0	46.3	64.4	59.0	69.0	74.3	45.8	45.4	7,964
Ethnicity of household head[B]									
Khalkh	54.0	46.4	64.8	58.9	69.2	74.2	45.9	45.7	7,716
Kazakh	67.0	62.8	73.5	58.8	75.4	80.5	57.3	60.8	199
Other	55.0	45.6	64.0	60.8	68.8	74.9	46.9	51.5	1,268
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	73.8	64.6	80.9	60.1	68.2	72.1	57.6	58.5	1,292
Second	59.0	54.8	70.1	61.8	68.7	73.3	48.5	49.4	1,576
Middle	54.8	46.1	63.9	61.0	69.5	73.8	49.5	48.2	2,000
Fourth	49.7	41.3	61.8	61.3	72.6	79.0	45.8	45.2	2,099
Richest	44.2	35.9	55.9	53.0	66.7	72.6	35.8	38.4	2,236

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.31 – Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV–positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV–positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total	**52.7**	**45.5**	**62.2**	**58.8**	**65.8**	**70.5**	**44.8**	**46.2**	**3,718**
Region									
Western	58.9	59.0	70.4	52.9	60.2	63.7	59.3	55.1	340
Khangai	65.2	53.5	71.7	61.3	70.7	75.6	41.8	53.3	604
Central	52.6	41.1	60.8	62.5	74.3	79.9	44.8	45.9	538
Eastern	60.5	53.3	69.3	58.8	68.1	71.1	40.7	43.8	250
Ulaanbaatar	46.9	41.1	57.5	58.1	62.7	67.5	43.7	42.9	1,986
Area									
Urban	48.6	41.7	58.8	58.2	65.5	70.2	42.5	43.1	2,667
Capital city	46.9	41.1	57.5	58.1	62.7	67.5	43.7	42.9	1,986
Aimag center	53.4	43.7	62.6	58.7	73.7	78.2	39.0	43.8	681
Rural	63.2	55.2	71.1	60.3	66.6	71.2	50.5	54.0	1,051
Soum center bagh	57.3	49.2	64.5	63.9	69.4	75.2	48.1	52.0	405
Rural bagh	66.9	59.0	75.2	58.1	64.8	68.7	52.1	55.3	645
Age									
15–24	54.7	40.4	62.7	60.8	69.4	73.3	46.1	48.0	835
15–19	55.8	37.0	61.7	62.8	68.0	75.1	44.1	52.4	471
15–17	55.9	36.8	63.3	67.7	68.6	74.0	42.2	54.9	312
18–19	55.5	37.5	58.5	53.2	66.9	77.2	47.7	47.5	159
20–24	53.4	44.8	64.1	58.2	71.3	70.9	48.7	42.4	364
25–49	52.1	47.0	62.1	58.2	64.8	69.7	44.4	45.6	2,882
25–29	49.0	43.4	59.4	58.1	60.2	67.7	44.0	37.5	688
30–39	50.1	49.0	60.5	57.2	67.4	72.3	44.7	47.4	1,227
40–49	56.8	47.1	66.0	59.7	64.7	67.8	44.3	49.1	968
Education[B]									
Pre–primary or none	71.3	61.6	78.2	59.5	67.4	73.6	50.8	62.9	122
Primary	76.0	65.1	83.6	63.2	65.9	69.0	55.2	58.5	294
Basic (lower secondary)	59.8	49.9	67.9	59.9	67.4	73.9	47.0	53.6	848
Upper secondary	51.6	45.1	61.2	57.5	64.8	70.1	45.4	48.6	1,019
Vocational	46.8	37.9	54.9	63.2	63.8	68.2	42.8	43.3	402
College, university	41.5	38.0	53.6	56.2	66.2	69.1	39.4	33.4	1,032
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	52.7	47.9	63.7	57.8	65.1	69.6	44.2	45.3	2,695
Never married/in union	52.6	39.3	58.5	61.6	67.8	72.9	46.3	48.5	1,023
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	58.8	52.2	70.9	66.6	74.7	73.0	43.1	53.1	203
Has no functional difficulty	52.0	46.0	61.6	57.5	65.0	70.0	45.1	44.9	3,202
Ethnicity of household head[B]									
Khalkh	51.9	44.5	61.7	59.2	66.1	71.1	44.1	45.6	3,073
Kazakh	75.2	77.9	86.6	50.7	63.4	65.5	74.1	75.4	107
Other	53.0	45.1	60.6	58.3	65.0	68.3	42.7	43.9	535
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	69.6	60.7	76.6	57.9	62.5	68.7	51.8	57.3	654
Second	56.9	45.7	66.0	59.9	69.9	74.8	46.2	47.3	686
Middle	52.4	47.5	63.2	56.5	61.2	67.0	50.5	43.6	690
Fourth	45.9	40.0	54.1	63.9	66.9	69.9	43.9	44.4	817
Richest	43.3	37.8	55.5	55.7	67.7	71.9	34.5	40.7	871

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.31 – Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV–positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.4W: 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, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self–test kits and have tested themselves, Mongolia, 2018

	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]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self–test kit[A]	Number of women
Total	**73.0**	**63.8**	**60.5**	**27.4**	**26.0**	**8.4**	**2.0**	**10,794**
Region								
Western	47.5	36.0	31.4	13.9	12.6	4.8	1.1	1,222
Khangai	60.4	51.3	48.0	22.3	21.0	8.4	1.6	1,833
Central	78.4	69.6	64.8	30.2	27.7	9.5	1.7	1,549
Eastern	65.7	57.2	53.6	24.3	22.6	6.5	2.0	731
Ulaanbaatar	82.3	73.5	70.9	31.8	30.6	9.2	2.5	5,459
Area								
Urban	80.4	71.3	68.4	31.2	29.8	9.0	2.2	7,495
Capital city	82.3	73.5	70.9	31.8	30.6	9.2	2.5	5,459
Aimag center	75.1	65.4	61.7	29.8	27.7	8.5	1.4	2,036
Rural	56.2	46.8	42.5	18.7	17.2	7.1	1.7	3,299
Soum center bagh	65.9	57.1	52.8	24.2	22.6	8.5	2.7	1,284
Rural bagh	50.0	40.3	36.0	15.2	13.8	6.2	1.0	2,015
Age								
15–24	54.0	34.9	32.1	21.4	19.3	4.7	0.7	2,390
15–19	35.8	11.7	9.2	9.7	7.4	3.4	0.2	1,206
15–17	29.6	5.4	4.2	4.4	3.3	2.9	0.3	816
18–19	48.6	25.1	19.5	21.0	15.9	4.5	0.1	390
20–24	72.6	58.6	55.5	33.2	31.3	6.0	1.3	1,184
25–49	78.4	72.0	68.6	29.1	27.9	9.5	2.4	8,404
25–29	80.6	74.6	71.5	32.0	30.6	10.6	3.3	1,762
30–39	80.1	75.8	73.1	30.3	29.1	8.3	2.1	3,642
40–49	74.9	65.9	61.4	26.1	24.8	10.3	2.2	3,000
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	79.0	72.2	68.7	30.7	29.3	9.0	2.3	8,517
15–24[3]	76.8	63.8	60.1	38.2	35.6	6.2	1.2	1,020
15–19	59.6	39.5	33.0	33.6	27.2	6.8	0.1	140
15–17	(59.5)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(22.0)	(0.0)	28
18–19	59.6	47.0	38.9	39.7	31.6	3.0	0.1	112
20–24	79.6	67.7	64.4	38.9	37.0	6.1	1.4	880
25–49	79.3	73.3	69.9	29.7	28.5	9.4	2.4	7,497
Sexually inactive	50.4	32.6	29.9	14.9	13.4	6.1	1.0	2,277
Education								
Pre–primary or none	31.8	26.8	24.1	8.3	7.3	2.5	0.4	375
Primary	43.4	37.4	33.8	13.8	12.1	5.2	1.7	449
Basic (lower secondary)	49.6	37.0	34.2	12.7	11.8	5.3	0.6	1,965
Upper secondary	73.8	62.8	58.9	28.2	26.4	6.1	1.4	2,779
Vocational	75.0	68.0	63.8	29.5	27.6	9.4	0.9	1,044
College, university	89.7	82.2	79.3	36.4	35.1	12.1	3.5	4,182
Marital status[B]								
Ever married/in union	79.1	73.2	69.7	30.6	29.2	9.3	2.3	8,640
Never married/in union	48.5	26.3	23.7	14.7	12.9	5.1	0.8	2,154
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]								
Has functional difficulty	64.1	57.3	51.7	19.6	18.3	7.3	1.8	846
Has no functional difficulty	77.7	69.7	66.4	30.2	28.7	9.0	2.2	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[B]								
Khalkh	75.6	66.6	63.4	28.4	27.0	8.7	2.2	8,782
Kazakh	32.5	25.3	19.2	10.5	9.4	3.8	0.3	442
Other	69.9	58.9	55.8	26.8	25.4	8.1	1.8	1,544
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	45.9	36.8	32.7	13.5	12.2	4.5	0.6	2,004
Second	67.5	59.8	57.0	27.1	25.9	8.7	1.5	1,993
Middle	79.1	68.3	64.9	28.6	27.4	7.1	1.8	2,220
Fourth	82.8	73.1	68.3	31.4	29.0	10.6	3.2	2,224
Richest	85.5	77.2	75.6	34.5	33.6	10.7	2.7	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.32 – People who know where to be tested for HIV
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.33 – People who have been tested for HIV and know the results
[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.34 – Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing.
[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.4M: 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, and percentage who have heard of HIV self–test kits and have tested themselves, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men 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]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self–test kit[A]	Number of men
Total	**59.5**	**44.8**	**39.9**	**19.0**	**16.8**	**6.2**	**1.5**	**4,477**
Region								
Western	32.4	19.9	16.9	6.6	5.4	4.5	0.8	552
Khangai	52.5	38.4	33.7	15.2	13.8	5.1	0.8	767
Central	56.2	41.8	36.5	22.2	20.0	5.6	0.5	674
Eastern	56.0	42.1	35.0	14.5	12.6	5.6	0.5	312
Ulaanbaatar	70.3	54.8	49.7	23.2	20.4	7.3	2.4	2,172
Area								
Urban	69.8	54.3	49.0	23.4	20.7	7.1	2.0	2,966
Capital city	70.3	54.8	49.7	23.2	20.4	7.3	2.4	2,172
Aimag center	68.5	53.0	47.1	23.9	21.4	6.4	0.9	794
Rural	39.1	26.2	22.1	10.4	9.2	4.5	0.5	1,511
Soum center bagh	48.3	32.5	27.9	13.8	12.3	5.3	0.5	549
Rural bagh	33.9	22.7	18.7	8.5	7.5	4.1	0.6	962
Age								
15–24	42.4	22.9	18.7	13.2	10.6	5.4	1.3	1,042
15–19	34.3	13.1	8.2	8.3	5.0	4.9	0.5	586
15–17	30.7	6.4	4.2	5.1	3.7	5.4	0.7	392
18–19	41.7	26.5	16.2	14.8	7.6	3.9	0.3	195
20–24	52.8	35.5	32.2	19.4	17.9	6.1	2.2	455
25–49	64.6	51.5	46.3	20.8	18.7	6.5	1.6	3,435
25–29	69.9	56.4	50.6	29.2	26.4	7.7	1.6	788
30–39	65.8	52.7	48.6	20.6	18.7	6.4	2.1	1,466
40–49	59.6	46.8	40.7	15.5	13.5	5.6	1.0	1,181
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	64.4	50.2	45.3	21.1	18.9	6.6	1.7	3,789
15–24[3]	53.6	34.1	30.4	19.0	16.9	5.8	2.0	523
15–19	42.3	20.2	16.3	10.9	7.0	4.3	0.3	162
15–17	35.8	3.8	1.4	3.0	0.6	8.5	0.0	56
18–19	45.7	28.9	24.1	15.1	10.3	2.1	0.5	106
20–24	58.6	40.3	36.7	22.7	21.4	6.4	2.7	361
25–49	66.2	52.8	47.7	21.4	19.2	6.7	1.7	3,266
Sexually inactive	32.2	15.2	10.3	7.7	5.3	4.3	0.4	688
Education[B]								
Pre–primary or none	24.4	18.5	15.8	8.3	7.7	3.0	0.5	267
Primary	43.6	33.2	27.3	12.7	9.8	5.4	1.2	409
Basic (lower secondary)	43.0	25.7	22.1	11.1	9.9	5.6	1.7	1,094
Upper secondary	64.8	46.7	39.8	20.5	15.8	6.0	1.9	1,151
Vocational	66.3	53.9	47.9	20.1	18.5	5.8	1.1	449
College, university	81.8	68.9	64.9	29.9	28.8	8.4	1.5	1,106
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	65.4	52.2	47.8	20.7	19.0	6.4	1.5	3,208
Never married/in union	44.3	26.2	20.0	14.9	11.1	5.7	1.4	1,269
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]								
Has functional difficulty	53.3	44.2	36.9	9.5	7.6	9.8	0.8	251
Has no functional difficulty	62.8	48.8	43.8	21.1	18.8	6.1	1.6	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[B]								
Khalkh	61.8	46.9	41.6	20.4	18.1	6.7	1.8	3,612
Kazakh	24.8	13.7	11.6	4.4	3.4	5.8	0.3	209
Other	58.2	43.8	39.7	16.4	14.3	3.5	0.3	649
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	30.5	18.4	14.9	5.6	4.7	4.3	0.3	1,009
Second	61.6	42.5	38.3	17.4	15.0	3.5	0.3	828
Middle	62.6	48.3	41.1	24.4	20.5	8.1	1.9	797
Fourth	68.0	54.5	48.0	24.6	20.7	7.9	3.4	925
Richest	77.9	63.3	59.6	25.0	24.5	7.5	1.7	918

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.32 – People who know where to be tested for HIV
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.33 – People who have been tested for HIV and know the results
[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.34 – Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing.
[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.5: 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 pregnancy of the most recent birth, 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, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post–test health information or counselling, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	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	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post–test health information or counselling related to HIV[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**99.1**	**21.1**	**54.4**	**53.0**	**18.4**	**17.6**	**2,195**
Region							
Western	97.4	17.7	32.3	28.4	13.4	8.4	272
Khangai	99.3	22.3	41.0	40.0	18.2	15.5	353
Central	99.1	20.8	60.9	59.4	18.4	13.0	327
Eastern	99.1	22.4	47.6	46.6	19.3	11.4	152
Ulaanbaatar	99.5	21.5	63.2	62.4	19.6	22.9	1,091
Area							
Urban	99.3	22.3	61.2	60.1	20.1	20.4	1,515
Capital city	99.5	21.5	63.2	62.4	19.6	22.9	1,091
Aimag center	98.6	24.5	56.0	54.1	21.3	14.1	424
Rural	98.9	18.4	39.3	37.4	14.7	11.4	681
Soum center bagh	99.2	21.7	42.3	40.1	17.4	12.5	269
Rural bagh	98.6	16.2	37.3	35.6	12.9	10.7	412
Age							
15–24	98.6	24.5	53.5	52.9	21.7	19.3	454
15–19	(100.0)	(22.0)	(50.3)	(48.7)	(14.5)	(29.8)	34
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
18–19	(100.0)	(26.2)	(54.6)	(52.7)	(16.9)	(35.9)	28
20–24	98.5	24.7	53.8	53.2	22.2	18.4	420
25–49	99.3	20.3	54.6	53.1	17.6	17.2	1,741
25–29	99.1	19.6	46.5	45.5	15.5	20.1	642
30–39	99.4	20.7	58.9	57.5	18.7	15.6	949
40–49	99.2	19.8	62.0	57.5	19.1	14.6	151
Education							
Pre–primary or none	98.0	20.4	21.4	21.4	18.3	13.2	90
Primary	98.2	12.4	27.9	24.9	10.8	8.5	82
Basic (lower secondary)	99.4	20.2	46.7	46.6	17.2	18.8	217
Upper secondary	99.2	22.4	56.9	56.3	19.9	15.4	542
Vocational	97.4	25.7	44.5	43.1	21.8	17.3	224
College, university	99.6	20.5	61.7	59.8	17.7	19.7	1,040
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	99.2	20.8	54.6	53.2	18.0	17.2	2,114
Never married/in union	96.6	30.2	48.1	48.1	29.7	28.6	82
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]							
Has functional difficulty	99.7	26.1	57.4	56.9	25.7	14.2	95
Has no functional difficulty	99.1	21.0	54.3	52.9	18.1	17.8	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[B]							
Khalkh	99.4	20.4	57.1	56.2	17.8	18.6	1,771
Kazakh	93.9	13.4	23.2	15.6	8.3	5.0	105
Other	99.3	27.9	50.2	48.3	25.4	16.7	312
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	98.7	16.6	33.5	32.4	13.8	11.3	404
Second	98.7	27.2	50.5	49.2	24.8	18.1	423
Middle	99.0	24.9	57.0	56.4	21.1	20.6	511
Fourth	99.7	18.0	62.7	61.4	15.7	19.6	405
Richest	99.6	17.9	66.2	63.8	16.0	17.8	452

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.35a – HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.36 – HIV testing during antenatal care
[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.35b – HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

[A] In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.
[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	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 report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15–24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**20.2**	**26.1**	**54.0**	**32.1**	**19.3**	**42.7**	**2,390**	**35.6**	**1,020**	**64.8**	**1,945**
Region											
Western	7.5	17.1	33.6	14.7	9.1	24.1	260	26.8	63	72.6	139
Khangai	14.2	23.6	45.1	28.0	18.1	41.7	343	35.7	143	67.6	227
Central	24.1	29.8	57.8	33.2	17.9	44.3	272	30.8	120	68.5	232
Eastern	14.3	20.9	50.2	30.8	21.2	42.1	144	41.5	61	75.9	103
Ulaanbaatar	23.9	28.3	59.7	36.4	21.6	46.2	1,371	36.8	634	61.8	1,244
Area											
Urban	22.8	27.9	58.2	35.1	21.0	44.3	1,777	37.7	787	62.2	1,546
Capital city	23.9	28.3	59.7	36.4	21.6	46.2	1,371	36.8	634	61.8	1,244
Aimag center	18.9	26.6	53.1	30.6	19.2	37.8	406	41.6	153	63.9	302
Rural	12.6	21.0	41.8	23.6	14.1	38.1	613	28.5	234	74.8	399
Soum center bagh	15.6	21.2	43.9	25.8	17.2	40.0	234	30.3	94	73.5	168
Rural bagh	10.8	20.9	40.4	22.2	12.3	36.9	379	27.2	140	75.7	231
Age											
15–19	14.0	22.6	35.8	9.2	7.4	11.6	1,206	27.2	140	67.1	920
15–17	10.6	20.1	29.6	4.2	3.3	3.5	816	(9.7)	28	67.1	581
18–19	21.1	27.8	48.6	19.5	15.9	28.7	390	31.6	112	67.0	338
20–24	26.5	29.7	72.6	55.5	31.3	74.3	1,184	37.0	880	62.8	1,026
20–22	26.5	30.8	68.1	48.0	25.0	67.0	649	30.5	435	63.6	566
23–24	26.4	28.4	78.0	64.6	39.0	83.1	535	43.3	445	61.7	459
Education											
Pre–primary or none	(39.1)	(4.7)	(32.4)	(14.0)	(9.9)	(53.9)	25	(*)	14	(*)	14
Primary	(6.8)	(8.6)	(22.5)	(14.3)	(9.5)	(36.4)	17	(*)	6	(*)	5
Basic (lower secondary)	9.9	20.4	29.8	7.8	4.4	8.9	795	22.7	71	66.7	533
Upper secondary	22.6	30.5	57.4	33.5	17.6	45.3	869	29.2	394	64.3	779
Vocational	17.9	22.0	65.5	55.6	34.3	77.6	168	33.1	130	77.4	128
College, university	32.3	30.7	84.2	61.1	40.8	78.8	514	46.2	405	59.4	486
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	24.2	29.5	80.3	71.5	40.0	94.9	730	41.2	693	68.3	622
Never married/in union	18.4	24.6	42.4	14.8	10.1	19.7	1,660	23.7	327	63.1	1,324
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]											
Has functional difficulty	22.4	29.6	35.1	22.1	17.2	57.1	60	(27.4)	34	(69.5)	47
Has no functional difficulty	25.3	29.3	67.9	47.6	28.0	63.3	1,512	36.7	958	63.6	1,315
Ethnicity of household head[B]											
Khalkh	21.3	27.5	55.8	33.8	19.8	45.0	1,900	36.3	854	64.7	1,605
Kazakh	5.2	7.0	17.2	8.7	8.5	21.6	106	24.3	23	66.7	31
Other	17.7	24.7	54.6	29.4	19.6	36.3	378	34.6	137	64.5	304
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	11.2	20.2	36.0	21.2	11.7	37.7	387	24.2	146	76.9	230
Second	11.2	30.1	51.7	35.7	19.9	44.1	460	39.7	203	67.3	330
Middle	25.3	29.1	61.5	37.4	20.1	46.4	518	33.8	241	63.8	455
Fourth	21.4	26.4	57.7	29.9	19.1	36.4	510	36.7	185	62.4	468
Richest	28.6	23.7	58.5	34.0	23.7	47.7	514	40.0	245	60.4	463

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.29 – Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.34 – Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.
[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	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 report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15–24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**20.2**	**19.6**	**42.4**	**18.7**	**10.6**	**50.2**	**1,042**	**16.9**	**523**	**62.7**	**835**
Region											
Western	12.9	15.6	24.6	7.3	3.4	29.8	142	(5.5)	42	64.1	81
Khangai	19.1	24.2	42.8	19.1	10.2	46.0	153	17.5	70	73.9	116
Central	25.0	13.4	50.9	19.9	15.2	58.3	132	23.6	77	60.0	107
Eastern	17.8	20.9	55.0	21.4	9.6	51.8	63	(12.5)	33	65.0	54
Ulaanbaatar	21.5	20.7	43.4	20.9	11.6	54.6	551	17.2	301	60.2	476
Area											
Urban	21.5	21.7	46.2	21.5	12.7	52.4	727	19.0	381	60.5	625
Capital city	21.5	20.7	43.4	20.9	11.6	54.6	551	17.2	301	60.2	476
Aimag center	21.6	24.9	54.7	23.4	15.9	45.5	176	25.9	80	61.6	149
Rural	17.1	14.7	33.7	12.2	6.0	45.3	314	11.4	142	69.4	210
Soum center bagh	22.4	15.2	40.4	14.0	6.6	46.8	120	13.3	56	59.7	82
Rural bagh	13.8	14.4	29.7	11.0	5.5	44.3	195	10.1	86	75.6	128
Age											
15–19	16.8	19.1	34.3	8.2	5.0	27.6	586	7.0	162	61.7	471
15–17	17.3	18.9	30.7	4.2	3.7	14.3	392	0.6	56	63.3	312
18–19	15.9	19.6	41.7	16.2	7.6	54.5	195	10.3	106	58.5	159
20–24	24.6	20.3	52.8	32.2	17.9	79.4	455	21.4	361	64.1	364
20–22	22.0	25.8	50.7	27.5	18.5	73.9	254	24.0	187	63.9	197
23–24	27.8	13.2	55.5	38.0	17.2	86.2	202	18.6	174	64.5	167
Education[B]											
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	8	(*)	1
Primary	(10.4)	(14.5)	(34.5)	(24.6)	(4.2)	(47.3)	31	(*)	15	(*)	19
Basic (lower secondary)	15.8	18.0	31.6	7.2	4.6	25.5	418	5.1	107	65.5	319
Upper secondary	21.7	19.8	48.7	19.7	13.4	61.5	387	18.8	238	57.8	327
Vocational	15.1	19.0	54.7	37.4	17.5	78.2	79	20.7	61	46.4	66
College, university	40.0	29.3	59.6	45.0	21.8	84.1	113	25.6	95	74.6	102
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	38.6	18.6	62.0	42.7	17.0	95.0	165	15.7	157	70.4	140
Never married/in union	16.7	19.8	38.7	14.1	9.5	41.8	877	17.5	366	61.2	695
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	13	(*)	17
Has no functional difficulty	21.7	19.9	49.0	27.3	15.2	72.0	631	19.3	455	62.0	506
Ethnicity of household head[B]											
Khalkh	22.3	19.9	43.8	20.9	11.8	53.4	836	18.2	446	61.9	684
Kazakh	7.7	23.5	17.1	5.9	2.1	15.4	68	(*)	10	81.5	30
Other	13.2	16.0	46.3	11.2	8.0	47.8	137	9.5	66	62.8	120
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	12.8	16.4	27.8	8.9	2.7	40.9	224	4.9	92	74.4	146
Second	13.6	21.9	51.1	17.4	10.0	52.9	238	15.5	126	65.8	197
Middle	17.4	16.5	40.4	15.6	8.7	46.9	166	14.8	78	52.8	138
Fourth	27.9	19.6	44.6	21.6	13.4	57.0	233	16.8	133	62.1	183
Richest	30.8	23.5	48.2	31.5	19.6	52.7	181	(32.3)	95	58.0	172

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.29 – Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.34 – Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.11.7W: Self–reported prevalence of STI symptoms (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who reported having symptoms of STI and had STI test in the last 12 months, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who reported having in the 12 months:			Percentage of women who reported having STI test in the 12 months	Number of women age 15–49 years who ever had sexually intercourse
	Bad–smelling abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	Genital discharge/sore or ulcer		
Total	**22.4**	**2.8**	**23.2**	**48.3**	**9,513**
Region					
Western	19.3	1.7	19.9	36.2	1,021
Khangai	18.5	1.7	19.0	44.4	1,649
Central	21.4	1.5	22.2	54.8	1,417
Eastern	17.8	1.1	18.0	49.4	659
Ulaanbaatar	25.4	4.1	26.4	50.1	4,767
Area					
Urban	23.9	3.3	24.8	51.2	6,559
Capital city	25.4	4.1	26.4	50.1	4,767
Aimag center	20.0	1.4	20.5	54.1	1,792
Rural	19.1	1.6	19.7	41.8	2,954
Soum center bagh	17.1	1.2	17.6	47.1	1,166
Rural bagh	20.5	1.9	21.1	38.3	1,789
Age					
15–19	29.3	2.9	29.3	36.0	170
20–24	29.3	3.8	30.0	52.0	993
25–29	30.2	3.2	30.4	51.7	1,726
30–34	24.2	3.0	25.5	52.9	1,991
35–39	21.6	3.2	22.0	46.5	1,640
40–44	15.7	2.4	17.2	46.3	1,561
45–49	13.3	1.4	13.9	40.7	1,432
Education					
Pre–primary or none	24.9	3.6	25.6	26.1	363
Primary	19.2	2.5	19.4	32.9	437
Basic (lower secondary)	19.3	1.3	19.6	39.2	1,251
Upper secondary	21.8	3.6	23.1	48.0	2,359
Vocational	17.5	1.2	18.0	44.8	1,013
College, university	25.1	3.2	25.9	55.6	4,090
Marital status[A]					
Ever married/in union	22.1	2.5	22.8	49.3	8,640
Never married/in union	26.0	6.0	27.2	37.7	873
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]					
Has functional difficulty	26.7	4.9	27.6	42.8	812
Has no functional difficulty	22.0	2.6	22.7	48.8	8,662
Ethnicity of household head[A]					
Khalkh	22.6	2.6	23.4	49.4	7,815
Kazakh	14.3	3.5	15.1	34.6	354
Other	23.5	3.4	24.6	45.7	1,319
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	20.8	2.1	21.6	34.7	1,781
Second	21.5	1.5	21.6	47.7	1,757
Middle	22.4	3.6	23.4	47.8	1,958
Fourth	23.1	3.2	24.0	53.4	1,916
Richest	24.1	3.4	25.1	55.8	2,101

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.7M: Self–reported prevalence of STI symptoms (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who reported having symptoms of STI and had STI test in the last 12 months, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who reported having in the 12 months:			Percentage of men who reported having STI test in the 12 months	Number of men age 15–49 years who ever had sexually intercourse
	Bad–smelling abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	Genital discharge/sore or ulcer		
Total	**2.4**	**1.3**	**3.0**	**19.4**	**4,008**
Region					
Western	2.0	1.1	2.8	5.1	442
Khangai	1.3	0.2	1.4	17.2	693
Central	2.2	1.5	3.7	26.4	622
Eastern	1.1	1.1	2.3	16.0	279
Ulaanbaatar	3.0	1.8	3.5	21.6	1,972
Area					
Urban	2.8	1.7	3.4	22.5	2,679
Capital city	3.0	1.8	3.5	21.6	1,972
Aimag center	2.1	1.3	3.2	25.1	707
Rural	1.5	0.7	2.2	13.1	1,328
Soum center bagh	2.4	1.1	3.4	16.2	485
Rural bagh	1.1	0.4	1.5	11.3	843
Age					
15–19	4.3	0.1	4.3	9.3	207
20–24	0.3	1.9	2.1	16.9	405
25–29	0.8	0.9	1.4	24.8	765
30–34	3.1	1.5	3.5	25.1	803
35–39	2.3	1.3	2.9	19.5	651
40–44	3.2	1.3	4.2	14.2	624
45–49	3.2	2.0	3.5	15.0	552
Education[A]					
Pre–primary or none	2.3	2.8	5.0	8.8	245
Primary	3.8	0.1	3.8	13.9	387
Basic (lower secondary)	3.4	0.8	3.7	12.6	792
Upper secondary	2.3	2.0	3.2	19.7	1,050
Vocational	1.7	1.3	1.9	22.5	434
College, university	1.5	1.3	2.1	27.0	1,098
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	2.3	1.4	3.0	20.8	3,208
Never married/in union	2.5	1.1	3.0	13.5	799
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]					
Has functional difficulty	5.1	2.2	5.4	12.2	242
Has no functional difficulty	2.2	1.3	2.9	20.0	3,692
Ethnicity of household head[A]					
Khalkh	2.5	1.3	3.2	21.1	3,269
Kazakh	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.9	152
Other	2.1	1.7	2.8	14.1	580
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	1.1	0.4	1.5	8.4	868
Second	2.6	1.1	3.5	15.1	731
Middle	3.3	1.5	4.1	20.1	719
Fourth	2.8	1.7	3.1	25.2	846
Richest	2.3	2.1	3.1	27.9	844

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

6.10 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Evidence has shown that male circumcision (the complete removal of the foreskin of the penis) reduces the risk of heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men by approximately 60 percent and is safe when performed by well–trained health professionals in properly equipped settings.[29] In countries and regions with heterosexual epidemics and high HIV and low male circumcision prevalence, male circumcision is being included in comprehensive HIV prevention packages.20 Alone, male circumcision is only partially protective, however, when combined with HIV testing and counselling services, condoms, safer sexual practices and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, it is highly effective.19,20 It may already be performed for religious, medical, or cultural reasons and can be carried out at birth, during adolescence, or at other times during a man's life.

In Mongolia, male circumcision is common only for people of Kazakh ethnicity as part of their tradition.

The prevalence of male circumcision is presented in Table TM.12.1, which also shows the age of circumcision while Table TM.12.2 shows the provider and place where circumcision was performed.

29 Bailey, R. et al. "Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention in Young Men in Kisumu, Kenya: A Randomised Controlled Trial." The Lancet 369, no. 9562 (2007): 643–56. doi:10.1016/S0140–6736(07)60312–2.

Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent circumcised[1]	Number of men	Age at circumcision: During infancy	1–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	15–19 years	20–24 years	25+ years	Missing/DK	Total	Number of men who have have been circumcised
Total	**4.8**	**4,477**	**0.2**	**6.3**	**32.7**	**23.7**	**11.7**	**17.7**	**6.6**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**213**
Region												
Western	24.1	552	0.3	8.5	47.2	31.7	7.9	3.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	133
Khangai	0.5	767	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Central	2.0	674	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Eastern	0.7	312	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Ulaanbaatar	2.8	2,172	(0.0)	(3.6)	(11.5)	(5.4)	(16.3)	(47.2)	(16.0)	(0.0)	100.0	60
Area												
Urban	3.7	2,966	0.0	7.1	26.8	12.3	13.8	28.7	11.0	0.3	100.0	110
Capital city	2.8	2,172	(0.0)	(3.6)	(11.5)	(5.4)	(16.3)	(47.2)	(16.0)	(0.0)	100.0	60
Aimag center	6.3	794	0.0	11.3	45.3	20.7	10.7	6.3	5.0	0.7	100.0	50
Rural	6.8	1,511	0.3	5.4	39.0	35.8	9.5	5.9	1.9	2.1	100.0	103
Soum center bagh	6.3	549	0.0	4.0	28.0	49.4	2.1	9.9	5.8	0.9	100.0	34
Rural bagh	7.1	962	0.5	6.2	44.5	28.9	13.2	3.9	0.0	2.7	100.0	69
Age												
15–24	5.9	1,042	0.0	3.7	41.2	34.0	na	na	na	2.9	100.0	61
15–19	4.5	586	0.0	5.2	45.7	38.2	na	na	na	5.7	100.0	26
15–17	5.2	392	0.0	5.9	49.5	32.4	na	na	na	7.3	100.0	21
18–19	2.9	195	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	100.0	6
20–24	7.7	455	0.0	2.6	37.8	30.8	13.2	na	na	0.9	100.0	35
25–49	4.4	3,435	0.2	7.3	29.3	19.5	12.5	21.4	9.3	0.5	100.0	152
25–29	6.1	788	0.0	5.2	19.8	27.1	3.4	33.3	10.4	0.8	100.0	48
30–39	4.9	1,466	0.0	9.6	30.1	14.9	17.7	19.3	7.8	0.5	100.0	72
40–49	2.7	1,181	1.1	5.6	41.5	18.3	14.5	8.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	32
Education[A]												
Pre–primary or none	4.0	267	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.2)	(35.2)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(3.5)	100.0	11
Primary	5.1	409	0.0	6.9	46.1	12.2	22.1	11.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	21
Basic (lower secondary)	4.3	1,094	0.0	9.5	39.9	26.9	12.7	7.5	0.3	3.2	100.0	47
Upper secondary	5.2	1,151	0.6	2.4	29.7	25.0	18.7	16.0	7.1	0.5	100.0	60
Vocational	4.9	449	(0.0)	(4.0)	(22.2)	(19.9)	(3.9)	(22.0)	(28.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
College, university	4.7	1,106	0.0	9.8	25.3	23.1	2.4	33.2	6.2	0.0	100.0	52
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]												
Has functional difficulty	3.3	251	(0.0)	(4.4)	(36.9)	(6.3)	(38.3)	(8.6)	(1.9)	(3.7)	100.0	8
Has no functional difficulty	4.8	3,834	0.2	6.4	30.6	23.5	11.2	20.1	7.6	0.4	100.0	184
Ethnicity of household head[A]												
Khalkh	1.7	3,612	(0.0)	(3.0)	(4.8)	(8.1)	(19.8)	(43.7)	(19.4)	(1.2)	100.0	61
Kazakh	65.5	209	0.3	7.1	48.6	31.9	7.8	3.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	137
Other	2.4	649	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	5.3	1,009	0.0	7.2	39.5	32.2	11.9	5.0	0.6	3.5	100.0	54
Second	6.8	828	0.6	8.2	46.2	23.4	7.7	12.4	1.0	0.5	100.0	56
Middle	3.7	797	0.0	5.0	27.4	22.8	19.8	17.5	6.2	1.2	100.0	30
Fourth	4.2	925	0.0	4.1	20.2	26.8	7.1	38.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	39
Richest	3.8	918	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	35

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.37 – Male circumcision

na: not applicable

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15–49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Mongolia, 2018

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							
	Traditional practitioner/ family/friend	Health worker/ professional	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/ place	DK/Missing	Total	Number of men who have have been circumcised
Total	**46.6**	**41.9**	**10.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**36.2**	**0.8**	**46.2**	**11.6**	**3.5**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**213**
Region													
Western	66.5	27.8	5.2	0.5	100.0	17.9	1.3	60.0	16.7	3.9	0.3	100.0	133
Khangai	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Ulaanbaatar	(13.6)	(64.8)	(21.1)	(0.5)	100.0	(64.8)	(0.0)	(25.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(5.6)	100.0	60
Area													
Urban	35.5	49.9	13.6	1.0	100.0	49.7	0.6	37.0	6.9	2.4	3.4	100.0	110
Capital city	(13.6)	(64.8)	(21.1)	(0.5)	100.0	(64.8)	(0.0)	(25.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(5.6)	100.0	60
Aimag center	62.0	31.9	4.5	1.5	100.0	31.5	1.3	51.0	10.2	5.2	0.8	100.0	50
Rural	58.4	33.3	8.0	0.3	100.0	21.7	1.0	56.1	16.6	4.7	0.0	100.0	103
Soum center bagh	56.0	31.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	24.3	0.0	37.7	29.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	34
Rural bagh	59.5	34.4	5.6	0.4	100.0	20.4	1.5	65.3	10.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	69
Age													
15–24	39.6	54.1	6.1	0.3	100.0	48.3	1.1	23.0	19.5	5.4	2.7	100.0	61
15–19	51.9	46.3	1.2	0.6	100.0	41.0	1.3	29.0	21.0	1.4	6.4	100.0	26
15–17	51.4	47.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	42.7	1.7	25.7	21.8	0.0	8.2	100.0	21
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
20–24	30.3	59.9	9.8	0.0	100.0	53.8	0.9	18.5	18.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	35
25–49	49.4	37.0	12.8	0.8	100.0	31.3	0.7	55.6	8.4	2.7	1.4	100.0	152
25–29	44.9	32.4	22.7	0.0	100.0	21.6	0.0	62.0	15.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	48
30–39	42.8	46.9	9.6	0.7	100.0	44.7	0.4	44.1	3.5	4.9	2.3	100.0	72
40–49	71.0	21.6	5.2	2.1	100.0	15.7	2.2	71.5	9.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	32
Education													
Pre–primary or none	(61.8)	(18.0)	(17.3)	(2.8)	100.0	(14.7)	(0.0)	(59.7)	(8.3)	(17.3)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Primary	68.2	22.6	7.4	1.8	100.0	13.5	1.8	82.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	21
Basic (lower secondary)	54.3	40.1	4.8	0.8	100.0	32.5	1.4	41.8	15.1	4.8	4.4	100.0	47
Upper secondary	34.6	55.8	9.3	0.3	100.0	53.3	0.6	29.2	14.1	0.0	2.8	100.0	60
Vocational	(41.0)	(38.0)	(21.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.4)	(0.0)	(58.6)	(8.4)	(1.7)	(0.0)	100.0	22
College, university	43.9	41.7	14.1	0.3	100.0	35.3	0.6	47.2	11.3	5.6	0.0	100.0	52
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(80.7)	(8.4)	(7.2)	(3.7)	100.0	(8.4)	(0.0)	(73.1)	(11.3)	(7.2)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Has no functional difficulty	44.5	42.7	12.2	0.6	100.0	36.7	0.7	47.3	10.5	3.7	1.1	100.0	184
Ethnicity of household head[A]													
Khalkh	(16.1)	(59.8)	(23.5)	(0.6)	100.0	(61.3)	(0.0)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(5.6)	100.0	61
Kazakh	63.9	30.0	5.4	0.7	100.0	20.4	1.2	56.2	18.1	3.8	0.3	100.0	137
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	51.8	32.2	15.4	0.6	100.0	18.2	0.6	59.3	13.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	54
Second	67.9	30.3	0.9	1.0	100.0	27.3	1.9	60.1	10.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	56
Middle	63.2	27.8	7.7	1.2	100.0	32.2	1.0	49.5	14.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	30
Fourth	30.2	42.3	27.1	0.4	100.0	30.4	0.0	44.9	20.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	39
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	35

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

6.11 CERVICAL CANCER[30]

There were estimated 569,847 new cases of cervical cancer and 311,365 cervical cancer deaths globally in 2018[31]. In Mongolia during 2008–2017, on average annually, there were over 400 new cases and over 140 deaths. Cervical cancer is the second most common cause of cancer related deaths among Mongolian women[32].

Cervical cancer can be cured if diagnosed early. In 2012, with the support of the Health Project of the Millennium Challenge Account initiative, the cervical and breast cancer screening were introduced. Moreover, cervical cancer is caused by human papilloma virus infection and can be prevented by a vaccine.

Table TM.13.1 shows the percentage of women who have knowledge of (have heard or read about) cervical cancer and percentage of women who had regular cervical cancer screening, with percentage distribution by place of screening.

Meanwhile, Table TM.13.2. shows the percentage of women who did not have regular screening with percentage distribution by reasons of not having cervical cancer screening.

Table TM.13.3 shows the percentage of women age 20–49 years who heard about human papilloma virus and stated that the vaccination against human papilloma virus should be taken by girls and percentage of women age 15–29 years who were vaccinated against the virus.

30 Country specific topic added.

31 Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Colombet M, Mery L, Piceros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray F (2018). Global Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer [cit. 2018–10–04]. Available from WWW: https://gco.iarc.fr/today

32 https://montsame.mn/mn/read/171043 (Accessed on 2018–11–14)

Table TM.13.1: Knowledge and regular screening of cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who heard of or read about cervical cancer, had regular cervical cancer screening and received the screening result, and percentage distribution of women who had the screening by place of screening, Mongolia, 2018

					Place of screening								
					Public hospital:				Private hospital:				
	Percentage of women who heard of or read about cervical cancer	Percentage of women who had regular cervical cancer screening	Percentage of women who had regular cervical cancer screening and received the screening result	Number of women age 15–49 years	Tertiary level hospital (1st, 2nd, 3rd, mother and child health center)	Secondary level hospital (aimag/ district hospital)	Maternity hospital	Soum level hospital/ family health center	Ulaanbaatar	Aimag/ soum	Other	Total	Number of women age 15–49 years who had regular cervical cancer screening
Total	**77.7**	**42.4**	**34.9**	**10,794**	**6.6**	**10.4**	**0.8**	**63.3**	**14.4**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**100.0**	**4,579**
Region													
Western	60.0	32.6	24.1	1,222	2.9	24.7	0.3	67.0	2.3	2.1	0.7	100.0	398
Khangai	76.2	48.6	40.7	1,833	2.4	14.6	0.6	69.2	5.0	6.7	1.5	100.0	892
Central	82.1	52.0	41.2	1,549	3.6	10.3	1.0	74.6	4.7	4.4	1.5	100.0	806
Eastern	72.9	48.3	36.5	731	2.8	9.7	0.7	81.6	4.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	353
Ulaanbaatar	81.5	39.0	33.4	5,459	10.9	6.1	1.0	52.8	25.8	0.2	3.1	100.0	2,131
Area													
Urban	80.4	40.6	34.4	7,495	8.6	10.3	0.9	55.9	19.4	2.5	2.5	100.0	3,047
Capital city	81.5	39.0	33.4	5,459	10.9	6.1	1.0	52.8	25.8	0.2	3.1	100.0	2,131
Aimag center	77.4	45.0	37.2	2,036	3.4	20.1	0.6	62.9	4.5	7.6	0.9	100.0	916
Rural	71.5	46.4	36.0	3,299	2.6	10.6	0.7	78.1	4.3	2.4	1.3	100.0	1,532
Soum center bagh	77.6	51.2	40.6	1,284	3.2	8.5	0.8	81.4	3.7	1.6	0.8	100.0	658
Rural bagh	67.6	43.4	33.1	2,015	2.2	12.1	0.6	75.6	4.8	2.9	1.7	100.0	874
Age													
15–19	42.8	1.2	0.8	1,206	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
20–24	65.0	7.4	6.3	1,184	10.9	18.7	0.0	27.6	40.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	87
25–29	72.7	16.6	15.2	1,762	15.6	14.0	0.7	23.3	40.9	4.4	1.2	100.0	293
30–34	84.3	47.3	37.3	1,998	3.0	8.2	1.1	67.0	16.2	2.4	2.0	100.0	945
35–39	88.3	64.6	53.7	1,644	5.5	11.0	1.1	65.0	10.8	2.7	3.8	100.0	1,062
40–44	88.8	71.0	58.7	1,564	6.7	9.9	0.7	67.9	10.5	2.8	1.5	100.0	1,111
45–49	90.0	74.2	60.7	1,436	8.0	10.5	0.6	67.7	10.4	1.3	1.4	100.0	1,066
Education													
Pre–primary or none	52.2	30.9	22.7	375	0.5	12.6	0.0	83.7	0.0	0.4	2.9	100.0	116
Primary	62.0	42.4	31.1	449	4.2	14.6	0.7	71.7	7.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	191
Basic (lower secondary)	60.2	34.1	26.7	1,965	3.9	11.1	1.3	74.9	4.4	2.7	1.8	100.0	669
Upper secondary	79.3	39.4	32.0	2,779	7.2	8.4	1.3	71.2	8.0	2.1	1.8	100.0	1,094
Vocational	78.6	48.5	40.0	1,044	9.3	13.3	0.4	66.6	6.7	2.2	1.4	100.0	507
College, university	88.5	47.9	41.0	4,182	7.2	9.9	0.6	52.3	24.6	2.8	2.6	100.0	2,002
Marital status[A]													
Ever married/in union	83.3	50.5	41.4	8,640	6.6	10.4	0.9	64.0	13.5	2.5	2.0	100.0	4,360
Never married/in union	54.9	10.1	8.9	2,154	6.2	9.2	0.2	49.2	31.1	1.1	3.0	100.0	219
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]													
Has functional difficulty	76.2	53.4	39.6	846	5.0	11.7	0.9	73.1	5.2	2.0	2.0	100.0	452
Has no functional difficulty	81.7	45.2	37.6	9,126	6.8	10.2	0.8	62.2	15.4	2.5	2.1	100.0	4,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]													
Khalkh	80.0	44.0	36.4	8,782	6.9	9.7	0.7	63.0	14.6	2.6	2.4	100.0	3,863
Kazakh	40.1	19.2	15.4	442	7.9	32.2	0.8	54.7	3.3	0.7	0.5	100.0	85
Other	75.2	40.6	32.6	1,544	4.5	11.5	1.5	65.9	14.6	1.7	0.3	100.0	627
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	65.0	41.9	31.9	2,004	1.5	12.1	0.9	77.3	3.3	2.9	1.9	100.0	840
Second	72.2	38.3	30.2	1,993	3.3	12.5	0.5	74.2	6.0	1.9	1.6	100.0	763
Middle	80.3	39.3	32.5	2,220	9.4	10.7	1.2	67.8	8.1	2.2	0.5	100.0	873
Fourth	83.0	43.4	36.6	2,224	9.2	11.1	1.3	57.9	16.1	1.7	2.6	100.0	964
Richest	85.6	48.4	42.2	2,353	8.3	6.8	0.3	46.8	31.4	3.2	3.2	100.0	1,139

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.13.2: Reason of not having regular cervical cancer screening

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who do not have regular cervical cancer screening and percent distribution of women who heard of or read about cervical cancer and do not have the screening by reasons of not having screening, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who do not have regular cervical cancer screening	Number of women age 15–49 years	Reasons for not having the screening:									Total	Number of women age 15–49 years who heard of or read about cervical cancer and do not have regular cervical cancer screening
			No place for screening in the neighbourhood	No time	No offer from physician	Far away from hospital	No need	Not appropriate age	Other	DK	No response		
Total	**57.6**	**10,794**	**1.0**	**17.5**	**7.1**	**0.5**	**18.6**	**37.2**	**6.4**	**11.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**3,806**
Region													
Western	67.4	1,222	1.9	12.4	8.5	0.8	14.7	34.5	4.5	22.7	0.0	100.0	335
Khangai	51.4	1,833	0.8	14.4	8.1	1.6	16.4	45.2	3.7	9.8	0.0	100.0	506
Central	48.0	1,549	0.4	12.5	8.9	1.2	13.9	47.0	5.8	10.3	0.0	100.0	466
Eastern	51.7	731	1.5	13.8	6.9	0.3	9.8	45.6	8.0	12.7	1.4	100.0	180
Ulaanbaatar	61.0	5,459	1.0	20.2	6.3	0.1	21.3	33.3	7.3	10.3	0.2	100.0	2,319
Area													
Urban	59.4	7,495	0.8	19.1	6.7	0.2	20.3	35.3	7.0	10.5	0.2	100.0	2,980
Capital city	61.0	5,459	1.0	20.2	6.3	0.1	21.3	33.3	7.3	10.3	0.2	100.0	2,319
Aimag center	55.0	2,036	0.2	15.3	8.2	0.3	16.8	42.4	5.7	11.1	0.1	100.0	661
Rural	53.6	3,299	1.6	11.7	8.3	1.9	12.6	44.2	4.5	14.9	0.2	100.0	826
Soum center bagh	48.8	1,284	1.8	11.0	8.8	1.0	10.7	49.6	3.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	338
Rural bagh	56.6	2,015	1.5	12.2	8.0	2.5	13.9	40.5	5.0	16.1	0.4	100.0	487
Age													
15–19	98.8	1,206	3.3	3.1	5.7	0.0	16.4	50.7	2.9	17.8	0.1	100.0	502
20–24	92.6	1,184	0.8	4.3	5.0	0.1	25.0	43.8	6.8	14.3	0.1	100.0	683
25–29	83.4	1,762	0.4	8.7	6.6	0.3	15.2	54.7	3.7	10.0	0.4	100.0	988
30–34	52.7	1,998	0.9	24.3	10.5	0.6	17.7	26.6	9.8	9.5	0.1	100.0	739
35–39	35.4	1,644	0.4	36.4	6.2	1.0	20.4	17.0	8.8	9.9	0.0	100.0	389
40–44	29.0	1,564	0.2	41.1	9.5	1.7	12.4	15.8	10.7	8.4	0.2	100.0	278
45–49	25.8	1,436	1.1	43.9	6.4	1.8	26.5	7.0	5.2	7.8	0.2	100.0	226
Education													
Pre–primary or none	69.1	375	0.4	13.8	17.0	1.7	15.0	25.9	6.8	19.5	0.0	100.0	80
Primary	57.6	449	0.4	26.9	7.3	3.0	7.9	28.8	8.8	16.8	0.0	100.0	88
Basic (lower secondary)	65.9	1,965	1.2	15.3	5.7	1.5	14.8	41.0	4.3	16.1	0.2	100.0	513
Upper secondary	60.6	2,779	1.8	15.6	6.2	0.5	19.4	36.5	7.8	12.2	0.0	100.0	1,111
Vocational	51.5	1,044	0.2	19.1	4.6	0.0	10.8	39.3	3.8	21.9	0.3	100.0	314
College, university	52.1	4,182	0.5	18.7	8.1	0.2	21.4	37.2	6.6	7.0	0.3	100.0	1,701
Marital status[A]													
Ever married/in union	49.5	8,640	0.7	21.6	7.7	0.7	16.8	35.4	6.8	10.1	0.2	100.0	2,841
Never married/in union	89.9	2,154	1.8	5.4	5.3	0.2	23.8	42.7	5.3	15.5	0.1	100.0	964
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]													
Has functional difficulty	46.6	846	0.5	21.6	11.2	0.1	18.1	24.7	13.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	193
Has no functional difficulty	54.8	9,126	1.0	18.6	7.0	0.6	19.4	36.2	6.2	10.8	0.2	100.0	3,333
Ethnicity of household head[A]													
Khalkh	56.0	8,782	0.9	18.4	7.2	0.4	18.7	37.4	6.6	10.2	0.2	100.0	3,166
Kazakh	80.8	442	2.0	12.4	9.9	0.3	10.6	23.0	5.0	36.9	0.0	100.0	92
Other	59.4	1,544	0.9	13.2	5.3	1.3	20.0	38.8	5.6	14.5	0.3	100.0	534
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	58.1	2,004	2.1	14.1	8.9	3.3	12.5	39.1	4.4	15.1	0.4	100.0	462
Second	61.7	1,993	0.5	14.2	6.3	0.2	15.3	43.7	4.5	15.3	0.1	100.0	675
Middle	60.7	2,220	0.1	16.0	6.7	0.4	18.5	37.7	7.9	12.7	0.0	100.0	910
Fourth	56.6	2,224	1.4	20.6	7.0	0.0	21.3	33.8	5.7	10.1	0.0	100.0	882
Richest	51.6	2,353	1.2	20.2	7.3	0.0	21.8	34.2	8.3	6.6	0.5	100.0	876

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.13.3: Knowledge and vaccination against human papilloma virus

Percentage of women who heard about human papilloma virus, stated that the vaccination against human papilloma virus should be taken by girls, and vaccinated against the virus by age groups of women, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who stated that the vaccination against human papilloma virus should be taken by girls	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women vaccinated against the virus	Number of women age 15–29 years
Total	**8.7**	**9,588**	**2.4**	**4,152**
Region				
Western	5.3	1,064	0.6	476
Khangai	8.6	1,646	0.8	607
Central	11.0	1,408	2.7	520
Eastern	6.0	656	0.8	257
Ulaanbaatar	9.2	4,814	3.2	2,292
Area				
Urban	8.7	6,621	2.6	3,042
Capital city	9.2	4,814	3.2	2,292
Aimag center	7.6	1,807	0.7	750
Rural	8.6	2,967	1.7	1,111
Soum center bagh	10.6	1,162	2.1	416
Rural bagh	7.3	1,806	1.5	694
Age				
15–19	na	na	2.8	1,206
20–24	11.2	1,184	3.1	1,184
25–29	5.9	1,762	1.6	1,762
30–34	6.4	1,998	na	na
35–39	8.6	1,644	na	na
40–44	10.5	1,564	na	na
45–49	11.3	1,436	na	na
Education				
Pre–primary or none	2.4	366	0.7	72
Primary	7.0	442	0.8	69
Basic (lower secondary)	6.2	1,254	0.9	906
Upper secondary	7.7	2,338	3.2	1,225
Vocational	9.3	1,014	2.6	373
College, university	10.6	4,173	2.7	1,508
Marital status[A]				
Ever married/in union	8.5	8,592	2.1	2,322
Never married/in union	10.7	996	2.7	1,831
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]				
Has functional difficulty	9.1	830	0.1	139
Has no functional difficulty	8.7	8,754	2.8	3,193
Ethnicity of household head[A]				
Khalkh	8.8	7,840	2.4	3,299
Kazakh	4.3	384	0.8	189
Other	9.2	1,339	2.6	654
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	6.9	1,796	0.7	682
Second	7.9	1,762	1.4	820
Middle	7.1	1,983	2.6	882
Fourth	10.9	1,953	2.7	894
Richest	10.4	2,094	4.0	875

na: not applicable

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

6.12 PREGNANCY OUTCOME AND ABORTION[33]

When women want to cease or space childbearing and do not use contraception or use it ineffectively or experience non–consensual sex, unintended pregnancies occur: some are terminated by induced abortions while others result in unwanted births. Where abortion laws are restricted or safe abortion services are not widely accessible or are of poor quality, women may attempt to self–induce an abortion or resort to unskilled providers, risking serious consequences to their health and well–being.[34]

Most women who have an abortion do so because they become pregnant when they do not intend to. In developing countries, 84 per cent of unintended pregnancies occur among women who have an unmet need for modern contraception. Thus, the magnitude of induced abortion is the important indicator of the effectiveness of both the supply and demand sides of the family planning programmes.[35]

Mongolia is one of the countries that legalized abortion in 1989[36]. The country aims at decreasing abortion rate per 1,000 live births from 224 to 200 between 2016 and 2020, as indicated in the National Maternal and Child Health Programme 2017–2021. [37]

Therefore, this chapter has been added to MICS standard survey tools as a survey subject that is specific to Mongolia, and the following indicators are analyzed: 1) Pregnancy outcome; 2) Frequency of induced abortion; 3) Magnitude of induced abortion expressed by rate and ratio; 4) Methods of abortion; 5) Timing of the gestational age at the time of abortion; 6) Health care providers of induced abortion; and, 7) The place where induced abortion occurred.

The magnitude of induced abortion is estimated for all pregnancies – each pregnancy of woman during the period is accounted for – abortion methods and indicators are then estimated for the last abortion in the 2 years preceding the survey.

Table TM.14.1 displays the percentage of pregnant women and percent distribution of women for whom the conception terminated during the pregnancy in the last 2 years by the outcome of pregnancy.

Percentage distribution of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an induced abortion in the last 2 years by number of times of abortion is shown in Table TM.14.2.

Total abortion rates within 2 years preceding the survey is displayed in Table TM.14.3 as Table TM.14.4 shows the total abortion rates disaggregated by background characteristics 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. Estimates for induced abortion in urban and rural areas are made in the following rates:

- Age–specific abortion rates (ASARs), expressed as the number of induced abortion per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of abortion. Numerators for ASARs are calculated by identifying live induced abortion that occurred in the two–year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the women (in five–year age groups) at the time of the abortion. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman–years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five–year age groups during the specified period.
- The total abortion rate (TAR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of induced abortions a woman would have if she were subject to the current age–specific abortion rates throughout her reproductive years (15–49 years).
- The general abortion rate (GAR) is the number of induced abortions occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15–49.
- The abortion ratio (AR) is the number of induced abortions per 1,000 live births during the specified period.

Table TM.14.5 displays the percentage of women who had an induced abortion by abortion methods. Table TM.14.6 shows the percent distribution of whom by duration of pregnancy before abortion.

Additionally, Tables TM.14.7 and TM.14.8 shows the percentage of women who had an abortion within 2 years of the survey with percentage distribution by its type of attendant and places respectively.

33 Country specific topic added.
34 WHO. Information sheet: "Safe and unsafe induced abortion" Geneva: WHO/RHR/12.02. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/75174/WHO_RHR_12.02_eng.pdf;sequence=1
35 Guttmacher Institute, Adding it up: investing in contraception and maternal and newborn health, 2017, Fact Sheet, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2017.
36 Mongolian People's Republic, 1977, "Health protection law", revised 1989.
37 Government resolution No.78 of 2017 on "National Programme for Maternal and Child Health"

Table TM.14.1: Pregnancy outcome

Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 years and percent distribution of women age 15–49 years for whom the conception terminated during the pregnancy in the last 2 years by the outcome of pregnancy, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 years in the last 2 years	Number of women age 15–49 years	Pregnancy outcome						Number of pregnant women age 15–49 years in the last 2 years
						Miscarriage			
			Live births	Still births	Induced abortion	Missed abortion	Other	Total	
Total	**25.2**	**10,794**	**75.3**	**1.0**	**11.2**	**6.6**	**5.9**	**100.0**	**2,722**
Region									
Western	25.5	1,222	84.3	1.0	3.8	6.9	4.1	100.0	312
Khangai	23.2	1,833	79.9	0.4	7.6	7.8	4.3	100.0	425
Central	26.4	1,549	74.9	0.4	12.6	7.3	4.9	100.0	409
Eastern	24.5	731	81.7	0.3	3.7	8.1	6.2	100.0	179
Ulaanbaatar	25.6	5,459	71.1	1.5	14.5	5.9	7.1	100.0	1,397
Area									
Urban	25.8	7,495	71.8	1.2	13.2	6.8	7.0	100.0	1,935
Capital city	25.6	5,459	71.1	1.5	14.5	5.9	7.1	100.0	1,397
Aimag center	26.4	2,036	73.8	0.4	9.9	9.3	6.8	100.0	538
Rural	23.8	3,299	83.7	0.6	6.3	6.2	3.2	100.0	786
Soum center bagh	24.5	1,284	82.3	0.3	8.1	6.8	2.5	100.0	315
Rural bagh	23.4	2,015	84.6	0.8	5.0	5.8	3.7	100.0	472
Age									
15–19	3.3	1,206	83.7	0.0	8.4	7.9	0.0	100.0	39
20–24	38.7	1,184	87.3	0.3	5.9	3.7	2.8	100.0	458
25–29	44.3	1,762	76.3	0.4	10.3	7.4	5.5	100.0	781
30–34	38.1	1,998	72.3	0.6	13.2	6.4	7.5	100.0	762
35–39	28.4	1,644	68.0	3.4	13.3	8.0	7.3	100.0	467
40–44	11.7	1,564	70.0	1.0	13.9	7.8	7.3	100.0	183
45–49	2.1	1,436	(69.9)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(10.0)	(1.7)	100.0	31
Number of living children									
1	31.6	2,053	78.6	0.1	8.6	6.3	6.5	100.0	649
2	29.5	3,112	69.3	1.2	13.7	7.9	7.9	100.0	917
3	31.8	2,118	77.5	1.1	11.4	6.3	3.7	100.0	673
4+	32.7	1,316	87.3	1.1	7.0	1.5	3.2	100.0	430
Education									
Up to basic	16.5	2,789	78.4	1.6	9.5	4.5	6.0	100.0	461
Upper secondary	23.7	2,779	75.6	0.8	13.1	5.9	4.6	100.0	658
Vocational	26.2	1,044	80.5	0.1	7.0	7.7	4.7	100.0	273
College, university	31.8	4,182	72.9	1.1	11.7	7.5	6.8	100.0	1,330
Marital status[A]									
Ever married/in union	30.3	8,640	75.1	1.0	11.3	6.5	6.1	100.0	2,619
Never married/in union	4.7	2,154	80.1	1.2	7.2	9.3	2.2	100.0	102
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]									
Has functional difficulty	17.0	846	63.2	0.9	21.7	10.0	4.2	100.0	143
Has no functional difficulty	28.1	9,126	75.9	1.0	10.5	6.5	6.1	100.0	2,566
Ethnicity of household head[A]									
Khalkh	25.3	8,782	73.7	0.8	12.0	7.0	6.6	100.0	2,225
Kazakh	25.5	442	88.9	0.5	1.4	5.3	4.0	100.0	113
Other	24.3	1,544	80.2	2.3	9.7	5.1	2.7	100.0	374
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	22.9	2,004	85.7	0.7	4.7	6.4	2.4	100.0	459
Second	25.7	1,993	77.7	0.1	10.1	7.3	4.7	100.0	512
Middle	27.5	2,220	74.6	0.7	13.4	6.3	5.0	100.0	610
Fourth	23.7	2,224	73.4	2.7	10.4	6.2	7.3	100.0	526
Richest	26.1	2,353	67.6	0.8	15.4	7.0	9.3	100.0	613

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.14.2: Number of times of induced abortion

Percentage and percent distribution of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an induced abortion in the last 2 years, by number of times of abortion, Mongolia, 2018

	Number of times of induced abortion			Number of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an induced abortion in the last 2 years
	1	2	Total	
Total	**98.4**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**310**
Region				
Western	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Khangai	(95.0)	(5.0)	100.0	34
Central	97.5	2.5	100.0	53
Eastern	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Ulaanbaatar	99.1	0.9	100.0	205
Area				
Urban	98.3	1.7	100.0	261
Capital city	99.1	0.9	100.0	205
Aimag center	95.2	4.8	100.0	56
Rural	99.3	0.7	100.0	49
Soum center bagh	(98.7)	(1.3)	100.0	26
Rural bagh	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Age				
15–19	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
20–24	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
25–29	(97.9)	(2.1)	100.0	81
30–34	99.1	0.9	100.0	101
35–39	96.5	3.5	100.0	64
40–44	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
45–49	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Number of living children				
1	(97.7)	(2.3)	100.0	57
2	98.4	1.6	100.0	128
3	98.1	1.9	100.0	79
4+	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Education				
Up to basic	(94.2)	(5.8)	100.0	44
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	100.0	88
Vocational	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
College, university	98.7	1.3	100.0	157
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	98.4	1.6	100.0	303
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(99.5)	(0.5)	100.0	34
Has no functional difficulty	98.3	1.7	100.0	274
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	98.4	1.6	100.0	271
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Other	(98.5)	(1.5)	100.0	37
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Second	95.9	4.1	100.0	54
Middle	98.9	1.1	100.0	83
Fourth	(99.4)	(0.6)	100.0	57
Richest	(98.6)	(1.4)	100.0	95

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

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

Table TM.14.3: Rates of induced abortion

Age–specific abortion rate, total abortion rate and general abortion rates for the last 2 years, by urban rural residence, Mongolia, 2018

	Area		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Age group[A]			
15–19	1.5	2.7	1.7
20–24	17.1	1.6	13.3
25–29	22.0	14.3	19.8
30–34	29.0	9.9	23.5
35–39	21.1	11.6	17.7
40–44	5.5	4.3	5.1
45–49	3.2	0.4	2.3
Abortion rates			
TAR[3, B]	0.5	0.2	0.4
GAR[2, C]	16.0	7.4	13.4
AR[1, D]	151.5	66.9	125.0

[1] SISS indicator TM.S4 – Abortion ratio (number of abortions per 1000 live birth)

[2] SISS indicator TM.S5 – General abortion rate

[3] SISS indicator TM.S6 – Total abortion rate

[A] The age–specific abortion rates (ASAR) are the number of induced abortion in the last 2 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

[B] TAR: The Total Abortion Rate is the sum of age–specific abortion rates of women age 15–49 years. The TAR denotes the average number of induced abortion to which a woman will have induced abortion by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current abortion rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15–49 years.

[C] GAR: The General Abortion Rate is the number of induced abortion in the last 2 years divided by the average number of women age 15–49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49 years.

[D] AR: The Abortion Ratio is the number of induced abortion in the last 2 years, divided by the life births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Table TM.14.4: Abortion ratio

Abortion ratio for the last two years, Mongolia, 2018

	Abortion ratio[A]
Total	**125.0**
Region	
Western	41.3
Khangai	96.1
Central	155.2
Eastern	(42.9)
Ulaanbaatar	158.1
Area	
Urban	151.5
Capital city	158.1
Aimag center	134.4
Rural	66.9
Soum center bagh	86.9
Rural bagh	53.9
Education	
Pre–primary or none	(*)
Primary	(*)
Basic (lower secondary)	(121.5)
Upper secondary	138.0
Vocational	(92.3)
College, university	130.7
Marital status	
Currently married/in union	115.8
Formerly married/in union	(*)
Never married/in union	(*)
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)	
Has functional difficulty	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	114.3
Ethnicity of household head	
Khalkh	133.6
Kazakh	(*)
Other	118.8
Wealth index quintile	
Poorest	49.6
Second	124.0
Middle	143.0
Fourth	130.0
Richest	169.6

[1] SISS indicator TM.S4 – Abortion ratio

[A] AR: The Abortion Ratio is the number of induced abortion in the last 2 years, divided by the life births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

( ) Figures that are based on 125–249 unweighted women years of exposure.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted women years of exposure.

Table TM.14.5: Induced abortion methods

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an induced abortion in the last 2 years, by abortion methods, Mongolia, 2018

	Induced abortion methods								
	Dilation and curettage/evacuation	Manual vacuum aspiration	Electric vacuum aspiration	Pill/ Medicine	Rivanol solution	Other	DK	Total	Number of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an induced abortion in the last 2 years
Total	**10.1**	**46.8**	**13.4**	**20.2**	**0.5**	**4.7**	**4.2**	**100.0**	**310**
Region									
Western	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Khangai	(2.8)	(30.0)	(41.7)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(3.3)	100.0	34
Central	11.6	64.4	4.9	12.7	3.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	53
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Ulaanbaatar	10.7	45.9	11.3	23.0	0.0	4.1	5.0	100.0	205
Area									
Urban	10.3	46.7	12.4	21.6	0.0	4.1	4.9	100.0	261
Capital city	10.7	45.9	11.3	23.0	0.0	4.1	5.0	100.0	205
Aimag center	8.5	49.8	16.4	16.5	0.0	4.0	4.7	100.0	56
Rural	9.4	46.9	19.2	12.8	3.2	8.0	0.5	100.0	49
Soum center bagh	(17.1)	(39.2)	(18.6)	(16.5)	(6.2)	(1.3)	(1.0)	100.0	26
Rural bagh	(1.2)	(55.2)	(19.7)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Age									
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
25–29	(13.3)	(32.8)	(13.6)	(35.8)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	81
30–34	8.9	55.8	11.0	13.6	1.6	4.2	5.0	100.0	101
35–39	7.7	57.4	12.9	8.6	0.0	4.0	9.4	100.0	64
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Number of living children									
1	(9.5)	(32.0)	(22.4)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(7.7)	100.0	57
2	15.9	53.4	9.2	18.8	0.0	1.3	1.4	100.0	128
3	5.2	48.1	16.0	11.3	2.0	11.0	6.4	100.0	79
4+	(4.7)	(59.7)	(6.7)	(28.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	100.0	30
Education									
Up to basic	(3.7)	(41.3)	(24.8)	(18.8)	(3.6)	(0.8)	(7.1)	100.0	44
Upper secondary	6.3	58.1	12.5	14.2	0.0	4.1	4.8	100.0	88
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
College, university	14.5	42.9	8.7	26.2	0.0	4.1	3.5	100.0	157
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	10.3	46.9	13.1	20.6	0.5	4.8	3.8	100.0	303
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(12.9)	(44.7)	(16.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(1.8)	100.0	34
Has no functional difficulty	9.8	47.4	13.0	22.0	0.6	3.1	4.0	100.0	274
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	10.0	46.3	14.7	22.1	0.6	2.5	3.7	100.0	271
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Other	(11.3)	(50.4)	(3.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(20.8)	(8.4)	100.0	37
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	(6.3)	(53.7)	(13.1)	(9.6)	(7.4)	(8.7)	(1.2)	100.0	21
Second	6.8	39.4	21.0	15.7	0.0	3.2	13.9	100.0	54
Middle	10.6	43.1	16.9	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	83
Fourth	(20.2)	(62.4)	(3.8)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)	100.0	57
Richest	(6.5)	(43.3)	(11.9)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(4.8)	100.0	95

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

Table TM.14.6: Timeline of pregnancy ended with an abortion

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years whose last pregnancy ended with an induced abortion in the last 2 years by timeline of pregnancy termination, and median duration of pregnancy termination, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women whose pregnancy terminated by induced abortion in							
	1 month	2 months	3 months	4 or more months	Total	Percentage of women whose pregnancy terminated by induced abortion in 3 months	Median number of weeks at induced abortion	Number of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an induced abortion in the last 2 years
Total	**53.3**	**32.2**	**9.5**	**5.0**	**100.0**	**95.0**	**4.0**	**310**
Region								
Western	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
Khangai	(46.5)	(31.6)	(21.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(5.0)	34
Central	57.4	31.8	6.3	4.5	100.0	95.5	4.0	53
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	7
Ulaanbaatar	52.8	32.9	7.9	6.4	100.0	93.6	4.0	205
Area								
Urban	53.9	32.1	9.0	5.0	100.0	95.0	4.0	261
Capital city	52.8	32.9	7.9	6.4	100.0	93.6	4.0	205
Aimag center	57.7	29.0	13.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	4.0	56
Rural	50.2	32.8	12.2	4.8	100.0	95.2	4.0	49
Soum center bagh	(47.1)	(36.5)	(7.1)	(9.3)	100.0	(90.7)	(5.0)	26
Rural bagh	(53.5)	(28.7)	(17.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(4.0)	24
Age								
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	29
25–29	(47.7)	(37.2)	(7.6)	(7.4)	100.0	(92.6)	(5.0)	81
30–34	54.6	35.4	9.8	0.2	100.0	99.8	4.0	101
35–39	48.2	32.0	13.1	6.8	100.0	93.2	5.0	64
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	27
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6
Number of living children								
1	(50.1)	(36.4)	(3.0)	(10.5)	100.0	(89.5)	(4.0)	57
2	43.5	41.4	11.5	3.7	100.0	96.3	5.0	128
3	62.5	19.5	12.4	5.6	100.0	94.4	4.0	79
4+	(68.1)	(19.3)	(11.6)	(1.0)	100.0	(99.0)	(4.0)	30
Education								
Up to basic	(49.6)	(30.7)	(19.0)	(0.7)	100.0	(99.3)	(5.0)	44
Upper secondary	63.0	17.9	7.4	11.7	100.0	88.3	4.0	88
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	21
College, university	45.1	42.5	9.2	3.2	100.0	96.8	5.0	157
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	53.7	31.4	9.8	5.1	100.0	94.9	4.0	303
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	7
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(49.5)	(37.7)	(7.2)	(5.6)	100.0	(94.4)	(5.0)	34
Has no functional difficulty	53.9	31.2	9.9	5.0	100.0	95.0	4.0	274
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	53.0	31.6	9.7	5.7	100.0	94.3	4.0	271
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
Other	(54.9)	(36.1)	(9.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(4.0)	37
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(49.2)	(21.3)	(28.0)	(1.4)	100.0	(98.6)	(7.0)	21
Second	48.6	37.7	5.9	7.8	100.0	92.2	5.0	54
Middle	53.9	27.1	13.4	5.6	100.0	94.4	4.0	83
Fourth	(47.4)	(41.7)	(7.5)	(3.4)	100.0	(96.6)	(5.0)	57
Richest	(59.8)	(30.3)	(5.3)	(4.6)	100.0	(95.4)	(4.0)	95

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

Table TM.14.7: Attendant at abortion

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an abortion in the last 2 years, by attendant, Mongolia, 2018

	Attendant							Number of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an abortion in the last 2 years
	Health professional				Other			
	Gynecologist	Physician	Midwife	Nurse	Myself	Other	Total	
Total	**87.6**	**2.9**	**6.6**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**310**
Region								
Western	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Khangai	(84.3)	(7.7)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	100.0	34
Central	93.5	0.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Ulaanbaatar	86.5	2.9	6.4	2.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	205
Area								
Urban	86.5	3.3	6.8	1.6	1.6	0.1	100.0	261
Capital city	86.5	2.9	6.4	2.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	205
Aimag center	86.4	4.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	56
Rural	93.2	0.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	49
Soum center bagh	(97.6)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Rural bagh	(88.4)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	100.0	24
Age								
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
25–29	(90.2)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100.0	81
30–34	93.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
35–39	84.8	4.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	64
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Number of living children								
1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	57
2	91.6	3.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	128
3	72.5	4.9	11.8	5.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	79
4+	(81.4)	(2.2)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	100.0	30
Education								
Up to basic	(94.9)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	100.0	44
Upper secondary	77.3	5.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
College, university	92.4	2.7	2.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	157
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	87.4	2.9	6.6	1.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	303
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(97.8)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	100.0	34
Has no functional difficulty	86.2	3.2	7.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	274
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	87.8	3.2	7.3	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	271
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Other	(86.3)	(0.4)	(2.0)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(86.0)	(1.2)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	100.0	21
Second	83.5	0.3	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Middle	84.1	5.5	5.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	83
Fourth	(96.2)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	100.0	57
Richest	(88.1)	(4.1)	(3.3)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	95

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

Table TM.14.8: Place of induced abortion

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an abortion in the last two years, by place of abortion and percentage of institutional abortion, Mongolia, 2018

	Place of abortion											
	Public sector				Private sector							
	Specialized professional health center	General hospital	Maternity house	Soum/ family group practice	Ulaanbaatar	Aimag/ Soum	NGO's hospital	Respondent/ Other's home	Other	Total	Institutional abortion[1]	Number of women age 15–49 years whose pregnancy ended with an abortion in the last 2 years
Total	**20.7**	**21.4**	**4.2**	**3.1**	**37.0**	**12.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**100.0**	**98.5**	**310**
Region												
Western	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Khangai	(0.0)	(56.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(37.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	34
Central	2.5	38.2	0.5	9.1	12.1	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	53
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Ulaanbaatar	30.5	7.3	6.1	2.1	51.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	205
Area												
Urban	24.1	18.3	4.8	1.6	42.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	261
Capital city	30.5	7.3	6.1	2.1	51.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	205
Aimag center	0.7	58.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	56
Rural	2.7	38.4	1.3	11.1	10.4	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	49
Soum center bagh	(5.2)	(29.4)	(1.0)	(13.5)	(8.5)	(42.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	26
Rural bagh	(0.0)	(48.1)	(1.6)	(8.5)	(12.4)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	24
Age												
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	29
25–29	(18.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(48.8)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	81
30–34	25.8	20.2	1.6	0.3	39.2	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	101
35–39	11.7	35.7	2.6	4.7	29.9	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	64
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	27
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Number of living children												
1	(7.4)	(21.2)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(53.7)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	57
2	31.5	23.8	5.9	0.3	29.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	128
3	22.6	15.2	2.1	6.5	36.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	94.6	79
4+	(0.0)	(28.3)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(35.7)	(33.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	30
Education												
Up to basic	(7.5)	(33.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	44
Upper secondary	26.2	22.9	3.8	0.4	37.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	88
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
College, university	24.0	16.2	3.7	4.0	41.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	157
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	20.7	21.0	4.3	3.2	37.1	12.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	303
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(29.4)	(11.2)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(22.9)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	100.0	(99.1)	34
Has no functional difficulty	19.2	22.6	2.9	3.5	39.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	274
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	22.3	20.1	4.1	2.9	38.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	271
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Other	(9.3)	(29.0)	(5.4)	(4.7)	(27.4)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.3)	100.0	(88.7)	37
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(0.0)	(49.4)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(33.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	21
Second	18.0	22.3	6.1	1.2	33.8	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	54
Middle	36.0	24.4	7.1	0.0	23.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
Fourth	(22.7)	(16.1)	(5.9)	(8.5)	(35.0)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	100.0	(99.5)	57
Richest	(12.4)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(56.9)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	100.0	(95.5)	95

[1] SISS indicator TM.S7 – Institutional abortion

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

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

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7 CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life–threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[1] It is one of the most cost–effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard–to–reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[2] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.[3]

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Mongolia National Immunisation Programme provides most of the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Polio, and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens at 9 and 24 months, and, in addition, two dose of vaccine against Hepatitis A. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the second dose of MMR at 24 months and two doses of Hepatitis A at 14 and 24 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the SISS, 2018 are based on children age 12–23/24–35 months, and for children 30–35 months with MMR2 and Hepatitis A2.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide a Mother and child health book. In few occasions, a vaccination card was provided in addition to the book. If the health book/vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the health book/vaccination card onto the SISS questionnaire. If no health book/vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities for all children irrespective of the health book/vaccination card was or was not provided to the interviewers

1 "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/.

2 "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization – Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

3 Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age2, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

at home. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from all of the three sources – the health book/vaccination card, the mother's report and the health facility records. Any record was acceptable in the tabulation, i.e., if facility records did not show, for instance, BCG, a positive recall by the mother included BCG in the tabulation. However, the proportion of cases by the mother`s report presented in a separate column whereas the health book/vaccination card and health facility records were incorporated onto another individual column in the tabulation. In the latter occasion, the hierarchy of presentation preferred the facility record, e.g., if BCG is recorded both on health book/vaccination card and in facility, the tabulation included it as recorded at facility.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12–23/24–35 months, and 30–35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the books/ vaccination cards or health facility records and mothers'/ caretakers' reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12–23, 24–35 and 30–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first, second birthday and 30th months, Mongolia, 2018

	Children age 12–23 months:				Children age 24–35 months:				Children age 30–35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records at home or health facility records	Mother's report	Either[A] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records at home or health facility records	Mother's report	Either[A] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (HepA1 by 24 months)	Vaccination records at home or health facility records	Mother's report	Either[A] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 24 months of age (HepA2 and MMR2 by 30 months)
Antigen												
BCG[1]	91.2	6.8	98.0	96.8	86.5	10.3	96.7	94.0	86.0	10.1	96.1	92.9
Polio												
At birth	91.2	6.7	97.9	96.3	86.3	10.4	96.7	93.9	85.7	9.6	95.3	92.0
OPV1	90.1	7.1	97.3	95.6	85.8	10.5	96.3	93.6	86.0	9.2	95.2	92.2
OPV2	88.2	5.5	93.7	92.3	84.8	9.3	94.2	91.2	84.7	9.3	94.0	90.8
OPV3[2]	85.8	6.2	92.0	89.8	83.5	7.7	91.3	87.5	83.4	6.5	89.9	85.8
HepB at birth	91.2	7.3	98.5	96.9	86.5	10.6	97.1	94.4	86.0	10.0	96.0	92.9
HepA												
1	na	na	na	na	72.3	13.1	85.4	80.4	71.8	12.3	84.2	79.3
2	na	na	na	na	60.5	12.0	72.5	58.3	62.1	11.0	73.1	68.9
DTP–HepB–Hib (Penta)												
1	89.1	7.9	97.0	95.1	85.5	10.0	95.5	91.9	85.7	9.3	95.0	91.2
2	87.3	6.7	94.0	92.1	84.7	8.6	93.3	89.8	84.8	7.8	92.6	89.0
3[3,4,5]	85.6	6.2	91.9	89.7	83.5	7.4	90.9	87.2	83.7	6.1	89.8	86.1
Measles–Mumps–Rubella (MMR)												
1[6]	83.6	8.0	91.6	87.1	81.7	10.5	92.2	84.9	81.4	10.2	91.6	84.5
2[7]	20.9	12.3	33.2	30.7	69.1	12.2	81.2	65.7	70.1	11.2	81.3	76.9
Fully vaccinated												
Basic antigens[8,B]	84.0	2.9	86.9	81.1	81.7	4.1	85.8	76.0	80.5	3.8	84.3	74.4
All antigens[9,C]	na	na	na	na	64.0	3.1	67.1	47.0	66.0	2.8	68.8	58.6
No vaccinations	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.4	2.2	2.6	3.9	0.8	2.9	3.8	4.8
Number of children	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238	641	641	641	641

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunization coverage
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunization coverage
[3] SISS/MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
[4] SISS/MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunization coverage
[5] SISS/MICS indicator TC.5 – Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
[6] SISS/MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunization coverage
[7] SISS/MICS indicator TC.10 – Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[8] SISS/MICS indicator TC.11a – Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)
[9] SISS/MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

[A] SISS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12–23 months; SISS indicators TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 30–35 months.

[B] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio1–3, Penta1–3, MMR1.

[C] All antigens include: BCG, Polio1–3, Penta1–3, HepA1–2 and MMR2 as per the vaccination schedule in Mongolia.

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23, 24–35 and 30–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received:												Percentage with:	
		Polio					DTP–HepB–Hib (Penta)							
	BCG[1]	At birth	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3[2]	HepB at birth	1	2	3[3,4,5]	Measles–Mumps–Rubella1 (MMR1)[6]	Basic antigens[7,A]	No vaccinations	Vaccination records at home or health facility records	Vaccination records at home or health facility records seen[B]
Total	98.0	97.9	97.3	93.7	92.0	98.5	97.0	94.0	91.9	91.6	86.9	1.3	96.8	92.9
Sex														
Male	98.5	98.1	97.5	94.2	92.7	98.5	97.3	94.7	92.4	92.4	87.1	1.1	96.2	92.8
Female	97.4	97.8	97.0	93.2	91.2	98.5	96.7	93.2	91.3	90.7	86.7	1.5	97.5	93.0
Region														
Western	97.8	98.3	97.7	93.2	91.6	98.6	97.4	93.6	91.4	91.1	85.6	1.4	96.6	91.2
Khangai	98.5	99.0	98.2	92.9	91.8	99.3	97.9	93.4	91.7	92.2	85.8	0.7	96.9	91.5
Central	96.2	96.6	96.4	93.9	91.3	96.9	96.4	93.9	90.5	88.3	85.0	3.1	95.8	90.2
Eastern	98.3	97.2	96.4	94.8	92.7	98.2	96.1	94.8	92.9	92.6	89.5	1.2	97.4	96.4
Ulaanbaatar	98.8	96.7	96.8	96.4	93.4	98.5	96.6	96.6	93.3	90.6	88.6	1.0	96.1	94.4
Area	98.0	97.4	96.3	93.9	92.4	98.0	95.8	93.9	92.7	93.7	90.0	1.3	98.1	97.6
Urban														
Capital city	97.7	97.0	95.1	90.6	88.2	97.8	94.9	91.0	88.2	88.6	83.4	1.0	97.2	94.9
Aimag center	98.6	97.9	98.1	95.7	93.9	98.3	97.6	95.6	92.8	93.0	90.9	1.4	97.2	95.3
Rural	96.6	96.4	96.6	96.6	95.8	97.4	96.6	96.6	95.8	93.8	92.2	2.6	96.3	94.3
Soum center bagh	96.7	95.9	94.6	94.1	87.8	96.7	94.6	93.9	89.2	84.7	79.3	3.3	96.1	89.5
Rural bagh	98.5	99.0	98.2	92.9	91.8	99.3	97.9	93.4	91.7	92.2	85.8	0.7	96.9	91.5
Mother's education														
Pre–primary or none	95.8	93.5	92.6	91.7	91.7	95.8	93.5	92.6	92.6	90.9	86.7	0.0	99.1	97.7
Primary	98.7	98.7	97.8	77.4	73.5	98.7	97.0	77.4	69.2	78.2	64.7	1.3	93.6	92.2
Basic (lower secondary)	99.1	97.5	98.1	95.1	91.6	98.9	97.9	94.5	91.0	88.4	86.0	0.7	96.6	92.8
Upper secondary	98.5	97.8	96.0	95.2	95.0	98.5	96.0	95.8	95.5	90.7	89.6	1.5	98.6	95.7
Vocational	98.9	98.3	98.8	92.8	86.7	99.1	97.5	92.0	86.9	90.0	80.9	0.9	98.3	92.8
College, university	97.1	98.3	97.7	94.4	93.6	98.3	97.5	95.0	93.5	94.7	89.3	1.6	95.6	91.0
Ethnicity of household head[D]														
Khalkh	98.0	98.1	97.7	93.8	92.1	98.6	97.4	94.1	91.9	91.9	86.8	1.3	96.5	91.9
Kazakh	94.4	92.4	88.0	82.1	76.7	94.4	87.3	82.8	77.4	78.0	70.2	2.4	94.3	94.3
Other	99.0	99.1	98.2	97.0	96.2	99.1	98.2	97.0	96.1	94.2	92.2	0.9	99.1	97.5
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	98.1	97.4	96.6	94.4	92.2	98.2	96.4	94.7	92.4	93.1	89.4	1.0	98.8	97.8
Second	98.8	97.0	97.9	91.9	88.5	98.8	97.9	93.9	90.7	86.7	81.3	1.2	96.9	89.9
Middle	98.7	98.5	96.6	94.2	92.9	98.5	95.9	94.2	92.8	91.4	89.1	1.3	97.5	94.0
Fourth	97.6	98.4	97.2	96.7	95.7	98.4	96.8	96.5	95.3	92.4	89.5	1.6	95.3	91.6
Richest	96.2	98.3	98.4	91.8	91.5	98.3	98.4	91.0	88.5	94.9	85.0	1.6	94.8	90.3

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunization coverage
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunization coverage
[3] SISS/MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
[4] SISS/MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunization coverage
[5] SISS/MICS indicator TC.5 – Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
[6] SISS/MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunization coverage
[7] SISS/MICS indicator TC.11a – Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)
[8] SISS/MICS indicator TC.10 – Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[9] SISS/MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

Number of children age 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received:		Percentage with:		Number of children age 24–35 months	Percentage of children age 30–35 months who received:				Percentage with:		Number of children age 30–35 months
	HepA1	No vaccinations	Vaccination records at home or health facility records	Vaccination records at home or health facility records seen[B]		HepA2	Measles–Mumps–Rubella2 (MMR2)[B]	All antigens[B,C]	No vaccinations	Vaccination records at home or health facility records	Vaccination records at home or health facility records seen[B]	
1,092	85.4	2.6	97.1	89.3	1,238	73.1	81.3	68.8	3.8	97.4	89.0	641
556	85.3	3.4	97.4	89.2	612	74.5	81.2	68.9	5.0	97.1	87.7	341
536	85.6	1.8	96.8	89.5	626	71.6	81.5	68.8	2.3	97.8	90.5	300
734	84.6	2.1	97.2	89.9	808	71.7	79.9	66.9	3.0	97.3	89.5	425
524	83.3	1.5	97.3	90.0	577	71.9	79.6	66.5	1.8	98.3	89.7	302
210	87.9	3.4	97.2	89.7	231	71.2	80.4	67.9	6.0	95.0	88.8	124
358	86.9	3.6	96.8	88.3	430	75.9	84.2	72.5	5.3	97.6	88.2	216
127	83.1	5.5	96.3	81.7	179	65.6	74.8	62.5	7.8	99.1	83.5	81
231	89.6	2.3	97.1	93.0	251	82.1	89.8	78.5	3.9	96.8	91.0	135
144	88.5	3.3	96.8	90.1	152	77.8	83.1	75.4	5.0	97.7	90.0	84
178	88.2	2.8	97.2	87.6	208	72.3	88.5	71.0	4.9	95.3	85.2	94
169	87.9	5.2	97.1	88.9	205	72.7	76.7	67.2	7.8	97.9	89.4	110
77	82.2	2.0	96.1	89.1	97	74.9	85.1	71.0	2.8	94.8	89.3	50
524	83.3	1.5	97.3	90.0	577	71.9	79.6	66.5	1.8	98.3	89.7	302
40	86.3	2.2	100.0	89.0	53	(82.2)	(90.9)	(80.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(93.1)	29
43	78.1	8.6	100.0	92.8	50	(69.0)	(76.6)	(69.0)	(14.4)	(100.0)	(91.7)	27
140	85.2	3.3	98.1	90.3	185	73.6	78.8	73.1	6.2	96.7	87.1	89
271	88.2	2.1	95.1	84.4	262	78.9	85.8	73.3	4.1	96.5	78.9	129
128	86.6	3.3	96.8	89.3	134	61.6	75.9	58.9	4.0	97.2	92.0	69
470	84.5	2.0	97.2	91.1	555	72.6	80.9	66.8	2.2	97.7	92.6	299
858	85.5	2.7	96.8	88.8	978	73.8	81.4	69.3	3.8	97.0	89.0	486
51	83.8	4.0	94.3	85.5	56	69.8	74.9	67.1	6.9	95.0	82.5	27
180	86.0	2.0	99.3	93.1	196	71.1	82.2	67.4	3.0	99.6	90.5	127
218	88.0	2.5	97.1	88.2	269	80.4	87.4	78.3	3.1	97.0	89.3	140
226	84.9	2.7	97.1	86.3	238	77.9	82.6	72.9	4.6	97.7	81.9	129
285	88.5	3.5	98.1	91.3	247	74.1	82.2	70.9	3.8	98.6	88.8	129
165	83.0	1.9	98.5	90.4	250	62.9	75.1	56.7	3.7	97.7	91.4	132
199	82.5	2.5	94.4	90.7	233	69.4	78.4	64.1	3.8	96.1	94.3	111

[A] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio1–3, Penta1–3, MMR1.

[B] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).

[C] All antigens include: BCG, Polio1–3, Penta1–3, HepA1–2 and MMR2 as per the vaccination schedule in Mongolia.

[D] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under–5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea and pneumonia which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[4]

Table TC.2.1 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 measuring 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 was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms 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 or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi–topic household 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.

4 The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent) and neonatal sepsis (7 per cent). UNICEF et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Total	9.6	2.4	13.2	6,091
Sex				
Male	10.0	2.4	14.6	3,143
Female	9.1	2.4	11.8	2,948
Region				
Western	8.6	2.3	11.0	768
Khangai	8.6	1.2	12.3	1,064
Central	7.8	2.6	12.1	979
Eastern	8.1	3.2	17.9	444
Ulaanbaatar	11.1	2.7	13.9	2,836
Area				
Urban	10.2	2.6	14.1	4,049
Capital city	11.1	2.7	13.9	2,836
Aimag center	8.0	2.2	14.7	1,213
Rural	8.4	2.1	11.5	2,042
Soum center bagh	7.8	2.1	10.6	837
Rural bagh	8.9	2.1	12.1	1,205
Age (in months)				
0–11	13.3	2.4	14.2	1,210
12–23	15.1	3.9	14.3	1,092
24–35	9.6	2.5	15.4	1,238
36–47	5.2	1.9	11.4	1,288
48–59	5.8	1.6	11.1	1,262
Mother's education				
Pre–primary or none	10.4	2.6	13.6	262
Primary	9.5	2.7	10.5	260
Basic (lower secondary)	11.1	2.0	12.7	727
Upper secondary	10.0	2.6	13.4	1,401
Vocational	6.4	0.9	11.1	634
College, university	9.6	2.7	14.0	2,808
Ethnicity of household head[A]				
Khalkh	9.4	2.4	14.0	4,904
Kazakh	8.9	0.9	10.8	290
Other	10.8	3.1	10.1	881
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	9.0	2.2	10.7	1,210
Second	9.2	2.4	14.8	1,202
Middle	9.1	3.9	10.5	1,296
Fourth	11.3	2.4	18.5	1,088
Richest	9.5	1.2	12.6	1,295

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[5] Most diarrhoea–related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.[6] In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.2

In the SISS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0–59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0–59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC.3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0–59 months who received these treatments.

5 UNICEF. One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp–content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF–Pneumonia–Diarrhoea–report2016–web–version.pdf.

6 In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low–income countries, which promotes low–osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care–seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers: Public	Health facilities or providers: Private	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,A]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**48.5**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**51.3**	**45.4**	**584**
Sex						
Male	50.6	3.0	4.5	51.6	45.6	315
Female	46.1	7.6	7.8	50.9	45.1	269
Region						
Western	37.0	1.4	7.4	37.8	57.0	66
Khangai	39.1	6.1	8.3	42.8	54.0	91
Central	51.2	3.5	6.4	52.0	41.6	76
Eastern	56.3	4.4	4.3	59.2	35.0	36
Ulaanbaatar	52.2	6.0	5.2	55.5	42.6	314
Area						
Urban	50.3	6.5	5.1	53.7	44.7	412
Capital city	52.2	6.0	5.2	55.5	42.6	314
Aimag center	44.3	8.1	4.9	48.0	51.4	97
Rural	44.3	1.6	8.1	45.5	47.1	172
Soum center bagh	45.3	0.9	10.4	45.7	43.9	65
Rural bagh	43.7	2.1	6.8	45.4	49.0	107
Age (in months)						
0–11	62.2	7.7	9.0	64.2	33.1	161
12–23	47.9	5.9	6.2	50.9	43.6	165
24–35	42.2	5.8	6.6	48.0	49.0	119
36–47	38.6	0.8	0.8	39.3	59.9	66
48–59	(39.5)	(0.4)	(2.8)	(39.9)	(57.3)	73
Mother's education						
Pre–primary or none	(30.4)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(30.4)	(59.0)	27
Primary	(50.3)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(50.3)	(47.6)	25
Basic (lower secondary)	48.2	0.5	7.7	48.7	48.9	81
Upper secondary	55.1	2.0	5.1	57.1	40.3	141
Vocational	(28.3)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(30.3)	(65.6)	41
College, university	50.0	9.4	6.3	54.4	42.4	270
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(46.1)	(7.0)	(6.0)	(46.1)	(52.9)	38
Has no functional difficulty	49.1	5.2	6.3	52.1	44.2	524
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	52.4	5.0	6.4	54.4	42.2	463
Kazakh	30.4	8.0	0.0	36.8	61.7	26
Other	34.9	5.0	5.6	39.8	56.5	95
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	38.9	1.6	6.6	40.5	54.5	109
Second	48.0	0.8	7.1	48.4	48.0	111
Middle	56.5	3.8	3.0	56.7	41.7	118
Fourth	52.0	5.0	6.1	52.9	44.1	122
Richest	46.5	13.3	7.3	56.7	39.7	123

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.12 – Care–seeking for diarrhoea**

[A] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy.

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

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

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Mongolia, 2018

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	11.8	20.9	31.9	34.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	9.5	28.7	49.7	10.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	584
Sex															
Male	14.7	24.0	27.3	32.2	0.5	1.3	100.0	8.8	28.5	51.4	9.4	1.2	0.7	100.0	315
Female	8.4	17.2	37.2	36.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	10.3	29.0	47.6	11.5	1.4	0.1	100.0	269
Region															
Western	13.4	27.1	26.8	28.4	1.3	3.0	100.0	10.8	41.6	36.9	8.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	66
Khangai	3.9	25.2	38.1	31.1	1.1	0.6	100.0	9.5	26.0	57.3	5.2	0.9	1.0	100.0	91
Central	12.8	25.8	34.4	24.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	10.9	25.7	49.5	11.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	76
Eastern	5.6	33.6	23.8	35.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	11.1	23.5	48.4	12.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	36
Ulaanbaatar	14.1	15.6	31.5	38.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	8.7	28.1	50.4	11.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	314
Area															
Urban	13.3	17.6	31.0	37.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	9.8	28.5	50.0	10.7	0.6	0.4	100.0	412
Capital city	14.1	15.6	31.5	38.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	8.7	28.1	50.4	11.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	314
Aimag center	10.8	23.8	29.7	35.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	13.5	29.7	48.9	7.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	97
Rural	8.0	28.7	33.8	25.9	2.1	1.5	100.0	8.7	29.3	48.9	9.5	3.0	0.6	100.0	172
Soum center bagh	7.6	24.5	39.4	26.3	1.3	0.9	100.0	4.2	19.9	66.5	2.7	5.8	0.9	100.0	65
Rural bagh	8.2	31.3	30.5	25.6	2.6	1.8	100.0	11.4	35.0	38.2	13.7	1.4	0.3	100.0	107
Age (in months)															
0–11	11.1	15.8	38.2	32.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	11.9	16.2	57.0	10.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	161
12–23	10.9	15.7	31.5	41.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.2	39.2	38.6	13.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	165
24–35	4.7	14.8	39.6	39.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	11.1	22.1	57.9	7.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	119
36–47	20.6	50.8	16.0	8.7	0.0	3.8	100.0	10.9	25.2	51.2	11.0	0.8	0.9	100.0	66
48–59	(18.5)	(26.2)	(20.8)	(34.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.0)	(46.7)	(43.8)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	73
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	(2.1)	(46.9)	(25.8)	(17.0)	(1.0)	(7.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(31.5)	(63.7)	(3.8)	(1.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Primary	(4.9)	(34.9)	(28.5)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	100.0	(5.8)	(43.2)	(36.8)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(6.7)	100.0	25
Basic (lower secondary)	5.3	17.9	37.5	37.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	13.6	27.6	44.2	12.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	81
Upper secondary	18.5	20.6	21.6	38.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	12.0	26.4	53.3	7.2	0.8	0.3	100.0	141
Vocational	(7.1)	(18.7)	(45.6)	(28.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.9)	(36.4)	(42.8)	(8.6)	(1.3)	(0.0)	100.0	41
College, university	12.5	18.3	34.4	34.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	8.0	27.5	50.2	12.5	1.5	0.2	100.0	270
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(12.7)	(18.9)	(36.3)	(32.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.0)	(39.8)	(48.3)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Has no functional difficulty	12.2	20.8	32.3	33.1	0.8	0.8	100.0	10.3	28.0	49.2	10.5	1.4	0.5	100.0	524
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Ethnicity of household head															
Khalkh	10.6	20.8	32.6	34.7	0.8	0.5	100.0	8.8	28.0	51.7	9.5	1.4	0.6	100.0	463
Kazakh	19.2	26.4	16.6	28.9	1.3	7.6	100.0	22.0	25.1	44.7	5.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	26
Other	15.4	19.5	32.5	32.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	33.2	41.1	15.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	95
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	6.7	31.8	34.0	23.0	2.8	1.8	100.0	7.6	32.8	44.8	12.2	2.1	0.3	100.0	109
Second	14.5	20.4	30.3	34.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	13.2	22.8	49.0	13.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	111
Middle	16.9	16.2	27.2	39.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	8.6	36.2	44.7	9.7	0.2	0.5	100.0	118
Fourth	10.8	23.7	32.4	32.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	11.8	15.9	57.3	12.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	122
Richest	9.7	13.3	35.3	39.9	0.4	1.3	100.0	6.4	35.9	51.8	4.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	123

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

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Fluid from packet	Pre–packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]					
Total	**51.3**	**38.5**	**58.2**	**51.4**	**75.2**	**16.5**	**13.1**	**584**
Sex								
Male	47.5	33.5	53.3	54.9	75.1	15.0	9.7	315
Female	55.7	44.4	64.0	47.2	75.2	18.3	16.9	269
Region								
Western	31.1	31.9	40.9	49.8	65.9	4.9	3.9	66
Khangai	46.3	30.7	53.9	43.3	68.4	21.6	12.0	91
Central	37.2	29.3	45.1	40.0	60.6	18.6	5.9	76
Eastern	58.5	40.7	65.1	53.0	83.7	7.2	5.7	36
Ulaanbaatar	59.6	44.1	65.5	56.6	81.6	18.0	17.9	314
Area								
Urban	55.6	42.3	62.4	51.7	77.6	17.3	15.6	412
Capital city	59.6	44.1	65.5	56.6	81.6	18.0	17.9	314
Aimag center	43.0	36.5	52.2	36.0	64.7	15.0	8.5	97
Rural	40.8	29.4	48.3	50.5	69.2	14.5	6.9	172
Soum center bagh	44.4	27.7	50.7	58.8	70.4	17.6	11.5	65
Rural bagh	38.6	30.3	46.9	45.5	68.5	12.7	4.0	107
Age (in months)								
0–11	48.9	40.2	56.6	36.9	69.9	19.0	14.3	161
12–23	57.3	42.1	68.2	55.1	83.4	21.0	16.3	165
24–35	58.3	40.4	60.1	57.4	77.3	21.9	19.3	119
36–47	34.7	30.9	42.4	66.2	76.4	3.4	0.7	66
48–59	(46.4)	(30.5)	(50.7)	(51.3)	(63.3)	(4.1)	(4.1)	73
Mother's education								
Pre–primary or none	(44.7)	(37.3)	(46.3)	(52.8)	(73.7)	(11.5)	(9.4)	27
Primary	(37.0)	(33.9)	(51.4)	(39.7)	(64.1)	(9.1)	(9.1)	25
Basic (lower secondary)	62.4	36.7	66.7	53.9	75.2	10.8	9.1	81
Upper secondary	48.2	33.0	59.1	55.0	78.0	14.3	9.7	141
Vocational	(46.5)	(28.4)	(50.6)	(63.4)	(82.0)	(11.6)	(2.5)	41
College, university	52.3	44.0	58.2	47.9	73.8	21.3	18.3	270
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(28.9)	(22.1)	(34.3)	(41.2)	(48.0)	(13.7)	(9.7)	38
Has no functional difficulty	53.2	38.6	59.3	52.0	77.1	17.4	13.8	524
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	52.1	39.1	58.8	50.8	74.0	17.8	13.5	463
Kazakh	23.4	17.4	30.4	49.1	58.3	1.9	0.6	26
Other	55.0	41.1	62.9	54.7	85.4	14.2	14.2	95
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	40.9	25.3	46.5	47.8	70.2	12.7	5.7	109
Second	45.5	22.3	50.3	50.4	68.3	10.3	6.8	111
Middle	58.8	42.8	64.9	59.8	77.1	11.0	7.4	118
Fourth	50.3	46.0	57.0	43.4	76.0	21.5	20.6	122
Richest	59.4	53.1	70.6	55.4	82.9	25.6	23.0	123

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.13a – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.13b – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

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

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Mongolia, 2018

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:							
					Pill or syrup			
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government–recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Other	Unknown
Total	**16.5**	**66.5**	**79.7**	**71.0**	**5.9**	**8.7**	**2.0**	**2.4**
Sex								
Male	15.0	64.0	80.3	71.6	4.4	5.1	1.8	2.3
Female	18.3	69.5	79.0	70.3	7.7	12.9	2.2	2.6
Region								
Western	4.9	52.8	73.6	64.2	8.9	6.4	0.5	3.3
Khangai	21.6	60.1	73.8	63.8	6.3	7.4	2.9	1.0
Central	18.6	54.0	67.4	62.6	4.9	3.5	2.7	0.3
Eastern	7.2	70.0	84.9	71.9	4.3	6.3	1.0	6.0
Ulaanbaatar	18.0	73.9	85.2	76.5	5.6	11.0	1.9	2.7
Area								
Urban	17.3	71.1	82.1	73.2	6.4	10.3	2.3	2.4
Capital city	18.0	73.9	85.2	76.5	5.6	11.0	1.9	2.7
Aimag center	15.0	62.2	72.3	62.4	9.2	7.8	3.2	1.5
Rural	14.5	55.5	74.0	65.8	4.6	4.8	1.4	2.3
Soum center bagh	17.6	55.0	74.2	66.9	6.3	7.2	0.6	1.1
Rural bagh	12.7	55.7	73.9	65.2	3.6	3.3	1.8	3.1
Age (in months)								
0–11	19.0	66.5	74.0	60.3	7.4	9.2	3.1	4.7
12–23	21.0	77.2	88.9	82.4	2.3	2.1	1.4	2.9
24–35	21.9	69.5	82.9	73.9	6.4	15.6	0.0	0.9
36–47	3.4	44.9	76.4	65.2	6.4	7.2	6.5	0.0
48–59	(4.1)	(57.1)	(69.7)	(69.2)	(9.3)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.8)
Mother's education								
Pre–primary or none	(11.5)	(51.9)	(79.2)	(79.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Primary	(9.1)	(60.8)	(73.4)	(69.1)	(7.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(7.3)
Basic (lower secondary)	10.8	71.0	79.1	64.4	6.8	10.4	1.9	0.5
Upper secondary	14.3	63.9	82.3	70.9	3.3	9.2	0.3	0.8
Vocational	(11.6)	(58.1)	(82.9)	(75.8)	(9.9)	(7.9)	(1.4)	(0.0)
College, university	21.3	69.8	78.7	71.7	6.9	9.5	3.4	4.0
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(13.7)	(39.6)	(52.9)	(50.9)	(7.1)	(1.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)
Has no functional difficulty	17.4	68.1	81.8	72.2	6.0	9.5	1.8	2.7
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	17.8	66.5	78.7	70.4	6.0	9.6	2.4	1.4
Kazakh	1.9	46.7	70.4	52.8	18.6	14.3	1.4	1.5
Other	14.2	71.9	87.3	79.1	2.2	2.7	0.0	7.7
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	12.7	54.2	75.2	67.9	2.9	4.0	1.8	2.6
Second	10.3	58.4	74.2	61.2	8.8	16.0	0.0	0.4
Middle	11.0	70.3	80.4	72.8	7.0	12.4	0.7	4.6
Fourth	21.5	68.4	80.0	68.8	2.5	4.7	5.4	3.9
Richest	25.6	79.1	88.0	83.0	8.4	6.5	1.8	0.4

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.14 – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding**

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

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

Other treatments									
Injection									
Antibiotic	Nonantibiotic	Unknown	Intravenous	Intestinal microflora (lineks, probovision)	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
0.2	**0.1**	**1.3**	**2.8**	**13.0**	**0.8**	**5.7**	**68.8**	**14.9**	**584**
0.2	0.0	1.5	1.3	14.9	0.3	5.2	73.1	14.8	315
0.2	0.3	1.2	4.6	10.9	1.3	6.3	63.7	14.9	269
0.5	0.0	4.7	1.1	3.5	0.5	4.6	71.9	20.3	66
0.0	0.0	0.4	3.3	10.9	1.1	12.0	69.1	13.2	91
0.0	0.0	3.8	2.1	12.5	2.2	2.8	71.1	18.8	76
2.3	1.5	4.2	6.8	28.4	4.5	9.7	54.2	6.5	36
0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	14.0	0.0	4.4	69.2	14.2	314
0.2	0.0	0.3	2.3	15.3	0.4	6.3	67.1	13.9	412
0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	14.0	0.0	4.4	69.2	14.2	314
0.8	0.0	1.4	1.0	19.5	1.7	12.4	60.4	13.0	97
0.2	0.3	3.7	3.9	7.6	1.7	4.4	72.8	17.1	172
0.0	0.8	4.3	1.9	9.4	1.3	8.0	69.4	14.4	65
0.3	0.0	3.3	5.2	6.5	2.0	2.1	74.9	18.8	107
0.3	0.3	0.3	3.0	19.5	1.0	7.6	62.2	16.8	161
0.2	0.1	1.8	3.4	12.6	0.4	7.6	72.3	8.2	165
0.0	0.0	3.6	4.8	9.5	1.7	4.2	66.7	12.4	119
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.8	4.0	71.0	16.4	66
(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(77.0)	(28.3)	73
(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(2.6)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(87.0)	(15.2)	27
(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(68.7)	(21.4)	25
0.5	0.7	2.3	10.3	7.4	1.2	3.6	70.6	16.7	81
0.3	0.1	0.8	3.8	21.2	0.4	7.3	66.4	11.9	141
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(1.3)	(7.4)	(79.2)	(11.4)	41
0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	13.5	1.0	5.1	66.1	15.7	270
(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(77.6)	(39.8)	38
0.2	0.1	1.2	2.8	13.1	0.9	5.6	67.9	12.8	524
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
0.2	0.1	1.2	3.2	13.5	0.8	5.8	67.5	15.3	463
0.0	0.0	6.5	2.9	9.0	1.3	5.1	60.7	20.9	26
0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	11.6	0.6	5.7	77.6	11.2	95
0.0	0.5	2.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	5.8	76.9	20.4	109
0.3	0.1	3.3	0.0	11.5	0.0	4.9	65.0	18.8	111
0.0	0.0	1.5	5.1	25.5	0.3	9.5	58.3	14.1	118
0.3	0.0	0.2	4.0	7.2	1.3	2.0	70.9	14.0	122
0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.9	0.0	6.6	73.1	8.0	123

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:				Number of children age 0–59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:				Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers					Health facilities or providers				
	Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider[A]		Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider[A]	
Total	**8.4**	**87.3**	**5.2**	**95.9**	**340**	**14.0**	**83.1**	**2.3**	**97.1**	**96**
Sex										
Male	8.9	87.5	3.0	97.0	168	(9.7)	(84.9)	(4.3)	(94.5)	47
Female	8.0	87.1	7.4	94.7	172	(18.3)	(81.3)	(0.4)	(99.6)	49
Region										
Western	31.7	45.0	23.7	76.3	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Khangai	8.6	90.7	0.7	99.3	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Central	(19.9)	(79.2)	(0.9)	(99.1)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Eastern	(12.5)	(75.9)	(6.3)	(91.5)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Ulaanbaatar	3.0	94.7	4.5	97.6	206	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
Area										
Urban	4.2	94.1	3.6	98.1	257	(9.7)	(88.8)	(0.8)	(98.5)	71
Capital city	3.0	94.7	4.5	97.6	206	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
Aimag center	9.2	91.6	0.0	100.0	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Rural	21.4	66.4	10.3	89.1	83	(26.4)	(66.9)	(6.7)	(93.3)	25
Soum center bagh	(12.4)	(80.8)	(5.3)	(94.7)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Rural bagh	27.4	56.9	13.5	85.4	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Age (in months)										
0–11	9.6	88.2	1.8	98.2	91	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
12–23	11.4	85.5	3.3	96.7	112	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
24–35	6.5	89.6	3.5	96.5	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
36–47	(6.5)	(77.8)	(29.1)	(84.2)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
48–59	(1.6)	(93.3)	(4.7)	(95.3)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education										
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basic (lower secondary)	(7.9)	(86.9)	(4.9)	(95.1)	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Upper secondary	13.7	81.1	10.2	94.9	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Vocational	(3.0)	(91.9)	(2.5)	(95.0)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
College, university	4.8	93.6	1.4	98.6	157	(10.9)	(87.8)	(0.3)	(98.7)	57
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	8.7	86.8	5.4	95.8	311	14.8	82.1	2.4	97.0	91
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	–	–	–	–	0
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	7.3	90.0	4.0	97.4	272	15.9	80.8	2.7	96.6	82
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Other	(10.7)	(78.1)	(10.5)	(89.5)	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	20.5	54.5	21.2	77.7	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Second	(8.2)	(91.6)	(0.7)	(99.3)	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Middle	8.3	88.5	3.1	96.9	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Fourth	(10.0)	(90.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Richest	(0.3)	(99.7)	(4.9)	(100.0)	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32

[A] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
'–' Zero unweighted cases to base a percent.

7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever–growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.[7]

The SISS, 2018 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was not collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms as this is not applicable in the Mongolian context.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove or LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater operated by renewable energy or electricity. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern. Gasoline/diesel generators are included in the electricity since they generate and distribute it to home. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

7 WHO. Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:										
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using		Other fuels for cooking and using								
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	**48.1**	**1.8**	**5.5**	**44.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**50,057**	**50.0**	**50,049**
Region											
Western	12.5	0.2	3.6	83.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,025	12.6	6,025
Khangai	25.0	0.8	4.5	69.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,852	25.8	8,850
Central	42.7	0.8	4.1	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,796	43.5	7,792
Eastern	29.8	0.8	2.1	67.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,551	30.6	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	70.3	3.1	7.2	19.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,833	73.4	23,832
Area											
Urban	65.3	2.5	6.4	25.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	33,781	67.8	33,775
Capital city	70.3	3.1	7.2	19.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,833	73.4	23,832
Aimag center	53.3	1.0	4.4	41.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,947	54.4	9,942
Rural	12.6	0.4	3.6	83.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,277	13.0	16,275
Soum center bagh	20.9	0.7	3.5	74.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,631	21.6	6,630
Rural bagh	6.9	0.3	3.6	89.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,646	7.1	9,645
Education of household head											
Pre–primary or none	12.8	0.0	6.0	81.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,482	12.8	3,482
Primary	20.6	0.8	5.1	73.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,797	21.4	5,797
Basic (lower secondary)	30.2	1.2	6.0	62.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,456	31.4	10,454
Upper secondary	55.2	2.3	6.6	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,120	57.5	10,119
Vocational	47.8	2.4	7.2	41.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,410	50.2	7,409
College, university	79.8	2.6	3.2	14.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,685	82.5	12,680
Missing/DK	40.4	0.0	2.2	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107	40.4	107
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	52.6	2.0	5.8	39.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	40,427	54.6	40,423
Kazakh	10.5	0.1	5.9	83.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,189	10.6	2,188
Other	34.5	1.4	3.6	59.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,319	35.9	7,314
Missing/DK	53.5	0.0	2.6	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124	53.5	124
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.5	0.0	1.4	97.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,013	0.5	10,012
Second	11.1	0.7	11.4	76.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,011	11.7	10,008
Middle	45.3	2.8	12.7	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,012	48.1	10,011
Fourth	85.0	4.6	1.9	7.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,012	89.6	10,012
Richest	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,009	100.0	10,006

[1]SISS/MICS indicator TC.15 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									
		Solid fuels for cooking								
	Clean fuels and technologies	Coal/ Lignite	Wood	Animal dung/ waste	Crop residue / Straw/ Shrubs/ Processed biomass or woodchips/ Sawdust/ Improved fuel	Other fuel for cooking/ Missing	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**50.0**	**15.3**	**18.4**	**15.7**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**34.7**	**50,057**
Region										
Western	12.6	17.3	21.5	47.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.1	6,025
Khangai	25.8	4.9	50.2	17.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.2	8,852
Central	43.5	12.5	22.1	21.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.9	7,796
Eastern	30.6	11.6	14.3	42.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.8	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	73.4	20.2	5.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6.4	23,833
Area										
Urban	67.7	18.9	10.1	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.3	33,781
Capital city	73.4	20.2	5.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6.4	23,833
Aimag center	54.3	15.9	21.7	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	29.7	9,947
Rural	13.0	7.9	35.7	42.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.1	16,277
Soum center bagh	21.6	10.9	41.4	25.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.5	6,631
Rural bagh	7.1	5.8	31.7	54.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	9,646
Education of household head										
Pre–primary or none	12.8	13.1	31.1	42.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.1	3,482
Primary	21.4	15.8	25.8	36.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	62.6	5,797
Basic (lower secondary)	31.4	18.3	26.3	23.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.2	10,456
Upper secondary	57.4	17.2	16.7	8.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.3	10,120
Vocational	50.2	20.1	19.0	10.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.7	7,410
College, university	82.5	8.8	6.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.7	12,685
Missing/DK	40.4	35.3	17.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.3	107
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	54.6	14.3	18.1	12.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.0	40,427
Kazakh	10.6	31.6	11.5	45.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.8	2,189
Other	35.8	16.3	22.5	24.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	47.8	7,319
Missing/DK	53.5	3.4	13.5	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.1	124
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.5	4.1	31.8	61.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	10,013
Second	11.7	39.0	35.8	13.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.2	10,011
Middle	48.1	27.6	20.8	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	24.2	10,012
Fourth	89.6	5.9	3.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	10,012
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	10,009

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and Place of cooking is:					Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			In main house		In a separate building	Other place/ Missing	Total	
			No separate room	In a separate room				
Total	**50.0**	**50,057**	**77.8**	**22.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**25,041**
Region								
Western	87.4	6,025	73.2	26.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,264
Khangai	74.1	8,852	82.6	17.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,564
Central	56.4	7,796	75.4	24.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,400
Eastern	69.3	3,551	85.4	14.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,463
Ulaanbaatar	26.6	23,833	75.3	24.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,350
Area								
Urban	32.2	33,781	72.6	27.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,888
Capital city	26.6	23,833	75.3	24.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,350
Aimag center	45.6	9,947	68.8	30.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,538
Rural	86.9	16,277	81.7	18.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	14,152
Soum center bagh	78.3	6,631	71.9	28.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,195
Rural bagh	92.9	9,646	87.4	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,957
Education of household head								
Pre–primary or none	87.2	3,482	88.2	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,035
Primary	78.6	5,797	85.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,557
Basic (lower secondary)	68.6	10,456	81.2	18.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	7,170
Upper secondary	42.5	10,120	72.3	27.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,306
Vocational	49.8	7,410	70.4	29.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,690
College, university	17.5	12,685	61.5	38.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,219
Missing/DK	59.6	107	(21.8)	(78.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	64
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	45.4	40,427	79.3	20.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,336
Kazakh	89.4	2,189	44.8	55.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,956
Other	64.1	7,319	85.2	14.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,691
Missing/DK	46.5	124	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	99.5	10,013	96.3	3.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,964
Second	88.2	10,011	81.3	18.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	8,833
Middle	51.9	10,012	46.7	53.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,198
Fourth	10.4	10,012	25.6	74.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,045
Richest	0.0	10,009	–	–	–	–	100.0	0

( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
'–' Zero unweighted cases to base a percent.

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on												
	Clean fuels for space heatingA:			Polluting fuels for space heatingA:									
	Central heating	Renewable energy	Electricity	Coal	Wood	Animal dung/ waste	Crop residue/ straw/ shrubs/ Processed biomass or woodchips/ sawdust/ improved fuel	Other/No response	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
Total	**29.9**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**41.0**	**15.2**	**11.8**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**50,057**	**31.3**	**49,993**
							0.6	0.0					
Region													
Western	6.1	0.0	0.2	46.2	15.8	31.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,025	6.3	6,025
Khangai	16.2	0.2	0.4	17.1	49.1	15.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,852	16.7	8,852
Central	29.4	0.0	0.4	36.6	15.8	17.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,796	29.8	7,796
Eastern	18.7	0.1	0.3	31.3	11.8	36.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,551	19.0	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	42.8	0.3	2.2	51.4	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	23,833	45.5	23,769
Area													
Urban	42.0	0.2	1.8	47.7	6.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	33,781	44.1	33,717
Capital city	42.8	0.3	2.2	51.4	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	23,833	45.5	23,769
Aimag center	40.1	0.1	0.6	39.1	16.4	3.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,947	40.8	9,947
Rural	4.7	0.1	0.1	26.9	32.7	34.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,277	4.9	16,276
Soum center bagh	8.5	0.1	0.3	33.4	37.6	19.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,631	8.9	6,630
Rural bagh	2.1	0.0	0.1	22.4	29.3	44.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,646	2.2	9,646
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	5.3	0.0	0.0	34.2	27.2	32.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,482	5.3	3,482
Primary	8.3	0.0	0.7	39.6	21.9	28.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,797	9.1	5,797
Basic (lower secondary)	12.1	0.0	0.4	48.3	20.2	17.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	10,456	12.6	10,430
Upper secondary	29.1	0.5	2.3	48.2	13.7	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,120	32.0	10,103
Vocational	24.9	0.2	1.0	50.7	15.2	6.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	7,410	26.2	7,388
College, university	64.6	0.1	1.8	26.0	5.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,685	66.5	12,685
Missing/DK	39.8	0.0	0.0	35.9	19.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107	39.8	107
Ethnicity of household head													
Khalkh	32.8	0.2	1.4	39.6	15.2	10.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	40,427	34.4	40,362
Kazakh	5.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	2.0	25.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,189	5.0	2,189
Other	21.2	0.1	1.0	41.3	18.4	17.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,319	22.3	7,318
Missing/DK	27.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	32.3	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124	27.5	124
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	30.1	52.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,013	0.1	10,012
Second	0.3	0.0	0.0	69.0	24.4	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,011	0.3	10,011
Middle	2.9	0.2	1.0	79.1	15.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,012	4.1	10,012
Fourth	46.8	0.6	5.1	40.1	6.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	10,012	52.9	9,948
Richest	99.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,009	99.4	10,009

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.16 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating**

[A] For those living in households that are not using central heating.

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on										
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:						
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery operated flashlight or lantern	Candle	Other fuel for lighting/ Missing	No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	**85.4**	**14.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**50,057**	**99.8**	**50,023**
Region											
Western	67.6	32.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,025	99.8	6,019
Khangai	68.7	30.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,852	99.6	8,849
Central	80.8	19.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,796	100.0	7,795
Eastern	73.7	25.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,551	99.7	3,549
Ulaanbaatar	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	23,833	99.9	23,810
Area											
Urban	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	33,781	99.8	33,754
Capital city	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	23,833	99.9	23,810
Aimag center	98.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,947	99.7	9,944
Rural	56.8	42.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	16,277	99.8	16,268
Soum center bagh	78.7	21.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,631	99.9	6,630
Rural bagh	41.7	57.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,646	99.7	9,639
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	58.2	40.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,482	99.5	3,476
Primary	64.2	35.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	5,797	99.7	5,773
Basic (lower secondary)	78.2	21.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,456	99.8	10,453
Upper secondary	92.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,120	99.8	10,117
Vocational	91.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,410	99.8	7,409
College, university	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,685	100.0	12,685
Missing/DK	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107	100.0	107
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	87.4	12.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	40,427	99.9	40,393
Kazakh	72.8	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,189	99.8	2,187
Other	78.7	20.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,319	99.7	7,318
Missing/DK	67.7	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124	100.0	124
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	29.0	69.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	10,013	99.4	10,000
Second	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,011	99.8	10,011
Middle	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,012	100.0	9,991
Fourth	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,012	100.0	10,012
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,009	100.0	10,009

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.17 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Mongolia, 2018

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	**31.0**	**50,057**
Region		
Western	6.2	6,025
Khangai	16.3	8,852
Central	29.6	7,796
Eastern	18.6	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	45.0	23,833
Area		
Urban	43.6	33,781
Capital city	45.0	23,833
Aimag center	40.1	9,947
Rural	4.8	16,277
Soum center bagh	8.8	6,631
Rural bagh	2.1	9,646
Education of household head		
Pre–primary or none	5.0	3,482
Primary	8.8	5,797
Basic (lower secondary)	12.5	10,456
Upper secondary	31.4	10,120
Vocational	25.5	7,410
College, university	66.3	12,685
Missing/DK	39.8	107
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	34.1	40,427
Kazakh	5.0	2,189
Other	21.7	7,319
Missing/DK	27.5	124
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.0	10,013
Second	0.1	10,011
Middle	2.6	10,012
Fourth	52.8	10,012
Richest	99.4	10,009

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.18 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2**

[A] In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the SISS, 2018 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.[2] Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.[8] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care–seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

8 Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." PLoS Med 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care–seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:				
	Advice or treatment was sought from:											
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider[1,A]	No advice or treatment sought	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Public	Private						Public	Private			
Total	**73.8**	**10.5**	**3.2**	**76.0**	**13.8**	**66.6**	**147**	**21.7**	**66.2**	**5.3**	**90.9**	**98**
Sex												
Male	70.9	16.3	6.2	71.5	8.8	68.3	76	(19.4)	(71.9)	(3.2)	(98.9)	52
Female	76.8	4.3	0.0	80.8	19.2	64.7	71	(24.3)	(59.7)	(7.6)	(81.9)	46
Region												
Western	(92.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.8)	(7.2)	(66.7)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Khangai	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Eastern	(89.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(93.1)	(6.9)	(75.3)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Ulaanbaatar	(64.0)	(15.8)	(5.6)	(64.2)	(16.8)	(65.0)	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50
Area												
Urban	70.6	14.0	4.1	72.9	13.1	65.9	104	(16.3)	(73.1)	(2.4)	(93.7)	68
Capital city	(64.0)	(15.8)	(5.6)	(64.2)	(16.8)	(65.0)	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50
Aimag center	(89.2)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(97.5)	(2.5)	(68.5)	27	(16.2)	(91.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	19
Rural	81.4	2.1	0.9	83.5	15.7	68.2	43	(34.4)	(50.0)	(11.8)	(84.4)	29
Soum center bagh	(86.1)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(87.9)	(12.1)	(74.7)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Rural bagh	(78.2)	(2.3)	(1.5)	(80.4)	(18.1)	(63.7)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Age (in months)												
0–11	(87.7)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(87.7)	(11.0)	(85.8)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
12–23	(70.1)	(5.8)	(10.2)	(75.9)	(14.0)	(55.3)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
24–35	(65.0)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(65.0)	(21.3)	(56.4)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
36–47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
48–59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Mother's education												
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Basic (lower secondary)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Upper secondary	(60.9)	(12.8)	(11.6)	(62.1)	(14.7)	(55.6)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
College, university	76.2	13.3	0.5	79.1	12.5	69.4	76	(24.8)	(59.7)	(3.2)	(90.8)	53
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	71.0	11.7	3.5	73.6	15.1	65.2	132	14.7	70.0	6	89.6	86
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head[C]												
Khalkh	72.5	12.7	0.3	74.8	16.1	70.3	117	22.2	63.4	6	89.2	82
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(73.2)	(2.2)	(1.4)	(75.4)	(23.1)	(73.7)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Second	(73.5)	(24.4)	(0.0)	(83.0)	(2.1)	(75.0)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Middle	(64.6)	(8.9)	(8.5)	(64.6)	(18.4)	(54.6)	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.19 – Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.20 – Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

[A] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy.

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

7.6 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[9] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[10] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life–threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[11] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[12]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[13] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age–appropriate feeding of solid, semi–solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.[14,15] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[16],[17] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

9 Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." The Lancet 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140–6736(15)01024–7

10 UNICEF. From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp–content/uploads/2016/10/From–the–first–hour–of–life.pdf

11 Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." Environ Health Perspective 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

12 Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence–based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013):452–477. doi: 10.1016/S0140–6736(13)60996–4

13 WHO. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1

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

15 WHO. Guiding principles for feeding non–breastfed children 6–24 months of age. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1

16 WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

17 UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting–report–infant–young–child–feeding–indicators/

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[18]	Notes on interpretation[19]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live–born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[20]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0–5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24–hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi–solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods (age 6–8 months) Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi–solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6–8 months should eat solids) in a 24–hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6–8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on–demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12–15 months (1 year) and 20–23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24–hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/ snacks provided during the previous day Non–breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non–breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non–breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups[21] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non–breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na

18 It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

19 For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

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

21 The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin–A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[18]	Notes on interpretation[19]	Table
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin–mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;

(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7[22] food groups for non–breastfed children; and

(iii) At least two milk feeds for non–breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last–born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and predominantly breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non–milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age–appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age–appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi–solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi–solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi–solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non–breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle–feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle–feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.[23] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle–fed with a nipple during the previous day.

22 Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non–breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

23 Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." J Perinatol 35, no.11 (2015):895–9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live–born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live–born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Total	**98.0**	**70.2**	**93.3**	**2,195**
Region				
Western	98.4	81.3	94.7	272
Khangai	99.4	73.3	95.9	353
Central	98.7	76.2	96.7	327
Eastern	99.4	77.5	96.0	152
Ulaanbaatar	97.2	63.7	90.7	1,091
Area				
Urban	97.5	67.7	91.9	1,515
Capital city	97.2	63.7	90.7	1,091
Aimag center	98.2	78.2	94.9	424
Rural	99.3	75.8	96.5	681
Soum center bagh	99.8	75.2	97.0	269
Rural bagh	99.0	76.2	96.1	412
Months since last birth				
0–11 months	98.2	68.4	93.4	1,136
12–23 months	97.9	72.2	93.2	1,059
Mother's education				
Pre–primary or none	98.6	83.2	93.0	90
Primary	97.5	61.5	92.9	82
Basic (lower secondary)	99.3	80.7	94.9	217
Upper secondary	97.0	66.6	92.9	542
Vocational	98.0	75.4	92.4	224
College, university	98.3	68.3	93.4	1,040
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	98.1	70.2	93.3	2,181
Other/No attendant/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Place of delivery[A]				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	98.0	70.3	93.3	2,160
Public	98.0	70.1	93.3	2,099
Private	100.0	77.8	94.9	62
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	98.2	79.8	96.5	1,621
C–Section	97.6	43.2	84.2	574
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]				
Has functional difficulty	93.5	66.5	86.0	95
Has no functional difficulty	98.2	70.4	93.6	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[A]				
Khalkh	97.8	69.7	93.1	1,771
Kazakh	98.1	70.3	91.0	105
Other	99.3	74.2	95.1	312
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	99.0	77.4	96.4	404
Second	99.7	73.1	94.6	423
Middle	97.6	71.1	90.6	511
Fourth	96.5	68.3	92.4	405
Richest	97.6	61.9	93.1	452

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.30 – Children ever breastfed

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.31 – Early initiation of breastfeeding

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live–born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:								TypeA of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live–born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/ Sugar–salt solutions	Other	Milk–based liquids only	Non–milk–based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	**3.5**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**13.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**16.4**	**6.0**	**1.4**	**21.0**	**2,195**
Region													
Western	1.8	0.5	5.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.5	6.7	0.9	13.3	272
Khangai	1.6	0.9	4.0	0.0	10.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	5.1	1.6	14.9	353
Central	3.7	2.9	4.7	0.1	7.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.3	8.0	1.6	17.7	327
Eastern	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	12.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	13.1	3.3	1.1	15.4	152
Ulaanbaatar	4.9	4.2	1.6	0.0	18.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	22.2	6.0	1.4	26.7	1,091
Area													
Urban	4.0	3.6	2.4	0.0	15.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	18.9	6.1	1.3	23.7	1,515
Capital city	4.9	4.2	1.6	0.0	18.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	22.2	6.0	1.4	26.7	1,091
Aimag center	1.5	1.9	4.4	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.4	6.6	1.1	15.9	424
Rural	2.6	1.3	4.2	0.0	8.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	10.8	5.8	1.5	15.1	681
Soum center bagh	2.2	1.5	4.8	0.1	9.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.6	6.7	2.1	16.3	269
Rural bagh	2.9	1.2	3.8	0.0	8.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	10.3	5.2	1.1	14.3	412
Months since birth													
0–11 months	4.9	3.7	3.2	0.0	15.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.0	6.8	1.8	24.0	1,136
12–23 months	2.1	2.0	2.6	0.0	11.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	13.5	5.3	1.0	17.8	1,059
Breastfeeding status													
Ever breastfed	3.1	2.7	3.0	0.0	13.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	15.8	5.7	1.4	20.2	2,153
Never breastfed	(27.9)	(9.8)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(42.6)	(20.9)	(0.8)	(62.8)	43
Assistance at delivery													
Skilled attendant	3.6	2.9	3.0	0.0	13.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	16.5	6.1	1.4	21.2	2,181
Other/No attendant/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Place of delivery[B]													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	3.5	2.7	3.0	0.0	13.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	16.5	5.9	1.4	21.1	2,160
Public	3.4	2.7	2.9	0.0	13.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	16.1	5.9	1.3	20.7	2,099
Private	9.6	2.4	5.3	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	7.7	5.1	34.8	62
Mother's education													
Pre–primary or none	0.8	0.4	3.5	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	4.0	0.4	13.8	90
Primary	3.8	2.0	4.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	6.4	0.0	24.9	82
Basic (lower secondary)	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	1.5	0.7	16.3	217
Upper secondary	1.9	3.3	2.9	0.0	11.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	12.4	7.7	2.4	17.8	542
Vocational	4.8	0.9	2.5	0.1	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	12.0	3.6	0.1	15.5	224
College, university	4.6	3.8	3.3	0.0	16.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	19.9	6.8	1.5	25.2	1,040
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]													
Has functional difficulty	1.9	4.6	1.1	0.0	15.7	4.4	0.0	0.4	17.6	5.9	0.5	23.0	95
Has no functional difficulty	3.6	2.7	3.0	0.0	13.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	16.4	6.0	1.4	20.9	2,091
Ethnicity of household head[B]													
Khalkh	4.1	3.4	2.8	0.0	14.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	17.3	6.4	1.6	22.2	1,771
Kazakh	1.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	12.7	6.2	0.3	18.6	105
Other	1.5	0.7	3.0	0.0	11.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	12.4	3.9	0.5	15.8	312
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.9	1.5	3.3	0.1	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.6	4.9	1.6	12.9	404
Second	3.1	0.9	3.0	0.0	10.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	11.8	4.4	0.5	15.7	423
Middle	2.0	1.9	3.0	0.0	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.9	14.5	6.0	1.4	19.0	511
Fourth	2.7	4.4	2.2	0.0	17.2	1.0	0.0	0.5	18.7	6.9	0.6	25.1	405
Richest	7.0	5.6	3.2	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	7.9	2.7	31.8	452

[A] Milk–based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non–milk–based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar–salt solutions are not included in any category.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Mongolia, 2018

	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	**50.2**	**61.2**	**615**	**80.7**	**413**	**46.3**	**318**
Sex							
Male	45.7	57.5	327	76.9	187	39.4	163
Female	55.3	65.5	288	83.7	226	53.5	155
Region							
Western	65.2	69.3	78	84.3	51	45.3	51
Khangai	52.8	62.8	101	83.1	63	58.4	53
Central	64.7	72.3	99	68.2	46	53.7	61
Eastern	50.7	58.6	48	73.5	26	(59.0)	21
Ulaanbaatar	40.2	55.2	289	82.5	227	36.3	132
Area							
Urban	43.9	56.5	410	81.9	304	43.4	191
Capital city	40.2	55.2	289	82.5	227	36.3	132
Aimag center	52.8	59.8	121	80.3	77	59.2	59
Rural	62.8	70.7	205	77.1	109	50.6	127
Soum center bagh	68.4	77.5	84	85.7	32	61.5	48
Rural bagh	58.9	65.9	121	73.5	77	44.1	79
Mother's education							
Pre–primary or none	(42.3)	(49.9)	29	(*)	10	(*)	15
Primary	(46.3)	(57.3)	23	(*)	13	(*)	13
Basic (lower secondary)	56.4	60.4	59	81.1	53	(61.8)	47
Upper secondary	43.2	57.5	141	77.3	102	48.4	65
Vocational	64.0	74.9	57	85.4	49	(43.0)	38
College, university	50.7	61.9	306	79.8	186	37.0	140
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	(51.1)	(60.5)	25	(*)	10	(*)	26
Has no functional difficulty	49.8	61.1	578	82.3	393	47.7	281
No information	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	10	9.2	11
Ethnicity of household head[A]							
Khalkh	48.7	59.2	501	79.6	314	47.8	254
Kazakh	67.2	75.8	33	(75.5)	19	(30.9)	17
Other	52.8	67.9	80	85.9	80	(41.8)	45
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	60.8	66.5	118	82.2	62	49.5	83
Second	62.1	75.6	113	79.6	91	57.5	52
Middle	41.9	57.9	150	83.2	120	62.2	77
Fourth	54.5	62.9	99	75.7	63	(40.4)	44
Richest	36.9	47.0	134	(80.7)	76	(17.2)	62

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.33 – Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months
[3] SISS/MICS indicator TC.34 – Continued breastfeeding at 1 year
[4] SISS/MICS indicator TC.35 – Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months, Mongolia, 2018

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0–35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0–23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	**20.9**	**3,540**	**2.5**	**3.6**	**2,303**
Sex					
Male	18.4	1,796	2.1	3.2	1,184
Female	21.7	1,744	3.1	4.1	1,118
Region					
Western	21.4	455	4.1	4.6	303
Khangai	24.2	592	2.8	3.6	384
Central	23.1	571	3.7	4.2	366
Eastern	22.9	259	2.6	3.4	162
Ulaanbaatar	19.5	1,664	1.6	3.1	1,087
Area					
Urban	20.5	2,350	2.0	3.2	1,542
Capital city	19.5	1,664	1.6	3.1	1,087
Aimag center	23.4	686	2.7	3.3	455
Rural	23.4	1,190	3.7	4.5	760
Soum center bagh	25.1	474	4.3	4.9	295
Rural bagh	21.3	716	3.3	4.0	465
Mother's education					
Pre–primary or none	25.1	147	2.1	2.5	94
Primary	24.8	144	1.4	3.3	94
Basic (lower secondary)	23.7	423	3.1	3.6	238
Upper secondary	24.2	819	0.6	2.2	558
Vocational	21.3	370	3.6	4.4	236
College, university	17.9	1,638	2.6	3.5	1,082
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	21.4	190	2.6	3.6	101
Has no functional difficulty	21.2	3,219	2.5	3.6	2,134
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	20.7	2,830	2.4	3.4	1,852
Kazakh	18.2	176	4.4	5.1	119
Other	21.2	524	2.8	4.3	328
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	23.7	720	3.6	4.3	451
Second	24.2	677	3.4	4.3	439
Middle	23.7	780	1.6	3.7	533
Fourth	17.9	647	2.9	3.6	397
Richest	17.3	716	1.2	2.2	483
Mean	21.8	3,540	3.1	3.7	2,303

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.36 – Duration of breastfeeding

Table TC.7.5: Age–appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Mongolia, 2018

	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 foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	**50.2**	**615**	**69.0**	**1,688**	**64.0**	**2,303**
Sex						
Male	45.7	327	65.7	857	60.2	1,184
Female	55.3	288	72.5	831	68.1	1,118
Region						
Western	65.2	78	68.4	226	67.5	303
Khangai	52.8	101	73.7	283	68.2	384
Central	64.7	99	66.9	268	66.3	366
Eastern	50.7	48	69.2	114	63.7	162
Ulaanbaatar	40.2	289	68.2	798	60.8	1,087
Area						
Urban	43.9	410	69.5	1,132	62.7	1,542
Capital city	40.2	289	68.2	798	60.8	1,087
Aimag center	52.8	121	72.5	335	67.3	455
Rural	62.8	205	68.1	555	66.6	760
Soum center bagh	68.4	84	71.7	212	70.7	295
Rural bagh	58.9	121	65.9	344	64.0	465
Mother's education						
Pre–primary or none	(42.3)	29	75.6	65	65.4	94
Primary	(46.3)	23	71.7	70	65.4	94
Basic (lower secondary)	56.4	59	70.0	179	66.6	238
Upper secondary	43.2	141	71.2	417	64.1	558
Vocational	64.0	57	70.1	179	68.7	236
College, university	50.7	306	66.6	777	62.1	1,082
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	(51.1)	25	62.8	76	60.0	101
Has no functional difficulty	49.8	578	70.8	1,555	65.1	2,134
No information	(*)	11	26.8	54	34.1	66
Ethnicity of household head[A]						
Khalkh	48.7	501	69.5	1,351	63.8	1,852
Kazakh	67.2	33	59.0	86	61.3	119
Other	52.8	80	70.1	248	65.9	328
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	60.8	118	68.2	333	66.3	451
Second	62.1	113	72.2	326	69.6	439
Middle	41.9	150	69.4	383	61.7	533
Fourth	54.5	99	72.7	298	68.1	397
Richest	36.9	134	63.3	349	56.0	483

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.37 – Age–appropriate breastfeeding

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TC.7.6: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi–solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6–8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi–solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6–8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi–solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6–8 months
Total	**86.6**	**278**	**(99.5)**	**43**	**88.4**	**321**
Sex						
Male	88.3	150	(*)	14	89.2	164
Female	84.7	128	(*)	29	87.5	156
Area						
Urban	89.3	187	(*)	34	91.0	221
Capital city	87.5	130	(*)	26	89.5	156
Aimag center	93.6	56	(*)	8	94.4	64
Rural	81.2	91	(*)	9	82.6	100
Soum center bagh	80.8	38	(*)	4	82.1	42
Rural bagh	81.4	53	(*)	5	83.0	58

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.38 – Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods**

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

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

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi–solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Mongolia, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months	Number of children age 6–23 months					Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	
Total	**43.9**	**62.5**	**31.8**	**1,231**	**26.5**	**74.9**	**17.4**	**68.4**	**457**	**39.2**	**65.9**	**27.9**	**1,688**
Sex													
Male	43.2	64.4	31.6	595	28.3	81.6	19.1	65.9	262	38.7	69.6	27.8	857
Female	44.6	60.9	31.9	636	23.9	65.8	15.1	71.8	194	39.8	62.0	27.9	831
Region													
Western	22.4	53.9	15.9	174	4.0	62.5	4.0	58.6	52	18.2	55.9	13.2	226
Khangai	31.7	60.3	22.8	212	18.1	81.2	14.6	89.9	70	28.3	65.5	20.7	283
Central	45.7	66.9	35.1	183	16.9	80.0	14.9	74.8	84	36.6	71.0	28.7	268
Eastern	34.6	72.8	27.6	81	17.5	70.8	9.7	49.3	33	29.7	72.2	22.5	114
Ulaanbaatar	55.6	63.2	39.3	580	39.6	74.5	23.6	64.2	218	51.3	66.3	35.0	798
Area													
Urban	52.2	64.8	37.4	828	34.5	74.1	22.1	66.8	305	47.4	67.3	33.3	1,132
Capital city	55.6	63.2	39.3	580	39.6	74.5	23.6	64.2	218	51.3	66.3	35.0	798
Aimag center	44.0	68.5	33.1	247	21.9	73.0	18.5	73.1	87	38.2	69.7	29.3	335
Rural	27.1	58.0	20.1	403	10.3	76.6	7.9	71.8	152	22.5	63.1	16.7	555
Soum center bagh	37.4	63.3	29.0	161	16.8	68.3	14.2	67.1	51	32.5	64.5	25.5	212
Rural bagh	20.2	54.5	14.2	243	7.1	80.8	4.7	74.1	101	16.4	62.2	11.4	344
Age (in months)													
6–8	24.8	66.8	20.8	278	(11.1)	(96.8)	(11.1)	(94.2)	43	23.0	70.8	19.5	321
9–11	42.9	60.8	30.3	255	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	40.7	62.9	28.9	275
12–17	53.1	63.0	36.8	432	32.8	77.1	21.5	79.0	148	47.9	66.6	32.9	581
18–23	50.0	59.0	36.5	265	26.5	68.5	16.5	58.0	246	38.7	63.6	26.9	511
Mother's education													
Pre–primary or none	5.7	46.1	4.8	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	4.7	51.8	4.0	65
Primary	9.4	43.2	4.7	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	7.3	45.7	3.7	70
Basic (lower secondary)	36.8	44.7	24.0	132	10.3	73.7	10.3	61.4	47	29.8	52.3	20.4	179
Upper secondary	43.4	69.5	35.7	316	16.9	72.4	5.6	73.5	101	37.0	70.2	28.5	417
Vocational	33.3	63.6	23.4	135	25.8	60.5	15.0	58.4	44	31.4	62.8	21.3	179
College, university	56.1	66.2	38.9	538	36.7	79.9	26.1	69.4	239	50.1	70.4	35.0	777
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[D]													
Has functional difficulty	48.2	62.0	40.5	48	(15.3)	(91.4)	(0.0)	(74.8)	28	36.1	72.8	25.6	76
Has no functional difficulty	43.4	62.7	31.4	1,164	28.0	72.7	18.5	66.8	391	39.5	65.2	28.2	1,555
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(18.7)	(85.9)	(18.7)	(80.9)	38	35.8	73.5	24.0	54
Ethnicity of household head[D]													
Khalkh	43.8	64.0	32.2	988	29.6	75.5	19.8	70.6	363	40.0	67.1	28.9	1,351
Kazakh	28.1	53.3	21.8	62	0.0	73.9	0.0	66.7	24	20.2	59.1	15.6	86
Other	51.0	57.9	33.1	179	19.3	72.0	10.6	58.1	69	42.2	61.9	26.9	248
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	17.1	50.7	11.4	246	1.8	72.6	1.2	67.6	87	13.1	56.4	8.8	333
Second	32.2	59.2	23.5	245	16.3	60.8	5.2	67.4	81	28.2	59.6	18.9	326
Middle	49.5	64.6	35.9	290	17.9	64.2	9.8	68.0	93	41.8	64.5	29.5	383
Fourth	54.4	71.4	40.4	219	35.7	91.0	24.8	66.0	79	49.4	76.6	36.3	298
Richest	68.1	67.8	48.8	232	52.2	84.0	38.8	71.7	117	62.8	73.2	45.4	349

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.39a – Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.39b – Minimum acceptable diet (non–breastfed children)
[3] SISS/MICS indicator TC.40 – Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children
[4] SISS/MICS indicator TC.41 – Minimum dietary diversity
[5] SISS/MICS indicator TC.42 – Minimum meal frequency

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin–A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

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

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

[D] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0–23 months
Total	**36.8**	**2,303**
Sex		
Male	38.7	1,184
Female	34.7	1,118
Region		
Western	29.3	303
Khangai	29.4	384
Central	35.0	366
Eastern	32.7	162
Ulaanbaatar	42.6	1,087
Area		
Urban	40.4	1,542
Capital city	42.6	1,087
Aimag center	35.0	455
Rural	29.4	760
Soum center bagh	29.4	295
Rural bagh	29.4	465
Age (in months)		
0–5	33.1	615
6–11	49.7	596
12–23	31.8	1,092
Mother's education		
Pre–primary or none	38.2	94
Primary	28.8	94
Basic (lower secondary)	30.9	238
Upper secondary	36.2	558
Vocational	28.0	236
College, university	40.8	1,082
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]		
Has functional difficulty	32.8	101
Has no functional difficulty	36.3	2,134
No information	54.8	66
Ethnicity of household head[A]		
Khalkh	37.8	1,852
Kazakh	30.6	119
Other	33.2	328
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	26.6	451
Second	27.8	439
Middle	38.7	533
Fourth	42.5	397
Richest	47.5	483

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.43 – Bottle feeding

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

7.7 MALNUTRITION

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

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[24] Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three–quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.[25] The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well–nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.[26] Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight–for–age, height–for–age, and weight–for–height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z–scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

Height–for–age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height–for–age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted. Those whose height–for–age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely stunted. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or 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 poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/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.

In SISS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[27] Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 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.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained (normally this has not been the case in SISSs and see DQ.2.4 for birth data and age reporting in the data quality tables), and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is

24 Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low–income and Middle–income Countries." The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140–6736(13)60937–x

25 Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." The Lancet 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140–6736(07)61690–0

26 WHO. Child Growth Standards. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

27 See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey–design.

not available, whichever applicable. 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. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 2.2 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight–for–age indicator, 2.9 percent from the height–for–age indicator, and 3.4 percent for the weight–for–height indicator. Table DQ.3.7 depicts possible digit preference in measurements of the anthropometry. In some cases, measurers tend to record the final digit of the decimals rounding to 0 or 5 for ease. If this is the case, the percentage distribution of every decimal digit is likely to bias than the expected distribution of around 10 percent of each digit. For the weight measurements, such digit preference was hardly observed whereas rounding to 0 appeared with 16.4 percent and avoiding from 9 with 6.4 percent in the height measurements.

Table TC.8.1: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight			Number of children with weight and age[A]	Stunted		Mean Z–Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z–Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Percent below		Mean Z–Score (SD)		Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	– 2 SD[1]	– 3 SD[2]			– 2 SD[3]	– 3 SD[4]			– 2 SD[5]	– 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	**1.8**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**5,957**	**9.4**	**2.3**	**–0.4**	**5,915**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**10.5**	**2.9**	**0.7**	**5,882**
Sex														
Male	2.0	0.6	0.2	3,075	10.9	2.7	–0.5	3,056	1.0	0.3	11.2	3.1	0.7	3,032
Female	1.7	0.5	0.3	2,882	7.8	1.9	–0.4	2,859	0.8	0.3	9.8	2.7	0.7	2,850
Region														
Western	2.3	0.4	0.0	761	17.0	4.4	–0.8	753	0.9	0.3	7.5	1.7	0.6	754
Khangai	1.4	0.3	0.2	1,050	10.1	1.6	–0.5	1,047	1.2	0.6	12.4	2.3	0.7	1,043
Central	1.3	0.3	0.4	973	8.9	2.4	–0.4	970	0.8	0.6	11.6	2.9	0.8	968
Eastern	1.0	0.3	0.3	429	5.6	2.2	–0.4	436	1.1	0.5	9.8	2.3	0.7	424
Ulaanbaatar	2.2	0.8	0.3	2,745	7.9	2.0	–0.3	2,709	0.8	0.2	10.4	3.6	0.7	2,692
Area														
Urban	2.1	0.7	0.3	3,947	8.4	2.2	–0.3	3,908	1.0	0.2	10.2	3.3	0.7	3,886
Capital city	2.2	0.8	0.3	2,745	7.9	2.0	–0.3	2,709	0.8	0.2	10.4	3.6	0.7	2,692
Aimag center	1.8	0.5	0.2	1,203	9.5	2.5	–0.4	1,199	1.2	0.5	9.9	2.7	0.7	1,193
Rural	1.4	0.3	0.2	2,010	11.4	2.6	–0.6	2,007	0.9	0.5	11.1	2.1	0.8	1,997
Soum center bagh	1.4	0.2	0.3	825	8.9	1.9	–0.5	821	0.7	0.3	10.4	2.0	0.8	825
Rural bagh	1.4	0.3	0.1	1,185	13.1	3.1	–0.7	1,185	1.0	0.6	11.6	2.2	0.7	1,172
Age (in months)														
0–5	1.5	0.4	0.8	606	2.6	0.9	0.6	600	3.4	0.8	10.5	2.6	0.5	603
6–11	1.3	1.1	0.6	584	5.2	0.8	0.2	581	1.0	0.7	13.7	3.8	0.7	577
12–17	1.5	0.1	0.5	576	8.2	3.4	–0.3	576	0.5	0.4	12.8	4.5	0.8	575
18–23	2.8	0.6	0.4	501	13.5	4.3	–0.6	495	0.8	0.4	15.3	2.9	0.9	493
24–35	2.3	0.7	0.2	1,196	12.3	2.4	–0.7	1,180	0.4	0.2	10.5	1.6	0.8	1,164
36–47	0.9	0.1	0.1	1,256	11.9	3.5	–0.7	1,246	0.5	0.1	10.8	4.1	0.7	1,248
48–59	2.5	0.8	–0.1	1,239	8.4	1.4	–0.6	1,236	0.8	0.3	5.7	2.0	0.5	1,222
Mother's education														
Pre–primary or none	1.2	0.5	0.0	259	15.4	4.1	–0.9	258	0.5	0.4	10.2	1.7	0.7	258
Primary	2.1	0.3	0.1	256	16.6	3.7	–0.8	255	1.5	0.6	11.7	3.0	0.7	256
Basic (lower secondary)	2.2	0.4	0.1	708	15.5	2.4	–0.8	701	1.0	0.8	10.7	2.4	0.7	695
Upper secondary	1.4	0.5	0.2	1,366	7.7	2.0	–0.4	1,357	0.6	0.3	10.0	3.4	0.6	1,345
Vocational	3.8	0.2	0.2	620	12.4	4.0	–0.6	617	1.0	0.1	8.4	2.2	0.7	611
College, university	1.6	0.7	0.4	2,748	6.8	1.8	–0.2	2,726	1.0	0.2	11.1	3.1	0.7	2,716
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	1.9	0.2	0.2	400	9.5	3.0	–0.5	397	0.3	0.0	10.5	3.9	0.6	392
20–34	1.9	0.6	0.3	4,421	9.6	2.3	–0.4	4,385	1.1	0.4	11.0	3.2	0.7	4,363
35–49	1.4	0.3	0.3	1,024	8.1	2.1	–0.4	1,020	0.6	0.3	8.8	1.8	0.7	1,015
No information on biological mother	3.7	1.0	0.2	112	12.7	3.0	–0.6	112	0.7	0.4	6.4	0.5	0.8	112
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]														
Has functional difficulty	3.0	0.3	0.2	306	10.9	2.1	–0.6	304	0.9	0.6	10.0	1.8	0.8	304
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	0.6	0.3	5,368	9.2	2.2	–0.4	5,328	0.9	0.3	10.7	3.0	0.7	5,296
No information	2.3	0.4	0.2	279	11.5	4.8	–0.6	278	0.3	0.2	7.6	1.8	0.7	278
Ethnicity of household head[B]														
Khalkh	2.0	0.6	0.3	4,791	8.7	2.0	–0.4	4,747	1.1	0.4	11.3	3.0	0.7	4,722
Kazakh	2.8	0.9	0.0	288	17.6	5.1	–0.8	286	1.0	0.2	6.6	1.2	0.6	287
Other	0.9	0.3	0.2	863	10.3	3.3	–0.5	866	0.1	0.1	7.6	2.8	0.7	858
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.7	0.4	0.1	1,185	13.8	3.3	–0.8	1,186	1.0	0.6	10.8	1.7	0.7	1,176
Second	2.0	0.4	0.2	1,194	12.9	2.3	–0.6	1,189	1.4	0.2	13.6	4.4	0.8	1,183
Middle	1.8	0.2	0.2	1,254	8.2	2.0	–0.4	1,245	1.2	0.7	7.5	2.5	0.6	1,236
Fourth	2.4	0.9	0.4	1,059	6.0	1.0	–0.2	1,046	0.5	0.1	11.8	2.7	0.7	1,048
Richest	1.6	0.9	0.3	1,264	6.0	2.9	–0.1	1,248	0.4	0.0	9.3	3.2	0.6	1,240

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.44a – Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.44b – Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] SISS/MICS indicator TC.45a – Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1
[4] SISS/MICS indicator TC.45b – Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] SISS/MICS indicator TC.46a – Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[6] SISS/MICS indicator TC.46b – Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] SISS/MICS indicator TC.47a – Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[8] SISS/MICS indicator TC.47b – Overweight prevalence (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4–6.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

7.8 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.[28] In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.[29] The indicator reported in SISS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

An IDD survey was launched with the assistance of UNICEF primarily to determine the level of national IDD prevalence in 1992–1995. The findings indicated IDD prevalence has been alarmingly high in some regions of the country.[30] 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 programme during 2002–2006 and 2007–2010.

Under the framework of the National programme, 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 IDD, iodized salt and its benefits, and other actions, directed towards establishing the attitudes and practices of iodized salt consumption.

"The National Standards for edible, Iodized Salt (MNS 5046:2001)", the Law of Mongolia on "Salt iodization and prevention from iodine deficiency" (2003), and the Regulations on "Control of fortified food products" (2006) were adopted under which legalized the mandatory salt iodization. Starting with the launching of "Combating IDD program" in 1996, iodized salt has been introduced into food consumption of the population. According to the National Standards, only potassium iodate is allowed for all type of edible salt iodization. However, there is a lack of control for the presence of iodine in the imported salt. In 2018, Parliament of Mongolia adopted a new law on "Fortified foods", which will be in effect at the end of 2019. Salt iodization activities will be reinforced under the framework of this new law.

In SISS, 2018, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for both potassium iodide and potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

28 ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

29 Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology 22, (2011): 645–652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

30 Public Health Institute, UNICEF. Salt Iodization Research 1995: Final Report. Ulaanbaatar. Mongolia (1996).

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:						
			Salt test result						
			No salt	Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm	15+ ppm	Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt[1]	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
Total	**98.1**	**13,798**	**0.7**	**24.2**	**16.9**	**58.2**	**100.0**	**75.1**	**13,639**
Region									
Western	99.1	1,568	0.3	46.7	13.5	39.4	100.0	53.0	1,559
Khangai	97.7	2,574	0.6	26.9	13.8	58.7	100.0	72.5	2,530
Central	99.5	2,168	0.3	23.8	11.2	64.7	100.0	75.9	2,163
Eastern	97.3	1,002	1.6	11.0	11.7	75.7	100.0	87.4	992
Ulaanbaatar	97.8	6,486	0.8	19.9	21.6	57.7	100.0	79.3	6,395
Area									
Urban	98.0	9,235	0.7	21.5	19.2	58.6	100.0	77.8	9,119
Capital city	97.8	6,486	0.8	19.9	21.6	57.7	100.0	79.3	6,395
Aimag center	98.7	2,749	0.4	25.4	13.6	60.6	100.0	74.2	2,724
Rural	98.3	4,563	0.7	29.6	12.1	57.5	100.0	69.7	4,520
Soum center bagh	98.9	1,886	0.3	25.5	11.6	62.5	100.0	74.2	1,871
Rural bagh	97.9	2,677	1.0	32.5	12.5	54.0	100.0	66.5	2,648
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.8	2,882	0.9	34.5	13.0	51.5	100.0	64.5	2,845
Second	99.0	2,686	0.6	19.8	15.0	64.7	100.0	79.6	2,674
Middle	97.8	2,680	1.3	19.7	14.9	64.1	100.0	79.0	2,657
Fourth	97.8	2,782	0.6	21.0	17.8	60.7	100.0	78.4	2,736
Richest	98.4	2,769	0.1	25.4	23.7	50.7	100.0	74.4	2,727

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.48 – Iodized salt consumption

7.9 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.[31] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[32] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household 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.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The potential effects of mobile technology, typically smartphones and tablets, has been raising questions on how they can affect childhood physical, cognitive, emotional, and social wellbeing. However, gathered evidence is inconsistent and unclear, dividing the findings into negative or positive conclusions due to their relative novelty[33]. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, the types of playthings that are available at home, and whether they allow the child play with smartphones. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[34] In SISS, 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. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

31 Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." The Lancet 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77–90. doi:10.1016/s0140–6736(16)31389–7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." Pediatrics 129, no. 1 (2011): 232–46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011–2663.

32 Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." The Lancet 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140–6736(16)31390–3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent–Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" American Academy of Pediatrics 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011–2953.

33 Straker L. et al. "Conflicting Guidelines on Young Children's Screen Time and Use of Digital Technology Create Policy and Practice Dilemmas" The Journal of Pediatrics 202, (2018): 300–303. doi: 10.1016/j.jpeds.2018.07.019; "WHO guidelines on physical activity, sedentary behaviour and sleep for children under 5 years of age." World Health Organization. 2019. Accessed April 26, 2019. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/311664/9789241550536–eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

34 Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." Tropical Medicine and International Health 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557–1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365–3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." Journal of Pediatric Psychology 31, no. 6 (2006): 540–551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2–4 years 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 fathers and mothers, Mongolia, 2018

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	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 with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2–4 years
Total	**57.6**	**3.7**	**9.5**	**82.7**	**93.7**	**15.6**	**1.4**	**37.7**	**2.7**	**3,795**
Sex										
Male	56.7	3.7	9.9	81.7	92.9	17.2	1.5	36.6	2.6	1,964
Female	58.5	3.7	9.1	83.8	94.5	13.8	1.3	38.8	2.7	1,831
Region										
Western	38.7	2.9	20.6	90.0	95.2	7.1	0.9	25.6	2.1	465
Khangai	53.6	3.5	11.4	81.7	91.2	11.2	1.2	33.6	2.4	680
Central	51.2	3.4	9.0	78.7	89.2	11.1	1.0	30.9	2.4	615
Eastern	47.0	3.3	10.5	80.2	89.8	7.3	0.9	27.9	2.2	282
Ulaanbaatar	68.1	4.2	5.9	82.9	96.4	22.4	1.8	46.4	3.1	1,753
Area										
Urban	64.5	4.0	6.7	81.6	94.8	18.9	1.6	43.1	2.9	2,513
Capital city	68.1	4.2	5.9	82.9	96.4	22.4	1.8	46.4	3.1	1,753
Aimag center	56.2	3.7	8.6	78.6	91.3	10.7	1.1	35.6	2.5	760
Rural	44.1	3.1	15.0	84.8	91.3	9.1	1.0	26.9	2.2	1,282
Soum center bagh	50.5	3.4	11.8	80.0	88.5	11.8	1.1	28.6	2.2	542
Rural bagh	39.4	2.9	17.4	88.2	93.4	7.1	0.9	25.7	2.1	740
Age										
2	57.8	3.7	8.4	83.0	93.7	16.8	1.4	37.5	2.7	1,244
3	60.0	3.8	7.4	84.4	93.9	14.9	1.4	40.0	2.8	1,288
4	54.9	3.5	12.8	80.7	93.3	15.0	1.3	35.5	2.5	1,262
Mother's education[A]										
Pre–primary or none	31.6	2.3	31.3	84.4	95.5	7.4	0.8	15.0	1.4	167
Primary	36.0	2.8	16.7	77.0	86.6	7.9	0.7	17.8	1.8	166
Basic (lower secondary)	46.8	3.1	15.8	78.2	87.0	4.8	0.8	28.8	2.1	489
Upper secondary	56.7	3.7	9.3	81.3	95.5	14.2	1.3	36.7	2.7	847
Vocational	47.9	3.3	12.6	78.7	85.4	8.3	1.0	28.0	2.1	398
College, university	67.9	4.2	4.3	85.9	97.0	22.5	1.8	47.0	3.2	1,727
Father's education[B]										
Pre–primary or none	32.3	2.6	23.5	100.0	99.8	3.8	0.7	21.9	1.9	240
Primary	38.4	2.8	20.4	100.0	99.6	10.2	1.0	23.6	2.0	332
Basic (lower secondary)	49.3	3.3	11.9	100.0	97.4	10.3	1.2	34.5	2.5	557
Upper secondary	58.1	3.8	8.9	100.0	99.1	18.3	1.6	40.8	2.9	699
Vocational	60.6	3.8	7.7	100.0	95.3	11.9	1.4	35.1	2.6	325
College, university	72.3	4.4	4.1	100.0	99.1	29.6	2.3	52.2	3.4	984
Biological father not in the household	59.5	3.8	6.7	0.0	70.4	4.9	0.4	29.4	2.1	657
Functional difficulty[B]										3,794
Has functional difficulty	40.1	2.8	15.1	71.8	95.7	5.5	0.7	28.5	2.2	71
Has no functional difficulty	57.9	3.7	9.3	82.9	93.6	15.8	1.4	37.8	2.7	3,712
Ethnicity of household head[B]										
Khalkh	60.0	3.8	8.3	81.6	93.1	16.6	1.4	38.9	2.7	3,059
Kazakh	39.8	2.8	27.5	94.5	97.1	8.8	1.1	27.8	2.0	171
Other	49.5	3.4	10.7	85.0	95.4	12.3	1.2	33.5	2.5	553
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	38.8	2.8	18.9	84.9	92.2	6.4	0.9	23.6	2.0	760
Second	43.6	3.1	13.3	79.1	91.7	7.8	0.9	26.5	2.1	763
Middle	61.5	3.9	8.0	83.7	94.9	13.3	1.3	39.0	2.7	768
Fourth	67.5	4.2	5.4	76.8	92.7	20.6	1.7	45.5	3.0	691
Richest	76.2	4.5	2.2	88.1	96.5	29.3	2.1	53.3	3.5	814

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.49a – Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member**
[2] **SISS/MICS Indicator TC.49b – Early stimulation and responsive care by father**
[3] **SISS/MICS Indicator TC.49c – Early stimulation and responsive care by mother**

[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
[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Father's education", "Functional difficulty" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:					
	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]	Smart phone, tablet, computer	Number of children
Total	**28.6**	**8.1**	**40.3**	**89.7**	**53.5**	**65.1**	**37.4**	**6,091**
Sex								
Male	28.6	8.0	40.7	90.7	52.8	65.3	37.0	3,143
Female	28.7	8.2	39.9	88.6	54.2	64.9	37.7	2,948
Region								
Western	11.4	2.5	43.4	81.5	65.1	69.5	27.7	768
Khangai	22.4	5.4	53.2	89.2	48.8	68.1	30.1	1,064
Central	23.7	4.5	36.8	92.7	56.1	67.0	40.0	979
Eastern	18.8	3.9	35.2	89.3	57.5	65.8	29.0	444
Ulaanbaatar	38.9	12.6	36.7	91.1	50.6	62.0	43.1	2,836
Area								
Urban	36.2	11.3	37.8	91.5	51.6	64.0	41.2	4,049
Capital city	38.9	12.6	36.7	91.1	50.6	62.0	43.1	2,836
Aimag center	29.9	8.2	40.2	92.4	53.8	68.8	36.6	1,213
Rural	13.6	1.9	45.4	86.1	57.3	67.2	29.8	2,042
Soum center bagh	18.3	3.2	42.3	88.0	57.6	66.6	37.7	837
Rural bagh	10.3	1.0	47.6	84.8	57.1	67.6	24.4	1,205
Age								
0–1	8.8	2.4	28.8	81.9	38.4	49.5	14.5	2,296
2–4	40.7	11.6	47.3	94.4	62.6	74.6	51.2	3,795
Mother's education								
Pre–primary or none	5.9	1.6	42.0	73.8	57.8	58.4	19.5	262
Primary	9.5	2.0	42.2	84.9	54.3	66.1	20.4	260
Basic (lower secondary)	12.8	1.6	42.9	83.5	53.0	61.6	30.6	727
Upper secondary	24.2	4.1	40.9	89.7	49.7	63.4	36.2	1,401
Vocational	18.0	3.6	40.0	90.9	55.6	66.8	33.5	634
College, university	41.3	14.0	39.1	92.9	54.6	67.0	43.8	2,808
Functional difficulty (age 2–4 years)[A]								
Has functional difficulty	31.4	4.2	32.6	81.8	56.0	67.6	47.6	71
Has no functional difficulty	41.0	11.8	47.6	94.6	62.7	74.7	51.3	3,712
Ethnicity of household head[A]								
Khalkh	30.1	8.7	40.4	90.9	51.9	64.9	39.0	4,904
Kazakh	10.1	1.4	42.3	77.5	60.1	66.8	32.5	290
Other	26.6	7.2	39.4	86.7	59.8	65.4	30.2	881
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.5	0.7	47.9	82.3	58.0	65.8	21.1	1,210
Second	14.8	2.1	38.3	87.7	54.8	65.2	33.6	1,202
Middle	26.8	5.3	40.9	90.5	52.6	65.5	37.1	1,296
Fourth	38.2	10.8	36.9	93.5	52.6	65.2	46.3	1,088
Richest	54.1	21.2	37.5	94.4	49.7	63.8	48.8	1,295

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.50 – Availability of children's books

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.51 – Availability of playthings

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 2–4 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Total	**2.7**	**10.9**	**12.5**	**6,091**
Sex				
Male	2.7	11.0	12.4	3,143
Female	2.8	10.9	12.5	2,948
Region				
Western	4.2	11.4	13.5	768
Khangai	4.6	10.8	13.6	1,064
Central	2.4	12.1	13.5	979
Eastern	2.9	10.3	12.7	444
Ulaanbaatar	1.8	10.5	11.4	2,836
Area				
Urban	1.6	10.4	11.3	4,049
Capital city	1.8	10.5	11.4	2,836
Aimag center	1.4	10.2	11.0	1,213
Rural	4.9	11.9	14.8	2,042
Soum center bagh	2.9	11.6	13.2	837
Rural bagh	6.3	12.1	16.0	1,205
Age				
0–1	2.2	9.0	10.6	2,296
2–4	3.1	12.1	13.6	3,795
Mother's education				
Pre–primary or none	5.9	12.2	16.0	262
Primary	5.5	15.7	19.3	260
Basic (lower secondary)	3.9	10.3	12.8	727
Upper secondary	3.0	12.1	14.1	1,401
Vocational	4.0	9.7	11.6	634
College, university	1.5	10.2	10.9	2,808
Functional difficulty (age 2–4 years)[A]				
Has functional difficulty	8.4	18.3	20.2	71
Has no functional difficulty	2.9	12.0	13.5	3,712
Ethnicity of household head[A]				
Khalkh	2.5	10.9	12.4	4,904
Kazakh	2.5	5.3	6.5	290
Other	4.2	12.7	15.1	881
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	7.2	11.4	16.0	1,210
Second	2.9	13.0	14.4	1,202
Middle	1.4	11.9	12.2	1,296
Fourth	1.5	9.7	10.8	1,088
Richest	0.8	8.5	9.2	1,295

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.52 – Inadequate supervision

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 2–4 years)"and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

7.10 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio–emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.[35] Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio–emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well–being.[36]

A 14–item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI) in two separate approaches. Among items, 10 questions were used for the calculation of the ECDI as proposed by the MICS standard guidance. The rest of 4 questions were for the ECDI as indicated in the Pre–school education standard of Mongolia. The primary purpose of the ECDIs is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Mongolia with both standards. The indexes are based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The MICS standard 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.

Due to the fact that Mongolia's Core Curriculum for Early Childhood Education[37] do not include teaching children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet and reading simple and popular words, four country–specific items were included in the module. Children who are developmentally on track in literacy–numeracy and physical domains are defined as below. The definitions about the social–emotional and learning domains are same as in the standard MICS calculation.

- Literacy–numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can recognize/differentiate colors, recognize simple forms like, triangle, square or round, 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: In addition to the two standard MICS items, i.e., 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, if the child can hold objects with his/her thumb, index finger or middle finger, like a spoon, fork or pen then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain providing that at least two of these are true.

ECDIs are then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1 and TC.11.2.

35 UNICEF et al. Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb–assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

36 Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

37 The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of Mongolia. The Core Curriculum for Early Childhood Education: Guidelines. 2015.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy–numeracy, physical, social–emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 3–4 years
	Literacy–numeracy	Physical	Social–Emotional	Learning		
Total	**8.5**	**99.3**	**77.1**	**97.1**	**75.7**	**2,551**
Sex						
Male	7.5	99.2	73.7	96.4	71.8	1,347
Female	9.7	99.4	80.9	97.8	80.0	1,203
Region						
Western	6.0	98.8	82.0	96.7	79.0	313
Khangai	6.0	99.3	80.8	96.1	78.0	472
Central	8.2	99.9	75.1	99.5	76.1	408
Eastern	6.6	98.9	82.1	94.3	78.2	186
Ulaanbaatar	10.6	99.3	74.2	97.1	73.3	1,172
Area						
Urban	9.8	99.3	75.6	97.1	74.4	1,699
Capital city	10.6	99.3	74.2	97.1	73.3	1,172
Aimag center	8.0	99.3	78.7	97.1	76.9	527
Rural	6.0	99.3	80.1	96.9	78.2	852
Soum center bagh	7.7	99.8	78.8	97.8	77.9	362
Rural bagh	4.7	99.0	81.0	96.3	78.4	489
Age						
3	4.4	99.8	73.3	96.2	71.3	1,288
4	12.7	98.8	80.9	97.9	80.1	1,262
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	9.6	99.4	76.6	97.5	75.6	1,878
Not attending	5.5	99.2	78.6	95.8	76.0	672
Mother's education						
Pre–primary or none	4.7	98.1	81.3	96.2	80.3	114
Primary	2.6	100.0	81.6	93.8	76.6	117
Basic (lower secondary)	5.9	98.6	86.9	96.9	84.3	304
Upper secondary	8.4	100.0	76.8	96.6	74.3	581
Vocational	6.4	100.0	77.9	97.5	76.3	264
College, university	10.7	99.0	73.7	97.6	73.4	1,170
Functional difficulty (age 3–4 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	(1.0)	(89.7)	(48.5)	(71.9)	(30.0)	37
Has no functional difficulty	8.6	99.4	77.5	97.4	76.3	2,510
Ethnicity of household head[A]						
Khalkh	9.3	99.5	75.4	97.5	75.0	2,074
Kazakh	6.6	99.7	84.8	97.7	83.6	114
Other	4.5	98.0	84.1	94.1	76.6	357
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.4	99.0	81.1	96.0	78.4	490
Second	6.1	99.9	78.1	96.8	75.5	524
Middle	8.7	99.3	74.5	97.2	74.5	516
Fourth	6.5	100.0	75.9	97.2	73.6	441
Richest	14.8	98.5	76.0	98.0	76.1	579

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.53 – Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TC.11.2: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1,C]	Number of children age 3–4 years
	Literacy–numeracy[A]	Physical[B]	Social–Emotional	Learning		
Total	**67.0**	**97.8**	**77.1**	**97.1**	**87.5**	**2,551**
Sex						
Male	65.0	97.0	73.7	96.4	84.9	1,347
Female	69.2	98.8	80.9	97.8	90.4	1,203
Region						
Western	50.9	97.7	82.0	96.7	87.9	313
Khangai	68.5	98.2	80.8	96.1	91.3	472
Central	67.7	99.2	75.1	99.5	88.7	408
Eastern	67.7	98.0	82.1	94.3	88.3	186
Ulaanbaatar	70.4	97.2	74.2	97.1	85.3	1,172
Area						
Urban	70.8	97.7	75.6	97.1	86.9	1,699
Capital city	70.4	97.2	74.2	97.1	85.3	1,172
Aimag center	71.8	98.6	78.7	97.1	90.4	527
Rural	59.4	98.2	80.1	96.9	88.7	852
Soum center	68.4	99.1	78.8	97.8	90.1	362
Rural area	52.7	97.5	81.0	96.3	87.6	489
Age						
3	54.6	98.0	73.3	96.2	83.3	1,288
4	79.7	97.7	80.9	97.9	91.8	1,262
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	72.3	98.0	76.6	97.5	88.3	1,878
Not attending	52.3	97.4	78.6	95.8	85.1	672
Mother's education						
Pre–primary or none	46.3	97.7	81.3	96.2	85.7	114
Primary	49.3	98.4	81.6	93.8	84.6	117
Basic (lower secondary)	59.5	98.1	86.9	96.9	91.3	304
Upper secondary	68.6	97.6	76.8	96.6	87.6	581
Vocational	61.1	97.9	77.9	97.5	88.6	264
College, university	73.3	97.8	73.7	97.6	86.7	1,170
Functional difficulty (age 3–4 years)[D]						
Has functional difficulty	(35.6)	(85.7)	(48.5)	(71.9)	(57.1)	37
Has no functional difficulty	67.5	98.0	77.5	97.4	87.9	2,510
Ethnicity of household head[D]	56.1	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	4
Khalkh	68.9	98.4	75.4	97.5	87.2	2,074
Kazakh	43.5	98.5	84.8	97.7	89.8	114
Other	63.5	94.5	84.1	94.1	88.2	357
Wealth index quintiles	81.1	100.0	93.1	100.0	93.1	5
Poorest	51.2	97.6	81.1	96.0	86.0	490
Second	65.2	99.2	78.1	96.8	87.6	524
Middle	70.5	98.0	74.5	97.2	87.8	516
Fourth	71.5	98.6	75.9	97.2	88.8	441
Richest	75.5	96.0	76.0	98.0	87.4	579

[1] SISS indicator TC.S1 – Early child development index – country specific

[A] Literacy–numeracy: Developmentally on track if at least two of the following is true: EC5H = 1 (Can identify some colours), EC5I = 1 (Can identify simple shapes such as triangle, square, circle, etc.), EC8=1 (Knows the name and recognizes the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10).

[B] Physical: Developmentally on track if at least two of the following is true: EC9 = 1 (Can pick up a small object pinching with two fingers from the ground), EC9A = 1 (Can hold a spoon, a fork or a pencil with the thumb, index finger and middle finger), EC10 = 2 (Is not sometimes too sick to play).

[C] Due to the fact that Mongolia`s Core Curriculum for Early Childhood Education do not include teaching children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet, and reading simple and popular words, 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 TC.11.1.

[D] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

8 LEARN

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre–school. Early childhood education (ECE) programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby–sitting and day–care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

ECE legislation and policies governing provision of the services in Mongolia set the stage for public investments. Two pieces of legislation are of note. One is the 1995 Law of Primary and Secondary Education, which laid out the objective of preschool education as helping children develop their minds, bodies and personalities by providing an educational environment conducive to the development of talents, abilities and life skills[1]. The second is the Mongolian Pre–school Education Law of 2008, which stipulates that the provision of food, books, manuals and appropriate toys for children attending state–owned kindergartens as well as the norm–based variable costs, will be financed through the state budget[2]. At the same time, the mandatory age for entry into primary school was lowered from 7 to 6 years, which heightened interest in adequacy of pre–school services in the country to ensure school readiness at a younger age, 2 to 5 years.

Two types of ECE in Mongolia are: (i) fixed kindergartens and (ii) alternative forms of preschool education services. Fixed kindergartens generally operate eight hours a day, five days a week from September to June. They provide training for speech development, basic mathematical abstractions, music and singing, physical development and fine arts. In addition, they conduct excursions and health enhancement activities. Mongolia's geographical spread has led to the creation of alternative forms of preschool education services that are mobile ger–kindergartens, in addition to the conventional fixed kindergartens. This type of service is particularly appropriate for the population group of herders to make available the service to their children[2].

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 2–4 and 3–4 years currently attending ECE. The standard MICS6 indicator, i.e., SISS indicator LN.1 refers to children age 3–4 years. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Mongolia, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted[3]). The official primary school entry age in Mongolia is age 6 years.

1 The Parliament of Mongolia. The Law on Primary and Secondary Education of Mongolia, 1995.
2 The Parliament of Mongolia. The Law on Pre–school Education of Mongolia, 2008. Accessed April 26, 2019. https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/462.
3 The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are attending early childhood education, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36–59 months	Percentage of children age 24–59 months attending early childhood education[A]	Number of children age 24–59 months
Total	**73.6**	**2,551**	**68.2**	**3,788**
Sex				
Male	71.5	1,347	67.3	1,959
Female	76.1	1,203	69.0	1,829
Region				
Western	60.8	313	57.2	465
Khangai	69.2	472	62.9	680
Central	78.6	408	70.4	613
Eastern	71.9	186	65.5	282
Ulaanbaatar	77.4	1,172	72.8	1,749
Area				
Urban	81.4	1,699	76.7	2,507
Capital city	77.4	1,172	72.8	1,749
Aimag center	90.2	527	85.8	758
Rural	58.2	852	51.5	1,282
Soum center bagh	75.7	362	69.6	541
Rural bagh	45.2	489	38.2	740
Age (in months)				
24–35	na	na	56.8	1,238
36–47	69.1	1,288	69.1	1,288
48–59	78.2	1,262	78.2	1,262
Mother's education				
Pre–primary or none	30.3	114	28.8	167
Primary	41.0	117	35.1	166
Basic (lower secondary)	58.7	304	52.2	488
Upper secondary	70.9	581	66.3	843
Vocational	74.4	264	63.0	398
College, university	86.2	1,170	81.7	1,725
Child's functional difficulty[B]				
Has functional difficulty	(54.8)	37	59.3	71
Has no functional difficulty	73.9	2,510	68.4	3,705
Ethnicity of household head[B]				
Khalkh	75.6	2,074	70.2	3,052
Kazakh	51.1	114	47.3	171
Other	70.7	357	63.8	553
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	34.1	490	28.3	760
Second	79.9	524	73.6	763
Middle	77.2	516	70.3	763
Fourth	86.5	441	85.7	691
Richest	88.5	579	83.4	812

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator LN.1 – Attendance to early childhood education**

na: not applicable

[A] The column is added because of the Mongolian Pre–school Education Law that indicates children age of 2–5 years should attend pre–school education services.

[B] The category of "Don't know/ Missing" in the background characteristic of "Child's functional difficulty" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organized learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Mongolia, 2018

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
Total	**61.2**	**23.0**	**15.7**	**100.0**	**84.3**	**1,287**
Sex						
Male	60.8	19.4	19.8	100.0	80.2	645
Female	61.6	26.7	11.7	100.0	88.3	642
Region						
Western	56.5	13.9	29.6	100.0	70.4	173
Khangai	55.5	29.0	15.5	100.0	84.5	223
Central	61.5	25.7	12.8	100.0	87.2	195
Eastern	71.5	21.4	7.0	100.0	93.0	95
Ulaanbaatar	63.0	22.9	14.1	100.0	85.9	601
Area						
Urban	64.5	23.8	11.6	100.0	88.4	884
Capital city	63.0	22.9	14.1	100.0	85.9	601
Aimag center	67.9	25.9	6.2	100.0	93.8	283
Rural	53.9	21.3	24.8	100.0	75.2	402
Soum center bagh	60.8	26.8	12.4	100.0	87.6	153
Rural bagh	49.6	17.9	32.5	100.0	67.5	249
Mother's education						
Pre–primary or none	54.6	13.3	32.1	100.0	67.9	74
Primary	41.8	24.4	33.8	100.0	66.2	82
Basic (lower secondary)	58.9	15.0	26.2	100.0	73.8	185
Upper secondary	57.5	25.0	17.5	100.0	82.5	307
Vocational	66.4	22.9	10.7	100.0	89.3	137
College, university	67.1	26.1	6.8	100.0	93.2	502
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	53.7	19.8	26.5	100.0	73.5	98
Has no functional difficulty	61.0	23.9	15.1	100.0	84.9	1,036
No information	67.4	19.1	13.5	100.0	86.5	153
Ethnicity of household head[A]						
Khalkh	62.6	23.9	13.5	100.0	86.5	1,020
Kazakh	56.2	12.1	31.7	100.0	68.3	66
Other	53.9	23.2	22.9	100.0	77.1	189
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	42.9	17.4	39.8	100.0	60.2	235
Second	66.3	21.7	12.0	100.0	88.0	309
Middle	61.2	24.9	13.9	100.0	86.1	246
Fourth	69.7	20.7	9.6	100.0	90.4	237
Richest	64.0	30.2	5.8	100.0	94.2	260

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator LN.2– Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre–primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year[4].

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Mongolia, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 11 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 5 grades in primary school and 4 + 3 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 5. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as year 6 to year 9 and in upper secondary to year 10 to year 12. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering year 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 10 years who are attending primary or secondary school[5], and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4[6] for children age 11 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age–for–grade). For example, an 8–year–old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in year 3, as per the official age–for–grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over–age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6[7].

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 13 to 15 years old, who completed primary education in Mongolia.

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level.[8]

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over–age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

4 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–primary education 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.

5 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

6 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

7 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

8 The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre–school the previous year, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**85.0**	**1,260**
Sex		
Male	85.3	612
Female	84.7	648
Region		
Western	70.9	170
Khangai	80.1	228
Central	88.5	200
Eastern	91.2	95
Ulaanbaatar	88.9	567
Area		
Urban	89.6	837
Capital city	88.9	567
Aimag center	91.1	270
Rural	75.8	422
Soum center bagh	87.4	169
Rural bagh	68.1	254
Mother's education		
Pre–primary or none	63.0	86
Primary	60.2	89
Basic (lower secondary)	77.6	161
Upper secondary	88.6	274
Vocational	85.1	115
College, university	93.0	534
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	80.6	91
Has no functional difficulty	85.8	1,007
No information	82.0	162
Ethnicity of household head[A]		
Khalkh	86.8	979
Kazakh	59.0	59
Other	83.6	214
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	63.1	247
Second	85.3	244
Middle	90.8	256
Fourth	95.3	216
Richest	90.3	298

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator LN.3 – School readiness**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**92.0**	**1,274**
Sex		
Male	90.9	651
Female	93.1	623
Region		
Western	89.3	169
Khangai	97.9	212
Central	95.6	195
Eastern	95.2	99
Ulaanbaatar	88.9	599
Area		
Urban	90.9	854
Capital city	88.9	599
Aimag center	95.5	255
Rural	94.2	420
Soum center bagh	97.0	174
Rural bagh	92.2	247
Mother's education		
Pre–primary or none	95.2	92
Primary	93.9	85
Basic (lower secondary)	90.9	188
Upper secondary	93.1	269
Vocational	88.3	111
College, university	91.7	530
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	84.9	100
Has no functional difficulty	92.4	1,000
No information	93.6	175
Ethnicity of household head[A]		
Khalkh	92.3	997
Kazakh	80.4	56
Other	93.2	212
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	91.6	245
Second	89.3	256
Middle	91.9	262
Fourth	92.3	246
Richest	94.6	264

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.4 – Net intake rate in primary education

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.3: 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 early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Mongolia, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**95.1**	**0.2**	**4.7**	**2,977**	**97.0**	**0.3**	**2.6**	**2,909**	**96.1**	**0.3**	**3.6**	**5,885**
Region												
Western	93.9	0.7	5.4	379	97.3	0.0	2.7	390	95.6	0.3	4.0	768
Khangai	98.1	0.1	1.8	549	97.6	0.2	2.2	558	97.8	0.1	2.0	1,107
Central	98.0	0.6	1.4	504	99.4	0.4	0.2	468	98.7	0.5	0.8	972
Eastern	97.5	0.0	2.5	210	98.3	0.0	1.7	224	97.9	0.0	2.1	434
Ulaanbaatar	92.8	0.0	7.2	1,336	95.6	0.5	3.9	1,269	94.2	0.2	5.6	2,605
Area												
Urban	94.4	0.2	5.5	1,958	96.7	0.3	2.9	1,925	95.5	0.3	4.2	3,883
Capital city	92.8	0.0	7.2	1,336	95.6	0.5	3.9	1,269	94.2	0.2	5.6	2,605
Aimag center	97.7	0.6	1.8	622	98.8	0.0	1.1	656	98.3	0.3	1.4	1,278
Rural	96.7	0.2	3.1	1,019	97.7	0.3	2.0	983	97.2	0.3	2.6	2,003
Soum center bagh	98.0	0.1	1.9	414	98.4	0.0	1.6	388	98.2	0.0	1.8	802
Rural bagh	95.7	0.3	3.9	605	97.2	0.5	2.3	596	96.5	0.4	3.1	1,201
Age at beginning of school year												
6	91.2	0.9	7.9	651	93.6	0.8	5.4	623	92.4	0.8	6.7	1,274
7	97.7	0.0	2.3	647	98.2	0.8	1.1	548	97.9	0.4	1.8	1,195
8	95.5	0.0	4.5	576	97.4	0.0	2.6	606	96.5	0.0	3.5	1,182
9	96.2	0.0	3.8	556	97.3	0.0	2.7	563	96.7	0.0	3.3	1,120
10	95.4	0.0	4.6	546	98.9	0.0	1.1	569	97.2	0.0	2.8	1,114
Mother's education[B]												
Pre–primary or none	94.5	0.0	5.5	188	93.6	0.0	6.4	182	94.0	0.0	6.0	370
Primary	92.8	0.8	6.4	238	98.4	0.3	1.4	230	95.5	0.5	3.9	469
Basic (lower secondary)	98.0	0.2	1.8	467	96.9	0.1	3.0	456	97.4	0.2	2.4	923
Upper secondary	96.4	0.2	3.4	599	97.7	0.0	2.1	647	97.0	0.1	2.7	1,245
Vocational	90.5	0.0	9.5	305	97.3	0.6	2.2	282	93.7	0.3	6.0	587
College, university	95.2	0.2	4.6	1,179	96.9	0.5	2.5	1,111	96.0	0.3	3.6	2,290
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]												
Has functional difficulty	89.3	0.8	9.9	246	96.4	0.0	3.6	235	92.8	0.4	6.8	481
Has no functional difficulty	94.8	0.2	5.0	2,251	97.2	0.3	2.5	2,239	96.0	0.2	3.7	4,489
No information	99.6	0.1	0.3	479	96.5	0.7	2.8	435	98.2	0.3	1.5	915
Ethnicity of household head[B]												
Khalkh	95.1	0.2	4.7	2,399	96.9	0.4	2.6	2,323	96.0	0.3	3.7	4,722
Kazakh	91.0	0.3	8.7	134	96.9	0.0	3.1	132	93.9	0.1	5.9	266
Other	96.5	0.3	3.2	436	97.5	0.1	2.4	449	97.0	0.2	2.8	885
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	95.6	0.3	4.0	607	97.0	0.4	2.6	569	96.3	0.4	3.3	1,176
Second	94.0	0.4	5.7	637	96.8	0.1	2.8	621	95.4	0.2	4.3	1,258
Middle	96.5	0.1	3.4	585	95.2	0.0	4.8	578	95.9	0.0	4.1	1,163
Fourth	94.7	0.0	5.3	559	98.2	0.0	1.8	590	96.5	0.0	3.5	1,148
Richest	95.0	0.2	4.7	589	97.8	1.1	1.1	551	96.3	0.7	3.0	1,140

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator LN.5a – Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**

[2] **SISS/MICS indicator LN.6a – Out–of–school rate for children of primary school age**

[A] The percentage of children out of school are those not attending school and further includes those attending early childhood education.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Mongolia, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**91.9**	**2.2**	**5.7**	**1,691**	**94.3**	**2.3**	**3.3**	**1,506**	**93.0**	**2.2**	**4.6**	**3,197**
Region												
Western	85.6	3.8	10.6	234	94.9	2.5	1.9	232	90.3	3.1	6.3	466
Khangai	89.2	4.1	6.8	301	97.6	1.2	1.1	327	93.6	2.6	3.8	628
Central	98.0	0.2	1.8	281	98.4	1.2	0.4	259	98.2	0.7	1.1	539
Eastern	94.9	0.8	5.1	135	96.7	2.1	1.3	107	95.7	1.4	3.4	241
Ulaanbaatar	92.0	1.9	5.3	741	90.0	3.2	6.7	581	91.1	2.5	6.0	1,323
Area												
Urban	92.9	2.2	4.3	1,069	92.9	2.4	4.5	926	92.9	2.3	4.4	1,995
Capital city	92.0	1.9	5.3	741	90.0	3.2	6.7	581	91.1	2.5	6.0	1,323
Aimag center	94.9	3.0	2.1	328	97.9	1.1	0.6	344	96.4	2.0	1.3	672
Rural	90.1	2.1	8.1	622	96.6	2.0	1.4	580	93.2	2.0	4.9	1,202
Soum center bagh	96.5	0.7	2.8	242	97.9	1.6	0.5	213	97.1	1.2	1.7	455
Rural bagh	85.9	2.9	11.4	380	95.8	2.2	2.0	368	90.8	2.6	6.8	747
Age at beginning of school year												
11	89.1	6.1	4.5	489	92.0	5.5	2.5	460	90.5	5.8	3.5	949
12	95.1	0.7	4.2	436	94.1	1.8	4.1	362	94.6	1.2	4.2	798
13	92.4	1.0	6.7	357	94.9	0.7	4.5	339	93.6	0.8	5.6	695
14	91.3	0.0	7.9	409	97.2	0.0	2.4	345	94.0	0.0	5.4	755
Mother's education[C]												
Pre–primary or none	83.1	3.6	13.3	97	96.4	2.5	1.1	98	89.8	3.1	7.2	195
Primary	85.4	2.2	12.4	172	96.9	0.4	2.8	154	90.8	1.4	7.8	326
Basic (lower secondary)	88.6	3.3	7.0	327	95.4	0.9	3.2	351	92.1	2.1	5.0	678
Upper secondary	94.1	1.7	4.3	457	96.1	1.6	2.3	289	94.9	1.7	3.5	747
Vocational	94.4	3.9	1.9	215	90.3	9.1	0.5	153	92.7	6.1	1.3	368
College, university	95.4	0.5	3.8	423	92.4	2.0	5.6	461	93.8	1.3	4.7	884
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]												
Has functional difficulty	90.6	2.5	6.9	131	86.1	5.4	8.5	121	88.4	3.9	7.7	252
Has no functional difficulty	91.8	2.1	6.0	1,150	94.2	2.3	3.4	1,062	93.0	2.2	4.7	2,212
No information[B]	92.4	2.2	4.6	410	97.8	1.1	1.1	324	94.8	1.7	3.0	733
Ethnicity of household head[C]												
Khalkh	93.1	1.8	4.7	1,333	94.2	2.5	3.3	1,189	93.6	2.1	4.1	2,522
Kazakh	89.0	6.2	4.8	90	95.1	2.2	2.8	93	92.1	4.2	3.8	183
Other	86.6	2.6	11.0	264	94.4	1.3	3.5	220	90.2	2.0	7.6	483
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	84.7	3.9	11.7	382	97.0	1.5	1.5	363	90.7	2.8	6.7	745
Second	94.9	2.1	3.0	390	93.2	2.7	3.6	300	94.1	2.4	3.3	690
Middle	90.2	2.3	6.3	363	93.0	3.0	4.0	276	91.4	2.6	5.3	639
Fourth	97.3	0.2	2.0	306	95.2	1.7	3.1	319	96.2	1.0	2.5	625
Richest	94.0	1.6	4.4	250	92.3	2.6	5.1	248	93.2	2.1	4.7	498

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.5b – Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.6b – Out–of–school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school ag[e]

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

[B] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Mongolia, 2018

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under–age	At official age	Over–age by 1 year	Over–age by 2 or more years[1]			Under–age	At official age	Over–age by 1 year	Over–age by 2 or more years[2]		
Total	**5.2**	**93.5**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**5,696**	**10.0**	**87.4**	**1.9**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**3,246**
Sex												
Male	4.4	94.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	2,827	9.8	87.4	2.0	0.7	100.0	1,699
Female	6.0	92.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	2,869	10.3	87.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	1,547
Region												
Western	3.3	94.8	1.5	0.4	100.0	738	7.4	85.5	5.7	1.4	100.0	477
Khangai	5.9	92.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	1,099	10.1	86.8	2.1	1.0	100.0	644
Central	5.2	94.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	957	9.9	88.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	571
Eastern	4.9	94.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	425	9.6	89.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	242
Ulaanbaatar	5.6	93.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	2,477	11.1	87.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	1,312
Area												
Urban	5.6	93.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	3,742	11.1	87.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	2,018
Capital city	5.6	93.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	2,477	11.1	87.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	1,312
Aimag center	5.8	93.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,265	11.1	86.2	2.1	0.6	100.0	705
Rural	4.4	94.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,954	8.3	88.0	2.8	0.8	100.0	1,228
Soum center bagh	5.3	94.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	779	11.0	86.8	1.6	0.5	100.0	490
Rural bagh	3.8	94.5	1.1	0.5	100.0	1,175	6.4	88.8	3.7	1.1	100.0	738
Mother's education[A]												
Pre–primary or none	2.9	95.4	1.2	0.5	100.0	342	10.9	86.2	2.8	0.2	100.0	198
Primary	4.5	94.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	451	6.7	88.7	4.4	0.2	100.0	319
Basic (lower secondary)	3.2	95.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	884	8.6	87.7	2.6	1.1	100.0	672
Upper secondary	6.2	92.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,235	8.3	89.8	1.1	0.8	100.0	756
Vocational	5.5	90.6	3.0	0.9	100.0	569	9.2	87.6	2.8	0.5	100.0	383
College, university	5.9	93.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	2,215	13.8	85.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	913
Grade												
1	23.2	76.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,260	na	na	na	na	na	na
2	0.4	99.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,178	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	0.0	99.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,127	na	na	na	na	na	na
4	0.0	98.7	0.3	0.9	100.0	1,091	na	na	na	na	na	na
5	0.0	94.9	4.7	0.4	100.0	1,041	na	na	na	na	na	na
6	na	na	na	na	na	na	30.5	69.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	1038.1
7	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	98.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	782.4
8	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	99.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	670.7
9	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	90.4	7.3	2.3	100.0	754.9
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]												
Has functional difficulty	4.3	93.6	1.3	0.8	100.0	455	8.4	87.3	3.6	0.7	100.0	245
Has no functional difficulty	5.7	93.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	4,345	11.5	86.3	1.8	0.4	100.0	2,275
No information	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	896	5.9	90.9	1.8	1.3	100.0	726
Ethnicity of household head[A]												
Khalkh	5.4	93.5	0.9	0.2	100.0	4,556	10.7	87.7	1.1	0.4	100.0	2,562
Kazakh	3.1	93.9	2.7	0.3	100.0	257	4.0	83.9	9.1	3.1	100.0	194
Other	5.1	93.8	0.7	0.4	100.0	869	8.8	87.0	3.3	0.9	100.0	481
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.6	94.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	1,143	7.0	88.3	3.7	1.1	100.0	742
Second	5.5	93.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,218	9.2	86.7	3.1	1.0	100.0	720
Middle	5.4	93.2	1.0	0.5	100.0	1,140	8.5	90.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	614
Fourth	4.4	95.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,111	8.4	90.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	630
Richest	7.3	91.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,085	19.0	79.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	540

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.10a – Over–age for grade (Primary)
[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.10b – Over–age for grade (Lower secondary)

na: not applicable

[A] The category of "No information" in the background characteristic of 'Mother's education", "Don't know/Missing" in "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" have been respectively suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Mongolia, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**82.4**	**4.2**	**0.0**	**13.4**	**1,039**	**91.0**	**3.9**	**0.0**	**5.1**	**942**	**86.5**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**9.5**	**1,981**
Region															
Western	72.5	11.5	0.0	16.0	155	84.9	9.3	0.0	5.8	152	78.6	10.4	0.0	11.0	307
Khangai	70.3	6.0	0.0	23.8	176	87.9	5.4	0.0	6.7	177	79.1	5.7	0.0	15.2	353
Central	86.0	3.6	0.0	10.4	141	91.4	2.4	0.0	6.2	134	88.6	3.0	0.0	8.4	275
Eastern	68.0	2.9	0.0	29.1	60	95.5	0.9	0.0	3.6	64	82.2	1.8	0.0	16.0	125
Ulaanbaatar	90.4	1.6	0.0	8.0	506	93.8	2.2	0.0	4.0	416	91.9	1.9	0.0	6.2	922
Area															
Urban	89.9	2.6	0.0	7.5	702	93.5	2.9	0.0	3.6	620	91.6	2.7	0.0	6	1,323
Capital city	90.4	1.6	0.0	8.0	506	93.8	2.2	0.0	4.0	416	91.9	1.9	0.0	6	922
Aimag center	88.9	5.2	0.0	5.9	196	93.1	4.3	0.0	2.6	205	91.0	4.7	0.0	4.2	401
Rural	66.7	7.4	0.0	25.9	337	86.1	5.8	0.0	8.0	322	76.2	6.6	0.0	17.2	658
Soum center bagh	78.0	5.5	0.0	16.5	127	90.6	3.0	0.0	6.4	113	83.9	4.3	0.0	11.8	240
Rural bagh	59.8	8.6	0.0	31.6	210	83.7	7.4	0.0	8.9	209	71.7	8.0	0.0	20.3	418
Age at beginning of school year															
15	76.5	11.6	0.0	11.9	297	87.5	8.3	0.0	4.3	334	82.3	9.8	0.0	7.9	631
16	82.4	1.8	0.0	15.9	395	94.3	2.0	0.0	3.7	348	87.9	1.9	0.0	10.2	743
17	87.5	0.5	0.0	12.0	348	91.3	0.8	0.0	8.0	259	89.1	0.6	0.0	10.3	607
Mother's education[C]															
Pre–primary or none	49.6	4.8	0.0	45.7	39	85.3	13.5	0.0	1.3	29	64.9	8.5	0.0	26.6	69
Primary	59.0	13.6	0.0	27.4	82	81.4	5.6	0.0	13.0	60	68.4	10.2	0.0	21.3	142
Basic (lower secondary)	74.7	5.8	0.0	19.5	220	86.0	6.7	0.0	7.3	179	79.8	6.2	0.0	14.0	400
Upper secondary	88.1	3.1	0.0	8.8	245	94.0	2.5	0.0	3.4	266	91.2	2.8	0.0	6.0	512
Vocational	86.8	4.4	0.0	8.8	157	94.8	4.5	0.0	0.7	125	90.3	4.5	0.0	5.2	282
College, university	92.5	0.8	0.0	6.7	242	93.7	2.0	0.0	4.3	245	93.1	1.4	0.0	5.5	487
No information[B]	(91.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(7.2)	52	(83.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	38	87.8	1.1	0.0	11.1	90
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	71.5	3.5	0.0	25.0	66	86.6	11.7	0.0	1.6	70	79.3	7.8	0.0	13.0	136
Has no functional difficulty	82.9	4.7	0.0	12.4	643	91.6	3.4	0.0	5.0	583	87.0	4.1	0.0	8.9	1,226
No information[B]	83.6	3.4	0.0	13.1	330	91.0	3.0	0.0	6.1	289	87.0	3.2	0.0	9.8	619
Ethnicity of household head[C]															
Khalkh	84.7	2.2	0.0	13.2	818	92.7	2.7	0.0	4.6	732	88.5	2.4	0.0	9.1	1,550
Kazakh	72.9	15.1	0.0	12.0	69	75.0	19.5	0.0	5.5	58	73.8	17.1	0.0	9.0	127
Other	74.8	10.0	0.0	15.2	150	89.0	3.6	0.0	7.5	152	81.9	6.7	0.0	11.3	302
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	54.2	9.4	0.0	36.4	225	83.9	7.0	0.0	9.1	203	68.3	8.2	0.0	23.5	429
Second	85.9	6.3	0.0	7.8	227	88.3	7.3	0.0	4.3	193	87.0	6.8	0.0	6.2	420
Middle	89.9	2.3	0.0	7.8	224	96.0	1.3	0.0	2.7	171	92.5	1.9	0.0	5.6	395
Fourth	94.9	0.4	0.0	4.7	171	98.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	187	96.5	0.8	0.0	2.7	358
Richest	91.6	1.0	0.0	7.4	192	90.0	2.2	0.0	7.8	187	90.8	1.6	0.0	7.6	379

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.5c – Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.6c – Out–of–school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education.
[B] Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview.
[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Mongolia, 2018

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 13–15 years[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	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	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17–19 years[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20–22 years[A]
Total	**92.5**	**1,114**	**98.4**	**2,081**	**97.3**	**1,048**	**98.6**	**755**	**92.1**	**1,575**	**70.5**	**1,529**
Sex												
Male	85.5	546	97.5	1,063	97.3	533	93.0	409	89.3	860	65.9	755
Female	99.2	569	99.4	1,019	97.3	515	105.2	345	95.6	715	75.0	774
Region												
Western	88.1	160	95.4	339	96.3	148	100.6	111	90.6	154	54.0	146
Khangai	95.3	221	98.7	426	100.0	200	111.8	138	80.5	173	48.7	211
Central	93.7	181	99.0	324	100.0	171	107.3	120	87.5	166	57.3	196
Eastern	95.3	81	99.7	165	96.6	65	94.5	61	76.2	76	41.5	84
Ulaanbaatar	91.8	471	99.1	827	95.5	463	89.7	324	96.4	1,006	84.0	892
Area												
Urban	92.1	719	99.2	1,309	96.8	688	94.7	479	96.1	1,197	79.8	1,106
Capital city	91.8	471	99.1	827	95.5	463	89.7	324	96.4	1,006	84.0	892
Aimag center	92.6	248	99.3	482	99.5	226	105.2	155	95.1	191	62.4	214
Rural	93.3	395	97.2	772	98.2	360	105.2	276	79.5	379	46.1	423
Soum center bagh	85.5	165	98.2	290	99.4	146	114.4	101	86.4	129	54.7	151
Rural bagh	98.9	230	96.5	483	97.4	214	99.9	174	75.9	250	41.3	272
Mother's education[C]												
Pre–primary or none	70.7	72	97.3	105	96.5	69	98.5	32	na	na	na	na
Primary	93.4	107	96.7	190	96.6	112	89.6	78	na	na	na	na
Basic (lower secondary)	88.7	181	97.7	465	96.2	189	100.7	180	na	na	na	na
Upper secondary	99.3	228	98.4	538	98.0	243	95.7	189	na	na	na	na
Vocational	98.4	116	99.8	235	100.0	101	110.8	82	na	na	na	na
College, university	92.4	410	99.3	537	97.0	332	96.5	194	na	na	na	na
No information[B]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.3	1,028	70.5	1,529
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]												
Has functional difficulty	83.8	90	97.7	167	99.3	63	83.3	67	na	na	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	91.8	811	98.2	1,341	97.1	808	103.5	477	na	na	na	na
No information[B]	98.9	213	99.2	573	97.5	178	92.2	211	91.4	1,185	70.5	1,529
Ethnicity of household head[C]												
Khalkh	92.2	907	99.1	1,614	97.2	837	96.9	589	92.8	1,253	71.5	1,254
Kazakh	90.1	57	96.3	137	98.6	53	112.9	47	87.2	66	55.7	69
Other	95.6	150	96.0	328	97.2	156	101.1	117	90.2	256	68.7	194
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	97.9	226	96.1	483	97.2	222	104.5	172	75.1	282	37.2	294
Second	90.9	235	99.2	480	96.8	210	107.3	159	88.5	296	54.2	295
Middle	98.7	197	97.8	402	97.1	202	90.6	163	97.1	284	77.2	337
Fourth	96.4	237	99.8	365	96.3	199	94.3	135	98.2	369	88.2	305
Richest	79.0	219	99.9	351	99.0	215	94.3	126	98.7	343	93.6	298

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.7a – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)
[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.8a – Completion rate (Primary)
[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.9 – Effective transition rate to lower secondary school
[4] SISS/MICS indicator LN.7b – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)
[5] SISS/MICS indicator LN.8b – Completion rate (Lower secondary)
[6] SISS/MICS indicator LN.8c – Completion rate (Upper secondary)

na: not applicable

[A] Total number of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively.

[B] Includes emancipated children age 15–17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Mongolia, 2018

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
Total[3]	**97.0**	**95.1**	**96.1**	**1.02**	**94.3**	**91.9**	**93.0**	**1.03**	**90.8**	**80.4**	**85.3**	**1.13**
Region												
Western	97.3	93.9	95.6	1.04	94.9	85.6	90.3	1.11	84.9	70.4	77.6	1.21
Khangai	97.6	98.1	97.8	0.99	97.6	89.2	93.6	1.09	87.7	67.5	77.6	1.30
Central	99.4	98.0	98.7	1.01	98.4	98.0	98.2	1.00	91.4	84.1	87.6	1.09
Eastern	98.3	97.5	97.9	1.01	96.7	94.9	95.7	1.02	93.9	65.3	80.1	1.44
Ulaanbaatar	95.6	92.8	94.2	1.03	90.0	92.0	91.1	0.98	93.5	88.8	90.9	1.05
Area												
Urban	96.7	94.4	95.5	1.02	92.9	92.9	92.9	1.00	93.2	88.4	90.6	1.05
Capital city	95.6	92.8	94.2	1.03	90.0	92.0	91.1	0.98	93.5	88.8	90.9	1.05
Aimag center	98.8	97.7	98.3	1.01	97.9	94.9	96.4	1.03	92.6	87.2	90.0	1.06
Rural	97.7	96.7	97.2	1.01	96.6	90.1	93.2	1.07	86.0	63.9	74.7	1.35
Soum center bagh	98.4	98.0	98.2	1.00	97.9	96.5	97.1	1.01	90.6	76.0	82.9	1.19
Rural bagh	97.2	95.7	96.5	1.02	95.8	85.9	90.8	1.11	83.5	56.6	70.0	1.48
Mother's education[B]												
Pre–primary or none	93.6	94.5	94.0	0.99	96.4	83.1	89.8	1.16	85.3	47.7	63.9	1.79
Primary	98.4	92.8	95.5	1.06	96.9	85.4	90.8	1.13	80.8	57.5	67.3	1.41
Basic (lower secondary)	96.9	98.0	97.4	0.99	95.4	88.6	92.1	1.08	85.5	74.1	79.2	1.15
Upper secondary	97.7	96.4	97.0	1.01	96.1	94.1	94.9	1.02	94.0	86.7	90.5	1.08
Vocational	97.3	90.5	93.7	1.08	90.3	94.4	92.7	0.96	93.9	83.3	88.0	1.13
College, university	96.9	95.2	96.0	1.02	92.4	95.4	93.8	0.97	93.7	90.7	92.2	1.03
No information[A]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	83.1	83.4	83.3	1.00
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]												
Has functional difficulty	96.4	89.3	92.8	1.08	86.1	90.6	88.4	0.95	86.1	70.2	78.4	1.23
Has no functional difficulty	97.2	94.8	96.0	1.02	94.2	91.8	93.0	1.03	91.3	81.1	86.0	1.13
No informationA	96.5	99.6	98.2	0.97	97.8	92.4	94.8	1.06	90.7	81.1	85.6	1.12
Ethnicity of household head[B]												
Khalkh	96.9	95.1	96.0	1.02	94.2	93.1	93.6	1.01	92.5	82.3	87.1	1.12
Kazakh	96.9	91.0	93.9	1.06	95.1	89.0	92.1	1.07	74.7	72.1	73.3	1.04
Other	97.5	96.5	97.0	1.01	94.4	86.6	90.2	1.09	88.5	74.7	81.6	1.18
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	97.0	95.6	96.3	1.01	97.0	84.7	90.7	1.14	83.7	51.3	66.7	1.63
Second	96.8	94.0	95.4	1.03	93.2	94.9	94.1	0.98	87.7	84.5	86.0	1.04
Middle	95.2	96.5	95.9	0.99	93.0	90.2	91.4	1.03	95.5	86.0	90.1	1.11
Fourth	98.2	94.7	96.5	1.04	95.2	97.3	96.2	0.98	98.0	93.8	96.0	1.04
Richest	97.8	95.0	96.3	1.03	92.3	94.0	93.2	0.98	90.0	91.4	90.7	0.98
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest[1]	0.99	1.01	1.00	na	1.05	0.90	0.97	na	0.93	0.56	0.74	na
Area												
Rural/Urban[2]	1.01	1.02	1.02	na	1.04	0.97	1.00	na	0.92	0.72	0.82	na

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

[A] Includes emancipated children age 15–17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[9] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long–term predictor of later educational attainment.[10]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[11] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.[12]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5–17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).[13]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7–14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school tivities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school–related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man–made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

9 Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." Early Childhood Research Quarterly19, no. 2 (2004): 319–36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

10 Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." Educational Psychology74, no. 2 (2004): 141–53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

11 Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." Review of Educational Research77, no. 3 (2007): 373–410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

12 Desforges, C. and A, Abouchaar. The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

13 Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7–14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Total	**96.9**	**7,686**	**81.0**	**51.5**	**22.6**	**18.8**	**74.3**	**82.2**	**7,446**
Sex									
Male	96.6	3,958	80.7	51.8	22.2	19.0	72.9	81.9	3,825
Female	97.1	3,728	81.2	51.1	23.1	18.6	75.7	82.5	3,621
Region									
Western	95.5	1,009	69.8	44.8	21.3	17.2	60.1	69.3	963
Khangai	97.0	1,510	75.6	46.7	23.5	20.2	72.4	81.0	1,465
Central	99.0	1,313	83.2	49.1	19.2	15.5	76.6	87.9	1,299
Eastern	97.5	572	77.1	55.7	19.8	16.7	74.1	79.4	558
Ulaanbaatar	96.3	3,282	86.6	56.0	24.5	20.4	78.6	84.8	3,160
Area									
Urban	97.2	4,985	86.2	54.0	23.4	19.4	78.7	84.8	4,843
Capital city	96.3	3,282	86.6	56.0	24.5	20.4	78.6	84.8	3,160
Aimag center	98.8	1,703	85.4	50.2	21.4	17.7	79.0	84.8	1,683
Rural	96.4	2,701	71.2	46.8	21.1	17.6	66.0	77.3	2,603
Soum center bagh	98.0	1,053	77.5	53.2	24.5	20.8	71.6	83.1	1,033
Rural Bagh	95.3	1,648	67.1	42.6	18.8	15.6	62.4	73.4	1,571
Age at beginning of school year									
6	99.2	96	82.1	48.1	23.6	18.9	82.3	83.0	95
7	99.4	1,120	81.8	60.5	25.4	21.1	82.2	86.8	1,113
8	97.7	1,153	82.8	47.5	19.1	16.7	81.3	88.7	1,126
9	97.1	1,132	79.5	49.0	21.2	17.7	73.8	81.5	1,099
10	98.3	1,002	82.1	49.5	23.2	20.2	77.6	85.8	985
11	95.7	959	81.2	48.6	22.2	18.9	75.6	78.4	918
12	97.0	756	80.8	44.1	19.0	14.3	66.6	77.4	733
13	93.4	739	77.5	57.6	26.9	20.5	62.1	73.3	690
14	94.0	730	80.3	56.2	25.4	21.2	63.4	78.6	686
School attendance[A]									
Primary	100.0	4,172	81.6	52.5	22.3	18.8	79.2	85.3	4,172
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	3,138	79.9	49.7	22.7	18.8	68.1	78.0	3,138
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	136	87.5	59.0	28.9	17.5	67.1	81.7	136
Out–of–school	0.0	240	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
Mother's education									
Pre–primary or none	94.8	438	55.2	29.5	15.9	13.1	49.2	59.3	415
Primary	92.3	671	73.1	44.4	17.0	13.0	60.0	72.6	619
Basic (lower secondary)	96.4	1,334	77.1	47.0	17.7	15.3	68.4	77.7	1,286
Upper secondary	98.1	1,781	81.4	50.7	23.4	18.2	72.7	83.3	1,748
Vocational	99.1	888	76.8	55.3	22.9	20.0	77.4	79.4	880
College, university	97.0	2,575	90.3	58.4	27.1	23.0	85.0	90.8	2,498
School Management[B]									
Public	100.0	7,205	80.6	51.8	23.0	19.1	73.7	81.8	7,205
Non–public	100.0	240	91.7	41.7	12.4	10.6	92.1	94.5	240
Child's functional difficulty[C]									
Has functional difficulty	91.2	393	80.5	50.3	29.0	17.0	65.8	74.9	358
Has no functional difficulty	97.2	7,213	80.9	51.3	22.4	18.9	74.9	82.6	7,013
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]	92.8	80	87.6	76.2	17.0	17.0	58.7	77.2	74
Has functional difficulty	95.0	645	70.4	42.9	15.5	12.3	63.0	71.9	613
Has no functional difficulty	96.7	5,784	82.7	53.2	23.4	19.4	76.5	84.2	5,592
No information	98.8	1,256	78.3	48.0	22.7	19.4	69.8	77.9	1,240
Ethnicity of household head[C]									
Khalkh	97.2	6,154	82.1	52.0	22.7	18.9	75.9	83.7	5,984
Kazakh	97.8	374	71.3	45.7	29.3	23.3	59.1	70.7	366
Other	94.6	1,141	77.7	50.4	19.8	16.6	70.2	77.6	1,079
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	94.9	1,584	64.8	41.5	15.2	13.2	56.5	70.7	1,503
Second	97.9	1,768	82.7	52.7	22.1	18.0	72.6	81.6	1,731
Middle	96.3	1,534	79.5	48.1	20.2	15.9	77.0	84.2	1,478
Fourth	98.0	1,426	87.2	59.3	29.0	25.0	80.2	84.2	1,397
Richest	97.4	1,374	92.1	56.7	27.7	23.0	87.3	91.5	1,337

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.12 – Availability of information on children's school performance
[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.13 – Opportunity to participate in School Management
[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management
[4] SISS/MICS indicator LN.15 – Effective participation in school management
[5] SISS/MICS indicator LN.16 – Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

na: not applicable

[A] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilize information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent. tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7–14 years.

[B] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "School management", "Child's functional difficulty", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table LN.3.2: School–related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school–related reason:						Number of children age 7–14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school–related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7–14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man–made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	**50.0**	**7,446**	**13.0**	**3.5**	**79.3**	**21.1**	**23.0**	**85.0**	**3,720**	**24.8**	**3,162**
Sex											
Male	50.4	3,825	13.5	4.2	79.3	21.2	22.4	84.8	1,926	24.1	1,634
Female	49.5	3,621	12.4	2.7	79.2	21.1	23.7	85.2	1,793	25.5	1,527
Region											
Western	21.2	963	13.6	7.6	50.7	42.5	22.5	62.1	204	19.5	127
Khangai	43.6	1,465	9.0	3.9	54.1	41.4	22.3	64.2	639	18.2	410
Central	40.3	1,299	19.9	1.8	74.3	16.1	10.8	79.8	524	19.6	418
Eastern	37.9	558	26.6	6.3	68.7	11.4	30.0	80.9	211	18.6	171
Ulaanbaatar	67.8	3,160	11.1	3.1	91.8	15.3	25.6	95.1	2,142	28.0	2,036
Area											
Urban	61.2	4,843	10.7	3.4	86.2	18.3	23.8	90.4	2,962	25.4	2,679
Capital city	67.8	3,160	11.1	3.1	91.8	15.3	25.6	95.1	2,142	28.0	2,036
Aimag center	48.7	1,683	9.6	4.1	71.7	26.3	19.1	78.4	820	17.0	643
Rural	29.1	2,603	22.0	3.8	52.1	32.2	20.0	63.7	758	21.5	483
Soum center bagh	32.6	1,033	20.7	1.4	55.1	31.6	19.4	67.7	336	26.6	228
Rural bagh	26.8	1,571	23.1	5.8	49.8	32.7	20.5	60.5	421	17.0	255
Age at beginning of school year											
6	31.6	95	(20.6)	(15.8)	(73.0)	(6.4)	(24.6)	(83.0)	30	(20.7)	25
7	48.3	1,113	10.1	1.6	89.0	17.4	25.9	91.5	538	26.0	493
8	51.0	1,126	14.2	4.0	86.2	19.2	13.5	87.7	574	26.6	503
9	50.0	1,099	12.9	2.5	76.2	26.0	26.7	83.7	549	18.7	460
10	46.2	985	8.6	5.8	73.4	25.3	24.9	79.6	455	32.0	363
11	51.4	918	14.8	3.6	75.9	24.4	23.4	82.3	471	30.8	386
12	55.7	733	10.3	1.3	80.1	21.0	26.9	87.4	408	18.5	357
13	48.6	690	15.9	5.0	74.8	16.8	19.5	85.0	336	23.9	285
14	52.1	686	18.2	4.0	73.8	18.5	24.1	80.7	358	21.0	289
School attendance											
Primary	48.8	4,172	12.1	3.5	81.2	22.0	22.4	85.8	2,037	24.7	1,747
Basic (lower secondary)	51.7	3,138	13.5	3.6	78.1	19.7	23.5	84.5	1,622	25.2	1,370
Upper secondary or higher	45.1	136	(27.0)	(0.0)	(48.1)	(29.8)	(31.3)	(73.4)	61	14.8	45
Mother's education											
Pre–primary or none	33.1	415	30.7	4.1	63.0	20.0	12.9	67.3	137	26.6	92
Primary	38.2	619	23.1	7.1	68.7	31.2	13.2	77.3	237	19.0	183
Basic (lower secondary)	40.8	1,286	16.5	2.2	75.9	20.7	22.2	80.7	525	23.5	423
Upper secondary	52.7	1,748	8.7	2.5	86.0	17.5	26.5	91.3	921	17.7	841
Vocational	53.8	880	16.4	7.5	75.3	24.0	14.0	79.4	474	21.4	376
College, university	57.1	2,498	9.9	2.5	80.8	21.1	26.7	87.4	1,426	31.7	1,246
School Management[A,B]											
Public	51.0	7,205	13.0	3.4	79.7	21.0	23.0	85.2	3,676	25.0	3,132
Non–public	18.3	240	7.8	7.8	41.4	34.9	25.9	67.3	44	7.0	30
Child's functional difficulty[B]											
Has functional difficulty	44.2	358	17.2	12.1	76.5	33.2	20.6	82.3	159	33.8	130
Has no functional difficulty	50.1	7,013	12.9	3.1	79.1	20.6	23.2	84.9	3,512	24.6	2,983
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]	66.8	74	2.8	0.0	97.2	21.6	15.7	97.2	50	9.1	48
Has functional difficulty	50.7	613	18.1	3.0	74.0	20.5	18.0	77.9	311	18.7	242
Has no functional difficulty	49.7	5,592	12.4	3.5	78.9	20.7	24.4	85.1	2,780	24.9	2,366
No information	50.7	1,240	13.1	3.5	83.3	23.3	19.6	88.0	629	27.2	553
Ethnicity of household head[B]											
Khalkh	51.9	5,984	13.3	3.3	79.7	20.8	23.6	85.3	3,103	24.1	2,647
Kazakh	15.6	366	10.6	5.8	39.0	42.8	27.4	59.5	57	(32.0)	34
Other	51.5	1,079	11.2	4.5	81.1	20.4	19.5	86.2	556	27.9	479
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	27.7	1,503	20.9	5.8	52.7	32.7	17.9	61.0	416	18.6	254
Second	47.3	1,731	10.6	1.9	84.9	18.6	16.1	88.1	818	18.6	721
Middle	55.6	1,478	13.6	0.8	85.9	17.2	27.4	93.3	822	25.2	767
Fourth	60.2	1,397	16.7	7.1	75.6	22.3	26.1	81.8	841	23.1	688
Richest	61.5	1,337	6.9	2.9	84.2	20.6	24.9	89.0	822	34.2	732

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator LN.17 – Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence**

[A] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "School management", "Child's functional difficulty", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7–14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7–14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7–14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7–14 attending school and have homework
Total	**49.6**	**7,686**	**78.8**	**7,582**	**98.1**	**7,446**	**97.4**	**7,368**	**65.2**	**7,303**
Sex										
Male	46.0	3,958	74.3	3,897	97.2	3,825	97.8	3,783	67.0	3,717
Female	53.5	3,728	83.4	3,685	99.0	3,621	97.1	3,585	63.4	3,586
Region										
Western	33.1	1,009	77.9	983	98.5	963	88.6	952	62.7	949
Khangai	48.9	1,510	80.7	1,489	99.2	1,465	98.8	1,448	61.6	1,454
Central	44.1	1,313	75.4	1,299	96.8	1,299	99.7	1,288	67.3	1,258
Eastern	38.4	572	79.2	560	98.5	558	99.6	548	59.2	550
Ulaanbaatar	59.2	3,282	79.4	3,252	97.9	3,160	98.2	3,132	68.0	3,093
Area										
Urban	56.6	4,985	79.5	4,935	98.2	4,843	98.0	4,798	67.5	4,755
Capital city	59.2	3,282	79.4	3,252	97.9	3,160	98.2	3,132	68.0	3,093
Aimag center	51.5	1,703	79.7	1,683	98.7	1,683	97.7	1,666	66.6	1,662
Rural	36.8	2,701	77.4	2,647	97.9	2,603	96.4	2,570	61.0	2,549
Soum center bagh	40.0	1,053	76.6	1,030	97.7	1,033	96.6	1,015	64.1	1,009
Rural bagh	34.7	1,648	77.9	1,617	98.0	1,571	96.3	1,555	59.0	1,540
Age at beginning of school year										
6	48.2	96	89.0	95	99.6	95	96.4	95	81.9	95
7	57.0	1,120	83.2	1,108	99.8	1,113	98.8	1,102	92.1	1,111
8	59.1	1,153	83.5	1,129	97.4	1,126	97.5	1,106	83.6	1,098
9	54.6	1,132	82.1	1,123	98.2	1,099	98.9	1,091	73.5	1,079
10	54.3	1,002	82.1	994	99.0	985	96.7	977	66.9	975
11	44.8	959	78.2	938	98.9	918	96.1	901	60.3	907
12	39.2	756	70.5	747	96.8	733	97.0	726	45.1	710
13	37.2	739	73.1	732	96.3	690	95.3	684	41.0	665
14	38.8	730	68.3	716	96.8	686	98.2	685	24.0	664
School attendance										
Primary	56.6	4,172	83.6	4,121	98.5	4,172	98.0	4,121	80.1	4,112
Basic (lower secondary)	41.7	3,138	73.1	3,111	97.5	3,138	96.8	3,111	47.4	3,059
Upper secondary or higher	47.4	136	61.3	136	97.5	136	94.6	136	13.2	132
Out–of–school	31.2	240	78.2	214	na	–	na	–	na	-
Mother's education										
Pre–primary or none	21.5	438	76.9	433	98.3	415	89.6	414	54.7	408
Primary	32.6	671	73.0	650	98.0	619	96.8	611	52.3	607
Basic (lower secondary)	35.1	1,334	76.6	1,317	98.3	1,286	98.7	1,272	59.9	1,264
Upper secondary	45.8	1,781	76.2	1,759	97.6	1,748	98.1	1,728	64.9	1,707
Vocational	44.2	888	76.8	869	98.2	880	98.6	865	60.1	864
College, university	70.8	2,575	84.1	2,553	98.2	2,498	97.4	2,478	75.0	2,454
Child's functional difficulty[A]										
Has functional difficulty	39.5	393	76.0	371	93.3	358	96.6	349	61.3	335
Has no functional difficulty	50.1	7,213	79.1	7,133	98.3	7,013	97.5	6,944	65.5	6,895
Mother's functional dificulty (age 18–49 years)[A]										
Has functional difficulty	45.7	645	77.4	644	98.6	613	99.1	612	57.9	604
Has no functional difficulty	50.3	5,784	79.8	5,699	98.0	5,592	97.3	5,528	66.4	5,480
No information	48.5	1,256	74.4	1,238	98.2	1,240	97.1	1,227	63.4	1,218
Ethnicity of household head[A]										
Khalkh	52.2	6,154	78.7	6,083	98.1	5,984	98.7	5,926	66.0	5,871
Kazakh	28.2	374	78.1	366	96.9	366	69.5	361	64.0	355
Other	43.4	1,141	79.3	1,116	98.3	1,079	99.9	1,064	61.9	1,061
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	32.8	1,584	76.3	1,552	97.3	1,503	95.8	1,477	58.6	1,463
Second	35.9	1,768	70.9	1,740	99.3	1,731	97.8	1,718	65.5	1,719
Middle	48.0	1,534	81.2	1,511	97.6	1,478	99.2	1,457	63.9	1,442
Fourth	58.4	1,426	84.0	1,411	98.1	1,397	98.2	1,383	69.6	1,370
Richest	79.3	1,374	83.4	1,369	97.9	1,337	96.1	1,333	69.2	1,310

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.18 – Availability of books at home
[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.19 – Reading habit at home
[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.20 – School and home languages
[4] SISS/MICS indicator LN.21 – Support with homework

na: not applicable
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Child's functional difficulty", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).[14] Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.[15]

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.[16]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[17] with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (…) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.[18] National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross–country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out–of–school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7–14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

The section of the Foundational Learning module capturing numeracy skills can be found in Appendix E (Questionnaire for children age 5–17 years), questions FL23–FL27. Specifically question FL26 is a set of instructions for the interviewer, including to administer two practise items to prepare the child for the following task of pattern recognition and completion. This task (question FL27) includes five items.

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Unfortunately, a small proportion of interviewers across SISS, 2018 in Mongolia and elsewhere recorded the results of the two practise items in the data collection application, effectively shifting the responses in FL27 two spaces. During secondary editing such cases were identified and shifted back to the correct position, but the consequence remained of the loss of answers to the two last of the five pattern recognition items. The module has now been redesigned to avoid the occurrence of this problem.

While producing this report, several options were considered for presentation of the findings:

1. Use all children in the table. This would present the best possible estimates on the tasks of number reading, number discrimination and addition, but underestimate on pattern recognition and, most importantly, on the overall indicator of foundational numeracy skills.
2. Exclude children affected by the shifted entries. This would impact all results in the tables, but the extent of the impact would need further analysis and depends largely on the amount and distribution of the excluded cases.
3. Use a mixed approach, presenting number reading, number discrimination and addition for all children and the pattern recognition and overall indicator only on children not affected by the shifted entries, effectively using two denominators in the table.
4. Not presenting the table and indicator as per methodology, reducing the requirement of successful completion in pattern recognition to three items rather than five. This would overestimate pattern recognition and the overall indicator compared to standard methodology.

Following analysis of the extent and distribution of shifted cases, option 2 was selected as score distributions of first three items of pattern recognition are comparatively close across shifted and non–shifted samples which indicates that excluding shifted cases would affect marginally overall average while addressing biases introduced by shifted cases.

For information, the total values for Mongolia using the total number of children were: For number reading, number discrimination and addition, respectively, 90.1, 89.2 and 69.1. As seen in the below table LN.4.2, this is slightly different than the values there of: 93.1, 92.4 and 74.2. The difference is well within confidence intervals surrounding the values. Knowledge of this departure from the standard methodology should however be kept in mind when utilising the results.

The total number of weighted cases removed from the denominator, i.e. those affected by the shift, are 697 or 10.1 percent of children completing the Foundational Learning module.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7–14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Mongolia, 2018

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7–14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
Total[1]	**92.2**	**74.9**	**70.5**	**61.2**	**3,897**	**93.9**	**75.4**	**71.8**	**62.1**	**3,685**	**93.0**	**75.1**	**71.1**	**61.6**	**0.1**	**7,582**
Region																
Western	71.7	64.6	62.1	37.0	451	72.2	63.8	61.4	37.8	532	71.9	64.2	61.8	37.4	0.0	983
Khangai	97.8	77.8	76.5	70.4	683	97.7	85.4	81.8	76.3	805	97.7	81.9	79.4	73.6	0.0	1,489
Central	96.1	79.6	73.6	69.7	728	98.7	81.2	78.2	71.3	570	97.3	80.3	75.7	70.4	0.0	1,299
Eastern	94.1	70.1	64.5	55.6	299	99.4	73.5	69.8	58.8	261	96.6	71.7	67.0	57.1	0.0	560
Ulaanbaatar	93.4	75.3	70.0	61.3	1,735	96.7	72.2	68.0	60.1	1,517	95.0	73.9	69.1	60.8	0.3	3,252
Area																
Urban	93.2	75.3	71.0	62.3	2,565	96.0	75.5	71.2	62.7	2,371	94.5	75.4	71.1	62.5	0.2	4,935
Capital city	93.4	75.3	70.0	61.3	1,735	96.7	72.2	68.0	60.1	1,517	95.0	73.9	69.1	60.8	0.3	3,252
Aimag center	92.6	75.2	73.3	64.2	829	94.6	81.5	76.9	67.4	854	93.6	78.4	75.1	65.8	0.0	1,683
Rural	90.5	74.2	69.4	59.3	1,332	90.1	75.1	72.8	60.9	1,315	90.3	74.6	71.1	60.1	0.0	2,647
Soum center bagh	92.6	75.1	71.3	61.3	538	92.1	84.0	75.6	66.4	492	92.3	79.3	73.3	63.7	0.0	1,030
Rural bagh	89.0	73.6	68.2	57.9	794	89.0	69.7	71.1	57.5	823	89.0	71.6	69.7	57.7	0.0	1,617
Age at beginning of school year																
6	(91.1)	(36.4)	(29.1)	(26.4)	55	(85.7)	(40.5)	(37.3)	(32.6)	41	88.8	38.2	32.6	29.0	0.0	95
7–8[2]	89.6	59.8	56.6	45.6	1,160	92.6	60.8	57.3	47.3	1,077	91.0	60.3	57.0	46.4	0.0	2,237
7	92.2	47.3	44.8	34.7	572	90.8	54.3	50.9	40.9	536	91.5	50.7	47.8	37.7	0.0	1,108
8	86.9	71.9	68.2	56.2	588	94.4	67.3	63.6	53.5	540	90.5	69.7	66.0	54.9	0.0	1,129
9	95.0	78.4	69.2	62.8	542	95.1	75.0	73.7	64.0	581	95.1	76.6	71.6	63.4	0.0	1,123
10	91.3	84.7	78.8	68.0	476	95.3	82.8	83.1	68.7	518	93.4	83.7	81.0	68.4	0.0	994
11	95.9	83.5	79.5	72.9	456	94.1	82.4	82.1	71.4	482	95.0	82.9	80.8	72.1	0.0	938
12	89.1	77.4	73.0	59.9	414	91.6	83.3	75.2	69.4	333	90.2	80.0	74.0	64.1	1.2	747
13	93.4	86.4	82.6	77.3	371	95.3	83.3	69.5	63.4	361	94.3	84.9	76.2	70.4	0.0	732
14	95.4	83.9	83.3	73.8	422	95.2	90.9	87.8	79.7	293	95.3	86.8	85.1	76.2	0.0	716
School attendance																
Primary	91.0	67.6	63.4	53.4	2,093	93.1	67.5	65.6	54.7	2,029	92.0	67.6	64.5	54.0	0.0	4,121
Grade 1	(85.9)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(4.8)	36	85.3	9.5	4.8	1.8	32	85.6	7.0	4.8	3.4	0.0	68
Grade 2–3[3]	90.4	59.0	54.4	42.8	1,082	91.7	60.3	55.2	46.2	939	91.0	59.6	54.8	44.4	0.0	2,021
Grade 2	91.4	44.5	44.0	32.8	517	87.6	51.9	47.0	38.6	400	89.7	47.7	45.3	35.3	0.0	917
Grade 3	89.5	72.2	63.9	51.9	565	94.7	66.5	61.3	51.8	539	92.0	69.4	62.6	51.9	0.0	1,104
Grade 4	91.8	78.8	72.0	66.3	547	95.3	75.3	75.0	61.6	542	93.5	77.1	73.5	64.0	0.0	1,088
Grade 5	91.7	80.5	80.1	68.0	428	93.9	76.1	78.6	66.2	516	92.9	78.1	79.3	67.0	0.0	944
Lower secondary	93.6	83.4	78.2	69.6	1,601	94.5	85.5	79.4	71.0	1,510	94.0	84.4	78.8	70.3	0.3	3,111
Grade 6	93.5	85.1	73.7	66.4	477	91.5	81.5	80.2	69.1	534	92.4	83.2	77.2	67.8	0.9	1,012
Grade 7	95.9	79.5	69.8	61.2	395	96.3	86.3	79.6	72.5	319	96.1	82.5	74.2	66.3	0.0	714
Grade 8	88.3	83.2	87.2	76.5	383	94.7	84.4	67.7	60.8	328	91.3	83.8	78.2	69.3	0.0	711
Grade 9	97.0	85.9	84.2	76.1	346	97.2	92.5	89.8	82.6	328	97.1	89.1	86.9	79.3	0.0	674
Upper secondary or higher	(94.2)	(99.7)	(92.4)	(88.5)	89	(96.7)	(82.7)	(76.6)	(74.1)	47	95.1	93.8	86.9	83.5	0.0	136
Out-of-school	95.0	69.8	75.2	66.0	114	(99.2)	(77.6)	(78.6)	(71.7)	100	97.0	73.4	76.8	68.7	0.0	214
Mother's education																
Pre-primary or none	83.5	71.2	60.6	50.0	173	83.1	61.6	52.9	42.2	260	83.2	65.4	56.0	45.3	0.0	433
Primary	86.1	65.2	71.8	55.7	332	89.7	74.8	73.4	65.7	318	87.9	69.9	72.6	60.6	0.0	650
Basic (lower secondary)	89.7	71.4	67.6	56.6	634	95.1	76.2	71.9	61.6	683	92.5	73.9	69.8	59.2	0.0	1,317
Upper secondary	94.3	74.9	69.5	63.0	916	95.1	70.5	71.2	59.1	844	94.7	72.8	70.3	61.1	0.0	1,759
Vocational	90.6	77.4	68.7	56.3	519	95.1	79.0	73.2	64.1	350	92.4	78.0	70.5	59.5	0.0	869
College, university	95.4	78.6	74.3	67.0	1,323	95.4	80.3	75.2	67.1	1,230	95.4	79.4	74.7	67.1	0.3	2,553
Functional difficulty[A]																
Has functional difficulty	91.2	65.0	69.4	57.5	180	87.0	67.2	68.9	56.5	191	89.1	66.1	69.2	57.0	2.4	371
Has no functional difficulty	92.2	75.2	70.2	61.1	3,672	94.2	75.7	72.0	62.4	3,462	93.2	75.4	71.1	61.7	0.0	7,133
Mother's functional dificulty (age 18–49 years)[A]																
Has functional difficulty	90.9	75.7	70.0	60.2	330	93.9	71.3	75.6	57.8	315	92.4	73.5	72.7	59.0	0.0	644
Has no functional difficulty	92.3	73.5	69.5	60.5	2,874	93.4	74.6	70.4	61.4	2,825	92.8	74.0	69.9	60.9	0.2	5,699
No information	92.8	80.6	75.0	64.9	692	96.5	81.9	76.5	68.1	545	94.4	81.2	75.7	66.3	0.0	1,238
Ethnicity of household head[A]																
Khalkh	95.3	75.9	71.3	63.8	3,119	97.2	77.0	72.9	65.3	2,964	96.2	76.4	72.1	64.5	0.1	6,083
Kazakh	26.5	59.2	55.8	9.0	162	34.9	59.6	56.4	15.2	204	31.2	59.4	56.2	12.4	0.0	366
Other	94.4	73.8	70.2	62.3	605	98.2	72.8	71.5	62.2	511	96.1	73.3	70.8	62.3	0.0	1,116
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	90.8	68.9	65.5	54.1	746	91.6	71.4	70.3	60.4	806	91.2	70.2	68.0	57.4	0.0	1,552
Second	92.3	76.5	67.7	60.4	932	89.2	68.7	63.5	52.2	808	90.8	72.9	65.8	56.6	0.0	1,740
Middle	91.6	78.0	78.0	66.1	812	94.6	79.0	73.7	63.9	699	93.0	78.5	76.0	65.1	0.0	1,511
Fourth	89.1	74.0	67.9	59.4	733	95.3	80.8	81.1	71.1	678	92.1	77.3	74.2	65.0	0.6	1,411
Richest	98.0	76.6	73.8	66.4	673	99.9	78.8	71.9	64.9	696	98.9	77.7	72.8	65.7	0.0	1,369

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.22a – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7–14)
[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.22b – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)
[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.22c – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty", "Mother's functional disability (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7–14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Mongolia, 2018

	Male							
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who successfully	
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination
Total[1]	**92.1**	**91.7**	**73.1**	**64.2**	**49.9**	**3,493**	**94.1**	**93.1**
Region								
Western	92.2	90.4	73.4	55.6	44.8	410	89.1	88.7
Khangai	93.4	92.7	76.3	66.2	51.9	636	93.7	92.0
Central	92.2	92.9	76.1	75.4	64.1	717	97.2	96.1
Eastern	92.2	92.4	77.0	72.1	59.7	278	92.3	94.7
Ulaanbaatar	91.5	90.8	69.4	58.8	41.5	1,453	95.0	93.7
Area								
Urban	91.8	91.2	72.5	63.5	47.8	2,248	94.9	94.4
Capital city	91.5	90.8	69.4	58.8	41.5	1,453	95.0	93.7
Aimag center	92.2	92.0	78.0	72.2	59.1	795	94.8	95.4
Rural	92.8	92.5	74.3	65.5	53.7	1,246	92.5	90.8
Soum center bagh	93.5	94.6	78.9	68.0	56.8	507	93.9	92.2
Rural bagh	92.3	91.0	71.1	63.8	51.5	738	91.5	90.0
Age at beginning of school year								
6	(56.7)	(75.4)	(57.9)	(60.5)	(19.1)	48	(58.3)	(65.6)
7–8[2]	82.3	84.5	59.7	53.2	35.5	997	83.8	85.1
7	69.5	76.5	56.3	45.5	30.4	473	74.7	79.6
8	93.8	91.7	62.7	60.1	40.0	524	92.6	90.5
9	96.2	95.0	80.1	73.5	61.6	506	97.5	98.3
10	98.3	96.7	87.6	70.7	62.8	445	98.8	96.1
11	96.1	94.5	75.9	65.5	51.5	424	98.7	96.4
12	98.0	95.8	74.1	66.7	47.4	358	99.0	97.9
13	92.6	89.4	79.5	69.5	53.9	329	99.0	96.8
14	99.3	97.0	74.4	65.6	57.7	387	99.9	93.8
School attendance								
Primary	87.8	89.0	70.2	62.2	46.9	1,864	89.8	90.4
Grade 1	1.5	3.6	10.9	2.5	0.0	16.1	77.5	74.1
Grade 2–3 [3]	79.8	83.6	62.7	51.9	34.9	939	80.3	82.1
Grade 2	66.6	76.4	54.3	42.4	24.3	434	65.0	73.7
Grade 3	91.2	89.8	69.9	60.0	44.0	504	91.6	88.3
Grade 4	97.5	94.9	73.0	73.0	55.9	511	98.9	98.8
Grade 5	97.9	97.6	86.7	75.0	65.6	398	97.0	96.4
Lower secondary	97.3	94.6	76.8	68.5	54.1	1,458	99.1	96.5
Grade 6	96.7	94.9	75.8	65.1	52.8	449	99.1	95.5
Grade 7	99.1	95.8	80.6	67.9	50.9	365	98.4	99.4
Grade 8	94.2	90.8	78.0	73.7	57.0	331	99.1	95.1
Grade 9	99.5	96.8	72.6	68.5	56.4	314	99.8	96.4
Upper secondary or higher	(100.0)	(100.0)	(82.9)	(54.1)	(54.1)	83	(99.1)	(86.2)
Out–of–school	(89.7)	(91.6)	(64.6)	(46.4)	(40.2)	89	(98.5)	(99.1)
Mother's education								
Pre–primary or none	91.5	94.3	71.8	55.2	46.8	150	89.5	88.1
Primary	91.7	90.7	75.7	58.0	52.3	290	91.8	89.1
Basic (lower secondary)	90.4	91.8	71.6	68.4	54.4	580	95.4	92.7
Upper secondary	92.0	92.9	69.2	56.3	41.8	800	93.9	94.0
Vocational	88.8	89.7	74.3	70.6	49.0	478	91.2	88.7
College, university	94.6	91.5	75.5	67.7	53.3	1,194	95.6	96.0
Child's functional difficulty[A]								
Has functional difficulty	84.5	87.4	73.7	58.3	50.0	145	96.8	94.9
Has no functional difficulty	92.4	91.8	72.9	64.5	49.8	3,316	93.9	93.0
Mother's functional difficulty[A]								
Has functional difficulty	93.3	93.6	78.4	66.4	57.3	292	96.5	93.4
Has no functional difficulty	93.1	92.2	71.7	64.5	50.3	2,580	93.5	92.8
No information	87.7	88.4	76.4	62.1	44.5	620	95.3	94.7
Ethnicity of household head[A]								
Khalkh	91.9	91.5	74.1	64.7	50.1	2,797	94.7	93.8
Kazakh	87.4	87.1	71.1	63.4	46.2	146	90.2	87.8
Other	94.5	93.7	69.4	62.5	49.9	540	91.8	91.0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	90.8	90.9	71.0	61.7	50.1	684	91.3	90.0
Second	89.4	92.5	74.5	60.0	47.6	819	92.6	91.9
Middle	95.3	92.5	71.1	63.7	51.8	698	97.0	96.1
Fourth	90.6	92.7	75.3	71.0	50.0	693	96.0	92.6
Richest	95.5	89.1	73.4	65.7	50.4	600	94.0	95.5

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator LN.22d – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7–14)**
[2] **SISS/MICS indicator LN.22e – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)**
[3] **SISS/MICS indicator LN.22f – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1**
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's functional difficulty", "Child's functional difficulty" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Female				Total					
Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Number of children age 7–14 years
Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
75.3	**66.4**	**53.2**	**3,391**	**93.1**	**92.4**	**74.2**	**65.3**	**51.5**	**6,885**
73.6	66.4	50.2	467	90.6	89.5	73.5	61.3	47.7	877
80.4	68.1	55.5	761	93.6	92.4	78.5	67.3	53.8	1,397
78.4	76.6	65.2	566	94.4	94.3	77.1	75.9	64.6	1,283
76.8	77.7	62.3	248	92.2	93.5	76.9	74.7	61.0	526
71.5	59.1	46.3	1,349	93.2	92.2	70.4	58.9	43.9	2,802
75.1	65.3	52.5	2,190	93.3	92.8	73.8	64.4	50.1	4,437
71.5	59.1	46.3	1,349	93.2	92.2	70.4	58.9	43.9	2,802
80.8	75.2	62.3	840	93.6	93.8	79.5	73.8	60.8	1,635
75.8	68.5	54.7	1,202	92.7	91.7	75.0	66.9	54.2	2,447
77.0	67.6	53.0	474	93.7	93.4	78.0	67.8	55.0	981
75.0	69.0	55.8	728	91.9	90.5	73.0	66.4	53.6	1,466
(64.2)	(56.8)	(33.6)	34	57.3	71.3	60.5	58.9	25.1	83
63.7	52.9	36.0	956	83.0	84.8	61.6	53.0	35.7	1,953
57.3	48.0	28.5	474	72.1	78.1	56.8	46.7	29.5	947
70.0	57.8	43.4	482	93.2	91.1	66.2	59.0	41.6	1,006
76.4	67.2	56.8	531	96.9	96.7	78.2	70.2	59.1	1,038
79.1	67.0	53.9	488	98.6	96.4	83.2	68.8	58.1	933
74.8	66.7	50.5	464	97.5	95.5	75.3	66.1	51.0	888
85.3	78.1	67.1	308	98.5	96.7	79.2	71.9	56.5	666
82.4	77.0	66.7	336	95.9	93.2	81.0	73.3	60.3	665
89.7	85.6	80.6	273	99.6	95.7	80.7	73.9	67.2	660
70.5	59.8	45.7	1,846	88.8	89.7	70.4	61.0	46.3	3,710
69.4	82.4	66.0	5	(19.5)	(20.3)	(24.7)	(21.4)	(15.6)	21
61.5	50.0	32.2	849	80.1	82.9	62.1	51.0	33.6	1,788
51.4	47.2	26.2	359	65.9	75.2	53.0	44.6	25.1	794
69.0	52.0	36.6	490	91.4	89.0	69.5	56.0	40.3	994
77.0	67.9	56.7	518	98.2	96.8	75.0	70.5	56.3	1,029
79.5	68.5	57.6	474	97.4	96.9	82.8	71.5	61.3	872
82.0	74.9	62.7	1,416	98.2	95.5	79.4	71.7	58.3	2,874
70.7	67.4	46.8	490	98.0	95.2	73.1	66.3	49.7	939
87.4	70.8	63.6	305	98.8	97.4	83.7	69.2	56.7	669
84.2	77.5	66.3	307	96.5	92.9	81.0	75.5	61.5	638
92.2	88.2	82.9	315	99.7	96.6	82.4	78.4	69.7	629
(80.7)	(66.9)	(59.7)	41	99.7	95.4	82.2	58.3	55.9	124
(66.8)	(67.2)	(56.6)	88	94.1	95.3	65.7	56.7	48.4	177
68.3	58.7	44.1	211	90.4	90.7	69.7	57.2	45.2	361
73.6	76.4	61.0	281	91.8	89.9	74.7	67.0	56.6	571
79.8	64.8	55.0	639	93.0	92.3	75.9	66.5	54.7	1,219
74.3	66.1	53.3	786	92.9	93.4	71.7	61.1	47.5	1,586
72.8	67.8	48.4	330	89.8	89.3	73.7	69.4	48.7	808
76.0	66.1	53.4	1,145	95.1	93.7	75.8	66.9	53.3	2,339
72.4	71.5	58.3	164	91.0	91.4	73.0	65.3	54.4	309
75.5	66.2	53.0	3,195	93.1	92.4	74.2	65.3	51.4	6,511
81.4	65.7	53.6	288	94.9	93.5	79.9	66.0	55.5	581
73.8	66.3	52.6	2,601	93.3	92.5	72.8	65.4	51.5	5,181
79.6	67.2	56.3	502	91.1	91.2	77.9	64.4	49.8	1,122
75.7	66.4	52.8	2,752	93.3	92.6	74.9	65.5	51.5	5,550
76.4	72.5	58.7	171	88.9	87.5	73.9	68.3	53.0	316
73.1	65.2	54.5	462	93.2	92.5	71.1	63.7	52.0	1,002
75.0	67.9	54.3	713	91.1	90.4	73.0	64.9	52.3	1,396
72.6	62.6	50.3	750	90.9	92.2	73.6	61.2	48.9	1,569
79.4	66.8	54.7	657	96.1	94.3	75.1	65.2	53.2	1,355
80.0	65.4	55.4	628	93.1	92.7	77.5	68.3	52.6	1,321
70.3	69.9	51.8	643	94.7	92.4	71.8	67.9	51.1	1,243

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Having a name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. 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]

Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Legal interactions concerning a child's birth registration are governed by the Law of Mongolia on Citizenship.[2] The law requires a parent, entrusted individual or a representative to have new born children registered at the administrative agency for citizen registration within 30 days after birth and receive a birth certificate.

As part of cooperative efforts by the General Authority for State Registration, Ministry of Health, National Statistical Office towards improving the civil registration and electronic database, children are assigned state registration number at birth from October 1st, 2018 in 7 maternity hospitals in Ulaanbaatar, and has continued to be implemented nationwide from November, 2018.[3]

1 UNICEF. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.
2 Law of Mongolia on Citizenship. Revision 21/06/2018. https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/13540?lawid=13540.
3 General authority for state registration. 26/6/2018. http://burtgel.gov.mn/index.php/2209–2018–10–01–01–10–35

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Mongolia, 2018

	Children under 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				
	Have birth certificate				
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children under age 5
Total	**80.0**	**19.2**	**0.4**	**99.6**	**6,091**
Sex					
Male	79.8	19.6	0.3	99.6	3,143
Female	80.2	18.9	0.6	99.6	2,948
Region					
Western	82.7	15.8	0.5	98.9	768
Khangai	78.4	20.7	0.7	99.8	1,064
Central	81.2	18.2	0.3	99.7	979
Eastern	72.7	25.9	0.8	99.5	444
Ulaanbaatar	80.6	18.9	0.3	99.8	2,836
Area					
Urban	82.4	17.1	0.2	99.7	4,049
Capital city	80.6	18.9	0.3	99.8	2,836
Aimag center	86.5	13.0	0.1	99.6	1,213
Rural	75.3	23.4	0.8	99.4	2,042
Soum center bagh	78.9	20.2	0.3	99.4	837
Rural bagh	72.8	25.6	1.1	99.5	1,205
Age (in months)					
0–11	81.9	15.9	0.3	98.2	1,210
12–23	81.3	18.5	0.2	100.0	1,092
24–35	77.9	21.9	0.1	100.0	1,238
36–47	80.5	18.9	0.6	100.0	1,288
48–59	78.6	20.6	0.8	100.0	1,262
Mother's education					
Pre–primary or none	71.1	26.2	1.7	98.9	262
Primary	74.4	24.6	0.8	99.8	260
Basic (lower secondary)	75.4	23.5	1.0	99.9	727
Upper secondary	81.3	18.3	0.2	99.8	1,401
Vocational	82.5	16.8	0.2	99.5	634
College, university	81.3	18.0	0.3	99.6	2,808
Child's functional difficulty (age 2–4 years)[A, B]					
Has functional difficulty	78.3	21.7	0.0	100.0	71
Has no functional difficulty	79.1	20.4	0.5	100.0	3,712
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]					
Has functional difficulty	76.7	22.6	0.5	99.9	318
Has no functional difficulty	80.7	18.5	0.4	99.6	5,484
No information	70.8	28.5	0.4	99.8	285
Ethnicity of household head[B]					
Khalkh	79.6	19.7	0.4	99.7	4,904
Kazakh	89.4	10.2	0.1	99.8	290
Other	79.3	19.1	0.6	99.1	881
Wealth quintiles					
Poorest	70.0	28.5	1.0	99.5	1,210
Second	82.2	16.8	0.5	99.5	1,202
Middle	83.8	15.6	0.2	99.7	1,296
Fourth	82.5	16.9	0.0	99.4	1,088
Richest	81.4	18.3	0.3	100.0	1,295

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.1 – Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

[A] Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Child's functional difficulty (age 2–4 years)", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self–control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline 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 using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[4] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has 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.

In the SISS 2018, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5–17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child–rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

4 Straus, M. and M. 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 18, no. 5 (2009): 459–83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." School Psychology Review 16, no. 2 (1987): 156–68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987–29817–001.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" Child Abuse & Neglect 29, no. 5 (2005): 513–32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1–14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Mongolia, 2018

	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[A]		
Total	**39.0**	**40.4**	**28.0**	**5.2**	**49.1**	**15,168**
Sex						
Male	35.8	43.0	32.6	6.2	53.1	7,769
Female	42.3	37.7	23.2	4.1	45.0	7,399
Region						
Western	40.5	34.9	23.7	3.8	42.1	1,986
Khangai	40.3	39.5	27.9	5.3	49.4	2,789
Central	42.2	41.0	24.6	2.8	47.4	2,489
Eastern	39.5	35.9	24.5	6.3	45.6	1,140
Ulaanbaatar	36.7	43.0	31.2	6.2	52.3	6,765
Area						
Urban	38.1	42.1	29.8	5.8	51.0	9,963
Capital city	36.7	43.0	31.2	6.2	52.3	6,765
Aimag center	41.3	40.3	26.7	4.8	48.3	3,198
Rural	40.5	37.2	24.7	4.0	45.5	5,205
Soum center bagh	41.6	36.4	23.7	4.0	44.9	2,062
Rural bagh	39.8	37.7	25.3	4.1	45.9	3,143
Age						
1–2	39.4	23.3	29.3	2.6	38.1	2,334
3–4	36.8	42.4	38.0	6.5	55.8	2,551
5–9	39.3	45.4	28.2	5.8	52.4	6,014
10–14	39.5	41.6	21.2	5.0	46.6	4,269
Mother's education						
Pre–primary or none	40.1	36.4	28.1	4.6	44.5	831
Primary	44.3	38.2	22.1	4.3	44.5	1,071
Basic (lower secondary)	37.8	37.9	22.9	3.2	45.9	2,374
Upper secondary	36.7	43.6	29.3	6.9	51.4	3,415
Vocational	37.7	40.4	25.9	4.6	48.9	1,632
College, university	39.9	40.6	31.1	5.4	50.7	5,844
Child's functional difficulty (age 2–14 years)[B]						
Has functional difficulty	32.2	52.4	33.2	8.3	57.3	638
Has no functional difficulty	39.5	41.6	28.1	5.3	50.2	13,325
Missing	18.0	52.7	33.9	6.3	67.6	114
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]						
Has functional difficulty	41.6	44.0	30.1	6.3	50.0	1,142
Has no functional difficulty	38.1	41.3	29.2	5.4	50.3	12,242
No information	43.4	32.3	18.5	3.1	40.8	1,781
Ethnicity of household head[C]						
Khalkh	39.4	40.9	28.2	5.2	49.9	12,125
Kazakh	35.0	33.4	21.3	3.6	38.5	724
Other	37.8	40.2	28.7	5.6	48.2	2,270
Wealth quintiles						
Poorest	41.9	35.0	25.9	4.0	44.0	3,110
Second	37.1	40.4	26.3	6.5	48.7	3,277
Middle	38.1	43.2	24.7	4.8	48.9	3,121
Fourth	39.1	41.8	30.2	5.0	51.3	2,800
Richest	38.7	42.0	33.8	5.7	53.3	2,860

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.2 – Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

[A] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could.

[B] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–14 years.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1–14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**18.8**	**7,561**
Sex		
Male	22.0	268
Female	18.7	7,293
Region		
Western	16.8	938
Khangai	20.8	1,346
Central	21.2	1,267
Eastern	20.3	600
Ulaanbaatar	17.5	3,410
Area		
Urban	18.2	5,009
Capital city	17.5	3,410
Aimag center	19.8	1,600
Rural	20.0	2,552
Soum center bagh	18.7	1,069
Rural bagh	21.0	1,483
Age		
<25	12.6	479
25–34	19.0	3,081
35–49	20.0	3,135
50+	17.3	866
Education		
Pre–primary or none	23.2	353
Primary	21.8	486
Basic (lower secondary)	21.2	1,125
Upper secondary	18.8	1,626
Vocational	17.3	931
College, university	17.5	3,039
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]		
Has functional difficulty	24.4	545
Has no functional difficulty	18.6	5,887
No information	17.5	1,129
Ethnicity of household head[A]		
Khalkh	19.4	6,105
Kazakh	11.6	362
Other	18.5	1,069
Wealth quintiles		
Poorest	21.5	1,470
Second	18.1	1,632
Middle	18.0	1,516
Fourth	17.3	1,490
Richest	19.4	1,453

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

9.3 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 CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

Mongolia is a member of several international agreements – having joined the CRC in 1990, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (OHCHR) in 2003, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC) in 2004. Moreover, Mongolia has ratified all 8 ILO fundamental conventions including the ratification of Minimum Age Convention in 2002 and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention in 2001.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5–17 years in each household 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).[5] The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.[6],[7]

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age–specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. 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:

i. age 5–11: 1 hour or more

ii. age 12–14: 14 hours or more

iii. age 15–17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age–specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. 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:

i. age 5–11 and age 12–14: 28 hours or more

ii. age 15–17: 43 hours or more

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in child labour. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age–specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.[8]

5 Please note that activities of collecting firewood and fetching water per Resolution I, Section 22(b), of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is to be classified as own–use production work, i.e. an economic activity. Because the 20th ICLS is expected to discuss this classification and this classification has enormous impact on child labour prevalence in large parts of the world, these activities remain classified as household chores in MICS, pending outcome of the ICLS.

6 UNICEF. How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp–content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

7 The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5–17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5–17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

8 Note that the definition of child labour, hence the MICS indicator PR.3 presented in this report, also includes working in activities that are hazardous in nature. However, to ensure comparability of estimates, it has been decided by UNICEF and ILO to exclude engagement in hazardous occupations or under hazardous working conditions from the estimates of child labour for the purpose of reporting on SDG 8.7.1 in 2018. Another reason for exclusion of hazardous conditions in the reporting is the further methodological work needed to validate questions aimed at identifying children engaged in hazardous activities.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years	Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15–17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	**9.5**	**7,990**	**14.3**	**6.6**	**2,293**	**27.2**	**2.9**	**1,990**
Sex								
Male	10.9	3,991	15.6	7.9	1,258	35.6	4.0	1,070
Female	8.0	3,999	12.7	5.0	1,035	17.4	1.6	919
Region								
Western	21.7	1,060	24.7	17.0	317	32.1	8.2	326
Khangai	12.8	1,483	17.7	5.8	446	31.5	3.5	371
Central	10.3	1,335	19.1	5.1	370	23.9	2.2	273
Eastern	8.8	588	13.8	9.3	193	34.9	0.9	111
Ulaanbaatar	4.2	3,525	7.6	3.7	967	23.7	1.1	909
Area								
Urban	4.1	5,275	7.8	2.9	1,442	19.9	1.3	1,328
Capital city	4.2	3,525	7.6	3.7	967	23.7	1.1	909
Aimag center	3.8	1,750	8.2	1.5	475	11.7	1.6	419
Rural	19.9	2,715	25.4	12.8	851	41.8	6.1	661
Soum center bagh	15.0	1,046	27.0	9.9	348	32.4	4.0	240
Rural bagh	23.1	1,669	24.3	14.9	503	47.2	7.3	421
School attendance								
Attending	9.0	7,568	14.5	5.4	2,176	25.8	1.7	1,745
Not attending	17.8	422	11.2	30.0	117	37.3	11.2	244
Mother's education[B]								
Pre–primary or none	22.5	491	21.2	16.6	133	35.1	9.9	64
Primary	18.8	613	30.8	17.2	248	32.5	10.0	169
Basic (lower secondary)	13.1	1,248	14.6	10.8	498	36.0	1.7	427
Upper secondary	10.2	1,735	7.8	4.7	566	23.5	4.4	441
Vocational	9.3	800	20.0	1.8	306	37.2	2.0	313
College, university	3.7	3,102	8.4	0.2	543	16.2	0.2	516
No information[A]	na	na	na	na	na	(10.0)	(0.0)	59
Child's functional difficulty[B]								
Has functional difficulty	11.1	448	28.0	9.3	119	21.8	0.5	158
Has no functional difficulty	9.4	7,486	13.8	6.4	2,127	27.7	3.1	1,822
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]								
Has functional difficulty	10.3	658	28.1	3.6	210	27.3	4.9	115
Has no functional difficulty	9.2	6,284	12.1	7.3	1,610	26.3	3.3	1,331
No information	10.4	1,048	15.7	5.7	473	29.5	1.4	543
Ethnicity of household head[B]								
Khalkh	7.7	6,367	13.5	5.3	1,843	24.4	2.1	1,545
Kazakh	18.2	367	20.3	13.9	135	39.6	9.9	130
Other	15.8	1,231	15.6	11.5	307	35.4	4.0	311
Wealth quintiles								
Poorest	25.9	1,643	30.1	16.8	490	48.5	7.2	427
Second	8.2	1,752	9.7	5.5	536	29.5	2.6	392
Middle	4.9	1,590	13.8	2.7	483	22.6	1.9	384
Fourth	5.1	1,504	12.5	6.1	440	19.2	2.0	424
Richest	2.1	1,502	2.1	0.0	344	13.9	0.2	364

na: not applicable

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Child's functional difficulty", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5–11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12–14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15–17 years
Total	**70.2**	**5.5**	**7,990**	**83.5**	**10.8**	**2,293**	**87.4**	**6.0**	**1,990**
Sex									
Male	67.2	6.2	3,991	82.3	11.7	1,258	90.1	5.0	1,070
Female	73.3	4.9	3,999	85.1	9.8	1,035	84.2	7.2	919
Region									
Western	63.9	8.2	1,060	78.3	14.9	317	75.5	9.9	326
Khangai	73.6	6.0	1,483	80.2	13.7	446	85.6	7.9	371
Central	73.1	2.5	1,335	79.9	11.0	370	84.2	7.9	273
Eastern	73.2	3.3	588	86.7	9.3	193	87.0	3.2	111
Ulaanbaatar	69.1	6.0	3,525	87.6	8.4	967	93.3	3.6	909
Area									
Urban	70.6	5.3	5,275	86.4	9.0	1,442	91.3	5.4	1,328
Capital city	69.1	6.0	3,525	87.6	8.4	967	93.3	3.6	909
Aimag center	73.4	3.7	1,750	83.9	10.2	475	86.7	9.2	419
Rural	69.6	6.0	2,715	78.8	13.9	851	79.5	7.3	661
Soum center bagh	73.3	4.2	1,046	74.6	17.9	348	84.2	5.8	240
Rural bagh	67.3	7.1	1,669	81.7	11.2	503	76.8	8.2	421
School attendance									
Attending	71.1	5.6	7,568	83.3	11.0	2,176	88.2	6.1	1,745
Not attending	54.6	4.4	422	88.5	7.1	117	81.3	5.5	244
Mother's education[B]									
Pre–primary or none	67.3	8.3	491	74.7	17.7	133	80.3	5.5	64
Primary	68.8	9.2	613	77.2	13.2	248	79.8	5.9	169
Basic (lower secondary)	73.3	5.9	1,248	84.7	9.6	498	84.4	9.4	427
Upper secondary	67.5	6.8	1,735	86.8	8.9	566	82.8	6.7	441
Vocational	71.6	6.3	800	82.9	9.8	306	94.1	2.1	313
College, university	71.0	3.2	3,102	84.6	11.7	543	92.6	5.1	516
No information[A]	na	na	na	na	na	na	(89.7)	(5.7)	59
Child's functional difficulty[B]									
Has functional difficulty	57.8	9.5	448	66.4	15.8	119	74.7	14.9	158
Has no functional difficulty	71.1	5.3	7,486	84.2	10.7	2,127	88.4	5.3	1,822
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]									
Has functional difficulty	71.5	7.0	658	84.2	12.7	210	85.0	3.7	115
Has no functional difficulty	69.3	5.5	6,284	84.7	9.6	1,610	88.2	5.4	1,331
No information	75.4	4.9	1,048	79.3	14.1	473	85.9	8.0	543
Ethnicity of household head[B]									
Khalkh	71.1	4.9	6,367	84.5	9.8	1,843	90.2	4.9	1,545
Kazakh	53.4	6.5	367	71.7	15.9	135	70.9	10.1	130
Other	71.3	7.9	1,231	84.1	13.7	307	80.5	10.1	311
Wealth quintiles									
Poorest	67.0	7.1	1,643	76.7	14.7	490	77.1	7.5	427
Second	70.3	8.4	1,752	80.0	11.8	536	88.5	5.5	392
Middle	68.6	5.3	1,590	83.5	13.8	483	89.1	7.0	384
Fourth	73.1	4.3	1,504	91.1	4.4	440	90.1	5.2	424
Richest	72.7	1.9	1,502	89.3	7.9	344	93.1	4.7	364

na: not applicable

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Child's functional difficulty", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Mongolia, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Total	**8.7**	**7.9**	**75.5**	**6.6**	**7.8**	**16.7**	**12,273**
Sex							
Male	10.8	9.1	74.1	7.1	10.0	20.1	6,320
Female	6.3	6.5	77.0	6.1	5.4	13.2	5,953
Region							
Western	13.3	18.3	68.8	9.8	14.5	29.0	1,703
Khangai	10.8	9.9	76.8	7.8	10.2	21.3	2,299
Central	8.5	8.2	75.9	4.8	6.7	14.1	1,978
Eastern	9.0	7.9	77.8	4.6	7.6	15.5	892
Ulaanbaatar	6.3	3.6	76.5	6.1	5.1	12.1	5,400
Area							
Urban	5.5	3.4	76.8	6.0	4.5	11.4	8,045
Capital city	6.3	3.6	76.5	6.1	5.1	12.1	5,400
Aimag center	4.0	3.1	77.4	5.8	3.4	10.1	2,645
Rural	14.6	16.3	73.0	7.8	13.9	26.8	4,227
Soum center bagh	12.7	12.3	75.2	7.4	12.0	22.7	1,634
Rural bagh	15.8	18.9	71.6	8.0	15.2	29.5	2,593
School attendance							
Attending	8.2	7.2	76.0	6.7	7.0	16.0	11,489
Not attending	15.4	17.6	68.0	5.2	18.7	27.3	784
Mother's education[B]							
Pre–primary or none	10.8	20.2	69.9	9.9	13.9	27.9	688
Primary	13.7	17.0	72.6	9.6	12.6	28.3	1,030
Basic (lower secondary)	13.1	10.3	78.1	7.4	12.2	22.6	2,173
Upper secondary	6.5	8.1	73.9	7.3	6.9	16.2	2,742
Vocational	13.5	6.1	79.0	6.1	9.5	17.8	1,419
College, university	4.5	2.8	75.4	4.6	3.3	9.0	4,161
No information[A]	(10.0)	(0.0)	(89.7)	(5.7)	(1.5)	(7.2)	59
Child's functional difficulty							
Has functional difficulty	11.3	8.5	62.9	11.7	8.8	21.8	725
Has no functional difficulty	8.6	7.8	76.3	6.3	7.8	16.5	11,436
Missing							
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]							
Has functional difficulty	9.6	8.2	75.8	7.9	7.3	19.0	983
Has no functional difficulty	7.7	8.0	74.7	6.2	7.3	16.0	9,225
No information	12.4	7.0	79.0	7.8	10.2	19.0	2,064
Ethnicity of household head[B]							
Khalkh	7.7	6.4	76.7	5.8	6.7	14.6	9,755
Kazakh	13.8	15.6	60.9	9.2	11.2	25.9	633
Other	11.6	13.1	75.0	9.2	12.3	24.1	1,849
Wealth quintiles							
Poorest	17.5	21.0	70.5	8.6	18.3	32.7	2,559
Second	7.4	6.8	74.9	8.7	6.6	17.5	2,681
Middle	7.4	4.0	74.7	7.2	4.1	12.3	2,457
Fourth	6.7	4.8	79.5	4.5	6.4	12.5	2,367
Richest	3.4	1.5	78.6	3.3	2.6	6.7	2,209

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator PR.3 – Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1**

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[9] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. 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. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

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 compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[10]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[11,12] In addition, 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.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15–19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

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 spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

9 All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

10 Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.;
Godha, D. et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility–control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11–124.

11 Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi–Country Study from South Asia." Journal of Adolescent Health 52, no. 5 (2013): 552–58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

12 Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." Emerging Infectious Diseases 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644–649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child 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 and 20–24 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Women age 15–49 years		Women age 20–49 years			Women age 20–24 years			Women age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15–19 years
Total	**0.4**	**10,794**	**0.5**	**8.2**	**9,588**	**0.9**	**12.0**	**1,184**	**3.9**	**1,206**
Region										
Western	0.4	1,222	0.5	4.3	1,064	1.8	4.7	102	0.8	157
Khangai	0.4	1,833	0.5	8.0	1,646	1.6	11.8	155	4.2	188
Central	0.7	1,549	0.8	10.4	1,408	1.0	12.4	131	3.6	141
Eastern	0.6	731	0.6	10.3	656	1.2	13.4	69	5.4	75
Ulaanbaatar	0.3	5,459	0.4	8.1	4,814	0.6	12.9	726	4.4	645
Area										
Urban	0.4	7,495	0.4	7.7	6,621	0.7	12.4	902	4.2	874
Capital city	0.3	5,459	0.4	8.1	4,814	0.6	12.9	726	4.4	645
Aimag center	0.5	2,036	0.5	6.4	1,807	1.0	10.3	176	3.7	229
Rural	0.6	3,299	0.6	9.3	2,967	1.7	10.8	282	3.0	331
Soum center bagh	0.4	1,284	0.4	8.9	1,162	0.4	9.8	111	3.9	122
Rural bagh	0.7	2,015	0.7	9.5	1,806	2.6	11.5	170	2.4	209
Age										
15–19	0.0	1,206	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.9	1,206
15–17	0.0	816	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	816
18–19	0.1	390	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.8	390
20–24	0.9	1,184	0.9	12.0	1,184	0.9	12.0	1,184	na	na
25–29	0.3	1,762	0.3	7.8	1,762	na	na	na	na	na
30–34	0.5	1,998	0.5	5.9	1,998	na	na	na	na	na
35–39	0.5	1,644	0.5	9.6	1,644	na	na	na	na	na
40–44	0.5	1,564	0.5	8.5	1,564	na	na	na	na	na
45–49	0.3	1,436	0.3	6.6	1,436	na	na	na	na	na
Education										
Pre–primary or none	0.8	375	0.8	13.3	366	(3.6)	(3.6)	17	(*)	8
Primary	1.3	449	1.3	16.9	442	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	7
Basic (lower secondary)	0.7	1,965	1.0	16.6	1,254	2.7	33.2	85	0.4	710
Upper secondary	0.4	2,779	0.5	10.2	2,338	0.6	14.8	428	7.5	441
Vocational	0.3	1,044	0.3	6.9	1,014	0.1	18.4	138	(28.8)	30
College, university	0.2	4,182	0.2	3.4	4,173	1.1	4.7	505	(*)	9
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]										
Has functional difficulty	1.3	846	1.3	10.3	830	3.0	19.7	44	(*)	16
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	9,126	0.4	8.0	8,754	0.8	11.7	1,140	11.8	372
Ethnicity of household head[A]										
Khalkh	0.4	8,782	0.5	8.7	7,840	0.8	12.7	957	4.5	943
Kazakh	0.9	442	1.0	4.0	384	3.9	6.3	48	0.0	58
Other	0.4	1,544	0.4	5.9	1,339	0.6	7.5	173	1.8	205
Wealth quintiles										
Poorest	0.8	2,004	0.9	10.6	1,796	2.3	9.8	179	2.4	208
Second	0.4	1,993	0.4	9.5	1,762	0.2	18.3	229	4.2	231
Middle	0.5	2,220	0.5	9.2	1,983	0.3	12.8	282	4.2	236
Fourth	0.3	2,224	0.3	8.3	1,953	0.6	11.0	239	2.5	271
Richest	0.2	2,353	0.3	4.0	2,094	1.7	8.1	255	6.0	259

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1
[2] SISS/MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1
[3] SISS/MICS indicator PR.5 – Young women age 15–19 years currently married or in union

na: not applicable
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20–49 and 20–24 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Men age 15–49 years		Men age 20–49 years			Men age 20–24 years			Men age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15–19 years
Total	**0.8**	**4,477**	**0.7**	**3.9**	**3,891**	**0.0**	**2.1**	**455**	**1.1**	**586**
Region										
Western	0.3	552	0.3	1.1	476	0.0	0.5	67	0.3	75
Khangai	0.2	767	0.3	3.3	686	0.0	6.9	72	0.5	81
Central	0.0	674	0.1	2.4	598	0.0	5.3	56	0.0	77
Eastern	0.5	312	0.4	2.1	278	0.0	3.8	29	6.1	34
Ulaanbaatar	1.4	2,172	1.3	5.6	1,853	0.0	0.1	232	1.2	319
Area										
Urban	1.1	2,966	1.0	4.9	2,547	0.0	1.3	308	1.1	420
Capital city	1.4	2,172	1.3	5.6	1,853	0.0	0.1	232	1.2	319
Aimag center	0.1	794	0.1	3.0	694	0.0	5.0	75	1.0	101
Rural	0.3	1,511	0.3	2.0	1,344	0.0	3.8	148	1.0	167
Soum center bagh	0.1	549	0.1	1.9	482	0.0	1.7	53	0.7	67
Rural bagh	0.4	962	0.4	2.1	862	0.0	4.9	95	1.3	100
Age										
15–19	1.1	586	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.1	586
15–17	0.0	392	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4	392
18–19	3.4	195	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	195
20–24	0.0	455	0.0	2.1	455	0.0	2.1	455	na	na
25–29	2.4	788	2.4	6.0	788	na	na	na	na	na
30–34	0.2	811	0.2	3.5	811	na	na	na	na	na
35–39	0.9	656	0.9	5.0	656	na	na	na	na	na
40–44	0.2	627	0.2	3.7	627	na	na	na	na	na
45–49	0.1	553	0.1	1.8	553	na	na	na	na	na
Education[A]										
Pre–primary or none	0.9	267	0.9	2.4	264	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	4
Primary	0.0	409	0.0	1.3	398	(0.0)	(9.4)	20	(*)	10
Basic (lower secondary)	0.9	1,094	1.3	3.9	736	0.0	2.2	61	0.7	357
Upper secondary	0.4	1,151	0.0	4.4	956	0.0	1.7	191	0.7	195
Vocational	0.1	449	0.1	5.3	432	0.0	4.3	61	(3.8)	18
College, university	1.6	1,106	1.4	4.3	1,103	0.0	0.6	111	(*)	2
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]										
Has functional difficulty	0.6	251	0.6	0.8	251	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	0
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	3,834	0.8	4.1	3,639	0.0	2.2	437	2.4	194
Ethnicity of household head[A]										
Khalkh	0.8	3,612	0.7	4.5	3,140	0.0	2.4	364	1.2	472
Kazakh	0.6	209	0.7	1.9	172	0.0	1.0	30	0.0	37
Other	0.7	649	0.8	1.3	572	0.0	1.1	61	0.8	76
Wealth quintiles										
Poorest	0.4	1,009	0.4	1.8	888	0.0	3.7	104	1.5	120
Second	0.0	828	0.0	3.1	704	0.0	1.4	113	0.0	125
Middle	0.6	797	0.7	4.7	689	0.0	4.7	58	0.9	108
Fourth	1.5	925	1.7	4.1	805	0.0	0.3	113	0.1	120
Richest	1.4	918	0.8	6.0	805	(0.0)	(1.8)	67	3.1	113

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15)
[2] SISS/MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18)
[3] SISS/MICS indicator PR.5 – Young men age 15–19 years currently married or in union

na: not applicable

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Mongolia, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years
Total	**0.4**	**7,495**	**7.7**	**6,621**	**0.6**	**3,299**	**9.3**	**2,967**	**0.4**	**10,794**	**8.2**	**9,588**
Age												
15–19	0.1	874	na	na	0.0	331	na	na	0.0	1,206	na	na
15–17	0.0	535	na	na	0.0	281	na	na	0.0	816	na	na
18–19	0.1	339	na	na	0.0	51	na	na	0.1	390	na	na
20–24	0.7	902	12.4	902	1.7	282	10.8	282	0.9	1,184	12.0	1,184
25–29	0.3	1,265	8.0	1,265	0.3	497	7.2	497	0.3	1,762	7.8	1,762
30–34	0.5	1,416	4.8	1,416	0.4	582	8.4	582	0.5	1,998	5.9	1,998
35–39	0.4	1,100	9.3	1,100	0.7	543	10.2	543	0.5	1,644	9.6	1,644
40–44	0.5	973	7.3	973	0.4	591	10.5	591	0.5	1,564	8.5	1,564
45–49	0.1	964	5.4	964	0.6	472	9.1	472	0.3	1,436	6.6	1,436

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Mongolia, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years
Total	**1.1**	**2,966**	**4.9**	**2,547**	**0.3**	**1,511**	**2.0**	**1,344**	**0.8**	**4,477**	**3.9**	**3,891**
Age												
15–19	1.5	420	na	na	0.3	167	na	na	1.1	586	na	na
15–17	0.0	264	na	na	0.0	127	na	na	0.0	392	na	na
18–19	3.9	155	na	na	1.5	39	na	na	3.4	195	na	na
20–24	0.0	308	1.3	308	0.0	148	3.8	148	0.0	455	2.1	455
25–29	3.2	584	7.2	584	0.3	204	2.7	204	2.4	788	6.0	788
30–34	0.0	548	4.3	548	0.7	263	1.8	263	0.2	811	3.5	811
35–39	1.5	397	7.4	397	0.0	259	1.4	259	0.9	656	5.0	656
40–44	0.0	362	5.1	362	0.5	265	1.7	265	0.2	627	3.7	627
45–49	0.1	347	2.0	347	0.0	206	1.7	206	0.1	553	1.8	553

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15–19 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 15–19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20–24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20–24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Total		Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Total	
Total	**9.5**	**69.9**	**20.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**47**	**13.6**	**69.5**	**13.2**	**3.7**	**100.0**	**634**
Region												
Western	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	18.3	66.9	13.4	1.4	100.0	53
Khangai	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	12.2	68.2	17.8	1.9	100.0	99
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	14.0	73.3	12.7	0.0	100.0	83
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	10.7	63.7	21.2	4.5	100.0	46
Ulaanbaatar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28	13.6	70.2	10.9	5.3	100.0	353
Area												
Urban	(9.4)	(70.7)	(19.9)	(0.0)	100.0	37	13.9	70.3	11.7	4.1	100.0	459
Capital city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28	13.6	70.2	10.9	5.3	100.0	353
Aimag center	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	14.7	70.7	14.3	0.3	100.0	106
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	12.9	67.5	17.1	2.5	100.0	175
Soum center bagh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	17.5	70.3	11.4	0.8	100.0	67
Rural bagh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	10.1	65.7	20.7	3.5	100.0	108
Education												
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Primary	–	–	–	–	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Basic (lower secondary)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	13.1	42.2	33.4	11.3	100.0	52
Upper secondary	(6.8)	(68.5)	(24.6)	(0.0)	100.0	33	10.4	69.7	14.5	5.4	100.0	203
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	16.9	72.7	9.1	1.2	100.0	97
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	15.4	73.6	9.5	1.6	100.0	270
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Has no functional difficulty	6.4	73.6	20.0	0.0	100.0	44	14.0	69.9	13.2	3.0	100.0	615
Ethnicity of household head[A]												
Khalkh	(9.0)	(69.2)	(21.8)	(0.0)	100.0	43	14.6	70.9	11.4	3.1	100.0	518
Kazakh	–	–	–	–	100.0	0	(21.0)	(73.1)	(2.8)	(3.1)	100.0	24
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	6.4	58.8	27.5	7.4	100.0	87
Wealth quintiles												
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	12.3	65.8	18.0	3.9	100.0	111
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	11.2	68.4	16.0	4.4	100.0	142
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	16.9	59.5	17.8	5.8	100.0	146
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	9.0	82.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	119
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	18.5	73.7	4.2	3.6	100.0	116

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.7a – Spousal age difference (among women age 15–19)
[2] SISS/MICS indicator PR.7b – Spousal age difference (among women age 20–24)

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
'–' Zero unweighted cases base a percent.

9.5 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services[13].

An additional question was included to the MICS6 standard questionnaire in the SISS with the purpose of capturing the extend of reporting to police when the person is a victim to theft or fraud.

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Tables PR.6.4W and PR.6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police. The table also includes percentage of women and men who reported experience of theft or fraud within 1 year prior to the survey.

13 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Manual on Victimization Surveys. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data–and–analysis/Crime–statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15–49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15–49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
Total	**3.6**	**2.3**	**1.1**	**6.8**	**4.3**	**2.4**	**9.4**	**5.9**	**3.4**	**10,794**
Region										
Western	2.5	1.6	0.9	6.7	4.5	2.6	8.2	5.8	3.5	1,222
Khangai	2.9	1.6	0.7	7.1	4.7	2.7	8.7	5.6	3.5	1,833
Central	2.1	0.9	0.5	6.4	4.0	2.2	8.2	4.9	2.6	1,549
Eastern	3.4	2.0	0.9	6.6	4.3	2.1	8.7	5.8	2.7	731
Ulaanbaatar	4.6	3.2	1.5	7.0	4.1	2.3	10.3	6.3	3.6	5,459
Area										
Urban	4.2	2.9	1.4	7.0	4.2	2.4	9.9	6.1	3.5	7,495
Capital city	4.6	3.2	1.5	7.0	4.1	2.3	10.3	6.3	3.6	5,459
Aimag center	3.2	1.9	0.9	6.9	4.4	2.6	9.0	5.6	3.5	2,036
Rural	2.3	1.2	0.6	6.6	4.4	2.4	8.1	5.3	2.9	3,299
Soum center bagh	1.5	0.6	0.3	6.5	4.1	2.0	7.6	4.5	2.2	1,284
Rural bagh	2.8	1.6	0.9	6.7	4.6	2.6	8.4	5.8	3.4	2,015
Age										
15–19	5.3	4.3	1.7	7.8	5.8	2.8	10.7	8.3	4.2	1,206
15–17	3.8	3.2	0.8	8.2	6.0	2.3	10.3	7.9	3.6	816
18–19	8.4	6.4	3.4	7.1	5.6	3.8	11.6	9.2	5.6	390
20–24	4.4	3.6	1.4	4.7	3.5	1.7	8.7	6.9	3.2	1,184
25–29	3.2	2.0	1.0	8.5	5.0	2.2	10.7	6.3	3.1	1,762
30–34	2.9	1.4	0.8	8.3	4.8	3.3	10.6	5.9	3.8	1,998
35–39	4.5	2.7	1.3	7.3	4.9	2.6	10.3	6.3	3.8	1,644
40–44	2.9	1.9	0.9	6.2	4.0	2.3	7.9	5.2	3.1	1,564
45–49	3.0	1.4	1.1	3.9	1.6	1.3	6.0	2.7	2.1	1,436
Education										
Pre–primary or none	3.0	1.8	1.2	7.7	5.4	4.0	9.7	7.0	5.1	375
Primary	1.6	0.7	0.4	7.6	5.7	4.4	8.2	5.9	4.5	449
Basic (lower secondary)	3.7	3.0	1.1	7.7	5.6	2.8	9.4	7.1	3.8	1,965
Upper secondary	4.0	2.6	1.6	7.3	4.0	2.4	10.2	5.9	3.6	2,779
Vocational	4.0	2.1	0.8	7.2	4.6	2.7	10.2	5.9	3.9	1,044
College, university	3.5	2.1	1.0	5.9	3.5	1.7	8.7	5.2	2.6	4,182
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]										
Has functional difficulty	5.6	3.6	2.6	13.7	8.8	4.9	17.0	11.5	7.1	846
Has no functional difficulty	3.4	2.1	1.0	6.1	3.7	2.1	8.6	5.2	3.0	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[C]										
Khalkh	3.6	2.3	1.0	6.8	4.1	2.3	9.3	5.6	3.2	8,782
Kazakh	1.2	0.6	0.6	4.1	2.9	1.8	5.1	3.4	2.3	442
Other	4.6	3.2	1.9	7.9	5.6	3.1	11.1	8.2	4.6	1,544
Wealth quintiles										
Poorest	2.5	1.4	0.9	6.8	4.7	2.9	8.5	5.8	3.6	2,004
Second	3.7	2.5	0.7	7.9	5.4	3.4	10.4	7.0	4.2	1,993
Middle	5.0	3.4	1.8	7.2	4.2	2.3	10.5	6.5	3.7	2,220
Fourth	3.2	1.9	1.0	7.7	4.6	2.6	9.7	5.4	3.3	2,224
Richest	3.6	2.5	1.2	4.8	2.8	1.0	7.9	4.9	2.2	2,353

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator PR.12 – Experience of robbery and assault**

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15–49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15–49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
Total	**4.1**	**2.5**	**0.9**	**10.6**	**5.3**	**1.3**	**13.4**	**7.2**	**2.3**	**4,477**
Region										
Western	1.9	1.2	0.8	5.2	3.1	0.7	6.9	4.1	1.5	552
Khangai	4.6	2.5	1.0	11.0	6.0	1.5	14.4	7.9	2.1	767
Central	3.5	2.3	0.5	10.0	5.3	1.4	13.1	7.3	1.9	674
Eastern	1.7	1.1	0.5	5.7	2.0	0.3	6.8	2.9	0.8	312
Ulaanbaatar	5.0	3.1	1.0	12.7	6.1	1.5	15.6	8.4	2.9	2,172
Area										
Urban	4.5	2.8	1.0	12.6	6.3	1.5	15.4	8.3	2.7	2,966
Capital city	5.0	3.1	1.0	12.7	6.1	1.5	15.6	8.4	2.9	2,172
Aimag center	3.1	1.9	0.9	12.3	6.6	1.5	14.8	8.0	2.2	794
Rural	3.3	1.9	0.7	6.6	3.5	0.9	9.3	5.2	1.4	1,511
Soum center bagh	3.1	1.6	0.8	9.3	4.7	1.5	11.7	5.8	1.9	549
Rural bagh	3.4	2.1	0.6	5.1	2.7	0.5	7.9	4.8	1.2	962
Age										
15–19	5.3	3.5	1.3	19.9	10.7	4.8	22.2	12.5	6.2	586
15–17	5.7	3.1	1.0	19.2	9.4	3.2	22.1	11.6	3.8	392
18–19	4.6	4.4	2.0	21.2	13.4	7.9	22.4	14.4	11.0	195
20–24	4.8	1.9	0.0	12.9	6.4	2.1	15.5	8.2	2.2	455
25–29	3.1	2.2	1.1	10.7	6.4	1.0	13.0	8.3	2.1	788
30–34	4.0	3.3	0.5	11.4	3.8	0.3	14.2	6.5	1.4	811
35–39	4.1	2.2	1.0	8.5	4.7	0.7	11.1	6.3	1.4	656
40–44	4.5	2.0	1.2	6.8	3.9	0.2	10.4	5.2	1.4	627
45–49	3.5	2.0	1.1	4.1	1.7	0.9	7.6	3.7	2.0	553
Education[C]										
Pre–primary or none	1.8	1.3	0.9	7.3	4.3	0.7	8.9	5.5	1.6	267
Primary	4.1	2.3	0.5	6.1	2.9	0.6	8.6	5.2	1.2	409
Basic (lower secondary)	4.1	2.8	1.4	12.0	6.0	1.7	15.2	8.4	3.0	1,094
Upper secondary	4.3	2.4	0.8	11.2	5.1	2.2	13.3	6.3	3.4	1,151
Vocational	3.7	2.1	0.5	10.1	3.5	0.6	13.6	5.6	1.1	449
College, university	4.6	2.9	0.7	11.1	6.7	0.7	14.3	8.8	1.6	1,106
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]										
Has functional difficulty	6.4	3.2	2.1	12.3	7.1	2.1	18.5	10.3	4.2	251
Has no functional difficulty	3.8	2.4	0.8	9.6	4.8	1.1	12.1	6.6	2.0	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[C]										
Khalkh	4.3	2.6	0.9	11.0	5.3	1.3	13.7	7.2	2.3	3,612
Kazakh	2.5	0.8	0.5	3.1	2.6	0.5	5.4	3.3	0.8	209
Other	3.4	2.4	0.9	10.9	6.3	1.9	14.0	8.7	2.8	649
Wealth quintiles										
Poorest	3.5	2.1	0.4	5.1	3.0	0.9	7.9	4.9	1.2	1,009
Second	3.7	3.2	1.9	11.7	6.0	1.4	14.5	8.5	3.1	828
Middle	3.6	1.3	0.6	10.9	5.0	1.8	12.8	5.9	2.2	797
Fourth	5.2	3.3	1.1	13.3	6.6	1.3	16.6	8.4	3.3	925
Richest	4.4	2.7	0.5	12.5	6.4	1.3	15.5	8.4	1.8	918

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator PR.12 – Experience of robbery and assault**

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Mongolia, 2018

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other[A]	Any weapon	
Total	**89.9**	**5.6**	**0.4**	**3.3**	**10.1**	**392**
Region						
Western	(87.7)	(5.5)	(5.2)	(1.5)	(12.3)	30
Khangai	91.1	6.0	0.0	2.1	8.9	53
Central	(87.8)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(12.2)	33
Eastern	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	25
Ulaanbaatar	89.6	6.4	0.0	3.0	10.4	251
Area						
Urban	90.3	5.9	0.0	3.0	9.7	315
Capital city	89.6	6.4	0.0	3.0	10.4	251
Aimag center	93.3	3.9	0.0	2.9	6.7	64
Rural	88.3	4.5	2.1	4.4	11.7	77
Soum center bagh	(83.4)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(16.6)	20
Rural bagh	90.0	1.9	2.8	4.4	10.0	57
Age						
15–24	87.3	5.4	0.0	3.7	12.7	115
25–34	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	115
35–49	87.6	6.9	1.0	5.3	12.4	162
Education						
Primary or none	(88.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(3.4)	(12.0)	19
Basic (lower secondary)	87.9	8.9	0.0	5.5	12.1	73
Upper secondary	88.3	4.1	0.0	3.8	11.7	111
Vocational	(79.5)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(20.5)	42
College, university	95.5	3.0	0.0	1.1	4.5	147
Last incident occurred[B]						
More than 1 year ago	87.8	6.1	0.6	4.3	12.2	253
Less than 1 year ago	93.7	4.9	0.0	1.5	6.3	133
Robbery outcome[B]						
Robbery	86.1	8.3	0.0	3.3	13.9	186
Attempted robbery	93.3	3.3	0.8	3.3	6.7	201
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(85.1)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(14.9)	47
Has no functional difficulty	89.7	5.4	0.5	3.5	10.3	314
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	90.6	4.5	0.0	4.0	9.4	316
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Other	88.5	11.1	0.0	0.4	11.5	71
Wealth quintiles						
Poorest	85.2	6.5	3.2	5.1	14.8	50
Second	90.9	3.1	0.0	0.3	9.1	75
Middle	91.7	7.1	0.0	2.3	8.3	112
Fourth	83.5	11.8	0.0	4.6	16.5	71
Richest	(95.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	84

[A] Other includes wood stick, stone etc.
[B] The category of 'Don't remember/Don't know'' in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred" and "Robbery outcome" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Mongolia, 2018

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other[A]	Any weapon	
Total	**89.4**	**5.9**	**0.0**	**4.7**	**10.6**	**184**
Region						
Western	(90.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(9.9)	10
Khangai	(93.1)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(6.9)	35
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ulaanbaatar	87.3	7.1	0.0	5.6	12.7	109
Area						
Urban	88.0	6.1	0.0	6.0	12.0	134
Capital city	87.3	7.1	0.0	5.6	12.7	109
Aimag center	(91.1)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(8.9)	25
Rural	93.3	5.3	0.0	1.4	6.7	50
Soum center bagh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Rural bagh	(91.5)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(8.5)	33
Age						
15–24	(84.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(15.5)	53
25–34	(85.3)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.7)	57
35–49	96.1	0.4	0.0	3.5	3.9	74
Education						
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Basic (lower secondary)	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	45
Upper secondary	(74.3)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(25.7)	49
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
College, university	(88.1)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(11.9)	51
Last incident occurred[B]						
More than 1 year ago	87.7	8.8	0.0	3.5	12.3	112
Less than 1 year ago	92.2	0.8	0.0	6.9	7.8	69
Robbery outcome[B]						
Robbery	93.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	7.0	102
Attempted robbery	84.9	6.9	0.0	8.1	15.1	82
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Has no functional difficulty	88.1	7.4	0.0	4.4	11.9	146
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	91.4	4.7	0.0	3.9	8.6	157
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Wealth quintiles						
Poorest	(90.2)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(9.8)	36
Second	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Middle	(97.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	29
Fourth	(80.9)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(19.1)	48
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41

[A] Other includes wood stick, stone etc.

[B] The category of 'Don't remember/Don't know'' in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred" and "Robbery outcome" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Mongolia, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault										Use of weapon during last assault					
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ cafe/bar	Other public	At school	At workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
Total	**59.9**	**7.3**	**15.2**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**2.0**	**2.5**	**4.4**	**6.0**	**100.0**	**89.5**	**4.7**	**0.0**	**5.9**	**10.5**	**739**
Region																
Western	70.5	5.3	7.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.3	3.3	7.6	100.0	89.6	3.6	0.0	6.8	10.4	82
Khangai	68.5	13.0	3.4	0.3	0.0	4.5	2.5	4.2	3.6	100.0	83.0	11.3	0.3	5.9	17.0	129
Central	76.1	5.2	11.7	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.3	1.7	1.0	100.0	92.8	1.5	0.0	5.7	7.2	99
Eastern	68.9	7.5	9.1	2.2	1.2	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	100.0	96.1	1.0	0.0	2.9	3.9	48
Ulaanbaatar	49.3	6.2	22.5	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.1	5.6	8.2	100.0	90.0	4.1	0.0	6.2	10.0	380
Area																
Urban	55.0	6.1	19.1	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.6	5.3	6.6	100.0	91.5	3.5	0.1	5.2	8.5	521
Capital city	49.3	6.2	22.5	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.1	5.6	8.2	100.0	90.0	4.1	0.0	6.2	10.0	380
Aimag center	70.1	5.6	9.8	0.3	1.3	2.2	3.8	4.4	2.4	100.0	95.6	2.1	0.3	2.5	4.4	141
Rural	71.7	10.2	5.8	1.1	0.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	4.6	100.0	84.7	7.6	0.0	7.7	15.3	218
Soum center bagh	72.4	3.8	13.1	1.7	0.0	0.5	1.0	4.9	2.5	100.0	83.4	4.2	0.0	12.3	16.6	83
Rural bagh	71.3	14.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.4	3.0	0.7	5.9	100.0	85.5	9.7	0.0	4.8	14.5	134
Age																
15–19	64.0	4.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	91.2	4.5	0.0	4.3	8.8	94
15–17	69.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	26.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	93.9	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	67
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
20–24	38.1	5.7	37.9	0.0	0.7	3.0	0.0	5.6	9.1	100.0	94.5	3.6	0.0	1.9	5.5	56
25–29	62.0	6.9	11.8	6.9	2.9	2.3	0.0	4.4	2.8	100.0	92.4	2.0	0.0	5.6	7.6	151
30–34	58.9	3.3	17.1	0.0	1.9	1.7	0.0	5.1	11.9	100.0	93.7	2.0	0.0	1.7	6.3	165
35–39	62.4	12.2	13.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	7.0	2.2	100.0	85.1	8.0	0.3	10.0	14.9	120
40–44	65.0	14.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	3.9	7.1	100.0	89.5	5.6	0.0	4.9	10.5	98
45–49	57.7	3.1	21.7	0.0	0.3	3.8	0.0	3.0	10.4	100.0	70.6	13.0	0.0	19.3	29.4	55
Education																
Primary or none	68.4	15.8	1.7	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	1.1	10.5	100.0	89.3	7.7	0.0	3.0	10.7	63
Basic (lower secondary)	69.3	3.4	10.4	0.0	1.1	1.3	9.8	2.8	2.0	100.0	87.0	5.7	0.2	9.7	13.0	150
Upper secondary	55.1	9.1	20.2	3.3	0.1	1.0	1.7	2.7	6.9	100.0	87.1	4.9	0.0	6.0	12.9	204
Vocational	65.8	5.6	13.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.7	8.8	100.0	81.0	9.0	0.0	12.2	19.0	75
College, university	54.2	6.5	17.7	1.9	2.8	3.2	0.0	7.9	5.8	100.0	95.7	1.9	0.0	2.4	4.3	246
Last incident occurred[A]																
More than 1 year ago	52.4	7.8	18.3	1.8	0.4	3.0	1.8	2.6	11.8	100.0	89.1	2.2	0.1	7.7	10.9	269
Less than 1 year ago	64.4	7.1	13.3	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.9	5.5	2.7	100.0	90.5	5.4	0.0	5.0	9.5	462
Number of offenders[A]	52.7	0.0	19.3	5.3	2.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.3	52.7	0.0	0.0	52.7	8
1	64.8	7.9	12.0	1.6	0.4	1.8	2.3	3.8	5.2	100.0	90.5	4.1	0.1	5.3	9.5	656
2 or more	22.4	2.4	37.0	0.0	7.6	4.3	3.6	9.4	13.4	100.0	80.3	10.6	0.0	11.2	19.7	78
Recognition of offender(s)[A]																
Yes	60.4	7.0	14.6	0.8	1.3	2.2	2.5	4.8	6.2	100.0	88.7	5.0	0.1	6.4	11.3	674
No	58.7	10.5	15.1	8.7	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.2	100.0	97.3	2.1	0.0	0.6	2.7	60
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]	0.0	0.0	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Has functional difficulty	61.9	14.4	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.3	5.7	100.0	76.7	11.3	0.0	8.6	23.3	116
Has no functional difficulty	58.3	6.7	17.0	2.0	1.6	2.6	0.2	4.9	6.8	100.0	91.6	3.9	0.1	5.3	8.4	555
Ethnicity of household head[A]																
Khalkh	59.0	7.5	15.5	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.6	4.2	5.6	100.0	89.1	4.4	0.1	6.5	10.9	597
Kazakh	(75.3)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(5.2)	100.0	(92.1)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(7.9)	18
Other	61.5	7.4	14.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.1	5.5	8.1	100.0	91.1	6.9	0.0	3.3	8.9	122
Wealth quintiles																
Poorest	72.1	15.2	4.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	5.5	100.0	85.2	9.6	0.0	5.2	14.8	136
Second	65.1	3.4	17.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	1.6	5.1	5.2	100.0	92.1	2.4	0.2	5.7	7.9	157
Middle	57.0	4.2	15.1	3.5	1.3	3.1	2.9	6.8	6.0	100.0	86.1	5.2	0.0	7.1	13.9	161
Fourth	55.8	7.8	21.6	0.2	0.1	2.4	5.1	1.2	5.8	100.0	88.3	4.6	0.0	9.0	11.7	172
Richest	48.2	6.6	15.9	3.8	5.3	0.9	1.2	10.0	8.2	100.0	97.7	1.6	0.0	0.6	2.3	112

[A] The category of 'Don't remember/Don't know/Missing'' in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred", "Number of offender(s)", "Recognition of offender(s)", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Mongolia, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault											Use of weapon during last assault					
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school	At workplace	Other place	No response	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
Total	**4.7**	**7.7**	**46.0**	**0.8**	**8.9**	**5.3**	**10.8**	**4.3**	**11.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**87.4**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**10.1**	**12.6**	**473**
Region																	
Western	3.9	25.8	38.0	5.2	5.9	6.4	11.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	94.9	0.8	0.0	4.4	5.1	29
Khangai	5.4	4.7	22.9	0.0	9.0	11.4	13.8	10.6	22.4	0.0	100.0	88.8	1.9	0.0	9.3	11.2	84
Central	0.5	10.4	65.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.0	5.0	10.8	0.0	100.0	84.5	6.0	0.0	11.8	15.5	67
Eastern	(12.5)	(15.0)	(39.8)	(2.3)	(9.5)	(6.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(3.1)	100.0	(85.2)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(14.8)	18
Ulaanbaatar	5.2	5.6	49.6	0.6	11.4	4.1	11.6	3.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	87.0	2.3	0.0	10.6	13.0	275
Area																	
Urban	5.0	6.7	46.8	0.9	10.4	5.9	11.6	3.9	8.7	0.0	100.0	89.2	2.1	0.0	8.8	10.8	373
Capital city	5.2	5.6	49.6	0.6	11.4	4.1	11.6	3.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	87.0	2.3	0.0	10.6	13.0	275
Aimag center	4.5	10.0	39.0	1.5	7.7	10.8	11.8	6.8	7.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	1.2	0.0	3.6	4.9	98
Rural	3.8	11.2	42.9	0.4	3.4	3.3	7.8	5.7	20.8	0.5	100.0	80.9	5.9	0.0	14.8	19.1	100
Soum center bagh	3.6	6.8	51.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.4	7.2	23.1	0.0	100.0	82.4	5.9	0.0	11.7	17.6	51
Rural bagh	4.1	15.7	33.6	0.8	5.9	6.8	9.3	4.2	18.5	1.1	100.0	79.3	5.8	0.0	18.0	20.7	49
Age																	
15–19	5.3	4.0	36.4	1.6	0.0	3.1	37.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	100.0	86.8	1.4	0.0	11.8	13.2	116
15–17	8.1	2.8	39.3	2.5	0.0	2.0	38.8	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	86.3	1.3	0.0	12.4	13.7	75
18–19	(0.0)	(6.1)	(31.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(36.0)	(0.0)	(21.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.7)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(12.3)	41
20–24	(0.3)	(0.6)	(49.2)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(12.7)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(74.6)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(25.4)	59
25–29	2.9	10.1	41.7	0.0	20.6	5.4	0.0	9.9	9.5	0.0	100.0	92.3	3.5	0.0	4.2	7.7	84
30–34	1.4	9.4	58.9	1.8	11.4	0.2	0.0	2.2	14.6	0.0	100.0	90.0	1.8	0.0	8.2	10.0	92
35–39	(14.9)	(7.6)	(42.0)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(5.6)	(1.0)	100.0	(84.8)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(15.2)	56
40–44	(9.7)	(15.3)	(43.7)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(90.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(9.5)	43
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Education																	
Primary or none	(8.7)	(16.1)	(44.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(15.7)	(1.2)	100.0	(81.7)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(18.3)	45
Basic (lower secondary)	8.5	5.3	41.7	1.5	1.3	4.9	22.3	4.7	9.9	0.0	100.0	89.5	1.7	0.0	8.8	10.5	131
Upper secondary	2.5	3.0	42.0	1.3	10.8	8.8	13.5	4.3	13.8	0.0	100.0	82.2	5.7	0.0	12.1	17.8	129
Vocational	5.0	2.5	53.2	0.0	5.6	4.8	0.4	8.6	20.1	0.0	100.0	86.7	4.1	0.0	12.6	13.3	46
College, university	1.6	14.1	52.8	0.0	19.5	1.0	3.6	2.1	5.3	0.0	100.0	93.0	1.4	0.0	5.6	7.0	122
Last incident occurred[A]																	
More than 1 year ago	5.7	3.0	52.3	0.7	10.4	5.0	8.0	5.6	9.0	0.2	100.0	84.2	3.5	0.0	12.3	15.8	227
Less than 1 year ago	4.0	12.1	40.4	0.9	7.8	5.8	12.1	3.0	13.9	0.0	100.0	90.0	2.4	0.0	8.3	10.0	238
Number of offenders[A]	0.0	7.1	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
1	5.5	12.2	34.6	0.8	9.6	3.4	11.9	6.5	15.3	0.2	100.0	91.5	0.7	0.0	7.7	8.5	226
2 or more	4.0	3.7	57.9	0.7	8.5	6.5	10.0	1.5	7.1	0.0	100.0	83.6	5.0	0.0	12.1	16.4	237
Recognition of offender(s)[A]	3.7	0.0	19.2	0.0	1.7	24.2	5.9	23.3	21.9	0.0	100.0	83.4	0.0	0.0	16.6	16.6	9
Yes	5.2	7.8	38.1	0.9	10.4	6.6	12.7	5.2	12.9	0.1	100.0	86.3	3.3	0.0	10.8	13.7	383
No	3.0	7.2	80.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.9	0.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	91.6	1.2	0.0	7.1	8.4	88
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Has functional difficulty	(5.2)	(8.3)	(42.9)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(21.8)	(1.8)	100.0	(93.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(7.0)	31
Has no functional difficulty	4.0	8.6	47.6	0.5	11.4	5.4	6.0	5.1	11.4	0.0	100.0	87.1	2.8	0.0	10.0	12.9	367
Ethnicity of household head[A]																	
Khalkh	5.5	7.4	45.5	0.8	9.2	5.1	10.4	4.5	11.6	0.0	100.0	87.6	3.0	0.0	9.8	12.4	396
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Other	0.0	8.7	50.1	0.6	8.1	7.3	10.5	3.6	10.4	0.8	100.0	85.9	1.9	0.0	12.2	14.1	71
Wealth quintiles	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Poorest	6.6	11.5	34.2	0.0	0.6	6.5	13.9	0.0	25.5	1.1	100.0	85.3	6.0	0.0	11.7	14.7	51
Second	2.0	12.4	42.6	0.0	4.9	8.6	12.9	5.7	10.9	0.0	100.0	90.6	1.0	0.0	8.4	9.4	97
Middle	7.5	3.4	49.1	0.5	8.4	6.2	6.5	7.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	83.8	2.1	0.0	14.1	16.2	87
Fourth	3.6	9.0	44.8	1.4	10.0	3.2	4.8	6.8	16.5	0.0	100.0	87.7	6.2	0.0	6.1	12.3	123
Richest	5.3	3.9	53.0	1.3	15.2	3.6	17.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	115

[A] The category of "Don't remember/Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred", "Number of offender(s)", "Recognition of offender(s)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police				Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police					
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery	Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault	Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police[1,A]	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
Total	**41.0**	**9.8**	**50.8**	**253**	**30.9**	**5.2**	**36.1**	**462**	**41.0**	**635**
Region										
Western	(34.2)	(2.1)	(36.3)	20	17.3	7.7	25.0	56	27.2	71
Khangai	(30.3)	(5.6)	(35.9)	29	26.0	10.7	36.7	87	36.5	102
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	26.1	0.0	26.1	63	34.1	75
Eastern	(51.6)	(5.5)	(57.1)	15	28.3	2.7	31.0	32	40.8	42
Ulaanbaatar	42.5	10.6	53.1	175	37.9	4.2	42.1	226	46.7	345
Area										
Urban	42.7	9.7	52.4	214	36.2	4.0	40.2	316	45.0	459
Capital city	42.5	10.6	53.1	175	37.9	4.2	42.1	226	46.7	345
Aimag center	43.8	5.5	49.3	39	32.1	3.5	35.5	91	40.1	115
Rural	31.5	10.4	41.8	40	19.4	7.8	27.2	146	30.4	175
Soum center bagh	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	25.8	9.8	35.6	53	36.4	58
Rural bagh	(31.5)	(10.3)	(41.8)	32	15.8	6.6	22.4	93	27.5	117
Age										
15–19	(37.3)	(16.4)	(53.7)	51	4.4	11.3	15.7	70	32.3	100
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(2.1)	(7.6)	(9.7)	49	25.4	64
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	36
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	43	(60.3)	(4.9)	(65.2)	41	55.8	82
25–29	(21.6)	(0.6)	(22.2)	36	22.7	0.3	22.9	87	22.8	112
30–34	(44.4)	(1.8)	(46.2)	29	31.8	5.3	37.1	96	41.0	118
35–39	(58.2)	(14.2)	(72.4)	45	32.9	5.9	38.8	81	45.9	104
40–44	(62.4)	(7.4)	(69.8)	29	44.9	4.1	48.9	62	56.3	81
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(42.3)	(5.7)	(48.0)	24	(39.2)	38
Education										
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	27.5	2.6	30.1	46	31.7	53
Basic (lower secondary)	(45.0)	(6.8)	(51.8)	59	25.5	5.9	31.3	110	37.5	140
Upper secondary	(39.6)	(17.3)	(57.0)	73	32.9	6.7	39.6	111	45.9	164
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	38.1	9.5	47.6	48	49.8	61
College, university	42.4	0.8	43.3	90	32.2	3.0	35.2	147	39.3	217
Party reporting crime										
Self	76.8	19.7	96.5	111	82.0	11.7	93.7	155	100.0	219
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(61.9)	(22.2)	(84.1)	27	(100.0)	39
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]										
Has functional difficulty	(54.2)	(8.0)	(62.2)	31	31.9	2.3	34.2	75	44.6	97
Has no functional difficulty	38.5	11.4	49.9	196	34.8	5.5	40.3	338	42.3	472
Ethnicity of household head[B]										
Khalkh	42.2	12.1	54.2	201	32.5	5.2	37.7	362	43.3	492
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(29.3)	(2.9)	(32.2)	13	(29.8)	15
Other	(37.5)	(1.1)	(38.6)	49	23.4	5.5	28.9	86	32.7	126
Wealth quintiles										
Poorest	(33.5)	(11.9)	(45.4)	28	20.4	3.2	23.6	95	26.9	115
Second	(43.6)	(9.7)	(53.3)	51	48.6	3.2	51.8	107	52.3	140
Middle	(39.0)	(3.0)	(42.0)	75	26.8	10.9	37.6	93	42.8	145
Fourth	(49.4)	(24.3)	(73.7)	42	29.6	6.6	36.2	102	45.3	119
Richest	(38.7)	(7.3)	(45.9)	58	(25.4)	(1.1)	(26.5)	66	34.6	116

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.13 – Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

[A] This indicator is constructed using both last incidences of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police[1,A]	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	**27.8**	**11.7**	**39.5**	**112**	**15.0**	**5.2**	**20.2**	**238**	**28.0**	**323**
Region										
Western	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(4.3)	(0.0)	(4.3)	17	(7.8)	22
Khangai	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(20.7)	(3.7)	(24.4)	46	32.8	60
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(6.2)	(4.8)	(11.0)	35	(19.7)	49
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	9
Ulaanbaatar	(26.8)	(13.9)	(40.8)	68	16.6	6.0	22.6	133	30.8	182
Area										
Urban	24.8	13.7	38.5	83	17.6	4.5	22.1	186	28.8	245
Capital city	(26.8)	(13.9)	(40.8)	68	16.6	6.0	22.6	133	30.8	182
Aimag center	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	20.1	0.9	20.9	52	23.1	64
Rural	(36.3)	(6.1)	(42.4)	29	5.7	7.7	13.4	52	25.4	78
Soum center bagh	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(2.2)	(0.8)	(3.0)	26	(10.4)	32
Rural bagh	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(9.1)	(14.6)	(23.7)	26	35.8	46
Age										
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	3.3	3.4	6.7	63	12.6	74
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(5.7)	(4.1)	(9.8)	37	(9.0)	46
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	28
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(33.0)	38
25–29	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(27.4)	(2.7)	(30.1)	51	33.9	66
30–34	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(13.3)	(20.9)	(34.2)	31	(39.4)	52
35–39	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(28.4)	(0.0)	(28.4)	31	(39.1)	41
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(20.3)	32
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	21
Education										
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(32.2)	36
Basic (lower secondary)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(16.6)	30	7.8	3.2	11.0	66	15.1	92
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(19.9)	(4.3)	(24.2)	59	36.2	72
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(30.3)	25
College, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(18.0)	(7.4)	(25.4)	74	32.0	97
Party reporting crime										
Self	(79.6)	(20.4)	(100.0)	34	(53.9)	(25.0)	(78.8)	30	100.0	53
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	35
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	26
Has no functional difficulty	33.0	11.9	44.9	92	16.2	6.0	22.2	183	31.8	252
Ethnicity of household head[B]										
Khalkh	30.4	8.2	38.7	95	15.7	2.4	18.1	192	26.7	260
Kazakh	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	7
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	(35.8)	56
Wealth quintiles										
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(9.7)	(10.6)	(20.3)	30	33.9	50
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(6.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	50	14.9	71
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(25.3)	(6.9)	(32.2)	40	37.4	47
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(8.0)	(2.8)	(10.7)	61	22.6	78
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(25.6)	(8.4)	(34.0)	58	(35.9)	77

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator PR.13 – Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1**

[A] This indicator is constructed using both last incidences of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table PR.6.5W: Victims of theft and cunning (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who were victims of theft and cunning in the last 12 months and percent distribution of reportedness, Mongolia, 2018

	Thefts in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15–49 years	Incident reported to the police					Total	Number of women who were victims of theft in the last 12 months	Cunning in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15–49 years	Incident reported to the police				Total	Number of women who were victims of cunning in the last 12 months
			Reported									Reported					
			Herself	Someone else	No not reported	DK/Not sure	No response					Herself	Someone else	No not reported	DK/Not sure		
Total	**14.7**	**10,794**	**31.2**	**7.9**	**60.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**1,586**	**5.2**	**10,794**	**31.8**	**5.0**	**61.2**	**2.0**	**100.0**	**562**
Region																	
Western	9.8	1,222	23.4	5.3	71.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	120	2.2	1,222	11.2	1.5	87.3	0.0	100.0	27
Khangai	11.9	1,833	32.8	10.0	57.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	219	3.7	1,833	26.7	3.9	67.8	1.6	100.0	69
Central	8.7	1,549	29.3	3.8	64.6	1.2	1.1	100.0	135	3.4	1,549	28.8	6.3	64.9	0.0	100.0	53
Eastern	9.8	731	40.5	6.2	51.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	71	4.9	731	31.2	3.1	65.8	0.0	100.0	36
Ulaanbaatar	19.1	5,459	31.4	8.3	60.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,041	6.9	5,459	34.7	5.4	57.2	2.7	100.0	378
Area																	
Urban	17.0	7,495	32.2	7.8	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,274	6.3	7,495	33.5	5.1	59.2	2.3	100.0	475
Capital city	19.1	5,459	31.4	8.3	60.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,041	6.9	5,459	34.7	5.4	57.2	2.7	100.0	378
Aimag center	11.4	2,036	35.8	5.5	58.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	233	4.8	2,036	28.7	3.8	67.0	0.5	100.0	97
Rural	9.5	3,299	27.2	8.0	63.4	0.9	0.5	100.0	312	2.6	3,299	22.9	4.4	72.1	0.7	100.0	87
Soum center bagh	8.5	1,284	27.9	7.1	63.1	0.5	1.3	100.0	109	2.2	1,284	12.4	0.7	86.9	0.0	100.0	29
Rural bagh	10.1	2,015	26.8	8.5	63.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	203	2.9	2,015	28.0	6.2	64.8	1.0	100.0	58
Age																	
15–19	23.3	1,206	16.3	2.9	80.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	281	2.8	1,206	(11.2)	(4.8)	(79.1)	(4.9)	100.0	34
15–17	21.6	816	14.6	1.8	83.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	176	2.2	816	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
18–19	26.8	390	19.1	4.8	76.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	105	4.1	390	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
20–24	18.9	1,184	28.1	6.3	65.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	224	4.8	1,184	(34.9)	(10.8)	(54.3)	(0.0)	100.0	57
25–29	17.1	1,762	33.3	11.7	55.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	302	4.6	1,762	26.4	0.5	72.4	0.7	100.0	81
30–34	10.4	1,998	31.2	8.9	59.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	208	6.4	1,998	31.3	6.2	55.9	6.6	100.0	127
35–39	13.5	1,644	40.1	7.9	51.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	223	6.0	1,644	47.1	4.7	48.0	0.2	100.0	99
40–44	11.7	1,564	38.7	8.8	51.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	183	4.9	1,564	23.5	1.2	74.7	0.6	100.0	77
45–49	11.5	1,436	36.6	8.9	54.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	165	6.1	1,436	33.6	7.3	59.1	0.0	100.0	87
Education																	
Pre–primary or none	8.3	375	(45.8)	(23.2)	(30.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31	1.7	375	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Primary	8.3	449	31.5	11.3	51.3	6.0	0.0	100.0	37	1.1	449	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Basic (lower secondary)	14.1	1,965	24.5	3.4	71.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	278	2.7	1,965	17.1	3.4	75.5	4.0	100.0	54
Upper secondary	17.1	2,779	32.0	7.4	60.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	475	6.3	2,779	28.2	3.1	68.7	0.0	100.0	176
Vocational	12.2	1,044	34.1	7.1	58.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	127	4.5	1,044	36.9	0.0	63.1	0.0	100.0	47
College, university	15.3	4,182	32.2	9.3	58.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	638	6.6	4,182	36.5	7.5	52.7	3.4	100.0	275
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]																	
Has functional difficulty	18.6	846	31.8	2.6	65.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	158	7.3	846	27.1	7.8	58.2	6.9	100.0	62
Has no functional difficulty	13.7	9,126	33.4	9.4	56.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,252	5.3	9,126	33.2	4.4	61.2	1.1	100.0	483
Ethnicity of household head[A]																	
Khalkh	15.0	8,782	32.4	7.8	59.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,315	5.5	8,782	33.5	5.3	58.9	2.2	100.0	481
Kazakh	6.0	442	19.1	1.4	79.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	1.7	442	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Other	15.8	1,544	26.3	8.6	65.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	244	4.7	1,544	22.9	0.7	75.5	0.8	100.0	73
Wealth quintiles																	
Poorest	9.6	2,004	27.4	9.8	61.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	192	2.0	2,004	25.0	8.8	66.2	0.0	100.0	39
Second	11.9	1,993	33.6	5.4	61.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	237	3.9	1,993	27.8	0.7	70.1	1.4	100.0	79
Middle	18.0	2,220	24.1	3.5	72.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	399	6.0	2,220	21.8	1.5	76.7	0.0	100.0	133
Fourth	17.2	2,224	35.3	7.1	57.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	382	6.4	2,224	28.2	4.9	63.9	3.0	100.0	142
Richest	16.0	2,353	35.0	13.8	51.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	376	7.2	2,353	46.3	8.8	41.3	3.6	100.0	168

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

Table PR.6.5M: Victims of theft and cunning (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who were victims of theft and cunning in the last 12 months and percent distribution of reportedness, Mongolia, 2018

	Thefts in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15–49 years	Incident reported to the police				Total	Number of men who were victims of theft in the last 12 months	Cunning in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15–49 years	Incident reported to the police			Total	Number of men who were victims of cunning in the last 12 months
			Reported		No not reported	DK/ Not sure					Reported		No not reported		
			Himself	Someone else							Himself	Someone else			
Total	**18.0**	**4,477**	**34.8**	**8.0**	**56.7**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**805**	**6.7**	**4,477**	**20.0**	**3.1**	**76.9**	**100.0**	**299**
Region															
Western	9.6	552	33.4	10.5	56.1	0.0	100.0	53	3.4	552	(23.2)	(5.9)	(71.0)	100.0	19
Khangai	16.8	767	47.0	6.0	45.7	1.4	100.0	129	6.5	767	19.9	8.0	72.1	100.0	50
Central	14.3	674	30.0	12.2	57.8	0.0	100.0	97	6.4	674	(6.8)	(3.3)	(89.9)	100.0	43
Eastern	14.2	312	29.1	4.6	65.0	1.3	100.0	44	4.5	312	(12.0)	(6.7)	(81.3)	100.0	14
Ulaanbaatar	22.2	2,172	33.2	7.7	58.7	0.3	100.0	482	7.9	2,172	23.6	1.1	75.3	100.0	173
Area															
Urban	20.1	2,966	34.3	7.6	57.4	0.7	100.0	596	7.8	2,966	21.3	2.2	76.5	100.0	231
Capital city	22.2	2,172	33.2	7.7	58.7	0.3	100.0	482	7.9	2,172	23.6	1.1	75.3	100.0	173
Aimag center	14.3	794	39.1	7.4	51.5	2.1	100.0	114	7.3	794	14.7	5.5	79.8	100.0	58
Rural	13.8	1,511	36.2	9.0	54.9	0.0	100.0	209	4.5	1,511	15.4	6.2	78.4	100.0	68
Soum center bagh	14.3	549	29.7	5.6	64.8	0.0	100.0	79	6.2	549	(23.1)	(1.5)	(75.5)	100.0	34
Rural bagh	13.6	962	40.1	11.0	48.9	0.0	100.0	130	3.5	962	(7.7)	(10.9)	(81.4)	100.0	34
Age															
15–19	20.8	586	11.7	4.6	83.7	0.0	100.0	122	5.7	586	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	33
15–17	16.7	392	4.6	1.8	93.7	0.0	100.0	65	5.2	392	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
18–19	29.2	195	(20.0)	(7.8)	(72.2)	(0.0)	100.0	57	6.5	195	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
20–24	16.9	455	29.1	2.2	66.5	2.2	100.0	77	5.4	455	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
25–29	21.2	788	40.8	9.1	48.7	1.4	100.0	167	7.3	788	(28.1)	(0.0)	(71.9)	100.0	58
30–34	19.9	811	43.5	5.7	50.8	0.0	100.0	161	7.4	811	22.2	2.7	75.1	100.0	60
35–39	16.7	656	40.3	11.9	47.8	0.0	100.0	110	7.8	656	(34.9)	(6.9)	(58.1)	100.0	51
40–44	11.0	627	29.2	9.3	61.5	0.0	100.0	69	6.2	627	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	39
45–49	17.9	553	41.4	13.1	45.6	0.0	100.0	99	6.0	553	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	33
Education[A]															
Pre–primary or none	11.5	267	(53.0)	(15.1)	(31.9)	(0.0)	100.0	31	4.2	267	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Primary	14.8	409	34.7	4.2	61.1	0.0	100.0	60	2.0	409	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Basic (lower secondary)	17.5	1,094	20.5	8.1	71.4	0.0	100.0	191	4.5	1,094	(9.4)	(7.9)	(82.6)	100.0	49
Upper secondary	20.5	1,151	27.5	9.1	62.4	1.0	100.0	236	8.4	1,151	19.5	2.9	77.7	100.0	97
Vocational	20.9	449	51.1	8.7	40.2	0.0	100.0	94	5.7	449	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
College, university	17.4	1,106	47.2	6.1	45.8	0.9	100.0	193	9.7	1,106	24.5	2.4	73.1	100.0	108
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]															
Has functional difficulty	26.3	251	(25.7)	(8.6)	(65.8)	(0.0)	100.0	66	10.2	251	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Has no functional difficulty	17.6	3,834	38.7	8.5	52.2	0.6	100.0	674	6.6	3,834	21.2	3.6	75.2	100.0	252
Ethnicity of household head[A]															
Khalkh	18.6	3,612	35.5	7.9	56.0	0.6	100.0	673	7.1	3,612	20.1	2.7	77.2	100.0	257
Kazakh	6.5	209	(38.0)	(2.5)	(59.5)	(0.0)	100.0	14	1.1	209	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Other	18.3	649	30.5	9.2	60.4	0.0	100.0	119	6.0	649	(19.5)	(6.1)	(74.4)	100.0	39
Wealth quintiles															
Poorest	13.6	1,009	39.9	10.8	49.3	0.0	100.0	137	3.5	1,009	(9.7)	(10.7)	(79.6)	100.0	35
Second	16.8	828	29.5	7.5	61.8	1.2	100.0	139	5.9	828	21.1	3.7	75.2	100.0	49
Middle	19.6	797	33.0	6.0	59.9	1.1	100.0	156	5.9	797	(16.9)	(1.1)	(82.0)	100.0	47
Fourth	20.8	925	37.9	10.4	51.7	0.0	100.0	192	8.7	925	(11.8)	(1.4)	(86.8)	100.0	80
Richest	19.6	918	33.3	5.3	61.0	0.3	100.0	180	9.6	918	(32.5)	(2.4)	(65.0)	100.0	88

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

9.6 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety.13

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
Total	**15.4**	**39.4**	**32.9**	**7.7**	**4.6**	**100.0**	**54.8**	**23.6**	**49.9**	**20.1**	**2.6**	**3.7**	**100.0**	**73.5**	**8.7**	**10,794**
Region																
Western	19.3	38.3	28.8	7.9	5.7	100.0	57.6	21.2	38.6	28.1	5.7	6.4	100.0	59.8	9.9	1,222
Khangai	25.6	43.1	23.6	4.7	3.0	100.0	68.7	30.7	45.5	17.2	3.1	3.4	100.0	76.2	5.7	1,833
Central	8.3	49.6	31.6	4.0	6.5	100.0	57.9	14.5	58.6	21.5	1.2	4.2	100.0	73.1	4.6	1,549
Eastern	16.6	48.1	25.5	6.2	3.5	100.0	64.7	18.6	54.9	18.7	4.4	3.3	100.0	73.5	8.2	731
Ulaanbaatar	12.9	34.4	38.4	10.0	4.4	100.0	47.2	25.0	50.8	19.1	1.9	3.1	100.0	75.8	10.6	5,459
Area																
Urban	13.6	36.5	36.2	9.0	4.8	100.0	50.0	24.6	50.8	19.0	2.1	3.6	100.0	75.3	9.7	7,495
Capital city	12.9	34.4	38.4	10.0	4.4	100.0	47.2	25.0	50.8	19.1	1.9	3.1	100.0	75.8	10.6	5,459
Aimag center	15.4	42.2	30.3	6.3	5.7	100.0	57.6	23.3	50.7	18.8	2.4	4.8	100.0	74.0	7.2	2,036
Rural	19.5	46.1	25.5	4.9	4.1	100.0	65.5	21.5	48.0	22.6	3.9	4.0	100.0	69.5	6.4	3,299
Soum center bagh	16.4	50.1	24.8	3.5	5.1	100.0	66.5	18.7	54.7	19.1	2.1	5.5	100.0	73.4	4.4	1,284
Rural bagh	21.4	43.5	26.0	5.7	3.4	100.0	64.9	23.3	43.7	24.9	5.1	3.1	100.0	67.0	7.7	2,015
Age																
15–19	14.7	31.8	38.8	11.0	3.8	100.0	46.4	21.1	50.2	20.5	3.1	5.1	100.0	71.3	11.9	1,206
15–17	16.1	31.9	35.9	11.6	4.5	100.0	48.0	21.2	46.2	23.3	3.3	5.9	100.0	67.4	12.5	816
18–19	11.7	31.5	44.8	9.5	2.5	100.0	43.2	20.9	58.6	14.5	2.5	3.4	100.0	79.5	10.5	390
20–24	11.6	35.8	37.7	11.7	3.2	100.0	47.4	20.8	53.1	18.1	3.9	4.1	100.0	73.8	12.9	1,184
25–29	14.0	38.1	34.7	7.5	5.7	100.0	52.1	21.7	48.7	23.7	2.4	3.5	100.0	70.4	8.6	1,762
30–34	14.4	41.9	32.8	6.7	4.2	100.0	56.3	22.7	49.5	22.2	1.9	3.8	100.0	72.1	7.7	1,998
35–39	16.2	39.2	31.2	7.2	6.2	100.0	55.3	25.5	46.7	20.4	2.8	4.6	100.0	72.2	7.9	1,644
40–44	18.4	41.8	28.9	6.1	4.8	100.0	60.2	26.0	49.6	18.2	3.0	3.3	100.0	75.5	6.9	1,564
45–49	17.9	44.5	28.4	5.9	3.3	100.0	62.4	27.0	53.3	16.1	1.9	1.7	100.0	80.3	6.8	1,436
Education																
Pre–primary or none	16.3	36.8	32.6	10.0	4.3	100.0	53.0	16.7	39.0	28.7	11.4	4.1	100.0	55.7	13.9	375
Primary	21.5	39.5	31.9	4.7	2.4	100.0	61.0	22.9	43.8	25.8	3.8	3.7	100.0	66.6	6.4	449
Basic (lower secondary)	16.5	38.3	31.0	8.9	5.2	100.0	54.8	21.6	45.3	24.5	3.2	5.4	100.0	66.9	9.9	1,965
Upper secondary	15.2	37.9	35.2	7.4	4.3	100.0	53.1	21.7	52.8	20.5	1.7	3.2	100.0	74.6	8.0	2,779
Vocational	14.1	41.4	30.8	9.7	4.0	100.0	55.5	21.9	52.0	19.3	3.4	3.5	100.0	73.9	10.9	1,044
College, university	14.5	40.6	33.0	7.0	4.8	100.0	55.1	26.9	51.2	16.6	1.9	3.3	100.0	78.2	7.8	4,182
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]																
Has functional difficulty	14.2	29.7	34.1	14.9	7.1	100.0	43.9	18.0	42.7	27.1	7.4	4.8	100.0	60.7	17.1	846
Has no functional difficulty	15.4	41.0	32.6	6.7	4.3	100.0	56.4	24.3	50.9	19.2	2.1	3.4	100.0	75.3	7.5	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]																
Khalkh	15.2	39.8	33.1	7.2	4.7	100.0	55.0	24.2	51.0	19.3	2.0	3.5	100.0	75.2	7.9	8,782
Kazakh	27.1	30.9	27.7	7.2	7.1	100.0	58.0	26.3	31.7	29.9	4.9	7.2	100.0	58.0	8.8	442
Other	12.7	39.8	33.8	10.7	3.1	100.0	52.5	19.3	49.6	22.0	5.3	3.7	100.0	68.9	13.0	1,544
Wealth quintiles																
Poorest	20.7	44.2	26.5	5.6	3.0	100.0	64.8	22.6	43.4	25.1	5.6	3.3	100.0	66.0	7.7	2,004
Second	16.5	37.8	31.7	8.2	5.8	100.0	54.3	20.3	47.0	23.2	3.8	5.7	100.0	67.3	9.7	1,993
Middle	12.8	37.3	35.2	10.3	4.5	100.0	50.1	18.7	52.5	23.8	2.3	2.8	100.0	71.2	10.8	2,220
Fourth	12.0	40.8	33.1	7.5	6.5	100.0	52.9	22.6	52.5	18.5	1.6	4.8	100.0	75.1	8.0	2,224
Richest	15.4	37.4	37.1	7.0	3.1	100.0	52.8	32.8	53.1	11.3	0.4	2.3	100.0	86.0	7.3	2,353

[0] **SISS/MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
Total	**38.5**	**45.2**	**14.6**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**83.7**	**62.2**	**33.4**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**95.5**	**0.9**	**4,477**
Region																
Western	51.0	37.8	10.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	88.8	58.2	33.5	7.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	91.6	0.6	552
Khangai	58.3	31.9	8.8	0.3	0.7	100.0	90.0	74.2	22.7	2.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	96.7	0.3	767
Central	46.2	42.3	9.8	0.3	1.5	100.0	88.5	77.4	19.9	1.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.3	0.3	674
Eastern	22.8	68.1	8.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	91.0	43.2	53.2	3.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	96.4	0.5	312
Ulaanbaatar	28.2	49.4	20.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	77.6	56.9	38.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.4	1.4	2,172
Area																
Urban	31.7	47.5	18.7	1.1	1.0	100.0	79.2	59.8	35.9	4.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	95.7	1.1	2,966
Capital city	28.2	49.4	20.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	77.6	56.9	38.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.4	1.4	2,172
Aimag center	41.3	42.2	14.8	0.3	1.5	100.0	83.5	67.7	28.8	2.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	96.5	0.3	794
Rural	51.9	40.8	6.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	92.5	66.8	28.5	4.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	95.2	0.4	1,511
Soum center bagh	48.8	42.9	7.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	91.8	67.7	28.6	2.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	96.4	0.3	549
Rural bagh	53.6	39.5	6.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	92.9	66.3	28.4	4.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	94.5	0.4	962
Age																
15–19	38.0	48.7	11.7	0.9	0.7	100.0	86.7	64.0	31.2	4.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	95.2	0.9	586
15–17	35.7	48.9	13.0	1.4	1.1	100.0	84.6	64.6	30.1	4.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	94.7	1.4	392
18–19	42.6	48.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	62.6	33.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	0.0	195
20–24	39.8	48.2	11.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	88.1	56.1	41.9	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.1	0.5	455
25–29	35.2	48.2	15.4	0.5	0.8	100.0	83.4	62.1	35.1	1.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	97.2	0.5	788
30–34	34.3	46.4	16.3	1.6	1.4	100.0	80.8	59.5	33.9	6.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	93.3	1.6	811
35–39	39.0	42.5	17.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	81.5	60.9	34.9	3.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	95.8	1.2	656
40–44	44.0	40.9	13.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	85.0	67.2	30.3	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.5	0.7	627
45–49	42.0	41.2	15.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	82.9	64.8	27.5	7.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	92.0	0.3	553
Education[A]																
Pre–primary or none	46.0	40.2	11.2	2.4	0.2	100.0	85.5	65.2	26.6	7.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	91.0	2.5	267
Primary	51.2	35.5	10.8	2.3	0.2	100.0	86.8	63.1	30.5	6.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.6	2.3	409
Basic (lower secondary)	39.6	45.6	13.0	0.8	1.1	100.0	85.2	62.6	32.8	4.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	95.4	0.8	1,094
Upper secondary	39.4	45.0	15.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	84.4	61.2	35.6	3.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.8	0.0	1,151
Vocational	38.1	44.2	16.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	82.3	65.9	25.6	7.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	91.5	0.0	449
College, university	30.2	50.3	17.0	1.2	1.3	100.0	80.5	60.1	37.7	1.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.8	1.2	1,106
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]																
Has functional difficulty	33.1	39.9	21.7	3.1	2.2	100.0	73.0	48.0	41.1	10.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	89.1	3.1	251
Has no functional difficulty	39.2	45.2	14.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	84.3	62.8	33.2	3.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	96.0	0.7	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]																
Khalkh	38.9	45.4	14.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	84.2	63.0	32.8	3.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	95.8	0.9	3,612
Kazakh	47.3	42.1	9.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	89.4	51.3	39.4	8.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	90.7	0.6	209
Other	33.5	45.4	19.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	78.9	60.9	34.6	4.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	95.5	0.6	649
Wealth quintiles																
Poorest	53.8	38.6	7.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	92.3	66.4	28.6	4.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	94.8	0.3	1,009
Second	38.2	44.6	15.1	0.8	1.3	100.0	82.8	56.5	36.6	6.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	93.0	0.8	828
Middle	38.7	43.3	15.5	2.0	0.5	100.0	82.0	59.2	36.1	4.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.3	2.0	797
Fourth	33.7	49.9	14.2	1.2	1.0	100.0	83.6	64.3	32.9	2.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.2	1.2	925
Richest	26.7	49.9	22.1	0.2	1.1	100.0	76.6	63.0	34.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	0.2	918

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SISS 2018 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15–49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women 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	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women
Total	**2.8**	**6.5**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**9.3**	**10,794**
Region							
Western	6.1	14.6	3.5	3.2	3.7	18.2	1,222
Khangai	3.6	7.1	2.1	1.8	2.5	11.4	1,833
Central	2.4	6.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	8.8	1,549
Eastern	4.1	8.9	2.1	2.3	1.7	12.4	731
Ulaanbaatar	1.7	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	6.3	5,459
Area							
Urban	2.0	4.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	6.8	7,495
Capital city	1.7	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	6.3	5,459
Aimag center	2.7	5.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	8.3	2,036
Rural	4.6	11.1	2.5	2.1	2.8	14.9	3,299
Soum center bagh	4.0	9.3	1.9	1.5	1.8	12.5	1,284
Rural bagh	5.0	12.2	2.9	2.5	3.5	16.3	2,015
Age							
15–19	1.4	6.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	8.3	1,206
20–24	2.9	5.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	8.0	1,184
25–29	1.7	6.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	8.7	1,762
30–34	3.2	7.1	1.9	0.6	1.0	9.4	1,998
35–39	3.1	7.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	11.0	1,644
40–44	3.6	6.2	1.6	2.2	1.2	9.4	1,564
45–49	3.4	5.3	2.1	2.0	2.6	9.5	1,436
Education							
Pre–primary or none	7.9	17.0	4.7	3.6	6.4	20.4	375
Primary	8.8	15.6	4.9	4.0	3.4	21.0	449
Basic (lower secondary)	4.4	9.6	2.2	1.5	1.7	13.1	1,965
Upper secondary	2.0	5.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	8.4	2,779
Vocational	4.0	9.9	2.1	2.1	1.4	13.1	1,044
College, university	1.1	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	4.9	4,182
Marital/Union status[A]							
Currently married/in union	3.0	6.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	9.5	7,734
Formerly married/in union	3.1	5.7	2.6	1.8	1.8	10.2	906
Never married/in union	1.9	6.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	8.1	2,154
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	4.2	10.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	14.7	846
Has no functional difficulty	2.8	6.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	8.8	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]							
Khalkh	2.4	5.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	8.3	8,782
Kazakh	7.7	17.5	4.8	3.9	3.1	21.6	442
Other	3.6	8.2	1.8	1.8	2.3	11.4	1,544
Wealth quintiles							
Poorest	6.0	13.9	3.2	2.9	4.1	18.1	2,004
Second	3.4	7.9	1.9	1.8	1.0	11.0	1,993
Middle	3.0	6.1	1.7	1.1	1.4	9.7	2,220
Fourth	1.5	4.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	5.8	2,224
Richest	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.3	2,353

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table PR.8.1M: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men 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	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of men
Total	**1.8**	**2.7**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**4.8**	**4,477**
Region							
Western	2.4	4.2	2.2	1.2	0.9	6.9	552
Khangai	3.7	3.9	1.9	0.6	1.4	7.5	767
Central	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	4.5	674
Eastern	1.9	3.6	2.0	0.5	0.3	6.2	312
Ulaanbaatar	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	3.2	2,172
Area							
Urban	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	3.7	2,966
Capital city	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	3.2	2,172
Aimag center	1.6	2.6	1.2	0.3	0.8	5.0	794
Rural	3.1	3.9	1.8	0.8	0.7	7.0	1,511
Soum center bagh	3.4	3.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	7.1	549
Rural bagh	3.0	3.9	2.0	0.8	0.7	6.9	962
Age							
15–19	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.4	586
20–24	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.3	0.1	3.3	455
25–29	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	3.2	788
30–34	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.0	811
35–39	2.3	4.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	6.5	656
40–44	2.2	2.8	1.7	0.6	0.9	5.2	627
45–49	3.2	5.1	3.0	0.3	1.2	10.0	553
Education[A]							
Pre–primary or none	4.5	5.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	8.7	267
Primary	6.6	6.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	9.9	409
Basic (lower secondary)	1.7	4.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	6.4	1,094
Upper secondary	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	3.5	1,151
Vocational	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	3.8	449
College, university	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.2	1,106
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	2.0	2.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	5.2	3,049
Formerly married/in union	4.3	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	159
Never married/in union	0.9	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	3.5	1,269
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	2.2	4.9	3.2	0.5	2.0	9.9	251
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.5	4.6	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]							
Khalkh	1.6	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	4.7	3,612
Kazakh	1.8	5.9	3.4	1.6	1.2	8.6	209
Other	2.7	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	3.9	649
Wealth quintiles							
Poorest	3.3	5.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	8.0	1,009
Second	2.1	3.4	1.9	0.3	0.7	6.3	828
Middle	1.6	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.4	797
Fourth	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	4.1	925
Richest	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.8	918

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[1]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[2]

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.[3]

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. 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, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), protected tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water[4].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of Escherichia coli (E. coli) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 E. coli per 100 mL), to moderate (1–10 E. coli per 100 mL), high (11–100

1 The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.
2 WHO, and UNICEF. Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.
3 "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. https://washdata.org/.
4 Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

E. coli per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 E. coli per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with E. coli detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Mongolia, 2018

	Main source of drinking water							
	Improved sources							
	Piped water							
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	Protected tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected springs	Rain snow ice water	Tanker Truck	Cart with small tank
Total	**28.1**	**0.5**	**21.6**	**6.1**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**3.2**	**0.3**
Region								
Western	5.1	0.2	28.3	19.1	0.4	2.1	3.0	0.0
Khangai	15.5	0.3	29.0	6.2	1.7	0.1	2.2	0.2
Central	25.1	0.1	30.7	11.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.0
Eastern	16.0	0.2	38.3	9.5	2.0	0.2	5.2	0.6
Ulaanbaatar	41.3	0.9	11.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.0	0.4
Area								
Urban	40.2	0.8	14.5	2.3	0.2	0.1	4.0	0.3
Capital city	41.3	0.9	11.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.0	0.4
Aimag center	37.7	0.5	21.3	6.3	0.4	0.1	4.1	0.1
Rural	2.8	0.0	36.3	14.0	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.2
Soum center bagh	4.9	0.0	43.7	13.9	0.7	0.4	2.9	0.3
Rural bagh	1.4	0.1	31.2	14.1	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.1
Education of household head								
Pre–primary or none	4.1	0.1	29.8	11.5	1.2	1.0	2.3	0.2
Primary	8.0	0.0	26.2	9.8	1.0	0.7	2.7	0.2
Basic (lower secondary)	10.7	0.2	26.7	9.2	1.0	0.6	4.1	0.4
Upper secondary	27.7	0.7	22.3	3.9	0.4	0.1	3.3	0.5
Vocational	22.5	1.0	21.5	5.8	0.4	0.2	4.7	0.4
College, university	61.8	0.5	12.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.1
Missing/DK	16.3	23.5	39.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	30.8	0.5	22.1	4.3	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.3
Kazakh	6.8	0.2	13.5	39.3	0.0	2.5	2.4	0.1
Other	19.8	0.4	21.5	6.3	0.9	0.2	2.7	0.3
Missing/DK	7.1	20.4	15.2	12.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.0	0.1	27.1	13.7	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.1
Second	0.1	0.2	37.3	9.8	0.6	0.2	5.2	0.4
Middle	1.2	0.6	27.7	5.2	0.4	0.0	7.0	0.7
Fourth	40.9	1.4	15.8	2.0	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.3
Richest	98.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator WS.1 – Use of improved drinking water sources**

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Water kiosk		Unimproved sources								
Connected with piped water	Not connected with piped water	Bottled waterA	Unprotected tube well/ borehole	Unprotected well	Unprotected springs	Surface water	Other/ Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water1	Number of household members
10.8	**14.6**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**2.9**	**1.5**	**6.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**86.9**	**50,057**
2.2	3.5	1.1	2.1	6.9	4.6	20.5	0.8	100.0	65.1	6,025
4.8	8.4	0.0	1.7	3.8	3.7	20.3	1.9	100.0	68.6	8,852
4.7	13.5	2.2	1.5	5.2	0.8	3.3	0.1	100.0	89.1	7,796
3.1	9.7	1.4	2.5	6.4	1.6	3.3	0.2	100.0	86.0	3,551
18.3	20.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.7	23,833
15.6	19.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	98.0	33,781
18.3	20.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.7	23,833
9.2	15.2	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	100.0	96.3	9,947
0.7	5.1	0.9	2.2	8.1	4.0	20.3	1.3	100.0	64.0	16,277
1.5	8.6	2.1	1.7	3.8	1.7	13.2	0.7	100.0	78.9	6,631
0.2	2.8	0.1	2.6	11.1	5.7	25.1	1.7	100.0	53.8	9,646
4.9	9.9	0.1	1.8	9.1	3.7	18.7	1.6	100.0	65.1	3,482
7.8	13.6	0.2	1.6	8.0	4.2	14.8	1.1	100.0	70.2	5,797
11.7	17.2	0.3	1.6	3.2	1.9	10.3	0.8	100.0	82.3	10,456
15.8	16.9	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.6	3.9	0.6	100.0	92.2	10,120
13.3	20.9	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.0	4.1	0.1	100.0	91.4	7,410
7.6	8.9	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	97.6	12,685
0.0	2.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.0	100.0	89.8	107
11.3	15.1	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.1	5.7	0.4	100.0	89.4	40,427
1.6	4.0	0.0	2.1	7.9	2.1	16.4	1.1	100.0	70.5	2,189
10.3	15.2	0.4	2.2	4.8	3.3	10.3	1.5	100.0	78.1	7,319
13.8	3.9	0.0	6.6	5.0	1.3	12.7	0.0	100.0	74.4	124
0.8	2.4	0.1	2.3	12.0	6.1	29.7	2.0	100.0	47.9	10,013
12.7	26.5	0.2	1.7	1.2	0.8	2.6	0.7	100.0	93.1	10,011
23.2	29.4	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	95.8	10,012
17.2	14.7	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.0	10,012
0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	10,009

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

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 and percentage using basic drinking water services, Mongolia, 2018

	Time to source of drinking water										
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Total	**32.7**	**49.8**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**10.8**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**82.5**	**50,057**
Region											
Western	20.0	41.7	3.4	0.0	2.8	27.1	4.9	0.1	100.0	61.6	6,025
Khangai	17.7	48.1	2.6	0.1	0.8	27.0	3.5	0.1	100.0	65.8	8,852
Central	32.6	49.7	6.8	0.0	0.6	8.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	82.2	7,796
Eastern	19.5	59.6	6.8	0.2	0.6	10.8	2.6	0.1	100.0	78.9	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	43.5	51.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	23,833
Area											
Urban	43.8	50.4	3.5	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.2	33,781
Capital city	43.5	51.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	23,833
Aimag center	44.7	48.8	2.7	0.1	0.4	2.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.4	9,947
Rural	9.6	48.6	5.8	0.1	1.7	29.6	4.6	0.1	100.0	58.1	16,277
Soum center bagh	14.2	59.9	4.8	0.0	1.5	18.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	74.0	6,631
Rural bagh	6.4	40.8	6.4	0.1	1.8	37.6	6.8	0.1	100.0	47.2	9,646
Education of household head											
Pre–primary or none	8.6	49.0	7.5	0.0	2.0	27.5	5.3	0.1	100.0	57.6	3,482
Primary	12.0	52.1	5.9	0.1	0.8	24.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	64.1	5,797
Basic (lower secondary)	15.5	60.7	5.7	0.4	0.8	14.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	76.2	10,456
Upper secondary	32.1	56.6	3.2	0.2	0.6	6.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	88.7	10,120
Vocational	28.0	58.7	4.6	0.1	0.6	6.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	86.6	7,410
College, university	65.9	29.6	2.1	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.4	12,685
Missing/DK	49.1	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.8	107
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	33.8	51.1	4.3	0.2	0.3	9.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	84.9	40,427
Kazakh	40.5	26.9	3.1	0.0	5.4	19.9	4.2	0.1	100.0	67.4	2,189
Other	24.0	49.8	4.3	0.0	1.1	17.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	73.8	7,319
Missing/DK	27.5	44.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	4.5	0.3	100.0	71.5	124
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.4	38.1	7.3	0.1	1.8	42.7	7.4	0.1	100.0	40.5	10,013
Second	7.4	78.6	6.7	0.4	0.8	5.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	86.0	10,011
Middle	7.0	83.7	5.1	0.1	0.2	3.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.6	10,012
Fourth	47.2	48.4	2.2	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.5	10,012
Richest	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	10,009

[1] **SISS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1**

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water						Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/ Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
Total	**66.6**	**50,057**	**27.9**	**59.3**	**2.2**	**9.0**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**33,361**
Region									
Western	77.3	6,025	34.8	53.7	3.1	6.3	2.1	100.0	4,655
Khangai	81.5	8,852	29.1	61.3	2.3	6.1	1.2	100.0	7,215
Central	66.8	7,796	24.5	62.9	1.4	8.2	3.0	100.0	5,206
Eastern	80.0	3,551	25.8	60.8	3.0	7.2	3.2	100.0	2,840
Ulaanbaatar	56.4	23,833	26.7	58.4	2.0	12.1	0.8	100.0	13,446
Area									
Urban	56.0	33,781	28.1	56.6	2.3	11.4	1.5	100.0	18,912
Capital city	56.4	23,833	26.7	58.4	2.0	12.1	0.8	100.0	13,446
Aimag center	55.0	9,947	31.8	52.2	3.0	9.6	3.3	100.0	5,466
Rural	88.8	16,277	27.6	62.7	2.1	5.8	1.7	100.0	14,449
Soum center bagh	84.4	6,631	27.7	60.6	2.4	7.5	1.9	100.0	5,593
Rural bagh	91.8	9,646	27.6	64.1	1.9	4.8	1.6	100.0	8,856
Education of household head[A]									
Pre–primary or none	89.4	3,482	34.2	54.6	1.7	7.4	2.1	100.0	3,114
Primary	87.2	5,797	28.3	59.3	2.5	8.4	1.6	100.0	5,053
Basic (lower secondary)	83.7	10,456	27.6	58.2	3.1	9.8	1.2	100.0	8,753
Upper secondary	67.3	10,120	25.4	61.6	1.8	9.9	1.3	100.0	6,808
Vocational	71.3	7,410	29.2	59.8	2.2	7.3	1.4	100.0	5,286
College, university	33.8	12,685	26.2	60.1	1.1	9.6	3.0	100.0	4,293
Source of drinking water									
Improved	62.4	43,510	27.9	57.7	2.6	10.1	1.7	100.0	27,153
Unimproved	94.8	6,547	27.9	66.1	0.7	4.1	1.1	100.0	6,208
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	65.8	40,427	27.3	60.1	2.1	8.7	1.7	100.0	26,609
Kazakh	54.1	2,189	43.5	49.2	1.8	4.3	1.2	100.0	1,185
Other	74.8	7,319	27.3	57.5	3.0	11.0	1.1	100.0	5,477
Missing/DK	72.5	124	37.5	45.0	0.0	13.7	3.8	100.0	90
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	95.7	10,013	26.8	67.2	1.1	3.5	1.5	100.0	9,587
Second	91.8	10,011	33.9	48.8	3.7	12.3	1.3	100.0	9,188
Middle	92.8	10,012	27.7	57.5	2.0	11.8	0.9	100.0	9,290
Fourth	52.5	10,012	19.8	66.3	2.0	8.2	3.6	100.0	5,257
Richest	0.4	10,009	34.9	60.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	38

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Mongolia, 2018

	Average time spent collecting water per day						
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Missing/ DK	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
Total	**94.2**	**4.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**32,822**
Sex							
Male	94.4	3.8	0.6	0.1	1.0	100.0	22,763
Female	93.8	4.6	1.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	10,060
Region							
Western	87.1	9.8	2.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	4,557
Khangai	92.4	5.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	100.0	7,128
Central	95.8	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	5,050
Eastern	95.4	2.8	0.5	0.1	1.2	100.0	2,749
Ulaanbaatar	96.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	13,339
Area							
Urban	96.2	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	18,622
Capital city	96.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	13,339
Aimag center	94.6	3.6	0.9	0.1	0.8	100.0	5,283
Rural	91.7	6.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	14,200
Soum center bagh	95.1	3.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	5,488
Rural bagh	89.5	7.8	1.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	8,711
Education[A]							
Pre–primary or none	91.7	5.7	1.4	0.1	1.2	100.0	3,064
Primary	91.9	6.0	1.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	5,658
Basic (lower secondary)	93.8	4.6	0.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	9,137
Upper secondary	96.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	6,747
Vocational	95.3	2.8	0.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	3,975
College, university	96.4	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	4,238
Age							
<15	94.5	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	3,728
15–17	95.3	4.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,249
15–49	94.1	4.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	100.0	22,700
50+	94.6	3.5	1.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	6,394
Source of drinking water							
Improved	95.5	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	26,684
Unimproved	89.0	7.6	2.3	0.3	0.9	100.0	6,138
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	95.3	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	100.0	26,151
Kazakh	76.7	15.6	7.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,171
Other	92.9	5.4	1.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,415
Missing/DK	86.3	3.1	7.5	0.0	3.1	100.0	86
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	88.6	8.7	1.7	0.2	0.8	100.0	9,447
Second	94.6	3.7	0.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	9,068
Middle	97.2	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	9,204
Fourth	98.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	5,066
Richest	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	**85.5**	**50,057**	**57.7**	**0.2**	**5.9**	**33.2**	**2.9**	**100.0**	**7,067**
Region									
Western	93.9	6,025	37.1	0.3	5.3	52.1	5.1	100.0	354
Khangai	94.3	8,852	36.9	0.0	10.6	49.7	2.8	100.0	459
Central	94.2	7,796	48.5	0.0	5.3	46.0	0.2	100.0	426
Eastern	95.9	3,551	32.1	0.0	7.8	58.1	2.1	100.0	139
Ulaanbaatar	75.7	23,833	62.0	0.3	5.6	29.1	3.1	100.0	5,690
Area									
Urban	80.7	33,781	60.3	0.2	6.0	30.3	3.2	100.0	6,388
Capital city	75.7	23,833	62.0	0.3	5.6	29.1	3.1	100.0	5,690
Aimag center	92.5	9,947	47.0	0.0	9.1	39.5	4.4	100.0	699
Rural	95.5	16,277	32.9	0.2	5.5	60.9	0.5	100.0	678
Soum center bagh	95.4	6,631	42.1	0.4	5.4	51.4	0.6	100.0	285
Rural bagh	95.6	9,646	26.3	0.0	5.5	67.7	0.5	100.0	393
Education of household head									
Pre–primary or none	90.6	3,482	20.1	0.0	8.9	70.9	0.0	100.0	316
Primary	93.4	5,797	37.4	0.0	9.1	52.5	1.0	100.0	366
Basic (lower secondary)	90.2	10,456	48.9	1.3	5.6	43.5	0.6	100.0	955
Upper secondary	83.7	10,120	55.3	0.0	4.2	32.8	7.7	100.0	1,631
Vocational	89.5	7,410	61.1	0.4	10.3	27.9	0.2	100.0	745
College, university	75.6	12,685	67.1	0.0	5.2	25.4	2.3	100.0	3,044
Missing/DK	90.7	107	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Source of drinking water									
Improved	84.2	43,510	59.7	0.2	5.7	31.2	3.1	100.0	6,729
Unimproved	94.5	6,547	17.4	0.0	9.5	73.0	0.0	100.0	338
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	84.8	40,427	59.8	0.3	5.9	30.7	3.2	100.0	6,005
Kazakh	93.7	2,189	38.0	0.0	6.3	55.7	0.0	100.0	134
Other	87.0	7,319	46.6	0.0	5.8	46.0	1.5	100.0	923
Missing/DK	95.6	124	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	95.6	10,013	18.2	0.0	7.9	73.4	0.5	100.0	410
Second	91.8	10,011	38.7	1.5	8.4	51.3	0.2	100.0	781
Middle	89.0	10,012	37.5	0.1	3.1	59.3	0.0	100.0	1,088
Fourth	86.2	10,012	51.2	0.2	7.2	38.0	3.3	100.0	1,352
Richest	65.0	10,009	75.7	0.0	5.5	14.1	4.7	100.0	3,436

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator WS.3 – Availability of drinking water**

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

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking, Mongolia, 2018

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 mL)	High (11–100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**84.0**	**6.0**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**16.0**	**9,407**
Region							
Western	72.0	10.3	14.1	3.6	100.0	28.0	1,136
Khangai	74.3	8.9	9.2	7.5	100.0	25.7	1,635
Central	78.6	9.9	6.0	5.5	100.0	21.4	1,478
Eastern	76.4	5.7	7.9	10.0	100.0	23.6	651
Ulaanbaatar	93.4	2.6	0.7	3.4	100.0	6.6	4,507
Area							
Urban	92.0	3.4	1.5	3.1	100.0	8.0	6,422
Capital city	93.4	2.6	0.7	3.4	100.0	6.6	4,507
Aimag center	88.7	5.4	3.4	2.5	100.0	11.3	1,915
Rural	66.8	11.5	12.9	8.8	100.0	33.2	2,985
Soum center bagh	75.2	10.5	9.2	5.0	100.0	24.8	1,234
Rural bagh	60.9	12.1	15.6	11.5	100.0	39.1	1,752
Education of household head							
Pre–primary or none	63.1	12.1	16.3	8.5	100.0	36.9	531
Primary	65.6	13.5	10.4	10.4	100.0	34.4	1,012
Basic (lower secondary)	80.6	5.9	7.3	6.2	100.0	19.4	2,044
Upper secondary	90.6	4.1	2.1	3.1	100.0	9.4	1,940
Vocational	88.0	4.6	3.8	3.5	100.0	12.0	1,522
College, university	91.4	3.8	1.8	3.0	100.0	8.6	2,357
Main source of drinking water							
Improved sources	88.9	4.6	2.7	3.8	100.0	11.1	8,291
Piped water	94.8	3.2	0.7	1.3	100.0	5.2	2,804
Protected tube well/ borehole	85.8	5.6	3.2	5.3	100.0	14.2	2,065
Protected well/ spring	61.0	11.8	16.0	11.3	100.0	39.0	656
Rainwater collection	36.9	25.1	9.5	28.6	100.0	63.1	21
Water kiosk	92.3	3.6	1.0	3.1	100.0	7.7	2,322
Tanker–truck/ cart with small tank	92.2	2.5	1.8	3.5	100.0	7.8	359
Bottled water	89.5	6.9	0.0	3.6	100.0	10.5	64
Unimproved sources	47.6	15.9	23.2	13.3	100.0	52.4	1,116
Unprotected borehole/ well/ spring	49.2	14.8	23.3	12.7	100.0	50.8	509
Surface water/ other	46.3	16.9	23.1	13.7	100.0	53.7	607
Ethnicity of household head[A]							
Khalkh	85.6	5.5	4.1	4.9	100.0	14.4	7,646
Kazakh	73.8	12.9	11.0	2.2	100.0	26.2	399
Other	78.2	6.9	9.2	5.7	100.0	21.8	1,346
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	52.3	14.8	19.5	13.4	100.0	47.7	1,748
Second	87.2	5.9	3.5	3.4	100.0	12.8	2,018
Middle	91.8	1.8	2.0	4.4	100.0	8.2	1,981
Fourth	92.0	4.6	0.9	2.5	100.0	8.0	1,682
Richest	94.0	3.6	1.0	1.5	100.0	6.0	1,977

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator WS.4 – Faecal contamination of source water**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water, Mongolia, 2018

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 mL)	High (11–100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**80.3**	**9.9**	**5.8**	**4.0**	**100.0**	**19.7**	**9,903**
Region							
Western	79.9	10.6	4.9	4.5	100.0	20.1	1,192
Khangai	76.0	11.7	9.7	2.6	100.0	24.0	1,716
Central	79.9	11.0	4.5	4.6	100.0	20.1	1,555
Eastern	61.5	17.4	9.6	11.5	100.0	38.5	681
Ulaanbaatar	84.8	7.6	4.6	3.1	100.0	15.2	4,759
Area							
Urban	85.3	8.0	4.1	2.7	100.0	14.7	6,753
Capital city	84.8	7.6	4.6	3.1	100.0	15.2	4,759
Aimag center	86.4	8.9	2.9	1.7	100.0	13.6	1,995
Rural	69.7	13.9	9.6	6.8	100.0	30.3	3,150
Soum center bagh	76.1	10.1	9.5	4.3	100.0	23.9	1,305
Rural bagh	65.1	16.6	9.8	8.5	100.0	34.9	1,845
Education of household head							
Pre–primary or none	67.3	15.1	10.5	7.1	100.0	32.7	552
Primary	69.4	13.3	9.0	8.3	100.0	30.6	1,120
Basic (lower secondary)	74.5	13.2	8.3	4.1	100.0	25.5	2,176
Upper secondary	89.8	5.5	2.9	1.8	100.0	10.2	2,008
Vocational	78.5	12.0	4.1	5.3	100.0	21.5	1,558
College, university	86.6	6.5	4.6	2.3	100.0	13.4	2,489
Main source of drinking water							
Improved sources	82.5	8.8	5.3	3.4	100.0	17.5	8,725
Piped water	93.2	4.4	1.9	0.6	100.0	6.8	2,883
Protected tube well/ borehole	80.1	8.6	6.1	5.2	100.0	19.9	2,217
Protected well/ spring	69.4	13.7	9.4	7.6	100.0	30.6	697
Rainwater collection	48.5	6.5	30.0	15.0	100.0	51.5	22
Water kiosk	75.9	13.0	7.2	3.9	100.0	24.1	2,452
Tanker–truck/ cart with small tank	81.9	8.9	5.2	4.0	100.0	18.1	374
Bottled water	88.0	6.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	12.0	79
Unimproved sources	64.2	17.7	9.8	8.2	100.0	35.8	1,178
Unprotected borehole/ well/ spring	60.7	19.6	8.3	11.5	100.0	39.3	546
Surface water/ other	67.3	16.2	11.1	5.5	100.0	32.7	631
Ethnicity of household head[A]							
Khalkh	81.6	9.4	5.3	3.6	100.0	18.4	8,015
Kazakh	77.4	9.5	7.4	5.7	100.0	22.6	418
Other	74.1	12.6	7.8	5.5	100.0	25.9	1,454
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	59.8	18.8	11.8	9.5	100.0	40.2	1,828
Second	83.0	11.4	2.7	2.9	100.0	17.0	2,193
Middle	80.7	9.0	6.8	3.5	100.0	19.3	2,070
Fourth	83.0	6.3	6.1	4.6	100.0	17.0	1,777
Richest	93.1	4.2	2.5	0.2	100.0	6.9	2,035

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.5 – Faecal contamination of household drinking water

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed, Mongolia, 2018

	Main source of drinking water							
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With drinking water available in sufficient quantities	Drinking water accessible on premises	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
Total	**88.9**	**83.2**	**38.2**	**47.6**	**94.0**	**3.7**	**22.1**	**9,407**
Region								
Western	84.3	96.2	31.7	49.7	97.7	7.7	18.0	1,136
Khangai	87.5	90.2	26.5	40.3	95.3	1.2	14.2	1,635
Central	80.1	92.9	37.6	63.1	85.3	2.7	27.7	1,478
Eastern	80.4	92.4	21.0	50.3	100.0	1.5	12.7	651
Ulaanbaatar	93.7	75.0	44.6	54.3	55.1	0.0	25.5	4,507
Area								
Urban	92.4	79.5	46.0	65.5	71.5	4.0	29.5	6,422
Capital city	93.7	75.0	44.6	54.3	55.1	0.0	25.5	4,507
Aimag center	89.4	90.4	49.4	71.1	79.9	6.0	38.8	1,915
Rural	77.5	94.8	13.2	45.6	96.5	3.7	6.2	2,985
Soum center bagh	82.7	93.7	16.1	42.0	96.9	1.8	8.9	1,234
Rural bagh	72.2	95.9	10.2	46.6	96.4	4.2	4.3	1,752
Education of household head								
Pre–primary or none	77.5	93.5	11.8	35.7	91.9	2.0	6.6	531
Primary	77.3	91.9	19.0	41.3	99.2	3.2	9.5	1,012
Basic (lower secondary)	85.2	89.8	16.4	56.8	95.2	2.7	10.1	2,044
Upper secondary	92.9	75.8	35.6	56.0	81.4	2.9	17.9	1,940
Vocational	92.2	87.1	29.5	40.7	92.4	11.8	20.2	1,522
College, university	91.6	77.5	71.1	78.9	92.2	0.0	46.0	2,357
Main source of drinking water								
Improved sources	88.9	83.2	38.2	na	na	na	25.1	8,291
Piped water	94.8	67.3	100.0	na	na	na	63.8	2,804
Protected tube well/ borehole	85.8	94.3	4.3	na	na	na	3.2	2,065
Protected well/ spring	61.0	98.3	33.2	na	na	na	26.8	656
Rainwater collection	36.9	89.1	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	21
Water kiosk	92.3	87.0	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	2,322
Tanker–truck/ cart with small tank	92.2	87.5	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	359
Bottled water	89.5	96.8	83.7	na	na	na	75.0	64
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	47.6	94.0	3.7	0.0	1,116
Unprotected borehole/ well/ spring	na	na	na	49.2	89.8	6.6	0.0	509
Surface water/ other	na	na	na	46.3	97.5	1.3	0.0	607
Ethnicity of household head[A]								
Khalkh	89.4	81.4	38.3	46.8	94.1	0.8	21.7	7,646
Kazakh	80.4	98.4	55.1	52.2	95.1	26.2	36.1	399
Other	87.4	90.9	31.6	48.9	93.2	3.5	20.0	1,346
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	62.3	94.1	3.9	42.8	96.6	3.1	0.7	1,748
Second	88.6	93.5	8.4	65.8	73.0	5.9	6.9	2,018
Middle	93.0	87.7	6.1	60.8	99.0	9.2	4.2	1,981
Fourth	92.1	85.4	53.6	86.0	90.3	0.0	41.2	1,682
Richest	94.0	62.3	99.6	na	na	na	58.2	1,977

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.6 – Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

na: not applicable

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost–effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[5]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[6],[7].

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

5 Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

6 Ram, P. Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

7 Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy–taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Mongolia, 2018

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and		Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available			
Total	**80.3**	**17.0**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**50,057**	**85.2**	**97.5**	**48,685**	**82.9**	**49,408**
Region											
Western	63.1	35.3	0.8	0.8	100.0	6,025	78.3	94.5	5,930	75.1	5,977
Khangai	66.3	29.6	2.9	1.2	100.0	8,852	78.7	97.8	8,491	76.0	8,744
Central	79.4	19.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	7,796	86.3	98.8	7,669	84.7	7,773
Eastern	70.9	26.1	2.1	0.9	100.0	3,551	83.2	98.2	3,444	80.6	3,518
Ulaanbaatar	91.5	5.7	1.0	1.8	100.0	23,833	89.3	97.7	23,152	87.2	23,395
Area											
Urban	89.9	7.7	0.9	1.4	100.0	33,781	89.1	98.0	32,983	87.3	33,301
Capital city	91.5	5.7	1.0	1.8	100.0	23,833	89.3	97.7	23,152	87.2	23,395
Aimag center	86.1	12.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	9,947	88.8	98.6	9,831	87.7	9,906
Rural	60.3	36.1	2.5	1.0	100.0	16,277	76.9	96.6	15,702	73.7	16,107
Soum center bagh	73.0	24.2	2.2	0.6	100.0	6,631	80.2	98.0	6,445	77.6	6,589
Rural bagh	51.6	44.4	2.7	1.3	100.0	9,646	74.7	95.7	9,257	70.9	9,518
Education of household head											
Pre–primary or none	56.4	40.4	2.5	0.7	100.0	3,482	72.7	94.7	3,371	68.7	3,459
Primary	62.4	33.8	2.8	1.0	100.0	5,797	79.2	96.8	5,579	76.0	5,742
Basic (lower secondary)	73.7	23.0	1.7	1.6	100.0	10,456	80.7	96.9	10,107	77.9	10,288
Upper secondary	86.3	11.1	1.6	1.0	100.0	10,120	86.4	98.5	9,860	84.7	10,020
Vocational	82.8	15.3	0.8	1.2	100.0	7,410	83.9	97.5	7,265	81.6	7,324
College, university	94.2	3.6	0.5	1.7	100.0	12,685	94.7	98.4	12,409	93.3	12,468
Missing/DK	78.5	10.2	11.3	0.0	100.0	107	(91.0)	(100.0)	95	80.7	107
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	82.3	14.9	1.4	1.3	100.0	40,427	85.6	97.9	39,318	83.5	39,896
Kazakh	61.5	37.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,189	92.6	95.3	2,176	89.2	2,182
Other	75.0	21.8	1.8	1.3	100.0	7,319	80.9	96.5	7,088	77.4	7,223
Missing/DK	58.2	25.3	2.0	14.5	100.0	124	76.2	96.1	103	74.4	106
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	42.7	52.5	3.3	1.5	100.0	10,013	68.6	94.7	9,529	64.3	9,863
Second	78.1	19.0	2.0	0.9	100.0	10,011	78.0	97.0	9,718	75.2	9,917
Middle	88.9	9.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	10,012	85.6	98.0	9,820	84.0	9,938
Fourth	93.2	4.0	0.7	2.1	100.0	10,012	93.9	98.7	9,734	92.3	9,806
Richest	98.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	10,009	99.4	99.2	9,883	98.7	9,883

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator WS.7 – Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

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

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[8], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil–transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[9].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The international definition for improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets whereas in Mongolia most of the pit latrines being used by ger district households do not have porous lining which isolates the excreta in latrines from the soil and are considered to be not met with hygiene standards, thus excluded improved sanitation facilities.Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities (by both international and national definitions). It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in open spaces, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on–site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0–2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[10]. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

8 Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." International Journal of Epidemiology39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193–205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

9 WHO. Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2015–2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

10 WHO, UNICEF and JMP. Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893–eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Mongolia, 2018

	Type of sanitation facility used by household														
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:														
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos–ting toilet	Open drain	Other	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Percentage using improved sanitation[2]	Number of household members
Total	**29.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**3.5**	**55.2**	**0.2**	**3.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**7.7**	**100.0**	**88.8**	**33.5**	**50,057**
Region															
Western	5.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	61.5	0.0	5.8	0.4	0.0	23.2	100.0	70.5	9.0	6,025
Khangai	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	57.0	0.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	14.2	100.0	77.7	20.7	8,852
Central	28.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.4	56.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	10.6	100.0	87.8	31.5	7,796
Eastern	18.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.9	58.9	0.3	7.6	0.1	0.0	10.8	100.0	81.6	22.7	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	41.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	3.6	52.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	46.8	23,833
Area															
Urban	40.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	3.7	52.8	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.6	45.8	33,781
Capital city	41.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	3.6	52.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	46.8	23,833
Aimag center	38.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.1	54.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	97.8	43.4	9,947
Rural	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	60.3	0.1	8.0	0.3	0.0	23.3	100.0	68.4	8.1	16,277
Soum center bagh	8.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.6	70.4	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.0	11.7	100.0	84.0	13.5	6,631
Rural bagh	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	53.3	0.1	10.7	0.2	0.0	31.4	100.0	57.7	4.4	9,646
Education of household head															
Pre–primary or none	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	61.4	0.1	6.5	0.2	0.1	25.6	100.0	67.6	6.3	3,482
Primary	9.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	59.4	0.6	7.1	1.1	0.0	20.1	100.0	71.6	12.3	5,797
Basic (lower secondary)	11.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	66.6	0.0	5.2	0.3	0.2	10.9	100.0	83.4	16.8	10,456
Upper secondary	27.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.4	62.0	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	94.7	32.7	10,120
Vocational	23.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	4.3	64.5	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	3.7	100.0	94.3	29.8	7,410
College, university	63.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	3.0	31.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.8	67.3	12,685
Missing/DK	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	95.8	39.8	107
Location of sanitation facility[A]															
In dwelling	92.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	95.3	15,543
In plot/ yard	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.9	90.3	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.0	6.7	27,536
Elsewhere	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	67.7	0.5	26.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.6	3.9	3,099
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3,870
Ethnicity of household head															
Khalkh	32.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	3.7	53.7	0.3	2.6	0.2	0.0	6.7	100.0	90.5	36.8	40,427
Kazakh	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	67.4	0.0	9.6	0.6	0.0	13.6	100.0	76.2	8.9	2,189
Other	19.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	60.5	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.0	11.7	100.0	83.1	22.7	7,319
Missing/DK	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	42.4	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	21.8	100.0	76.1	33.7	124
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	47.7	0.1	12.4	0.3	0.0	38.2	100.0	49.1	1.4	10,013
Second	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.5	92.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	97.4	5.0	10,011
Middle	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.2	92.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	6.6	10,012
Fourth	45.0	1.6	0.4	0.3	6.8	43.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	54.8	10,012
Richest	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	10,009

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator WS.8 – Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1**

[2] **SISS indicator WS.S1 – Use of improved sanitation facilities (country specific: does not include Pit latrine with slab)**

[A] The category of "No response" in the background characteristic of "Location of sanitation facility" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

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, Mongolia, 2018

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities						
		Shared by					Shared by					
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	**69.0**	**18.2**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**7.7**	**100.0**	**50,057**
Region												
Western	48.2	20.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	5.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	23.2	100.0	6,025
Khangai	60.4	16.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	5.5	2.3	0.3	0.0	14.2	100.0	8,852
Central	70.6	15.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	10.6	100.0	7,796
Eastern	60.4	18.7	0.5	1.9	0.0	6.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.8	100.0	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	78.1	19.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,833
Area												
Urban	78.2	18.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	33,781
Capital city	78.1	19.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,833
Aimag center	78.5	17.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	9,947
Rural	49.7	17.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	6.2	1.8	0.2	0.1	23.3	100.0	16,277
Soum center bagh	62.8	18.9	0.5	1.8	0.0	3.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	6,631
Rural bagh	40.7	15.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	8.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	31.4	100.0	9,646
Education of household head												
Pre–primary or none	44.2	22.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	4.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	25.6	100.0	3,482
Primary	48.7	20.7	0.5	1.7	0.0	5.7	2.4	0.2	0.0	20.1	100.0	5,797
Basic (lower secondary)	60.4	21.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	4.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	10.9	100.0	10,456
Upper secondary	72.2	21.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.2	100.0	10,120
Vocational	73.6	18.9	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	3.7	100.0	7,410
College, university	86.8	10.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	12,685
Missing/DK	65.9	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	107
Location of sanitation facility[A]												
In dwelling	96.3	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,543
In plot/ yard	66.0	29.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,536
Elsewhere	44.1	18.8	0.7	8.0	0.0	18.6	7.9	1.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	3,099
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	3,870
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	70.7	18.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	6.7	100.0	40,427
Kazakh	62.4	12.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	8.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	13.6	100.0	2,189
Other	61.6	20.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	7,319
Missing/DK	47.6	26.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	21.8	100.0	124
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	31.9	16.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	9.4	3.0	0.3	0.0	38.2	100.0	10,013
Second	59.8	35.6	0.4	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	10,011
Middle	66.9	29.4	0.4	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,012
Fourth	86.9	9.5	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,012
Richest	99.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,009

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

[A] The category of "No response" in the background characteristic of "Location of sanitation facility" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Mongolia, 2018

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks					Emptying and disposal of wastes from	
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Never emptied	DK where wastes were taken/ DK/ Missing	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK
Total	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**2.4**	**1.6**
Region							
Western	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Khangai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4
Central	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.7
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Ulaanbaatar	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.7	3.1
Area							
Urban	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.5	2.3
Capital city	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.7	3.1
Aimag center	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.7
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
Soum center bagh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
Rural bagh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Education of household head[A]							
Pre–primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4
Upper secondary	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	1.5
Vocational	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7	2.0
College, university	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	4.3	2.5
Type of sanitation facility							
Flush to septic tank	34.5	23.4	0.4	36.0	5.7	na	na
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	1.6
Flush to septic tank	na	na	na	na	na	15.1	14.5
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	4.3	7.8
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	1.1
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	51.2	6.1
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.8	1.8
Kazakh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.9
Fourth	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.2	6.7	4.7
Richest	(58.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(1.4)

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.10 – Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

other improved on–site sanitation facilities										
Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on–site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on–site sanitation facilities
2.0	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**91.7**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**95.1**	**0.1**	**4.8**	**29,837**
3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.9	100.0	99.6	0.1	0.2	3,898
1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.7	100.0	98.8	0.0	1.2	5,460
0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	96.7	0.4	100.0	98.0	0.2	1.8	4,623
5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.3	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	2,249
1.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	86.9	1.9	100.0	90.5	0.1	9.4	13,607
1.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	89.3	1.5	100.0	92.8	0.1	7.1	19,471
1.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	86.9	1.9	100.0	90.5	0.1	9.4	13,607
2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	95.0	0.7	100.0	98.2	0.2	1.7	5,864
2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	96.0	0.5	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.6	10,366
2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	0.3	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	5,001
3.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	95.3	0.7	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.6	5,365
1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.9	1.9	100.0	98.8	0.1	1.1	2,205
2.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	93.8	0.4	100.0	96.6	0.0	3.4	3,633
2.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	93.3	1.5	100.0	96.9	0.2	2.9	7,508
1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	91.5	1.4	100.0	94.6	0.0	5.3	6,737
2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	89.8	0.4	100.0	92.4	0.2	7.4	5,206
1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	88.0	1.3	100.0	92.6	0.0	7.4	4,487
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	36.3	0.4	63.3	213
2.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	92.3	1.2	100.0	95.5	0.1	4.4	29,624
7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	0.0	100.0	70.5	0.0	29.5	87
3.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	81.8	0.7	100.0	86.3	0.0	13.7	1,775
1.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	93.3	1.2	100.0	96.4	0.1	3.5	27,652
0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	41.8	0.0	100.0	41.8	0.9	57.3	109
1.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	91.1	1.2	100.0	94.3	0.1	5.6	23,596
7.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	91.2	0.5	100.0	99.3	0.3	0.4	1,545
1.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	94.7	1.1	100.0	97.4	0.1	2.4	4,635
6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.4	27.9	100.0	98.0	0.0	2.0	60
2.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	95.7	1.0	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.6	4,907
2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	94.7	1.1	100.0	98.0	0.0	2.0	9,731
1.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	92.1	1.6	100.0	95.1	0.2	4.7	9,774
2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	82.6	0.6	100.0	86.8	0.2	13.1	5,345
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(26.8)	(0.0)	(73.2)	80

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Mongolia, 2018

	Using improved on–site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on–site sanitation facilities[1]	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**56.7**	**0.1**	**2.9**	**29.2**	**3.5**	**7.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**50,057**
Region									
Western	64.5	0.1	0.2	5.8	6.3	23.2	0.0	100.0	6,025
Khangai	61.0	0.0	0.7	16.0	8.1	14.2	0.0	100.0	8,852
Central	58.1	0.1	1.1	28.5	1.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	7,796
Eastern	63.1	0.1	0.1	18.3	7.7	10.8	0.0	100.0	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	51.7	0.1	5.4	41.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	23,833
Area									
Urban	53.5	0.1	4.1	40.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	33,781
Capital city	51.7	0.1	5.4	41.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	23,833
Aimag center	57.9	0.1	1.0	38.8	1.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	9,947
Rural	63.3	0.0	0.4	4.7	8.2	23.3	0.0	100.0	16,277
Soum center bagh	74.9	0.0	0.5	8.5	4.4	11.7	0.0	100.0	6,631
Rural bagh	55.2	0.1	0.3	2.1	10.9	31.4	0.0	100.0	9,646
Education of household head[A]									
Pre–primary or none	62.6	0.1	0.7	4.3	6.7	25.6	0.1	100.0	3,482
Primary	60.6	0.0	2.1	9.0	8.3	20.1	0.0	100.0	5,797
Basic (lower secondary)	69.6	0.2	2.1	11.6	5.6	10.9	0.2	100.0	10,456
Upper secondary	63.0	0.0	3.5	28.2	2.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	10,120
Vocational	64.9	0.1	5.2	24.1	2.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	7,410
College, university	32.8	0.0	2.6	63.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	12,685
Missing/DK	56.0	0.0	0.0	39.8	2.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	107
Type of sanitation facility									
Improved	63.8	0.1	3.2	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44,436
Unimproved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,752
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	3,870
Ethnicity of household head[A]									
Khalkh	55.0	0.1	3.3	32.1	2.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	40,427
Kazakh	70.1	0.2	0.3	5.6	10.2	13.6	0.0	100.0	2,189
Other	61.7	0.1	1.5	19.8	5.2	11.7	0.0	100.0	7,319
Missing/DK	47.7	0.0	1.0	27.5	2.1	21.8	0.0	100.0	124
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	48.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	12.7	38.2	0.0	100.0	10,013
Second	95.2	0.0	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	10,011
Middle	92.8	0.2	4.6	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,012
Fourth	46.3	0.1	7.0	45.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,012
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.6	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,009

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.11 – Removal of excreta for treatment off–site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.5: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										
	Child used toilet/ latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0–2 years
Total	**3.4**	**47.2**	**3.8**	**33.8**	**2.0**	**6.4**	**3.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**50.6**	**3,540**
Region											
Western	0.9	42.4	7.6	15.6	6.7	18.8	7.9	0.0	100.0	43.3	455
Khangai	1.5	49.1	3.7	27.9	2.9	10.8	3.9	0.2	100.0	50.6	592
Central	0.9	53.8	3.4	28.7	2.4	7.2	3.5	0.3	100.0	54.6	571
Eastern	4.3	48.2	9.6	27.2	2.0	7.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	52.5	259
Ulaanbaatar	5.4	45.4	2.1	43.7	0.3	0.9	1.9	0.3	100.0	50.8	1,664
Area											
Urban	4.5	48.6	2.7	40.0	0.5	1.1	2.3	0.3	100.0	53.1	2,350
Capital city	5.4	45.4	2.1	43.7	0.3	0.9	1.9	0.3	100.0	50.8	1,664
Aimag center	2.2	56.4	4.3	31.2	0.8	1.5	3.5	0.1	100.0	58.6	686
Rural	1.2	44.4	5.9	21.5	5.1	16.8	4.8	0.2	100.0	45.6	1,190
Soum center bagh	1.8	54.0	4.4	21.6	4.4	8.9	4.6	0.3	100.0	55.8	474
Rural bagh	0.8	38.0	6.9	21.5	5.6	22.1	4.9	0.2	100.0	38.8	716
Mother's education											
Pre–primary or none	6.2	33.1	7.0	12.9	6.9	31.0	2.6	0.3	100.0	39.3	147
Primary	2.2	38.2	6.0	31.2	2.3	15.0	4.7	0.4	100.0	40.4	144
Basic (lower secondary)	0.8	47.2	4.2	30.0	3.5	12.8	1.2	0.4	100.0	47.9	423
Upper secondary	2.4	44.3	4.5	38.1	1.2	5.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	46.7	819
Vocational	2.1	49.9	5.7	27.7	2.3	8.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	52.0	370
College, university	4.7	50.1	2.4	36.1	1.5	1.8	3.1	0.3	100.0	54.8	1,638
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	3.8	50.5	3.4	35.7	1.4	2.1	2.8	0.2	100.0	54.3	3,126
Unimproved	0.0	61.4	6.8	10.1	4.4	12.8	4.2	0.4	100.0	61.4	104
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	0.2	9.2	7.3	22.5	7.5	47.1	6.1	0.2	100.0	9.3	311
Ethnicity of household head[B]											
Khalkh	3.7	47.3	3.3	36.2	1.6	4.9	2.8	0.2	100.0	51.0	2,830
Kazakh	1.4	40.9	16.6	11.3	10.3	13.7	4.9	0.9	100.0	42.3	176
Other	2.2	49.0	2.2	28.4	1.5	11.6	4.7	0.3	100.0	51.2	524
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.9	35.6	6.2	20.2	6.2	26.2	4.4	0.2	100.0	36.5	720
Second	0.8	54.9	4.7	30.9	1.6	2.5	4.6	0.0	100.0	55.7	677
Middle	1.4	47.4	4.0	41.0	1.1	2.1	2.7	0.2	100.0	48.8	780
Fourth	2.5	56.1	1.6	36.6	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.2	100.0	58.6	647
Richest	11.3	43.2	2.4	39.9	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.5	100.0	54.5	716

[A] In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household population using:							
	Drinking water					Sanitation		
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved
Total	**82.5**	**4.5**	**6.2**	**6.9**	**100.0**	**69.0**	**19.8**	**3.5**
Region								
Western	61.6	3.5	14.4	20.5	100.0	48.2	22.4	6.3
Khangai	65.8	2.8	11.1	20.3	100.0	60.4	17.3	8.1
Central	82.2	6.9	7.6	3.3	100.0	70.6	17.2	1.6
Eastern	78.9	7.0	10.7	3.3	100.0	60.4	21.1	7.7
Ulaanbaatar	94.5	4.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	78.1	20.8	1.1
Area								
Urban	94.2	3.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	78.2	20.3	1.2
Capital city	94.5	4.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	78.1	20.8	1.1
Aimag center	93.4	2.9	2.6	1.1	100.0	78.5	19.3	1.5
Rural	58.1	5.9	15.7	20.3	100.0	49.7	18.7	8.2
Soum center bagh	74.0	4.9	7.9	13.2	100.0	62.8	21.2	4.4
Rural bagh	47.2	6.6	21.1	25.1	100.0	40.7	17.0	10.9
Education of household head								
Pre–primary or none	57.6	7.5	16.2	18.7	100.0	44.2	23.4	6.8
Primary	64.1	6.1	15.0	14.8	100.0	48.7	22.9	8.3
Basic (lower secondary)	76.2	6.1	7.4	10.3	100.0	60.4	23.0	5.7
Upper secondary	88.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	100.0	72.2	22.6	2.1
Vocational	86.6	4.8	4.5	4.1	100.0	73.6	20.7	2.0
College, university	95.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	100.0	86.8	12.0	0.6
Missing/DK	89.8	0.0	8.3	2.0	100.0	65.9	29.9	2.0
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	84.9	4.6	4.9	5.7	100.0	70.7	19.8	2.8
Kazakh	67.4	3.1	13.1	16.4	100.0	62.4	13.8	10.2
Other	73.8	4.3	11.7	10.3	100.0	61.6	21.6	5.2
Missing/DK	71.5	3.0	12.8	12.7	100.0	47.6	28.5	2.1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	40.5	7.4	22.4	29.7	100.0	31.9	17.3	12.7
Second	86.0	7.1	4.3	2.6	100.0	59.8	37.5	2.2
Middle	90.6	5.3	2.7	1.5	100.0	66.9	31.8	1.3
Fourth	95.5	2.4	1.6	0.4	100.0	86.9	11.7	1.3
Richest	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	0.0

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[2] SISS/MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

[B] Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

		Handwashing[A]						
Open defecation	Total	Basic facility[B]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
7.7	**100.0**	**81.8**	**15.5**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**54.7**	**50,057**
23.2	100.0	74.5	24.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	33.3	6,025
14.2	100.0	75.0	20.9	2.9	1.2	100.0	40.8	8,852
10.6	100.0	84.4	14.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	55.7	7,796
10.8	100.0	79.8	17.1	2.1	0.9	100.0	45.1	3,551
0.0	100.0	85.6	11.6	1.0	1.8	100.0	66.5	23,833
0.2	100.0	86.1	11.6	0.9	1.4	100.0	66.7	33,781
0.0	100.0	85.6	11.6	1.0	1.8	100.0	66.5	23,833
0.7	100.0	87.3	11.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	67.2	9,947
23.3	100.0	72.9	23.6	2.5	1.0	100.0	30.0	16,277
11.7	100.0	77.1	20.1	2.2	0.6	100.0	43.3	6,631
31.4	100.0	70.0	26.0	2.7	1.3	100.0	20.8	9,646
25.6	100.0	68.3	28.5	2.5	0.7	100.0	26.3	3,482
20.1	100.0	75.3	20.9	2.8	1.0	100.0	32.0	5,797
10.9	100.0	76.7	20.0	1.7	1.6	100.0	42.2	10,456
3.2	100.0	83.8	13.6	1.6	1.0	100.0	59.2	10,120
3.7	100.0	80.7	17.4	0.8	1.2	100.0	56.2	7,410
0.6	100.0	91.7	6.1	0.5	1.7	100.0	79.0	12,685
2.2	100.0	80.7	8.0	11.3	0.0	100.0	42.5	107
6.7	100.0	82.4	14.8	1.4	1.3	100.0	56.8	40,427
13.6	100.0	88.9	10.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	45.0	2,189
11.7	100.0	76.4	20.5	1.8	1.3	100.0	46.5	7,319
21.8	100.0	63.6	19.9	2.0	14.5	100.0	39.5	124
38.2	100.0	63.3	31.9	3.3	1.5	100.0	11.7	10,013
0.4	100.0	74.5	22.6	2.0	0.9	100.0	39.5	10,011
0.0	100.0	83.4	14.7	1.2	0.7	100.0	50.6	10,012
0.0	100.0	90.4	6.9	0.7	2.1	100.0	75.5	10,012
0.0	100.0	97.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	96.4	10,009

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well–being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[11]

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15–49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non–reusable materials during last menstruation.

Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

11 Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra–Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." Reproductive Health 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978–015–0009–8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/ No materials	DK/ Missing	Total				
Total	**2.6**	**88.6**	**0.2**	**8.5**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**91.4**	**89.5**	**82.3**	**9,489**
Region										
Western	6.8	88.8	0.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	88.2	85.6	1,077
Khangai	2.8	83.8	0.2	13.1	0.1	100.0	86.8	92.9	81.2	1,622
Central	2.2	93.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	87.7	86.5	1,366
Eastern	2.2	81.5	0.2	15.9	0.2	100.0	83.9	91.9	77.8	612
Ulaanbaatar	1.7	89.5	0.3	8.3	0.2	100.0	91.5	88.8	81.3	4,811
Area										
Urban	1.7	89.6	0.2	8.3	0.1	100.0	91.5	89.4	82.3	6,604
Capital city	1.7	89.5	0.3	8.3	0.2	100.0	91.5	88.8	81.3	4,811
Aimag center	1.7	89.8	0.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	91.6	90.9	85.0	1,793
Rural	4.6	86.3	0.1	8.9	0.1	100.0	91.0	89.7	82.2	2,885
Soum center bagh	2.7	88.0	0.1	9.2	0.0	100.0	90.8	90.1	82.2	1,113
Rural bagh	5.7	85.2	0.1	8.8	0.1	100.0	91.1	89.4	82.2	1,772
Age										
15–19	2.8	88.8	0.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	91.6	90.3	83.5	1,173
20–24	2.7	88.9	0.1	8.2	0.2	100.0	91.6	91.6	85.2	1,044
25–29	2.8	88.1	0.6	8.5	0.0	100.0	91.5	90.1	83.0	1,550
30–39	1.9	89.3	0.2	8.5	0.2	100.0	91.4	88.4	81.1	3,183
40–49	3.2	87.7	0.1	8.8	0.2	100.0	91.0	89.2	81.7	2,540
Education										
Pre–primary or none	8.2	78.7	0.2	12.3	0.6	100.0	87.1	85.5	74.0	324
Primary	7.1	85.1	0.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	92.2	82.5	76.5	412
Basic (lower secondary)	2.7	89.9	0.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	92.9	88.4	82.7	1,789
Upper secondary	2.8	87.3	0.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	90.2	89.7	81.2	2,417
Vocational	3.7	88.5	0.1	7.7	0.0	100.0	92.3	87.3	81.7	863
College, university	1.1	90.0	0.3	8.3	0.2	100.0	91.4	91.6	84.4	3,684
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]										
Has functional difficulty	5.7	87.4	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	93.1	83.5	77.8	737
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	88.7	0.2	8.6	0.1	100.0	91.3	89.9	82.6	7,952
Ethnicity of household head[B]										
Khalkh	2.0	89.0	0.2	8.7	0.1	100.0	91.2	89.7	82.3	7,723
Kazakh	12.9	80.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	93.0	87.5	389
Other	3.1	88.2	0.2	8.4	0.2	100.0	91.4	87.3	80.6	1,355
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.5	85.3	0.1	9.0	0.1	100.0	90.9	89.1	81.5	1,749
Second	3.9	86.5	0.1	9.5	0.0	100.0	90.5	87.0	79.1	1,739
Middle	2.3	89.2	0.3	8.0	0.2	100.0	91.8	83.7	77.3	1,906
Fourth	1.0	90.8	0.1	8.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	90.7	84.5	1,984
Richest	0.8	90.2	0.4	8.3	0.2	100.0	91.5	96.0	87.9	2,111

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator WS.12 – Menstrual hygiene management**

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation and reason

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Main reason of refraining from attending school, or going work, or any social activities			Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
		Feeling unwell or in pain	Heavy bleeding	Other reason	
Total	**3.2**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**9,489**
Region					
Western	2.9	2.6	0.3	0.0	1,077
Khangai	4.7	3.9	0.7	0.2	1,622
Central	3.5	2.3	1.1	0.0	1,366
Eastern	2.8	2.1	0.3	0.4	612
Ulaanbaatar	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.2	4,811
Area					
Urban	3.1	2.3	0.5	0.2	6,604
Capital city	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.2	4,811
Aimag center	4.0	3.2	0.5	0.2	1,793
Rural	3.5	2.7	0.8	0.1	2,885
Soum center bagh	3.2	2.2	1.0	0.1	1,113
Rural bagh	3.7	3.0	0.6	0.0	1,772
Age					
15–19	5.0	4.8	0.1	0.1	1,173
20–24	3.6	1.8	1.7	0.1	1,044
25–29	2.7	2.1	0.4	0.2	1,550
30–39	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.1	3,183
40–49	3.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	2,540
Education					
Pre–primary or none	6.5	6.3	0.2	0.0	324
Primary	4.7	3.1	1.1	0.5	412
Basic (lower secondary)	3.3	2.7	0.6	0.1	1,789
Upper secondary	3.7	2.6	0.8	0.3	2,417
Vocational	5.0	3.9	0.9	0.2	863
College, university	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.1	3,684
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]					
Has functional difficulty	6.6	5.3	1.2	0.1	737
Has no functional difficulty	2.7	2.0	0.6	0.2	7,952
Ethnicity of household head[A]					
Khalkh	3.0	2.2	0.7	0.2	7,723
Kazakh	4.6	4.4	0.2	0.0	389
Other	3.6	3.4	0.3	0.0	1,355
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	4.4	3.5	0.7	0.2	1,749
Second	2.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	1,739
Middle	3.5	2.4	1.1	0.1	1,906
Fourth	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.0	1,984
Richest	3.3	2.8	0.3	0.2	2,111

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator WS.13 – Exclusion from activities during menstruation**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been sup–pressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[1] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

SISS 2018 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self–care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2–17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

1 "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention–on–the–rights–of–persons–with–disabilities/convention–on–the–rights–of–persons–with–disabilities–2.html.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2–4 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:									
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour	Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2–4 years
Total	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**3795**
Sex										
Male	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.8	1964
Female	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.0	1831
Region										
Western	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.9	465
Khangai	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.0	680
Central	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	615
Eastern	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.8	282
Ulaanbaatar	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1753
Area										
Urban	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.2	2513
Capital city	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1753
Aimag center	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.1	760
Rural	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.3	1282
Soum center bagh	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	542
Rural bagh	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.9	740
Age										
2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.8	1244
3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	1288
4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.6	1262
Early childhood education attendance										
Attending	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	2588
Not attending	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.5	1207
Mother's education										
Pre–primary or none	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.6	4.6	167
Primary	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.4	166
Basic (lower secondary)	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.7	489
Upper secondary	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.5	847
Vocational	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	398
College, university	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	1727
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.9	217
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	3356
No information	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.8	219
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Ethnicity of household head[B]										
Khalkh	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.0	3059
Kazakh	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	171
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.4	553
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.7	760
Second	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.7	763
Middle	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.9	768
Fourth	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.9	691
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.4	814

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2–4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5–17 years)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self–care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	**1.0**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**6.1**	**12,273**
Sex															
Male	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	5.6	6,320
Female	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.8	1.5	6.5	5,953
Region															
Western	0.6	1.2	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	3.3	1.9	8.5	1,703
Khangai	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	6.1	2,299
Central	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	5.4	1,978
Eastern	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.2	5.0	892
Ulaanbaatar	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.6	1.1	5.7	5,400
Area															
Urban	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.5	1.2	6.0	8,045
Capital city	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.6	1.1	5.7	5,400
Aimag center	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.3	1.4	6.6	2,645
Rural	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.8	6.2	4,227
Soum center bagh	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.4	5.3	1,634
Rural bagh	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.1	6.7	2,593
Age															
5–9	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.5	1.0	5.6	6,014
10–14	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	5.8	4,269
15–17	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	3.4	1.3	8.0	1,990
School attendance															
Attending	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.0	5.5	11,489
Not attending	1.4	2.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	4.8	3.8	2.6	3.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	1.6	14.4	784
Mother's education[C]															
Pre–primary or none	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	3.3	1.2	9.3	688
Primary	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.4	7.1	1,030
Basic (lower secondary)	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.4	1.0	7.5	2,173
Upper secondary	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.0	4.9	2,742
Vocational	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.4	4.9	1,419
College, university	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	2.6	1.3	5.8	4,161
No information[B]	(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
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]															
Has functional difficulty	1.5	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.6	0.6	3.2	0.6	10.7	983
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.2	1.0	5.6	9,225
No informationB	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	6.0	2,064
Ethnicity of household head[C]															
Khalkh	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.2	0.9	5.6	9,755
Kazakh	0.8	0.8	4.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	9.3	633
Other	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	2.4	1.8	7.6	1,849
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.8	0.7	7.3	2,559
Second	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.5	5.8	2,681
Middle	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	2.9	1.0	5.9	2,457
Fourth	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.9	1.5	6.7	2,367
Richest	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.2	2.0	0.7	4.4	2,209

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5–17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated.

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2–17 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2–17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2–17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2–17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2–17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Total	**6.1**	**0.7**	**2.7**	**16,068**	**6.8**	**977**	**0.6**	**113**	**12.0**	**428**
Sex										
Male	4.2	0.8	2.3	8,284	4.2	349	(0.7)	65	10.2	187
Female	8.1	0.6	3.1	7,784	8.3	628	(0.5)	48	13.3	240
Region										
Western	2.5	0.3	2.6	2,168	8.0	55	(*)	6	25.5	57
Khangai	4.5	1.1	2.7	2,979	8.5	136	(0.0)	33	11.4	79
Central	5.6	0.6	2.0	2,593	11.0	145	(*)	15	(9.4)	53
Eastern	4.9	0.4	1.9	1,174	5.0	58	(*)	5	(29.1)	22
Ulaanbaatar	8.1	0.8	3.0	7,154	5.5	583	(*)	54	7.4	216
Area										
Urban	7.5	0.7	2.9	10,558	6.6	789	(0.2)	77	10.2	306
Capital city	8.1	0.8	3.0	7,154	5.5	583	(*)	54	7.4	216
Aimag center	6.1	0.7	2.6	3,405	9.9	206	(*)	23	16.7	90
Rural	3.4	0.7	2.2	5,509	7.7	187	(1.4)	36	16.5	122
Soum center bagh	4.7	0.8	2.0	2,176	7.1	103	(*)	16	18.1	44
Rural bagh	2.5	0.6	2.3	3,334	8.4	85	(*)	20	15.6	78
Age										
2–4	1.5	0.8	3.0	3,795	(12.8)	56	(*)	30	4.7	112
5–9	3.5	0.6	2.7	6,014	6.0	210	(*)	38	9.9	162
10–14	9.9	0.6	2.8	4,269	7.0	422	(*)	26	15.8	122
15–17	14.5	0.9	1.6	1,990	6.0	289	(*)	18	(33.7)	32
Mother's education[C]										
Pre–primary or none	3.4	0.7	4.7	855	(*)	29	(*)	6	(11.9)	41
Primary	3.1	1.2	1.8	1,196	(*)	37	(*)	14	(*)	21
Basic (lower secondary)	5.2	0.2	2.5	2,661	17.9	137	(*)	5	18.2	67
Upper secondary	5.7	1.0	2.2	3,589	6.3	203	(*)	36	(18.8)	78
Vocational	5.4	0.9	2.5	1,817	2.0	97	(*)	16	(8.1)	46
College, university	8.0	0.6	3.0	5,888	4.9	471	(*)	36	8.4	176
No information[B]	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	59	(*)	2	–	0	–	0
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[C]										
Has functional difficulty	4.3	0.1	2.4	1,200	(17.1)	52	(*)	1	(4.2)	28
Has no functional difficulty	5.6	0.8	2.7	12,582	6.7	711	0.5	96	11.0	337
No information[B]	9.4	0.7	2.7	2,283	4.7	214	(*)	16	(20.7)	62
Ethnicity of household head[C]										
Khalkh	6.8	0.8	2.5	12,814	6.5	873	0.5	99	12.4	324
Kazakh	2.7	0.5	3.8	804	(*)	22	(*)	4	(22.6)	31
Other	3.4	0.4	3.0	2,402	11.2	82	(*)	10	(5.3)	73
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.8	0.8	2.5	3,319	9.1	93	(*)	26	15.9	84
Second	3.2	1.0	2.8	3,444	10.2	109	(*)	35	15.3	97
Middle	6.2	0.8	2.4	3,225	9.7	199	(*)	26	8.3	78
Fourth	7.1	0.2	3.0	3,058	6.4	216	(*)	7	(18.0)	90
Richest	11.9	0.6	2.6	3,023	3.9	359	(*)	19	(0.3)	78

[A] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3–4 years.
[B] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated.
[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
'–' Zero unweighted cases base a percent.

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4, 5–17 and 2–17 years with functional difficulty, Mongolia, 2018

	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[1]	Number of children age 2–17 years
Total	**1.9**	**3,795**	**6.1**	**12,273**	**5.1**	**16,068**
Sex						
Male	1.8	1,964	5.6	6,320	4.7	8,284
Female	2.0	1,831	6.5	5,953	5.5	7,784
Region						
Western	2.9	465	8.5	1,703	7.3	2,168
Khangai	3.0	680	6.1	2,299	5.4	2,979
Central	1.4	615	5.4	1,978	4.4	2,593
Eastern	1.8	282	5.0	892	4.2	1,174
Ulaanbaatar	1.4	1,753	5.7	5,400	4.6	7,154
Area						
Urban	2.2	2,513	6.0	8,045	5.1	10,558
Capital city	1.4	1,753	5.7	5,400	4.6	7,154
Aimag center	4.1	760	6.6	2,645	6.1	3,405
Rural	1.3	1,282	6.2	4,227	5.0	5,509
Soum center bagh	0.5	542	5.3	1,634	4.1	2,176
Rural bagh	1.9	740	6.7	2,593	5.6	3,334
Mother's education[B]						
Pre–primary or none	4.6	167	9.3	688	8.3	855
Primary	2.4	166	7.1	1,030	6.5	1,196
Basic (lower secondary)	2.7	489	7.5	2,173	6.6	2,661
Upper secondary	2.5	847	4.9	2,742	4.3	3,589
Vocational	0.5	398	4.9	1,419	3.9	1,817
College, university	1.4	1,727	5.8	4,161	4.5	5,888
No information[A]	–	0	(0.0)	59	(0.0)	59
Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[B]						
Has functional difficulty	2.9	217	10.7	983	9.3	1,200
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	3,356	5.6	9,225	4.6	12,582
No information[A]	1.8	219	6.0	2,064	5.6	2,283
Ethnicity of household head[B]						
Khalkh	2.0	3,059	5.6	9,755	4.7	12,814
Kazakh	1.4	171	9.3	633	7.6	804
Other	1.4	553	7.6	1,849	6.2	2,402
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.7	760	7.3	2,559	6.0	3,319
Second	1.7	763	5.8	2,681	4.9	3,444
Middle	1.9	768	5.9	2,457	4.9	3,225
Fourth	2.9	691	6.7	2,367	5.8	3,058
Richest	1.4	814	4.4	2,209	3.6	3,023

[1] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.1 – Children with functional difficulty

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated.

[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education", "Mother's functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

'–' Zero unweighted cases base a percent.

11.2 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6 and added 5 questions based on country specific situation. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:													Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Birthplace	Rural–urban disparity	Living standard (rich, poor)	Place of current residence (apartment or ger district)	Level of education	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**1.9**	**1.8**	**0.8**	**3.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**2.4**	**2.8**	**4.8**	**3.4**	**3.9**	**3.2**	**16.3**	**83.7**	**10,794**
Region															
Western	3.2	1.9	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.7	3.5	5.0	2.4	4.7	4.3	14.5	85.5	1,222
Khangai	1.8	1.0	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.8	3.5	3.3	3.9	2.6	4.7	2.5	14.9	85.1	1,833
Central	1.0	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.9	3.9	2.5	2.5	1.5	10.1	89.9	1,549
Eastern	1.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.5	2.2	4.0	2.2	2.8	2.2	11.6	88.4	731
Ulaanbaatar	2.0	2.3	1.0	5.0	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.5	5.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	19.5	80.5	5,459
Area															
Urban	1.8	2.0	0.9	4.3	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.3	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	17.3	82.7	7,495
Capital city	2.0	2.3	1.0	5.0	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.5	5.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	19.5	80.5	5,459
Aimag center	1.5	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.9	4.1	2.3	2.8	2.6	11.4	88.6	2,036
Rural	2.1	1.3	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	3.2	3.8	4.2	2.6	4.5	2.6	13.9	86.1	3,299
Soum center bagh	1.6	1.3	0.2	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7	4.1	2.3	13.5	86.5	1,284
Rural bagh	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	3.6	4.3	5.1	2.5	4.7	2.7	14.1	85.9	2,015
Age															
15–19	2.3	2.9	0.6	3.6	3.2	1.1	1.3	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	4.2	17.3	82.7	1,206
15–17	3.1	3.0	0.4	2.5	3.5	1.6	1.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.6	16.8	83.2	816
18–19	0.6	2.7	1.2	5.9	2.5	0.2	1.7	2.3	3.3	1.7	3.3	5.5	18.3	81.7	390
20–24	1.7	1.2	1.6	3.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.9	4.5	3.6	2.2	2.5	16.2	83.8	1,184
25–29	2.6	2.7	0.5	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.6	2.9	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.4	18.1	81.9	1,762
30–34	2.0	1.5	0.8	2.9	1.5	1.1	2.7	3.4	4.7	3.4	4.8	3.9	16.1	83.9	1,998
35–39	1.4	2.2	0.6	4.5	1.5	1.3	2.7	2.8	5.8	3.2	4.8	3.5	16.0	84.0	1,644
40–44	2.0	1.1	1.2	4.6	1.1	1.4	2.7	2.9	5.3	2.7	4.5	3.1	17.3	82.7	1,564
45–49	1.1	0.9	0.6	3.5	0.8	2.3	1.4	1.1	4.7	3.3	2.9	1.8	12.6	87.4	1,436
Education															
Pre–primary or none	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	1.1	2.0	3.6	5.3	8.7	4.3	13.7	5.2	22.7	77.3	375
Primary	2.7	1.1	0.3	1.0	2.2	3.2	5.4	6.1	6.7	2.6	7.9	2.8	19.4	80.6	449
Basic (lower secondary)	2.5	1.9	0.4	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.3	6.0	4.5	3.8	3.6	17.4	82.6	1,965
Upper secondary	0.9	1.4	0.8	4.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.0	4.4	3.6	3.9	2.8	15.3	84.7	2,779
Vocational	2.5	1.6	1.2	3.6	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.0	4.6	3.3	5.2	2.7	15.1	84.9	1,044
College, university	2.0	2.1	0.8	4.3	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.7	3.9	2.7	2.2	3.4	15.8	84.2	4,182
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]															
Has functional difficulty	3.4	1.8	1.5	5.5	3.3	8.0	5.6	4.8	13.9	6.8	9.4	5.8	29.8	70.2	846
Has no functional difficulty	1.6	1.7	0.8	3.4	1.2	0.8	2.3	2.5	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.0	15.0	85.0	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]															
Khalkh	1.5	1.6	0.8	3.6	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.6	4.8	3.4	3.7	3.0	15.9	84.1	8,782
Kazakh	3.6	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.8	2.5	5.0	1.3	6.3	3.6	14.5	85.5	442
Other	3.9	2.7	0.9	3.8	1.9	2.5	4.3	3.7	4.6	3.7	4.0	4.4	19.1	80.9	1,544
Wealth quintiles															
Poorest	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.5	3.4	4.4	5.4	3.2	4.8	2.6	14.9	85.1	2,004
Second	2.4	1.5	1.0	3.3	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.3	5.8	4.0	4.8	3.1	18.2	81.8	1,993
Middle	2.0	1.6	0.8	2.8	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.1	6.0	5.2	4.4	4.5	16.5	83.5	2,220
Fourth	1.6	1.6	0.6	4.1	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.8	3.4	16.7	83.3	2,224
Richest	1.1	2.6	0.8	5.5	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.5	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.4	15.3	84.7	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:													Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Birthplace	Rural–urban disparity	Living standard (rich, poor)	Place of current residence (apartment or ger district)	Level of education	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Total	**2.4**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**4.4**	**3.1**	**2.7**	**1.8**	**14.6**	**85.4**	**4,477**
Region															
Western	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	3.1	5.0	3.9	2.7	3.2	1.7	14.4	85.6	552
Khangai	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	3.0	3.6	4.0	2.2	3.0	2.4	13.2	86.8	767
Central	1.6	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	3.2	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	12.4	87.6	674
Eastern	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.2	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.8	9.8	90.2	312
Ulaanbaatar	3.4	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.8	5.6	4.1	3.0	1.9	16.4	83.6	2,172
Area															
Urban	3.0	1.0	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	3.6	2.9	2.2	15.8	84.2	2,966
Capital city	3.4	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.8	5.6	4.1	3.0	1.9	16.4	83.6	2,172
Aimag center	1.9	0.4	0.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	2.2	2.8	3.3	2.0	2.7	2.8	14.0	86.0	794
Rural	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.1	2.2	1.1	12.2	87.8	1,511
Soum center bagh	1.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.1	11.8	88.2	549
Rural bagh	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	3.6	4.3	3.5	2.1	2.4	1.1	12.4	87.6	962
Age															
15–19	2.8	0.6	0.8	3.0	1.3	1.2	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.6	3.4	15.3	84.7	586
15–17	2.4	0.5	0.8	3.2	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.9	1.7	1.9	12.6	87.4	392
18–19	3.7	0.9	0.9	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	4.5	3.7	2.7	1.4	6.3	20.7	79.3	195
20–24	3.1	0.9	0.5	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.6	4.9	4.7	3.7	2.6	20.5	79.5	455
25–29	4.5	0.7	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.7	3.7	3.4	4.6	2.6	3.4	1.9	16.4	83.6	788
30–34	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.5	2.5	5.1	2.6	3.2	1.4	10.4	89.6	811
35–39	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.6	3.3	5.9	3.7	2.4	1.2	14.6	85.4	656
40–44	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.2	4.2	2.4	3.9	2.7	1.3	0.4	13.8	86.2	627
45–49	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.7	0.3	1.8	0.9	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.3	13.1	86.9	553
Education[A]															
Pre–primary or none	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	3.4	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.0	0.8	10.5	89.5	267
Primary	2.1	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.7	4.2	6.7	3.2	5.6	1.3	15.7	84.3	409
Basic (lower secondary)	1.5	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.8	2.0	1.1	12.7	87.3	1,094
Upper secondary	3.3	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.0	3.3	5.1	2.9	3.0	2.5	16.4	83.6	1,151
Vocational	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	2.4	2.0	6.8	2.6	5.0	3.4	17.9	82.1	449
College, university	3.1	1.1	0.5	2.1	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.6	2.9	2.7	1.2	1.7	13.6	86.4	1,106
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]															
Has functional difficulty	3.8	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.0	6.2	5.5	4.0	10.6	4.1	4.0	1.7	19.0	81.0	251
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	2.3	2.6	4.2	3.0	2.7	1.8	14.5	85.5	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]															
Khalkh	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.8	2.4	4.1	3.2	2.3	1.9	14.2	85.8	3,612
Kazakh	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.5	6.9	5.7	4.3	4.1	1.5	12.7	87.3	209
Other	5.4	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	1.2	6.8	2.5	5.7	2.1	4.7	1.4	17.1	82.9	649
Wealth quintiles															
Poorest	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.1	3.7	3.9	2.9	2.1	1.9	0.9	12.3	87.7	1,009
Second	2.7	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	2.3	2.7	6.0	4.1	2.8	1.9	14.0	86.0	828
Middle	3.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.9	4.1	7.5	4.0	4.3	1.9	18.0	82.0	797
Fourth	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.0	3.8	3.8	2.5	0.9	14.5	85.5	925
Richest	3.4	1.0	0.8	3.2	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.2	3.7	14.6	85.4	918

[1] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

11.3 SUBJECTIVE WELL–BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well–being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[2].

SISS 2018 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15–49 years, and age 15–24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well–being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

2 OECD. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well–being. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd–ilibrary.org/economics/oecd–guidelines–on–measuring–subjective–well–being_9789264191655–en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Mongolia, 2018

	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0–3	4–6	7–10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15–24 years	0–3	4–6	7–10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15–49 years
Total	**7.5**	**39.4**	**53.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**86.2**	**2,390**	**5.0**	**40.1**	**54.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**6.8**	**84.5**	**10,794**
Region																
Western	5.9	37.8	56.1	0.2	100.0	6.9	86.7	260	5.2	40.9	53.6	0.3	100.0	6.8	84.8	1,222
Khangai	6.9	36.0	57.0	0.2	100.0	7.0	88.9	343	5.3	38.6	56.1	0.1	100.0	7.0	85.5	1,833
Central	11.6	37.7	50.8	0.0	100.0	6.5	85.6	272	5.3	40.4	54.2	0.1	100.0	6.8	84.2	1,549
Eastern	3.5	30.0	66.6	0.0	100.0	7.3	88.9	144	2.9	32.0	65.1	0.0	100.0	7.3	89.6	731
Ulaanbaatar	7.6	41.9	50.4	0.1	100.0	6.5	85.3	1,371	5.1	41.5	53.4	0.0	100.0	6.7	83.6	5,459
Area																
Urban	7.6	40.1	52.2	0.1	100.0	6.6	85.6	1,777	5.2	40.8	54.0	0.0	100.0	6.7	84.3	7,495
Capital city	7.6	41.9	50.4	0.1	100.0	6.5	85.3	1,371	5.1	41.5	53.4	0.0	100.0	6.7	83.6	5,459
Aimag center	7.6	34.0	58.4	0.0	100.0	6.9	86.9	406	5.3	38.9	55.8	0.0	100.0	6.8	86.3	2,036
Rural	7.2	37.4	55.2	0.2	100.0	6.8	87.8	613	4.8	38.6	56.5	0.2	100.0	7.0	85.0	3,299
Soum center bagh	9.9	33.6	56.4	0.1	100.0	6.8	91.0	234	5.4	37.9	56.4	0.2	100.0	6.9	85.4	1,284
Rural bagh	5.6	39.7	54.5	0.2	100.0	6.9	85.9	379	4.3	39.1	56.5	0.1	100.0	7.0	84.8	2,015
Age																
15–19	7.3	35.5	57.2	0.0	100.0	6.8	86.3	1,206	7.3	35.5	57.2	0.0	100.0	6.8	86.3	1,206
15–17	6.8	33.5	59.6	0.0	100.0	7.0	87.5	816	6.8	33.5	59.6	0.0	100.0	7.0	87.5	816
18–19	8.2	39.5	52.3	0.1	100.0	6.4	83.8	390	8.2	39.5	52.3	0.1	100.0	6.4	83.8	390
20–24	7.7	43.4	48.7	0.2	100.0	6.5	86.1	1,184	7.7	43.4	48.7	0.2	100.0	6.5	86.1	1,184
25–29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.5	40.6	54.9	0.0	100.0	6.8	87.3	1,762
30–34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.1	43.0	51.9	0.0	100.0	6.7	85.8	1,998
35–39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6	40.2	55.1	0.1	100.0	6.9	82.6	1,644
40–44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.9	41.4	54.5	0.2	100.0	6.9	84.0	1,564
45–49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	35.1	61.4	0.0	100.0	7.0	79.5	1,436
Education																
Pre–primary or none	(5.5)	(19.9)	(71.1)	(3.5)	100.0	(7.9)	(74.5)	25	8.0	40.7	50.7	0.6	100.0	6.8	73.4	375
Primary	(11.4)	(41.2)	(38.0)	(9.5)	100.0	(6.3)	(69.5)	17	7.8	41.1	50.6	0.4	100.0	6.7	78.8	449
Basic (lower secondary)	7.8	35.2	57.0	0.0	100.0	6.9	84.6	795	6.2	38.9	54.8	0.1	100.0	6.8	83.4	1,965
Upper secondary	7.9	42.3	49.7	0.0	100.0	6.5	85.9	869	5.7	42.8	51.5	0.0	100.0	6.6	82.8	2,779
Vocational	12.1	47.7	40.0	0.1	100.0	6.2	82.2	168	5.7	46.6	47.6	0.0	100.0	6.6	81.7	1,044
College, university	4.7	39.2	56.1	0.0	100.0	6.8	91.6	514	3.3	37.1	59.6	0.0	100.0	7.0	88.5	4,182
Marital Status[A]																
Ever married/in union	8.5	39.9	51.4	0.2	100.0	6.6	89.8	730	4.5	39.8	55.6	0.1	100.0	6.8	85.4	8,640
Never married/in union	7.1	39.2	53.7	0.1	100.0	6.7	84.6	1,660	7.1	41.3	51.5	0.1	100.0	6.6	80.9	2,154
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]																
Has functional difficulty	16.0	63.1	20.0	0.9	100.0	5.3	68.0	60	8.8	48.4	42.7	0.1	100.0	6.3	70.5	846
Has no functional difficulty	7.5	41.6	50.8	0.1	100.0	6.6	86.2	1,512	4.5	39.9	55.5	0.1	100.0	6.8	85.6	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]																
Khalkh	7.1	38.9	53.9	0.1	100.0	6.7	87.4	1,900	4.7	39.8	55.4	0.1	100.0	6.8	84.8	8,782
Kazakh	4.4	35.2	60.4	0.0	100.0	7.1	84.4	106	5.8	43.4	50.5	0.2	100.0	6.7	81.3	442
Other	10.4	42.4	46.9	0.2	100.0	6.4	80.4	378	6.8	40.9	52.3	0.1	100.0	6.7	83.8	1,544
Wealth quintiles																
Poorest	6.1	38.2	55.0	0.7	100.0	6.9	85.8	387	5.7	38.2	55.7	0.3	100.0	7.0	82.9	2,004
Second	8.8	43.2	48.1	0.0	100.0	6.4	82.6	460	7.7	45.1	47.2	0.0	100.0	6.5	81.0	1,993
Middle	13.7	42.5	43.8	0.0	100.0	6.2	84.6	518	6.9	46.3	46.8	0.0	100.0	6.4	81.9	2,220
Fourth	5.9	42.7	51.4	0.0	100.0	6.6	86.3	510	4.0	40.2	55.8	0.0	100.0	6.8	85.0	2,224
Richest	2.7	30.5	66.7	0.0	100.0	7.3	91.3	514	1.5	31.5	67.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	91.0	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS Indicator EQ.9a – Life satisfaction among women age 15–24
[2] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.10a – Happiness among women age 15–24
[3] SISS/MICS Indicator EQ.9b – Life satisfaction among women age 15–49
[4] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.10b – Happiness among women age 15–49

na: not applicable
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital Status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Mongolia, 2018

	Ladder step reported:							Ladder step reported:							
	0–3	4–6	7–10	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15–24 years	0–3	4–6	7–10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of men age 15–49 years
Total	**7.4**	**38.3**	**54.3**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**88.4**	**1,042**	**6.5**	**43.0**	**50.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**6.6**	**86.5**	**4,477**
Region															
Western	3.8	35.9	60.4	100.0	7.0	92.8	142	5.1	42.8	52.1	0.0	100.0	6.7	88.8	552
Khangai	12.8	40.5	46.7	100.0	6.4	88.0	153	9.2	44.5	46.2	0.1	100.0	6.5	85.3	767
Central	8.1	37.7	54.2	100.0	6.6	92.1	132	5.6	44.7	49.7	0.0	100.0	6.6	88.0	674
Eastern	13.2	41.8	45.0	100.0	6.3	91.0	63	8.4	43.0	48.2	0.4	100.0	6.5	89.9	312
Ulaanbaatar	6.0	38.0	56.0	100.0	6.7	86.3	551	6.0	42.0	52.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	85.3	2,172
Area															
Urban	7.3	39.2	53.5	100.0	6.6	87.6	727	6.2	43.0	50.7	0.0	100.0	6.5	85.8	2,966
Capital city	6.0	38.0	56.0	100.0	6.7	86.3	551	6.0	42.0	52.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	85.3	2,172
Aimag center	11.2	43.0	45.9	100.0	6.3	92.0	176	6.9	45.8	47.3	0.0	100.0	6.5	87.1	794
Rural	7.8	36.1	56.1	100.0	6.8	90.2	314	7.1	43.0	49.8	0.1	100.0	6.6	87.8	1,511
Soum center bagh	6.3	35.6	58.1	100.0	6.9	87.4	120	6.8	39.4	53.7	0.1	100.0	6.7	87.0	549
Rural bagh	8.7	36.4	54.9	100.0	6.8	91.9	195	7.3	45.0	47.5	0.1	100.0	6.6	88.3	962
Age															
15–19	4.5	35.5	60.0	100.0	7.0	90.9	586	4.5	35.5	60.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	90.9	586
15–17	4.4	34.5	61.1	100.0	7.0	91.3	392	4.4	34.5	61.1	0.0	100.0	7.0	91.3	392
18–19	4.7	37.6	57.7	100.0	7.1	90.1	195	4.7	37.6	57.7	0.0	100.0	7.1	90.1	195
20–24	11.2	41.7	47.1	100.0	6.2	85.2	455	11.2	41.7	47.1	0.0	100.0	6.2	85.2	455
25–29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.6	44.5	47.8	0.0	100.0	6.4	87.8	788
30–34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.9	44.6	47.3	0.2	100.0	6.4	88.5	811
35–39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2	39.9	54.9	0.0	100.0	6.7	87.6	656
40–44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.0	47.1	48.9	0.1	100.0	6.6	83.7	627
45–49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.8	46.4	47.7	0.1	100.0	6.6	79.8	553
Education[A]															
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14	11.3	39.7	48.5	0.5	100.0	6.5	80.4	267
Primary	(22.8)	(36.5)	(40.8)	100.0	(6.1)	(84.4)	31	5.5	46.7	47.6	0.1	100.0	6.6	90.3	409
Basic (lower secondary)	6.6	35.2	58.1	100.0	6.9	89.6	418	7.4	42.5	50.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	84.4	1,094
Upper secondary	5.8	41.3	52.9	100.0	6.7	87.7	387	6.4	44.9	48.7	0.0	100.0	6.5	87.4	1,151
Vocational	7.4	43.9	48.7	100.0	6.1	86.9	79	9.4	45.4	45.2	0.0	100.0	6.3	80.0	449
College, university	11.9	38.4	49.7	100.0	6.1	93.7	113	3.9	40.0	56.2	0.0	100.0	6.7	90.2	1,106
Marital Status															
Ever married/in union	9.2	47.3	43.4	100.0	6.0	91.5	165	6.0	44.2	49.8	0.0	100.0	6.5	87.5	3,208
Never married/in union	7.1	36.5	56.4	100.0	6.8	87.8	877	7.9	40.1	51.9	0.1	100.0	6.6	83.7	1,269
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19	9.5	39.4	51.1	0.0	100.0	6.5	78.7	251
Has no functional difficulty	9.4	40.5	50.1	100.0	6.5	86.3	631	6.6	44.1	49.3	0.1	100.0	6.5	86.5	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]															
Khalkh	8.1	37.9	54.0	100.0	6.6	88.4	836	6.5	42.3	51.2	0.0	100.0	6.6	86.0	3,612
Kazakh	6.6	38.7	54.6	100.0	6.9	89.9	68	7.5	47.2	45.3	0.0	100.0	6.5	86.5	209
Other	4.0	40.1	55.9	100.0	6.8	88.0	137	6.6	45.5	47.9	0.1	100.0	6.5	88.7	649
Wealth quintiles															
Poorest	7.5	37.8	54.7	100.0	6.8	90.1	224	7.5	45.1	47.3	0.2	100.0	6.6	87.0	1,009
Second	11.1	41.8	47.2	100.0	6.3	84.5	238	10.6	45.0	44.3	0.0	100.0	6.3	81.5	828
Middle	4.3	50.0	45.7	100.0	6.4	90.6	166	5.8	49.2	45.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	88.2	797
Fourth	4.9	36.2	58.9	100.0	6.9	87.5	233	4.3	39.9	55.8	0.0	100.0	6.8	87.4	925
Richest	8.6	26.0	65.4	100.0	6.8	90.8	181	4.8	36.6	58.6	0.0	100.0	6.8	87.9	918

[1] SISS/MICS Indicator EQ.9a – Life satisfaction among men age 15–24
[2] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.10a – Happiness among men age 15–24
[3] SISS/MICS Indicator EQ.9b – Life satisfaction among men age 15–49
[4] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.10b – Happiness among men age 15–49

na: not applicable
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who think that their life				Percentage of women age 15–49 years who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of women age 15–24 years	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	Number of women age 15–49 years
Total	**66.3**	**92.6**	**64.3**	**2,390**	**58.5**	**89.0**	**56.6**	**10,794**
Region								
Western	56.6	82.6	54.3	260	46.5	74.2	42.8	1,222
Khangai	63.8	91.7	61.8	343	56.5	87.8	54.9	1,833
Central	68.1	92.3	66.1	272	57.1	89.5	55.3	1,549
Eastern	58.9	91.3	57.0	144	53.6	87.5	51.7	731
Ulaanbaatar	69.1	94.9	67.3	1,371	62.8	92.7	61.3	5,459
Area								
Urban	68.3	93.6	66.4	1,777	61.9	91.7	60.3	7,495
Capital city	69.1	94.9	67.3	1,371	62.8	92.7	61.3	5,459
Aimag center	65.7	89.1	63.4	406	59.4	89.1	57.7	2,036
Rural	60.3	89.7	58.4	613	50.6	82.7	48.2	3,299
Soum center bagh	64.8	90.8	62.2	234	56.4	86.5	53.7	1,284
Rural bagh	57.4	89.0	56.0	379	47.0	80.3	44.7	2,015
Age								
15–19	63.7	91.0	61.2	1,206	63.7	91.0	61.2	1,206
15–17	64.2	90.8	62.4	816	64.2	90.8	62.4	816
18–19	62.7	91.4	58.6	390	62.7	91.4	58.6	390
20–24	68.8	94.3	67.5	1,184	68.8	94.3	67.5	1,184
25–29	na	na	na	na	70.0	94.4	68.3	1,762
30–34	na	na	na	na	60.3	90.3	58.7	1,998
35–39	na	na	na	na	52.1	87.0	50.5	1,644
40–44	na	na	na	na	48.3	83.4	46.2	1,564
45–49	na	na	na	na	47.1	82.6	45.0	1,436
Education								
Pre–primary or none	(60.4)	(81.4)	(58.4)	25	37.8	67.7	33.7	375
Primary	(45.9)	(66.0)	(31.1)	17	42.1	79.7	39.1	449
Basic (lower secondary)	63.7	90.0	61.8	795	52.5	86.3	50.7	1,965
Upper secondary	63.3	93.3	60.5	869	55.9	89.9	54.1	2,779
Vocational	59.8	92.4	59.2	168	53.1	87.5	50.6	1,044
College, university	78.2	97.1	77.8	514	67.9	92.8	66.5	4,182
Marital Status[A]								
Ever married/in union	76.0	94.1	74.9	730	58.5	88.8	56.8	8,640
Never married/in union	62.0	92.0	59.7	1,660	58.1	89.6	56.0	2,154
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]								
Has functional difficulty	52.2	90.3	52.2	60	45.2	79.3	42.9	846
Has no functional difficulty	68.0	93.7	65.9	1,512	59.2	89.7	57.4	9,126
Ethnicity of household head[A]								
Khalkh	67.4	94.6	65.7	1,900	59.2	90.6	57.7	8,782
Kazakh	50.0	73.8	47.9	106	46.4	67.7	42.2	442
Other	64.9	88.0	61.8	378	57.5	85.6	54.9	1,544
Wealth quintiles								
Poorest	56.7	88.6	54.0	387	45.9	80.4	43.2	2,004
Second	61.6	88.8	58.9	460	52.5	86.9	50.8	1,993
Middle	65.7	93.0	63.6	518	58.0	90.0	56.3	2,220
Fourth	69.3	93.9	67.4	510	62.3	91.5	60.9	2,224
Richest	75.1	97.3	74.6	514	70.9	94.6	69.2	2,353

[1] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.11a – Perception of a better life among women age 15–24
[2] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.11b – Perception of a better life among women age 15–49

na: not applicable
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital Status", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who think that their life				Percentage of men age 15–49 years who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of men age 15–24 years	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	Number of men age 15–49 years
Total	**65.2**	**93.3**	**62.8**	**1,042**	**53.3**	**88.0**	**51.5**	**4,477**
Region								
Western	58.3	89.3	56.9	142	48.2	79.4	46.2	552
Khangai	68.6	94.3	66.9	153	52.0	83.7	49.0	767
Central	62.3	95.8	59.6	132	53.3	88.8	51.5	674
Eastern	70.4	95.3	67.9	63	52.2	85.8	50.3	312
Ulaanbaatar	66.1	93.3	63.4	551	55.2	91.7	53.8	2,172
Area								
Urban	67.0	93.5	64.5	727	55.5	90.5	54.0	2,966
Capital city	66.1	93.3	63.4	551	55.2	91.7	53.8	2,172
Aimag center	69.8	94.4	68.0	176	56.3	87.3	54.4	794
Rural	61.0	92.8	58.9	314	49.0	83.0	46.5	1,511
Soum center bagh	61.7	91.8	57.7	120	51.3	85.8	48.7	549
Rural bagh	60.5	93.5	59.6	195	47.7	81.4	45.3	962
Age								
15–19	67.3	91.7	64.2	586	67.3	91.7	64.2	586
15–17	67.7	90.5	64.4	392	67.7	90.5	64.4	392
18–19	66.6	94.1	63.7	195	66.6	94.1	63.7	195
20–24	62.4	95.4	61.1	455	62.4	95.4	61.1	455
25–29	na	na	na	na	61.9	95.0	61.1	788
30–34	na	na	na	na	54.1	90.0	52.3	811
35–39	na	na	na	na	48.5	81.0	46.0	656
40–44	na	na	na	na	40.5	83.2	38.7	627
45–49	na	na	na	na	37.7	78.4	36.0	553
EducationA								
Pre–primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	40.1	77.1	38.2	267
Primary	(51.3)	(94.4)	(51.3)	31	43.6	84.1	41.4	409
Basic (lower secondary)	65.5	91.1	62.2	418	51.4	84.6	48.6	1,094
Upper secondary	68.6	94.4	66.6	387	54.6	89.7	52.8	1,151
Vocational	55.0	97.6	54.6	79	42.5	91.0	42.1	449
College, university	66.9	97.3	66.3	113	65.1	92.3	63.6	1,106
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	74.0	97.2	72.8	165	52.0	87.0	50.1	3,208
Never married/in union	63.5	92.6	61.0	877	56.7	90.3	54.8	1,269
Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)[A]								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	35.8	72.7	33.8	251
Has no functional difficulty	63.0	95.2	61.5	631	53.0	88.7	51.3	3,834
Ethnicity of household head[A]								
Khalkh	65.2	93.3	62.8	836	52.8	88.8	51.2	3,612
Kazakh	56.5	87.8	54.4	68	53.1	82.6	49.2	209
Other	69.0	96.1	66.8	137	56.2	85.0	54.0	649
Wealth quintiles								
Poorest	58.8	91.7	57.2	224	44.5	80.4	42.3	1,009
Second	63.4	96.7	62.4	238	48.5	87.7	46.9	828
Middle	62.9	91.1	61.6	166	51.9	87.7	50.4	797
Fourth	71.9	93.4	67.6	233	59.0	93.0	57.5	925
Richest	68.8	92.9	65.4	181	62.8	91.6	60.4	918

[1] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.11a – Perception of a better life among men age 15–24

[2] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.11b – Perception of a better life among men age 15–49

na: not applicable

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education", "Functional difficulty (age 18–49 years)" and "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

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

12

SURVEY FINDINGS FOR TARGET PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

Table SR.1.1P: Results of household, water quality testing, women's, men's, under–5's and children age 5–17's interviews

Number of households, water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5–17 by interview results by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

		Target province/district							
	National	Bayan–Ulgii province	Bayankhongor province	Govi–Altai province	Zavkhan province	Umnugovi province	Khuvsgul province	Bayanzurkh district	Nalaikh district
Households									
Sampled	14,500	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Occupied	14,041	1,064	1,075	1,084	1,044	1,041	1,071	1,029	1,089
Interviewed	13,798	1,039	1,066	1,071	1,035	1,016	1,051	989	1,080
Household completion rate	95.2	94.5	96.9	97.4	94.1	92.4	95.5	89.9	98.2
Household response rate	98.3	97.7	99.2	98.8	99.1	97.6	98.1	96.1	99.2
Water quality testing									
Eligible	2,900	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
Household water quality test									
Completed	2,736	214	208	213	204	202	204	194	214
Response rate	94.3	97.3	94.5	96.8	92.7	91.8	92.7	88.2	97.3
Source water quality test									
Completed	2,598	213	191	209	199	198	179	175	205
Response rate	89.6	96.8	86.8	95.0	90.5	90.0	81.4	79.5	93.2
Women age 15–49 years									
Eligible	11,737	1,099	893	869	804	757	842	992	924
Interviewed	10,794	1,006	861	802	747	681	760	866	877
Women's response rate	92.0	91.5	96.4	92.3	92.9	90.0	90.3	87.3	94.9
Women's overall response rate	90.4	89.4	95.6	91.2	92.1	87.8	88.6	83.9	94.1
Men age 15–49 years									
Number of men in interviewed households	11,543	1,144	918	857	753	781	855	916	923
Eligible	5,513	550	428	408	369	371	394	427	440
Interviewed	4,477	458	379	348	312	285	289	332	380
Men's response rate	81.2	83.3	88.6	85.3	84.6	76.8	73.4	77.8	86.4
Men's overall response rate	79.8	81.3	87.8	84.3	83.8	75.0	72.0	74.7	85.6
Children under 5 years									
Eligible	6,269	639	491	442	391	422	423	484	441
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6,091	615	486	433	387	411	411	453	435
Under–5's response rate	97.2	96.2	99.0	98.0	99.0	97.4	97.2	93.6	98.6
Under–5's overall response rate	95.5	94.0	98.2	96.8	98.1	95.1	95.3	90.0	97.8
Children age 5–17 years									
Number of children in interviewed households	13,025	1,399	949	973	910	821	1,028	897	1,093
Eligible	7,628	690	571	555	538	523	579	552	608
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	7,427	667	563	550	523	514	566	518	600
Children age 5–17's response rate	97.4	96.7	98.6	99.1	97.2	98.3	97.8	93.8	98.7
Children age 5–17's overall response rate	95.7	94.4	97.8	97.9	96.4	95.9	95.9	90.2	97.9

Table SR.2.1P: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence, regions, and selected provinces by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

		Target province/district							
	National	Bayan–Ulgii province	Bayankhongor province	Govi–Altai province	Zavkhan province	Umnugovi province	Khuvsgul province	Bayanzurkh district	Nalaikh district
National	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity									
Yes, interconnected grid	84.3	72.5	63.1	65.8	69.6	71.3	61.0	97.8	98.1
Yes, off–grid	13.6	21.8	35.2	31.0	16.7	22.2	30.6	1.7	1.7
No	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.2	13.7	6.5	8.3	0.5	0.3
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking[A]									
Clean fuels and technologies	50.4	7.8	31.4	27.2	12.0	45.3	8.5	76.3	44.9
Other fuels	49.5	92.2	68.5	72.8	87.9	54.6	91.4	23.7	54.9
No cooking done in the household	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Internet access at home									
Yes	36.1	15.7	15.5	13.0	11.1	23.8	14.3	54.2	30.8
No	63.8	84.3	84.4	86.9	88.8	76.0	85.6	45.6	69.1
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Main material of flooring[B]									
House/ apartment									
Natural floor	1.4	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
Rudimentary floor	16.3	16.9	5.0	8.2	13.4	4.6	26.8	13.4	19.5
Finished floor	46.2	24.1	17.8	18.1	21.8	25.8	22.7	63.5	48.1
Other	0.9	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.3
Ger									
Natural floor	21.9	3.3	58.6	48.7	52.1	45.1	41.1	7.9	20.6
Rudimentary floor	9.8	0.4	12.4	20.6	10.2	17.5	7.4	8.7	6.8
Finished floor	2.8	0.0	5.3	3.2	1.6	6.4	0.3	3.9	3.9
Other	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.3
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
Main material of roof[B]									
House/apartment									
Finished roofing	62.5	89.3	22.7	26.3	35.3	28.5	49.6	75.9	67.8
Other	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
Ger									
Single layered	8.9	5.5	19.8	15.2	18.1	7.2	14.5	6.0	12.4
Multiple layered	26.9	4.0	57.4	58.2	46.6	63.3	35.6	15.5	19.2
Missing/DK	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.6
Main material of exterior walls[B]									
House/ apartment									
Rudimentary walls	6.4	8.3	2.1	4.1	8.1	1.8	2.1	6.0	10.0
Finished walls	54.9	86.2	20.1	22.2	26.6	28.3	47.5	70.2	57.6
Other	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.7
Ger									
Single layered	8.3	2.6	19.1	16.0	16.0	6.8	12.1	5.6	11.8
Multiple layered	26.7	2.2	58.1	57.4	48.4	62.4	36.8	15.8	19.7
Missing/DK	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2
Rooms used for sleeping									
1	52.7	30.9	45.0	60.2	57.2	54.8	74.8	45.2	57.1
2	39.4	48.9	48.0	38.1	37.9	38.8	23.7	44.3	35.9
3 or more	7.9	20.2	7.1	1.7	4.8	6.5	1.4	10.4	7.0
Number of households	13,798	1,039	1,066	1,071	1,035	1,016	1,051	989	1,080
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.96	2.81	3.22	3.22	3.01	2.97	3.25	2.82	3.04
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household[1]	98.1	94.9	98.6	97.2	86.7	94.3	91.1	99.8	99.9
Number of household members	50,057	4771	3703	3671	3414	3281	3688	3787	3993

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.1 – Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

[B] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC1E, HC4, HC1F, HC5, HC1G and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other.

Table SR.2.2P: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

		Target province/district							
	National	Bayan–Ulgii province	Bayankhongor province	Govi–Altai province	Zavkhan province	Umnugovi province	Khuvsgul province	Bayanzurkh district	Nalaikh district
Percentage of households that own a									
Television	92.6	77.9	88.7	87.3	79.3	87.8	81.5	96.2	98.3
Refrigerator	67.0	33.7	33.6	39.1	30.1	58.1	28.4	87.8	80.6
Freezer	46.0	34.4	50.4	52.2	50.6	40.0	44.3	46.0	40.8
Vacuum cleaner	36.4	19.6	14.9	25.2	20.1	30.4	19.6	47.7	33.7
Microwave oven	24.6	6.7	7.7	9.1	7.0	15.3	7.5	37.8	25.6
Oven	30.9	38.4	12.5	14.8	11.8	18.5	9.1	43.5	34.3
Iron	73.9	46.5	50.8	60.0	50.8	64.5	55.9	89.6	81.2
Mixer/combine	17.8	2.3	4.5	5.1	6.2	10.6	6.2	29.0	15.4
Electric cooker	44.2	33.0	51.7	58.5	42.2	51.9	36.1	47.5	46.6
Coffee maker	5.7	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.4	1.6	9.0	4.3
Rice cooker	62.7	22.0	37.2	47.4	37.5	55.3	36.5	81.0	63.8
Bread maker	6.0	15.1	1.4	2.9	3.8	2.5	5.6	7.1	5.6
Semi–automatic washing machine	61.5	40.7	54.7	60.8	54.3	63.6	52.9	65.9	74.6
Fully automatic washing machine	12.7	3.5	3.1	3.8	1.5	6.9	1.3	20.9	7.6
Air purifier	5.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.5	4.2	1.7	10.3	3.6
Air humidifier	7.4	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	7.8	2.3	13.2	6.1
Video camera, photo camera	10.8	5.6	4.2	8.4	3.4	7.8	5.4	17.7	7.7
Bicycle[A]	24.6	19.1	23.0	15.5	16.7	25.0	12.8	28.2	16.6
Motorcycle or scooter	18.2	31.5	40.4	46.8	39.3	36.4	43.9	2.1	3.2
Animal–drawn cart	2.3	0.3	1.6	0.8	3.2	1.1	3.1	1.4	1.1
Medium or large size jeep	9.6	16.9	9.6	18.9	10.2	19.8	6.2	10.2	5.8
Sedan car	36.0	21.5	27.7	26.7	21.8	36.9	20.0	44.1	36.9
Truck	12.0	12.1	13.3	14.2	22.3	16.3	16.9	4.4	10.7
Microbus	2.5	2.4	3.9	3.9	1.6	4.5	2.9	1.8	1.6
Tractor	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.4	5.4	0.9	1.3
Percentage of households that own									
Agricultural land	4.0	7.6	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.6	3.1	2.1	4.5
Farm animals/Livestock	30.6	67.2	59.8	68.9	65.4	45.2	61.1	7.0	11.8
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a									
Watch	47.7	32.8	31.0	36.5	25.1	39.5	24.9	62.8	44.0
Computer or tablet	30.6	18.0	14.4	19.8	13.4	21.6	14.6	43.2	24.0
Mobile telephone	98.2	94.9	97.0	97.4	95.4	98.1	95.6	99.6	99.3
Bank account	93.4	94.3	94.7	95.8	92.7	95.2	91.6	92.7	95.9
Ownership of dwelling									
Owned by a household member	86.6	90.6	95.4	95.4	95.7	91.7	92.1	79.9	86.9
Not owned – rented	5.7	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.5	10.2	4.2
Not owned – without rent	7.0	7.2	3.4	2.7	3.1	4.6	6.4	9.1	8.5
DK/Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Number of households	13,798	1,039	1,066	1,071	1,035	1,016	1,051	989	1,080

[A] Includes bicycle for children.

Table SR.2.3P: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence, regions and selected provinces by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Wealth index quintile						
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	Number of household members
National	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**50,057**
Region							
Western	49.5	26.5	12.2	8.8	3.0	100.0	6,025
Khangai	40.8	22.2	15.6	10.6	10.8	100.0	8,852
Central	25.3	20.9	17.2	24.4	12.1	100.0	7,796
Eastern	37.8	25.0	13.9	15.0	8.3	100.0	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	0.4	16.5	25.4	25.6	32.0	100.0	23,833
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	33.2	36.3	17.9	11.0	1.5	100.0	4,771
Bayankhongor province	47.2	25.0	15.1	9.0	3.7	100.0	3,703
Govi–Altai province	46.6	23.8	10.4	13.8	5.4	100.0	3,671
Zavkhan province	51.4	21.7	15.7	8.3	2.9	100.0	3,414
Umnugovi province	31.4	22.5	21.0	20.6	4.4	100.0	3,281
Khuvsgul province	50.8	26.4	15.7	5.8	1.3	100.0	3,688
Bayanzurkh district	0.7	16.1	27.0	26.1	30.1	100.0	3,787
Nalaikh district	2.9	33.1	29.9	18.9	15.2	100.0	3,993

Table SR.3.1P: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
National	**100.0**	**13,798**	**13,798**
Region			
Western	11.4	1,568	3,529
Khangai	18.7	2,574	2,889
Central	15.7	2,168	2,264
Eastern	7.3	1,002	1,931
Ulaanbaatar	47.0	6,486	3,185
Target province/ district			
Bayan–Ulgii province	na	1,039	1,039
Bayankhongor province	na	1,066	1,066
Govi–Altai province	na	1,071	1,071
Zavkhan province	na	1,035	1,035
Umnugovi province	na	1,016	1,016
Khuvsgul province	na	1,051	1,051
Bayanzurkh district	na	989	989
Nalaikh district	na	1,080	1,080

na: not applicable
The sample weights for each of the target provinces and districts were normalized separately and used in the analysis of target province/district level results presented in this chapter.

Table SR.5.1PW: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years by selected background characteristics by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
National	**100.0**	**10,794**	**10,794**
Region			
Western	11.3	1,222	2,860
Khangai	17.0	1,833	2,184
Central	14.4	1,549	1,612
Eastern	6.8	731	1,477
Ulaanbaatar	50.6	5,459	2,661
Target province/ district			
Bayan–Ulgii province	na	1,006	1,006
Bayankhongor province	na	861	861
Govi–Altai province	na	802	802
Zavkhan province	na	747	747
Umnugovi province	na	681	681
Khuvsgul province	na	760	760
Bayanzurkh district	na	866	866
Nalaikh district	na	877	877

na: not applicable

Table SR.5.1PM: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15–49 years by selected background characteristics by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
National	**100.0**	**4,477**	**4,477**
Region			
Western	12.3	552	1,263
Khangai	17.1	767	896
Central	15.1	674	683
Eastern	7.0	312	573
Ulaanbaatar	48.5	2,172	1,062
Target province/ district			
Bayan–Ulgii province	na	458	458
Bayankhongor province	na	379	379
Govi–Altai province	na	348	348
Zavkhan province	na	312	312
Umnugovi province	na	285	285
Khuvsgul province	na	289	289
Bayanzurkh district	na	332	332
Nalaikh district	na	380	380

na: not applicable

Table SR.5.2P: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of under–5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
National	**100.0**	**6,091**	**6,091**
Region			
Western	12.6	768	1,639
Khangai	17.5	1,064	1,225
Central	16.1	979	996
Eastern	7.3	444	874
Ulaanbaatar	46.6	2,836	1,357
Target province/ district			
Bayan–Ulgii province	16.9	615	615
Bayankhongor province	13.4	486	486
Govi–Altai province	11.9	433	433
Zavkhan province	10.7	387	387
Umnugovi province	11.3	411	411
Khuvsgul province	11.3	411	411
Bayanzurkh district	12.5	453	453
Nalaikh district	12.0	435	435

Table SR.5.3P: Children age 5–17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5–17 by selected characteristics by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5–17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
National	**100.0**	**7,427**	**7,427**
Region			
Western	12.0	892	1,959
Khangai	18.8	1,394	1,545
Central	16.1	1,197	1,211
Eastern	7.4	550	1,044
Ulaanbaatar	45.7	3,394	1,668
Target province/ district			
Bayan–Ulgii province	14.8	667	667
Bayankhongor province	12.5	563	563
Govi–Altai province	12.2	550	550
Zavkhan province	11.6	523	523
Umnugovi province	11.4	514	514
Khuvsgul province	12.6	566	566
Bayanzurkh district	11.5	518	518
Nalaikh district	13.3	600	600

Table SR.6.1PW: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							
	Pre–primary or none		Primary		Basic (lower secondary) or higher[A]			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women age 15–49 years
National	**1.2**	**2.3**	**2.9**	**1.3**	**92.4**	**100.0**	**96.4**	**10,794**
Region								
Western	3.0	7.4	5.9	3.5	80.1	100.0	89.0	1,222
Khangai	2.0	3.3	5.3	2.6	86.7	100.0	94.0	1,833
Central	1.5	2.1	3.6	1.9	90.9	100.0	96.1	1,549
Eastern	1.4	5.4	5.0	1.0	87.1	100.0	93.5	731
Ulaanbaatar	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	98.1	100.0	99.4	5,459
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	3.6	4.3	6.8	2.9	82.4	100.0	92.9	1,006
Bayankhongor province	1.4	3.8	4.3	3.8	86.6	100.0	92.4	861
Govi–Altai province	1.2	3.4	3.8	4.0	87.6	100.0	92.6	802
Zavkhan province	2.0	6.6	5.8	2.4	83.3	100.0	91.0	747
Umnugovi province	1.2	3.0	5.0	2.6	88.2	100.0	94.4	681
Khuvsgul province	2.8	4.0	7.6	3.7	81.9	100.0	92.3	760
Bayanzurkh district	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.1	97.9	100.0	99.5	866
Nalaikh district	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.6	96.6	100.0	98.3	877

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended basic (lower secondary school) or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

Table SR.6.1PM: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy								
	Pre–primary or none		Primary		Basic (lower secondary) or higher[A]				
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Missing/DK	Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of men age 15–49 years
National	**2.7**	**3.3**	**5.5**	**3.6**	**84.9**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**93.1**	**4,477**
Region									
Western	5.3	7.2	8.8	7.2	71.4	0.1	100.0	85.5	552
Khangai	5.2	6.3	9.5	6.5	72.5	0.0	100.0	87.2	767
Central	2.2	3.5	7.4	4.2	82.7	0.0	100.0	92.3	674
Eastern	2.2	9.6	8.9	3.0	76.0	0.4	100.0	86.7	312
Ulaanbaatar	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.5	94.6	0.0	100.0	98.2	2,172
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	2.3	5.3	8.0	5.4	78.8	0.2	100.0	89.3	458
Bayankhongor province	3.1	6.9	8.3	5.3	76.5	0.0	100.0	87.9	379
Govi–Altai province	3.7	4.5	6.8	5.3	79.7	0.0	100.0	90.2	348
Zavkhan province	4.3	10.3	9.5	7.7	68.2	0.0	100.0	82.0	312
Umnugovi province	2.5	6.3	8.9	4.8	77.4	0.0	100.0	88.9	285
Khuvsgul province	5.3	7.6	10.5	6.7	69.8	0.0	100.0	85.7	289
Bayanzurkh district	1.2	0.0	2.1	0.9	95.8	0.0	100.0	99.1	332
Nalaikh district	0.8	1.8	2.6	3.2	91.6	0.0	100.0	95.0	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended basic (lower secondary school) or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

Table SR.8.1PW: Adult functioning (women age 18–49 years)

Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18–49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18–49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self–care	Communi–cation	Remembering						
National	**20.2**	**1.4**	**3.3**	**1.4**	**2.8**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**2.8**	**8.5**	**9,978**	**5.0**	**2,011**	**10.8**	**138**
Region														
Western	11.0	0.6	4.2	1.4	3.7	0.6	0.6	3.0	10.5	1,084	6.8	120	(*)	6
Khangai	13.2	2.9	3.7	2.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	4.0	11.2	1,679	12.0	222	(19.4)	48
Central	17.9	0.4	4.4	2.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	3.2	10.8	1,433	3.5	257	(*)	6
Eastern	15.1	0.6	2.6	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.6	2.3	7.3	672	3.4	101	(*)	4
Ulaanbaatar	25.6	1.4	2.9	0.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	6.7	5,111	4.1	1,310	(4.7)	73
Target province/ district														
Bayan–Ulgii province	7.7	0.3	5.3	1.6	4.8	0.6	0.1	2.2	11.5	885	8.3	68	(*)	2
Bayankhongor province	9.7	0.7	3.5	2.1	5.0	0.9	0.4	6.3	12.9	786	3.5	76	(*)	6
Govi–Altai province	13.3	0.6	5.7	1.8	3.9	0.1	0.0	4.0	12.6	730	10.5	97	(*)	4
Zavkhan province	12.3	2.3	3.9	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	2.4	8.1	681	8.3	84	(*)	15
Umnugovi province	17.1	0.6	2.3	1.5	3.7	0.5	0.4	2.6	7.4	641	6.0	109	(*)	4
Khuvsgul province	14.6	1.6	4.5	2.7	1.9	0.7	0.2	3.2	10.5	689	14.5	101	(*)	11
Bayanzurkh district	26.2	1.0	3.2	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.1	1.9	6.6	809	6.1	212	(*)	8
Nalaikh district	19.0	0.6	4.9	1.9	4.5	0.3	0.4	5.8	12.6	799	7.9	152	(*)	5

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18–49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 93 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

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

Table SR.8.1PM: Adult functioning (men age 18–49 years)

Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[A]	Number of men age 18–49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18–49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18–49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self–care	Communi–cation	Remem–bering						
National	**10.9**	**1.0**	**3.3**	**1.0**	**1.9**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**6.1**	**4,085**	**11.2**	**445**	**(24.6)**	**42**
Region														
Western	4.3	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	8.1	495	11.6	21	(*)	10
Khangai	7.9	1.0	3.6	1.9	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	7.8	698	(19.3)	55	(*)	7
Central	10.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	5.0	617	4.4	62	(*)	3
Eastern	6.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	4.0	284	(2.8)	19	(*)	1
Ulaanbaatar	14.4	1.1	4.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	5.7	1,991	11.7	288	(*)	21
Target province/ district														
Bayan–Ulgii province	4.7	1.3	5.1	3.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	10.5	393	(*)	18	(*)	5
Bayankhongor province	3.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.0	347	(*)	14	(*)	5
Govi–Altai province	4.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	3.5	312	(*)	15	(*)	4
Zavkhan province	5.4	4.0	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	7.4	283	(*)	15	(*)	11
Umnugovi province	8.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.7	266	(*)	22	(*)	3
Khuvsgul province	5.6	0.8	2.3	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	5.0	256	(*)	14	(*)	2
Bayanzurkh district	13.9	0.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	3.3	302	(9.5)	42	(*)	2
Nalaikh district	7.4	0.3	2.1	1.8	2.7	0.6	0.3	1.2	7.4	338	(*)	25	(*)	1

[A] In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18–49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 53 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

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

Table SR.9.1PW: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women 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	Number of women
National	**19.1**	**17.9**	**89.6**	**4.5**	**92.2**	**10,794**
Region						
Western	17.8	21.6	83.8	4.1	87.9	1,222
Khangai	17.4	8.3	91.5	2.5	92.4	1,833
Central	15.3	15.0	93.3	3.8	94.9	1,549
Eastern	16.9	7.3	88.1	1.4	89.8	731
Ulaanbaatar	21.3	22.5	89.4	5.8	92.6	5,459
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	9.3	38.3	79.4	3.7	88.3	1,006
Bayankhongor province	17.0	11.5	91.1	2.3	92.2	861
Govi–Altai province	20.5	17.0	90.7	4.0	92.5	802
Zavkhan province	18.7	8.6	86.1	3.2	87.7	747
Umnugovi province	12.2	11.9	89.1	1.9	90.3	681
Khuvsgul province	15.7	10.8	89.4	3.2	91.5	760
Bayanzurkh district	23.7	24.0	89.8	6.9	93.3	866
Nalaikh district	18.6	16.5	94.1	4.2	95.9	877

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.3 – Exposure to mass media

Table SR.9.1PM: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men 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	Number of men
National	**18.7**	**31.4**	**89.1**	**7.5**	**92.0**	**4,477**
Region						
Western	19.1	29.2	81.5	8.2	86.4	552
Khangai	19.3	24.3	91.4	5.0	93.5	767
Central	17.8	22.7	93.8	5.2	95.2	674
Eastern	11.8	13.4	94.9	2.1	95.4	312
Ulaanbaatar	19.8	39.8	88.0	9.7	91.4	2,172
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	24.6	54.0	82.9	15.4	92.9	458
Bayankhongor province	23.0	20.6	89.7	6.2	92.0	379
Govi–Altai province	23.1	31.8	89.8	6.9	93.3	348
Zavkhan province	13.6	15.4	85.0	3.9	87.7	312
Umnugovi province	19.7	16.0	90.9	5.3	92.2	285
Khuvsgul province	12.4	10.1	93.1	1.0	94.1	289
Bayanzurkh district	19.3	42.2	83.4	9.3	86.1	332
Nalaikh district	18.4	27.4	93.4	5.5	95.5	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.3 – Exposure to mass media

Table SR.9.2P: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone					
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Computer[4]		
National	**6.2**	**92.6**	**11.9**	**98.3**	**98.9**	**30.6**	**36.1**	**13,798**
Region								
Western	13.6	81.8	12.3	95.8	97.1	15.5	11.5	1,568
Khangai	4.6	86.9	15.4	97.0	98.3	20.5	22.8	2,574
Central	6.5	94.4	13.5	98.4	99.3	23.5	28.6	2,168
Eastern	7.0	92.0	13.7	98.0	98.6	16.8	16.4	1,002
Ulaanbaatar	4.9	97.0	9.7	99.5	99.5	42.8	53.0	6,486
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	33.3	77.9	18.7	95.0	98.1	18.0	15.7	1,039
Bayankhongor province	2.8	88.7	15.2	97.0	98.2	14.4	15.5	1,066
Govi–Altai province	15.8	87.3	8.5	97.4	97.6	19.8	13.0	1,071
Zavkhan province	2.5	79.3	13.1	95.7	96.4	13.4	11.1	1,035
Umnugovi province	8.7	87.8	12.9	98.1	98.4	21.6	23.8	1,016
Khuvsgul province	4.7	81.5	16.6	95.7	97.7	14.6	14.3	1,051
Bayanzurkh district	4.2	96.2	9.4	99.7	99.7	43.2	54.2	989
Nalaikh district	3.9	98.3	5.6	99.4	99.5	24.0	30.8	1,080

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.4 – Households with a radio
[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.5 – Households with a television
[3] SISS/MICS indicator SR.6 – Households with a telephone
[4] SISS/MICS indicator SR.7 – Households with a computer
[5] SISS/MICS indicator SR.8 – Households with internet

Table SR.9.3PW: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
National	**58.4**	**36.2**	**30.9**	**97.0**	**97.2**	**95.2**	**77.1**	**73.6**	**69.2**	**10,794**
Region										
Western	39.9	23.9	19.9	89.3	91.4	88.4	55.0	50.3	44.0	1,222
Khangai	38.6	23.6	21.1	95.6	96.8	92.7	56.3	52.8	48.6	1,833
Central	55.3	32.0	28.4	98.4	99.1	96.3	75.1	72.0	66.1	1,549
Eastern	42.9	23.5	21.4	95.6	94.2	91.6	61.3	56.5	52.2	731
Ulaanbaatar	72.1	46.1	38.6	99.0	98.6	97.7	91.8	88.5	85.0	5,459
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	39.6	22.2	17.7	83.3	87.0	83.6	56.4	52.6	46.7	1006
Bayankhongor province	40.8	22.5	20.0	95.8	95.6	89.8	62.3	57.0	49.4	861
Govi–Altai province	48.1	30.2	26.5	96.5	96.4	93.2	68.2	62.0	55.4	802
Zavkhan province	41.4	22.0	19.5	93.6	94.6	92.2	52.7	49.5	44.4	747
Umnugovi province	51.4	26.3	22.8	99.0	98.6	97.1	77.7	74.0	68.6	681
Khuvsgul province	31.1	21.7	19.2	94.8	95.6	94.5	43.8	41.1	37.9	760
Bayanzurkh district	70.8	48.6	42.1	98.6	98.8	98.4	91.1	88.6	84.4	866
Nalaikh district	57.7	35.2	31.6	98.1	98.7	98.3	84.5	82.0	78.0	877

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.9 – Use of computer
[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.10 – Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1
[3] SISS/MICS indicator SR.11 – Use of mobile phone
[4] SISS/MICS indicator SR.12a – Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1
[5] SISS/MICS indicator SR.12b – Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

Table SR.9.3PM: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of men
National	**51.9**	**35.3**	**30.5**	**95.5**	**94.5**	**92.1**	**67.4**	**63.9**	**59.5**	**4,477**
Region										
Western	27.8	13.2	10.6	91.2	88.9	82.5	42.4	39.1	33.5	552
Khangai	31.2	22.4	20.3	93.6	94.1	92.2	48.9	46.2	40.7	767
Central	43.7	25.5	21.4	94.7	95.6	91.8	64.8	61.2	56.7	674
Eastern	29.6	16.2	13.8	91.5	90.7	86.3	48.0	43.4	38.5	312
Ulaanbaatar	71.2	51.3	44.4	98.0	96.3	95.5	83.9	80.2	76.7	2,172
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	32.3	15.2	12.9	89.6	93.6	88.5	53.9	49.5	41.6	458
Bayankhongor province	22.7	15.4	13.0	92.8	92.3	88.5	52.9	46.8	40.4	379
Govi–Altai province	28.7	13.5	10.8	97.3	97.4	93.5	46.7	41.6	33.9	348
Zavkhan province	27.5	11.3	8.7	94.3	70.3	66.7	32.3	27.8	23.8	312
Umnugovi province	47.1	19.5	17.7	97.0	97.9	97.1	70.1	66.3	58.4	285
Khuvsgul province	23.0	16.8	13.9	91.8	93.6	91.5	42.3	40.8	35.3	289
Bayanzurkh district	70.2	50.6	44.9	98.5	93.1	92.5	82.5	78.3	73.8	332
Nalaikh district	52.6	24.7	21.1	94.7	96.1	95.0	78.9	73.9	69.2	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.9 – Use of computer

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.10 – Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

[3] SISS/MICS indicator SR.11 – Use of mobile phone

[4] SISS/MICS indicator SR.12a – Use of internet; SDG indicator 17.8.1

[5] SISS/MICS indicator SR.12b – Use of internet

Table SR.9.4PW: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e–mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transfered a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
National	**23.5**	**27.0**	**21.3**	**19.8**	**14.4**	**15.3**	**15.9**	**17.7**	**3.1**	**31.6**	**10,794**
Region											
Western	14.5	18.0	11.7	12.5	8.1	8.3	9.7	9.9	1.0	21.5	1,222
Khangai	17.4	19.6	16.2	15.4	11.2	10.8	12.5	12.1	2.7	22.3	1,833
Central	20.7	23.8	19.2	17.6	13.2	14.0	14.5	15.8	1.6	27.8	1,549
Eastern	16.7	19.0	14.2	14.4	10.8	10.5	11.3	12.9	1.9	21.5	731
Ulaanbaatar	29.3	33.5	26.7	24.2	17.7	19.4	19.5	22.5	4.4	39.4	5,459
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	12.5	17.0	11.1	10.0	6.0	5.9	8.3	4.6	0.6	20.6	1,006
Bayankhongor province	14.8	16.9	11.3	11.3	7.1	9.8	8.7	11.7	1.0	20.6	861
Govi–Altai province	19.8	22.5	19.2	17.8	16.5	12.9	12.4	15.6	1.0	27.6	802
Zavkhan province	14.5	18.0	12.4	12.0	8.1	5.9	9.5	9.6	0.7	20.4	747
Umnugovi province	20.0	21.7	18.4	17.5	12.6	11.7	11.9	10.4	1.2	24.1	681
Khuvsgul province	16.2	18.9	14.0	15.3	9.6	9.8	12.1	10.4	3.0	20.4	760
Bayanzurkh district	32.7	36.1	30.3	26.0	17.3	22.2	21.0	24.4	3.9	43.3	866
Nalaikh district	26.1	28.4	21.8	21.6	17.1	17.0	19.4	17.7	3.8	31.9	877

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.13a – ICT skills (age 15–24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.13b – ICT skills (age 15–49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

Table SR.9.4PM: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e–mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transfered a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of men
National	**22.8**	**25.3**	**20.0**	**15.6**	**13.4**	**18.4**	**13.4**	**19.3**	**3.8**	**29.7**	**4,477**
Region											
Western	7.8	9.4	7.8	7.0	5.1	5.8	4.6	5.1	1.7	11.7	552
Khangai	13.9	14.8	12.5	10.0	7.7	10.4	7.1	11.3	0.9	19.2	767
Central	15.7	18.0	11.3	11.2	8.8	12.9	8.4	14.7	1.8	21.4	674
Eastern	9.0	10.3	8.7	6.9	5.7	6.6	6.2	8.1	0.5	13.2	312
Ulaanbaatar	33.9	37.4	30.2	22.4	20.0	27.7	20.4	28.8	6.5	43.0	2,172
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	10.1	12.1	8.4	9.8	5.6	5.0	5.9	5.4	2.7	13.8	458
Bayankhongor province	9.6	11.7	8.4	6.6	6.5	7.8	7.2	8.9	1.3	12.8	379
Govi–Altai province	10.7	11.0	8.1	8.3	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.7	1.2	13.3	348
Zavkhan province	6.7	8.8	6.0	3.3	4.9	6.0	2.3	3.6	1.2	9.4	312
Umnugovi province	12.4	14.7	12.9	9.6	7.5	11.0	8.2	11.5	0.5	18.0	285
Khuvsgul province	13.0	12.7	7.9	10.6	6.5	8.6	6.5	8.1	2.0	15.0	289
Bayanzurkh district	33.7	36.7	33.4	23.2	22.9	26.2	24.1	31.0	6.6	44.0	332
Nalaikh district	18.7	20.0	11.8	10.3	8.7	13.4	12.4	14.2	3.2	22.4	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.13a – ICT skills (age 15–24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.13b – ICT skills (age 15–49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

Table SR.10.1PW: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years by pattern of use of tobacco by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month[2]	Number of women
		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]		
National	**63.3**	**16.8**	**6.5**	**12.3**	**35.6**	**8.1**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**9.2**	**90.8**	**10,794**
Region											
Western	88.6	4.1	1.0	5.4	10.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.5	98.5	1,222
Khangai	73.4	8.6	2.8	13.9	25.3	2.2	0.2	0.8	3.3	96.9	1,833
Central	65.5	12.3	5.3	16.2	33.8	5.9	0.3	0.8	7.1	93.3	1,549
Eastern	74.5	11.1	2.1	11.1	24.2	3.1	0.2	0.5	3.8	95.7	731
Ulaanbaatar	52.2	24.5	9.9	12.3	46.7	13.1	0.5	0.7	14.3	85.7	5,459
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	97.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.3	1,006
Bayankhongor province	75.2	6.8	2.0	15.6	24.4	1.2	0.5	0.9	2.6	98.2	861
Govi–Altai province	87.6	4.9	1.3	5.8	12.0	1.2	0.3	0.7	2.2	98.2	802
Zavkhan province	83.4	7.6	0.8	6.8	15.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.3	98.4	747
Umnugovi province	62.2	15.6	2.6	19.0	37.2	4.2	0.5	0.8	5.4	94.3	681
Khuvsgul province	77.7	6.9	3.3	11.2	21.3	1.0	0.1	0.9	2.1	97.7	760
Bayanzurkh district	52.3	22.5	9.9	14.3	46.8	11.1	0.6	1.2	12.8	87.8	866
Nalaikh district	65.1	20.0	3.9	10.5	34.3	9.7	0.3	0.3	10.4	89.7	877

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 – Tobacco use

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 – Non–smokers

Table SR.10.1PM: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years by pattern of use of tobacco by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month[2]	Number of men
		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]		
National	**18.0**	**30.2**	**46.4**	**5.0**	**81.6**	**44.4**	**11.2**	**2.4**	**58.0**	**43.5**	**4,477**
Region											
Western	35.9	35.9	24.6	2.9	63.4	31.3	8.4	2.8	42.5	58.5	552
Khangai	15.7	26.7	51.1	6.4	84.3	34.5	20.2	3.3	58.0	43.8	767
Central	9.4	23.5	58.3	8.9	90.6	43.8	14.6	3.1	61.4	41.1	674
Eastern	14.7	29.5	51.3	4.2	84.9	40.1	16.6	2.8	59.5	42.2	312
Ulaanbaatar	17.5	32.1	46.0	4.0	82.1	52.0	6.9	1.7	60.7	40.4	2,172
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	58.2	28.9	11.3	0.9	41.1	19.8	1.8	2.1	23.7	77.5	458
Bayankhongor province	15.0	35.6	38.7	10.7	85.0	41.2	16.7	4.8	62.7	41.8	379
Govi–Altai province	28.1	46.0	21.2	3.8	71.1	38.0	10.3	1.5	49.7	51.3	348
Zavkhan province	31.7	31.1	29.4	5.6	66.1	36.6	8.6	2.8	48.1	52.8	312
Umnugovi province	10.7	24.4	59.1	5.8	89.3	42.5	16.5	6.7	65.7	40.3	285
Khuvsgul province	23.0	37.5	34.4	5.1	77.0	31.8	20.2	2.5	54.5	46.2	289
Bayanzurkh district	16.0	29.8	48.5	5.7	84.0	47.0	8.1	1.8	56.9	44.9	332
Nalaikh district	25.5	32.6	37.1	4.2	73.9	47.4	5.0	1.6	53.9	47.4	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 – Tobacco use

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 – Non–smokers

Table SR.10.2PW: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	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				Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5–9	10–19	20+		
National	**1.1**	**10,794**	**60.1**	**21.3**	**14.9**	**3.7**	**100.0**	**928**
Region								
Western	0.6	1,222	(89.6)	(8.8)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Khangai	1.1	1,833	(71.8)	(7.3)	(14.0)	(6.9)	100.0	46
Central	0.3	1,549	58.7	21.7	12.8	6.8	100.0	99
Eastern	0.9	731	65.7	19.2	13.3	1.9	100.0	25
Ulaanbaatar	1.5	5,459	58.9	22.4	15.5	3.3	100.0	744
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	0.2	1,006	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Bayankhongor province	0.7	861	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Govi–Altai province	0.6	802	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Zavkhan province	1.0	747	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Umnugovi province	1.0	681	(52.0)	(13.8)	(20.6)	(13.7)	100.0	35
Khuvsgul province	1.1	760	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Bayanzurkh district	1.0	866	59.4	26.7	9.9	4.0	100	101
Nalaikh district	1.4	877	60.4	24.2	9.9	5.5	100.0	91

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.15 – Smoking before age 15

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

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

Table SR.10.2PM: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15–49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5–9	10–19	20+	Missing/DK		
National	**16.4**	**4,477**	**17.5**	**22.8**	**33.7**	**26.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,499**
Region									
Western	9.0	552	21.3	24.2	30.6	24.0	0.0	100.0	221
Khangai	16.4	767	20.9	19.3	33.3	26.4	0.1	100.0	421
Central	23.7	674	14.6	20.2	35.6	29.6	0.0	100.0	393
Eastern	18.7	312	16.4	20.6	35.8	27.2	0.0	100.0	179
Ulaanbaatar	15.8	2,172	16.8	24.8	33.5	24.9	0.0	100.0	1,285
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	4.1	458	18.2	36.6	27.1	18.1	0.0	100.0	99
Bayankhongor province	16.8	379	14.0	19.2	36.5	30.3	0.0	100.0	219
Govi–Altai province	15.3	348	14.5	21.5	30.5	33.6	0.0	100.0	169
Zavkhan province	12.0	312	14.9	11.2	36.9	37.0	0.0	100.0	141
Umnugovi province	20.0	285	17.5	16.9	39.5	26.2	0.0	100.0	168
Khuvsgul province	15.7	289	17.4	20.2	30.6	31.1	0.7	100.0	150
Bayanzurkh district	20.2	332	21.9	21.9	31.1	25.1	0.0	100.0	183
Nalaikh district	13.2	380	21.1	23.6	34.2	21.1	0.0	100.0	199

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.15 – Smoking before age 15

Table SR.10.3PW: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	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
National	**25.0**	**0.7**	**27.4**	**10,794**
Region				
Western	48.5	0.3	14.9	1,222
Khangai	27.7	0.3	23.3	1,833
Central	21.5	0.3	29.1	1,549
Eastern	30.8	0.3	21.0	731
Ulaanbaatar	19.1	1.1	31.9	5,459
Target province/ district				
Bayan–Ulgii province	74.4	0.3	6.1	1,006
Bayankhongor province	35.1	1.0	19.6	861
Govi–Altai province	39.7	0.3	17.2	802
Zavkhan province	29.8	0.5	14.7	747
Umnugovi province	27.0	0.1	22.7	681
Khuvsgul province	24.3	0.2	17.8	760
Bayanzurkh district	18.1	0.5	32.1	866
Nalaikh district	22.3	0.5	26.0	877

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.17 – Use of alcohol before age 15

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.16 – Use of alcohol

Table SR.10.3PM: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men 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 men
National	**17.1**	**3.1**	**47.2**	**4,477**
Region				
Western	37.6	0.8	28.7	552
Khangai	13.2	1.5	44.3	767
Central	13.3	4.2	50.8	674
Western	17.2	1.9	44.2	312
Ulaanbaatar	14.5	4.1	52.2	2,172
Target province/ district				
Bayan–Ulgii province	55.4	0.4	17.4	458
Bayankhongor province	21.6	0.5	36.8	379
Govi–Altai province	23.3	1.1	31.8	348
Zavkhan province	42.5	0.5	33.4	312
Umnugovi province	11.8	5.9	47.8	285
Khuvsgul province	14.3	1.4	33.2	289
Bayanzurkh district	18.1	5.1	52.4	332
Nalaikh district	15.8	3.2	48.9	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.17 – Use of alcohol before age 15

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.16 – Use of alcohol

Table SR.11.1P: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	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						
National	**74.1**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**6.3**	**0.2**	**11.0**	**4.0**	**1.7**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**10.4**	**7.7**	**6.0**	**18,794**
Region															
Western	83.1	0.2	0.5	5.2	0.4	5.1	3.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	100.0	8.1	6.3	5.8	2,526
Khangai	74.1	0.4	0.8	7.6	0.4	9.0	4.5	1.3	0.6	1.3	100.0	12.1	9.3	6.8	3,438
Central	71.8	0.3	0.4	9.7	0.1	11.7	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	100.0	12.5	10.6	4.9	3,028
Eastern	72.8	0.3	0.9	9.3	0.2	9.8	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.7	100.0	13.1	10.7	5.2	1,369
Ulaanbaatar	72.4	0.6	0.8	4.5	0.2	13.7	4.3	2.4	0.4	0.7	100.0	9.2	6.1	6.3	8,433
Target province/ district															
Bayan–Ulgii province	85.9	0.1	0.7	5.2	0.3	3.0	3.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	7.2	6.3	5.5	2,042
Bayankhongor province	76.7	0.3	0.8	4.3	0.6	10.9	3.6	0.8	0.6	1.3	100.0	7.9	6.0	5.9	1,444
Govi–Altai province	80.1	0.1	1.2	3.8	0.1	7.5	4.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	100.0	7.3	5.2	6.3	1,420
Zavkhan province	76.6	0.4	0.9	7.5	0.1	9.2	3.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	10.5	9.0	5.9	1,303
Umnugovi province	74.7	0.3	0.8	5.0	0.2	13.8	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	7.9	6.3	5.2	1,242
Khuvsgul province	73.8	0.4	0.5	9.0	0.3	7.9	4.3	0.8	0.7	2.3	100.0	12.9	10.3	6.2	1,453
Bayanzurkh district	75.6	0.6	1.0	4.5	0.3	11.0	3.8	2.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	9.2	6.4	6.1	1,381
Nalaikh district	72.4	0.1	0.8	6.3	0.2	13.2	3.9	1.7	0.3	1.2	100.0	10.3	7.4	5.5	1,534

[1] SISS/MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

[2] SISS/MICS indicator SR.19 – Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.11.2P: Children's living arrangements and co–residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0–17 years by coresidence of parents by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0–17 years with:								
	Only mother is living elsewhere[A]	Only father is living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father are living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0–17 years
National	2.7	10.2	6.0	18.9	1.0	1.2	0.5	2.7	18,794
Region									
Western	1.2	4.9	5.1	11.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	2,526
Khangai	3.1	8.8	7.3	19.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	3,438
Central	2.0	10.9	9.2	22.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.7	3,028
Eastern	2.7	9.2	9.0	20.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	1,369
Ulaanbaatar	3.3	12.3	4.1	19.6	1.7	1.8	0.7	4.2	8,433
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	1.0	3.0	5.2	9.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	2,042
Bayankhongor province	2.3	10.3	4.2	16.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	1,444
Govi–Altai province	2.4	7.2	3.8	13.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1,420
Zavkhan province	1.6	9.0	7.3	17.8	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	1,303
Umnugovi province	2.0	13.2	5.0	20.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1,242
Khuvsgul province	2.3	7.5	8.9	18.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,453
Bayanzurkh district	3.4	10.1	4.0	17.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	3.6	1,381
Nalaikh district	2.9	11.4	5.5	19.9	0.8	1.5	0.3	2.6	1,534

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator SR.20 – Children with at least one parent living abroad**

[A] Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country.

Table SR.11.3P: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0–17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member [A]	Number of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand–child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ DK/ Missing		
National	**7.7**	**18,794**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**66.0**	**4.2**	**20.1**	**3.4**	**0.9**	**4.9**	**93.9**	**1,455**
Region												
Western	6.3	2,526	0.1	0.2	65.3	4.6	18.9	2.1	0.0	8.9	91.0	159
Khangai	9.3	3,438	0.3	0.0	66.7	3.2	18.5	5.9	0.2	5.2	94.3	318
Central	10.6	3,028	0.0	0.5	73.5	1.9	15.9	3.6	0.7	4.1	95.3	320
Eastern	10.7	1,369	0.0	0.4	68.6	2.0	19.9	2.7	1.2	5.2	93.6	146
Ulaanbaatar	6.1	8,433	0.8	0.0	60.2	6.8	24.2	2.4	1.6	3.9	93.7	511
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	6.3	2,042	0.0	0.0	47.1	9.6	29.6	2.5	0.0	11.2	88.8	129
Bayankhongor province	6.0	1,444	1.2	0.0	60.2	4.7	18.9	8.0	2.3	4.6	91.9	87
Govi–Altai province	5.2	1,420	1.4	1.5	62.1	2.7	18.6	4.0	0.0	9.8	88.8	74
Zavkhan province	9.0	1,303	0.0	0.0	81.9	0.0	15.7	0.8	0.0	1.6	98.4	117
Umnugovi province	6.3	1,242	0.0	0.0	51.2	2.7	26.6	4.3	1.9	13.3	84.8	78
Khuvsgul province	10.3	1,453	0.5	0.0	72.7	2.8	11.0	3.3	0.0	9.6	89.9	149
Bayanzurkh district	6.4	1,381	0.0	0.0	60.2	9.1	23.9	2.3	0.0	4.5	95.5	88
Nalaikh district	7.4	1,534	0.0	0.0	60.2	3.5	28.3	4.4	0.0	3.5	96.5	113

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related.

Table TM.2.1P: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three–year period preceding by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age–specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15–49 years)[B]
National	**42.6**	**3.5**
Region		
Western	32.4	3.9
Khangai	82.3	3.7
Central	46.9	3.8
Eastern	79.9	3.8
Ulaanbaatar	32.4	3.3
Target province/ district		
Bayan–Ulgii province	34.7	3.4
Bayankhongor province	32.4	3.3
Govi–Altai province	44.2	3.6
Zavkhan province	70.1	3.9
Umnugovi province	61.5	4.0
Khuvsgul province	74.9	3.9
Bayanzurkh district		
Nalaikh district	(*)	3.4

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.1 – Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A B] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

( ) Figures that are based on 125–249 unweighted exposed persons.

Table TM.2.2PW: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15–19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	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
National	**3.3**	**1.0**	**4.3**	**0.0**	**1,206**	**4.2**	**1,184**
Region							
Western	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.0	157	1.0	102
Khangai	3.8	0.9	4.7	0.0	188	5.6	155
Central	3.5	1.5	5.1	0.0	141	7.1	131
Eastern	7.5	1.4	8.9	0.0	75	5.6	69
Ulaanbaatar	3.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	645	3.7	726
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	143	0.9	103
Bayankhongor province	5.1	3.2	8.3	0.0	99	6.0	84
Govi–Altai province	1.2	2.2	3.4	0.0	88	3.9	79
Zavkhan province	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	75	0.0	41
Umnugovi province	13.8	3.2	17.0	0.0	52	11.9	73
Khuvsgul province	2.8	1.5	4.3	0.0	78	2.6	80
Bayanzurkh district	7.5	0.9	8.5	0.0	106	2.6	114
Nalaikh district	7.6	3.1	10.7	0.0	131	3.8	105

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.2 – Early childbearing

Table TM.3.1P: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
		Traditional method										Any modern method						
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
National	**51.9**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**26.6**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**6.7**	**4.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**45.2**	**2.9**	**48.1**	**7,734**
Region																		
Western	51.3	4.8	0.1	27.6	3.6	1.7	6.5	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	47.7	1.0	48.7	920
Khangai	45.2	4.4	0.3	32.9	2.7	2.4	6.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	52.0	2.9	54.8	1,385
Central	50.5	3.2	0.0	29.2	2.5	2.1	6.9	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	47.5	2.0	49.5	1,192
Eastern	47.0	2.1	0.0	34.8	3.3	1.8	6.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	51.4	1.6	53.0	567
Ulaanbaatar	55.7	1.8	0.1	21.8	1.0	2.1	6.7	6.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.4	40.3	4.0	44.3	3,671
Target province/ district																		
Bayan–Ulgii province	48.9	4.0	0.3	35.1	4.7	0.3	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	50.5	0.6	51.1	753
Bayankhongor province	42.9	4.7	0.2	37.5	1.7	3.1	6.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	55.7	1.4	57.1	639
Govi–Altai province	48.4	2.1	0.2	34.7	2.1	1.4	7.4	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	50.4	1.3	51.6	613
Zavkhan province	48.9	4.7	0.2	29.5	3.6	1.6	6.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.4	49.0	2.1	51.1	552
Umnugovi province	53.3	1.7	0.0	24.6	2.7	2.5	12.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	45.2	1.5	46.7	540
Khuvsgul province	41.2	3.6	0.5	39.4	2.2	2.1	5.6	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.2	55.9	2.9	58.8	582
Bayanzurkh district	56.0	2.2	0.0	21.5	1.0	2.2	6.6	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.2	40.9	3.1	44.0	587
Nalaikh district	53.6	6.4	0.0	21.7	2.8	3.8	5.7	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	44.5	1.9	46.4	577

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.3 – Contraceptive prevalence rate

Table TM.3.3P: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/ in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of demand for family planning satisfied by method and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method by target province and district, Mongolia , 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
National	**10.3**	**12.3**	**22.6**	**22.3**	**25.9**	**48.1**	**32.5**	**38.2**	**70.7**	**48.1**	**45.2**	**7,734**	**68.1**	**63.9**	**5,469**
Region															
Western	9.1	11.3	20.4	17.7	31.0	48.7	26.8	42.3	69.0	48.7	47.7	920	70.5	69.0	635
Khangai	6.9	13.1	20.0	19.8	35.0	54.8	26.7	48.1	74.8	54.8	52.0	1,385	73.3	69.5	1,036
Central	8.8	13.9	22.7	21.1	28.4	49.5	30.0	42.3	72.2	49.5	47.5	1,192	68.6	65.8	861
Eastern	6.0	10.3	16.3	21.4	31.5	53.0	27.4	41.8	69.2	53.0	51.4	567	76.5	74.2	392
Ulaanbaatar	13.0	12.1	25.0	24.9	19.4	44.3	37.9	31.5	69.3	44.3	40.3	3,671	63.9	58.1	2,544
Target province/ district															
Bayan–Ulgii province	9.0	7.5	16.5	20.7	30.4	51.1	29.7	37.9	67.6	51.1	50.5	753	75.6	74.7	509
Bayankhongor province	5.5	11.5	16.9	26.3	30.8	57.1	31.8	42.2	74.0	57.1	55.7	639	77.1	75.2	473
Govi–Altai province	6.1	13.2	19.3	17.1	34.5	51.6	23.2	47.8	71.0	51.6	50.4	613	72.8	71.0	435
Zavkhan province	8.0	15.4	23.4	16.1	35.0	51.1	24.2	50.4	74.5	51.1	49.0	552	68.6	65.8	411
Umnugovi province	9.2	15.8	25.0	19.9	26.8	46.7	29.1	42.6	71.7	46.7	45.2	540	65.1	63.0	388
Khuvsgul province	6.5	10.0	16.5	21.1	37.7	58.8	27.6	47.7	75.3	58.8	55.9	582	78.1	74.2	438
Bayanzurkh district	13.1	10.6	23.7	23.7	20.3	44.0	36.8	30.8	67.6	44.0	40.9	587.0	65.0	60.5	397
Nalaikh district	11.1	11.1	22.2	20.3	26.2	46.4	31.4	37.3	68.6	46.4	44.5	577.0	67.7	64.9	396

[1]SISS/MICS indicator TM.4 – Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

Table TM.3.5P: Women's own informed decisions

Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15–49 years who can say "NO' to sex with their husband/partner if she does not want to, and who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations contraceptive use and reproductive health care by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Can say "NO' to sex with their husband/partner if she does not want to	Person usually makes decisions related to caring about reproductive health					Number of women age 15–49 years who are currently married/ in union	Person usually makes decisions on the method of contraception use					Percentage of women women aged 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[1]	Number of women age 15–49 years who have currently married/ in union and who ever used contraception methods
		Myself	Husband/ Partner	Jointly with husband/ partner	Jointly with others	No response		Mostly herself	Mostly husband/ partner	Jointly	Other	No response		
National	**79.7**	**61.5**	**15.5**	**22.0**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**7,734**	**60.4**	**15.0**	**23.2**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**38.7**	**5,966**
Region														
Western	76.4	57.5	14.9	26.6	0.6	0.3	920	54.4	13.8	30.6	1.2	0.1	33.8	719
Khangai	78.3	63.9	15.9	19.0	1.0	0.2	1,385	58.4	19.5	21.0	0.9	0.2	38.9	1,131
Central	80.3	61.5	12.8	25.0	0.7	0.0	1,192	61.6	9.0	28.6	0.8	0.0	37.1	964
Eastern	75.0	73.4	11.4	14.3	0.8	0.0	567	70.7	10.7	16.9	1.2	0.5	47.8	470
Ulaanbaatar	81.5	59.8	16.9	22.2	0.9	0.2	3,671	60.7	16.4	21.4	1.4	0.2	38.8	2,682
Target province/ district														
Bayan–Ulgii province	76.4	46.1	21.4	32.2	0.1	0.1	753	47.6	14.3	37.0	0.9	0.2	28.0	548
Bayankhongor province	79.8	61.5	6.8	30.7	0.5	0.5	639	61.6	12.1	25.3	0.7	0.4	38.6	555
Govi–Altai province	78.7	70.2	3.3	24.8	1.2	0.5	613	66.9	1.3	30.4	1.4	0.0	46.2	499
Zavkhan province	80.3	63.7	11.9	23.9	0.6	0.0	552	63.3	12.4	23.5	0.7	0.0	42.4	457
Umnugovi province	80.4	52.6	14.6	32.2	0.7	0.0	540	50.9	12.0	36.5	0.5	0.0	31.7	440
Khuvsgul province	78.8	56.0	18.6	24.6	0.7	0.2	582	50.7	21.5	25.9	1.5	0.4	31.8	461
Bayanzurkh district	85.0	60.1	18.4	21.0	0.2	0.3	587	61.3	16.6	21.5	0.4	0.2	39.8	432
Nalaikh district	81.5	63.1	6.2	29.8	0.9	0.0	577	62.7	7.0	29.0	1.3	0.0	42.2	419

[1] **SISS indicator TM.S1 – Percentage of women aged 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care; SDG indicator 5.6.1**

Table TM.4.1P: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Provider of antenatal care[A]									
	Obstetrician	Physician	Family/ soum doctor	Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Other/ Missing	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
National	**44.4**	**1.6**	**50.0**	**2.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**99.1**	**2,195**
Region										
Western	31.9	0.6	57.6	7.2	0.2	0.1	2.5	100.0	97.4	272
Khangai	39.8	1.6	54.5	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	353
Central	59.6	0.1	36.1	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	327
Eastern	26.0	1.0	67.2	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	152
Ulaanbaatar	46.9	2.4	48.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	1,091
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	32.7	1.3	55.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	8.1	100.0	91.9	231
Bayankhongor province	17.5	2.1	69.2	10.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	181
Govi–Altai province	27.0	0.7	57.8	12.7	1.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	163
Zavkhan province	51.1	0.8	43.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	124
Umnugovi province	35.7	0.8	61.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	147
Khuvsgul province	20.3	0.8	77.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	142
Bayanzurkh district	54.3	2.7	40.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	186
Nalaikh district	40.0	1.9	56.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	160

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.5a – Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)**

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

[B] Skilled providers include Obstetrician, Physician, Family/soum doctor, Midwife, Auxiliary midwife and Nurse.

Table TM.4.2P: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:						Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit									
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	6 or more visits to any provider[2]	8 or more visits to any provider[3]	Missing/DK	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
National	**0.9**	**7.2**	**88.5**	**72.4**	**47.0**	**3.4**	**0.9**	**83.8**	**12.0**	**2.7**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**2,195**	**1.8**	**2,173**
Region																
Western	2.6	12.1	80.1	59.7	29.8	5.2	2.5	77.4	17.1	2.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	272	2.1	264
Khangai	0.7	8.6	88.0	74.0	41.5	2.7	0.9	82.2	13.2	2.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	353	1.8	349
Central	0.9	5.5	91.7	76.7	51.7	2.0	0.9	84.4	12.7	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	327	1.8	324
Eastern	0.9	9.8	86.5	61.4	39.2	2.8	0.9	83.4	9.5	3.4	1.4	1.3	100.0	152	1.8	149
Ulaanbaatar	0.5	5.7	90.2	75.3	52.7	3.6	0.5	85.8	10.5	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,091	1.6	1,086
Target province/ district																
Bayan–Ulgii province	8.5	17.0	71.5	40.7	14.5	2.9	8.1	66.1	18.5	5.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	231	2.8	213
Bayankhongor province	0.5	5.6	91.0	71.3	41.7	2.8	0.5	81.6	16.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	181	1.8	180
Govi–Altai province	0.0	9.7	77.5	53.0	27.6	12.8	0.0	73.7	22.2	1.8	0.6	1.7	100.0	163	2.8	160
Zavkhan province	0.9	4.0	79.8	66.0	34.5	15.2	0.9	84.2	11.7	2.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	124	1.8	121
Umnugovi province	0.5	2.8	95.4	84.4	52.5	1.4	0.5	92.9	4.6	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	147	1.4	146
Khuvsgul province	0.6	2.1	92.9	77.9	44.6	4.4	1.3	76.9	14.6	5.0	1.4	0.8	100.0	142	2.1	139
Bayanzurkh district	1.6	5.9	89.8	72.6	48.9	2.7	1.6	85.5	11.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	186	1.8	183
Nalaikh district	0.6	7.5	85.0	73.1	55.6	6.9	0.6	80.6	13.1	4.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	160	1.8	159

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.5b – Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

[2] SISS indicator TM.S2 – Antenatal care coverage (country specific: at least six times by any provider)

[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.5c – Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

Table TM.4.3P: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 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 of the most recent live birth by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	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	Ultrasound screening done	Hepatitis B and C markers done	Positive or negative blood test done	Tuberculosis test done	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken [1]	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken, STI screening done and weight measured	All done	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
National	**96.7**	**98.7**	**98.7**	**98.5**	**98.6**	**94.9**	**98.9**	**92.8**	**90.9**	**89.9**	**96.4**	**95.7**	**79.0**	**2,195**
Region														
Western	93.3	95.7	95.9	94.6	96.4	84.2	96.9	86.3	88.2	83.0	92.2	90.5	74.3	272
Khangai	95.9	99.0	98.4	98.8	98.6	96.1	98.8	90.5	91.9	91.9	95.1	94.4	78.2	353
Central	97.7	99.1	99.0	98.5	99.0	97.2	99.1	94.1	91.0	93.0	97.6	97.0	82.0	327
Eastern	94.7	97.2	97.8	97.4	97.4	94.8	97.5	91.7	92.0	89.9	94.4	93.7	78.7	152
Ulaanbaatar	97.8	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.1	96.5	99.5	94.9	91.0	90.1	97.8	97.4	79.6	1,091
Target province/ district														
Bayan–Ulgii province	97.5	99.2	99.0	99.2	98.8	96.0	99.1	94.0	91.5	90.8	97.3	96.9	80.1	1,515
Bayankhongor province	97.8	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.1	96.5	99.5	94.9	91.0	90.1	97.8	97.4	79.6	1,091
Govi–Altai province	96.6	98.3	97.7	98.3	98.1	94.9	98.2	91.8	93.0	92.4	96.0	95.8	81.6	424
Zavkhan province	95.0	97.8	98.0	96.9	98.0	92.3	98.3	90.0	89.4	88.1	94.4	93.1	76.5	681
Umnugovi province	95.8	98.6	98.7	97.5	98.6	93.5	99.1	92.9	90.6	90.1	95.3	94.2	80.4	269
Khuvsgul province	94.5	97.2	97.5	96.6	97.6	91.5	97.8	88.2	88.6	86.7	93.9	92.3	74.0	412
Bayanzurkh district														
Nalaikh district	91.4	98.0	97.2	96.9	96.6	86.7	98.0	84.8	88.7	83.3	90.6	89.6	72.0	90

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.6 – Content of antenatal careA**

[A] For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

Table TM.4.4P: Intake of supplementation

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were taken supplementation during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, percent distribution of women who were taken iron supplementation by duration of iron taken and mean number of days taken iron supplementation by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women age who were taken					Duration taken iron supplementation				
	Folic	Multi–nutrient supplement	Multi–vitamins such as "Prenatal" or "Elevit"	Iron	Number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	Less than 90	90 or more	Total	Mean number of days taken iron supplementation	Number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were taken iron supplementation
National	**67.1**	**39.0**	**67.4**	**84.2**	**2,195**	**67.3**	**32.7**	**100.0**	**64.1**	**1,848**
Region										
Western	55.2	28.4	53.5	79.0	272	75.3	24.7	100.0	54.5	215
Khangai	64.8	47.1	49.7	87.5	353	63.2	36.8	100.0	68.8	309
Central	61.4	26.8	66.4	85.6	327	53.3	46.7	100.0	82.7	280
Eastern	61.0	31.4	52.8	86.4	152	65.4	34.6	100.0	64.9	131
Ulaanbaatar	73.4	43.6	78.9	83.6	1,091	71.3	28.7	100.0	58.9	913
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	34.3	13.9	53.5	67.8	231	88.9	11.1	100.0	33.0	157
Bayankhongor province	70.0	36.3	44.8	86.3	181	56.5	43.5	100.0	74.8	157
Govi–Altai province	82.8	43.5	73.5	83.6	163	58.9	41.1	100.0	76.7	136
Zavkhan province	68.3	37.3	49.9	83.8	124	67.7	32.3	100.0	64.0	104
Umnugovi province	71.0	20.7	68.9	88.9	147	54.9	45.1	100.0	78.1	131
Khuvsgul province	46.6	54.7	40.0	85.8	142	56.7	43.3	100.0	85.4	122
Bayanzurkh district	68.8	33.9	77.4	76.9	186	72.0	28.0	100.0	54.6	143
Nalaikh district	70.0	47.5	65.6	78.1	160	54.4	45.6	100.0	80.5	125

Table TM.6.1P: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Place of delivery						
	Health facility						
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
National	**95.6**	**2.8**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**98.4**	**2,195**
Region							
Western	94.7	3.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	97.9	272
Khangai	94.5	3.2	1.8	0.6	100.0	97.6	353
Central	94.0	4.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	98.9	327
Eastern	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	152
Ulaanbaatar	96.4	2.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	98.4	1,091
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	231
Bayankhongor province	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	181
Govi–Altai province	96.9	0.0	1.9	1.2	100.0	96.9	163
Zavkhan province	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	124
Umnugovi province	92.7	6.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	147
Khuvsgul province	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	142
Bayanzurkh district	94.1	4.3	0.5	1.1	100.0	98.4	186
Nalaikh district	98.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	160

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.8 – Institutional deliveries

Table TM.6.2P: Assistance during delivery and caesarean 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C–section			
	Skilled attendant													
	Obstetrician	Physician	Family/ soum doctor	Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Nurse	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,A]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
National	**72.2**	**4.0**	**1.1**	**21.5**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.3**	**18.8**	**7.3**	**26.2**	**2,195**
Region														
Western	74.5	3.7	2.1	17.6	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	98.2	10.3	7.1	17.4	272
Khangai	74.3	2.7	1.9	18.1	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	17.8	4.9	22.8	353
Central	71.6	6.6	1.1	19.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	16.2	7.3	23.4	327
Eastern	53.7	3.5	2.1	37.5	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.9	6.3	22.2	152
Ulaanbaatar	73.7	3.7	0.4	21.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	22.5	8.4	30.8	1,091
Target province/ district														
Bayan–Ulgii province	82.8	4.7	3.1	8.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.3	8.9	19.2	231
Bayankhongor province	63.0	11.1	0.6	24.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.6	5.4	22.0	181
Govi–Altai province	73.4	4.3	0.6	19.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	100.0	98.1	10.2	2.9	13.1	163
Zavkhan province	75.4	0.8	8.6	13.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	14.7	3.9	18.6	124
Umnugovi province	84.5	3.7	1.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.5	8.6	24.1	147
Khuvsgul province	74.7	0.0	5.3	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	18.6	5.4	24.0	142
Bayanzurkh district	79.0	3.2	0.0	16.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	24.2	5.4	29.6	186
Nalaikh district	74.4	3.8	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	10.6	32.5	160

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.9 – Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

[2] SISS indicator TM.10 – Caesarean section

[A] Skilled attendants include Obstetrician, Physician, Family/soum doctor, Midwife, Auxiliary midwife, Nurse.

Table TM.7.1P: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth–weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1, A]		From card	From recall	Total	
National	**14.8**	**84.4**	**99.3**	**2,195**	**0.6**	**3.9**	**4.6**	**2,179**
Region								
Western	16.4	82.5	99.5	272	0.1	6.0	6.1	269
Khangai	16.1	83.0	99.2	353	0.6	4.8	5.4	350
Central	28.2	71.7	99.9	327	0.4	1.9	2.3	327
Eastern	5.3	92.0	97.5	152	0.0	2.9	2.9	148
Ulaanbaatar	11.3	88.2	99.4	1,091	0.9	3.9	4.8	1,085
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	9.1	88.9	99.2	231	0.0	10.8	10.8	227
Bayankhongor province	12.2	85.0	97.7	181	0.6	4.7	5.3	176
Govi–Altai province	10.6	88.0	99.3	163	0.5	3.1	3.5	161
Zavkhan province	13.8	83.6	98.3	124	0.6	4.0	4.6	121
Umnugovi province	4.7	94.8	99.5	147	0.0	4.1	4.1	146
Khuvsgul province	22.7	75.4	98.1	142	0.0	3.8	3.8	139
Bayanzurkh district	7.0	92.5	99.5	186	0.5	3.8	4.3	185
Nalaikh district	16.3	82.5	98.8	160	0.0	4.4	4.4	158

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.11 – Infants weighed at birth

Table TM.8.1P: Post–partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Duration of stay in health facili–ty							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3 days or more	Missing/DK	Total	12 hours or more[1]	
National	**1.8**	**0.2**	**48.0**	**49.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**98.1**	**2,160**
Region								
Western	0.4	0.0	35.3	64.1	0.2	100.0	99.4	266
Khangai	0.0	0.7	40.6	58.2	0.5	100.0	99.5	345
Central	0.1	0.0	50.1	49.8	0.1	100.0	99.9	324
Eastern	6.7	0.0	44.0	49.3	0.0	100.0	93.3	152
Ulaanbaatar	2.5	0.2	53.4	43.9	0.0	100.0	97.5	1,073
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	0.9	0.0	38.2	60.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	230
Bayankhongor province	0.0	0.0	22.3	76.6	1.2	100.0	98.8	181
Govi–Altai province	0.0	0.0	34.7	64.6	0.7	100.0	99.3	158
Zavkhan province	0.9	0.0	46.7	51.5	0.9	100.0	98.2	122
Umnugovi province	0.5	0.0	45.3	53.7	0.5	100.0	99.0	146
Khuvsgul province	0.0	0.6	61.8	36.3	1.4	100.0	98.6	141
Bayanzurkh district	0.5	0.5	53.6	45.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	183
Nalaikh district	1.3	0.0	51.9	46.9	0.0	100.0	98.8	160

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.12 – Post–partum stay in health facility

Table TM.8.2P: Post–natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child 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, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post–natal health checks by target prov–ince and district, Mongolia, 2018

		PNC visit for newborns[B]									
	Health check fol–lowing birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post–natal care visit	Missing/ DK	Total	PNC visits for newborns within 3 days following the birth	Post–natal health check for the new–born[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
National	**97.7**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**5.4**	**22.6**	**56.9**	**11.4**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**15.8**	**98.2**	**2,195**
Region												
Western	95.8	0.1	0.9	2.9	15.5	54.2	25.2	1.2	100.0	7.6	96.6	272
Khangai	97.7	0.6	1.8	4.1	21.2	62.9	8.9	0.6	100.0	11.7	98.2	353
Central	98.9	0.5	0.7	2.6	22.9	62.3	10.3	0.6	100.0	11.5	98.9	327
Eastern	98.1	3.3	1.0	6.6	18.9	61.3	8.5	0.3	100.0	17.8	99.1	152
Ulaanbaatar	97.8	1.9	2.1	7.1	25.2	53.4	9.4	0.8	100.0	20.2	98.2	1,091
Target province/ dis–trict												
Bayan–Ulgii province	97.9	0.2	0.0	3.0	14.4	39.2	41.8	1.3	100.0	6.4	97.9	231
Bayankhongor province	99.4	0.0	2.4	2.8	21.0	65.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	8.8	99.4	181
Govi–Altai province	97.0	0.0	1.9	1.8	22.2	64.3	9.2	0.5	100.0	10.2	97.7	163
Zavkhan province	95.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	18.0	51.6	26.2	0.9	100.0	7.1	95.0	124
Umnugovi province	99.5	0.0	2.0	2.1	16.6	67.9	10.7	0.7	100.0	12.0	99.5	147
Khuvsgul province	98.1	0.0	1.1	3.7	25.1	53.2	16.9	0.0	100.0	17.2	98.1	142
Bayanzurkh district	97.8	1.1	3.2	9.7	26.3	45.7	12.4	1.6	100.0	22.0	97.8	186
Nalaikh district	97.5	0.0	2.5	4.4	30.0	57.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	17.5	97.5	160

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.13 – 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) with–in two days of delivery.

Table TM.8.3P: 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 2 years whose most recent live–born child received a post–natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Provider of first PNC visit for newborns							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Pediatri–cian	Physi–cian	Fami–ly/ soum doctor	Midwife	Auxilia–ry mid–wife	Nurse	Total	
National	**86.6**	**12.5**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**8.6**	**2.9**	**83.8**	**2.4**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**679**
Region												
Western	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	2.8	75.4	4.7	6.5	1.0	100.0	53
Khangai	81.0	17.2	1.8	100.0	10.0	4.8	72.0	4.6	6.3	2.3	100.0	98
Central	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	2.7	0.0	88.8	6.6	1.6	0.4	100.0	88
Eastern	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	16.8	4.5	68.5	8.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	45
Ulaanbaatar	85.2	13.7	1.1	100.0	8.5	3.0	88.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	396
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	(92.7)	(7.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.8)	(10.6)	(45.0)	(4.9)	(22.6)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Bayankhongor province	(82.6)	(17.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.3)	(4.5)	(74.0)	(4.2)	(10.9)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Govi–Altai province	(92.7)	(7.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.3)	(0.0)	(90.5)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Zavkhan province	(88.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.5)	(0.0)	(81.7)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(7.1)	100.0	26
Umnugovi province	(71.0)	(29.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.2)	(0.0)	(72.3)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(3.9)	100.0	30
Khuvsgul province	(86.9)	(13.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.4)	(0.0)	(85.2)	(7.5)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Bayanzurkh district	90.7	9.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	2.7	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Nalaikh district	94.9	3.4	1.7	100.0	1.7	0.0	96.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	59

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

Table TM.8.4P: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live–born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distri–bution of timing of first bath of child, and regions, and provinces by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin–to–skin contact with mother[2]	Given skin–to–skin contact with mother with cover and hat on[3]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[4]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
National	**79.6**	**58.6**	**41.5**	**21.9**	**5.2**	**69.8**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**2,195**
Region										
Western	84.2	67.1	47.8	15.9	2.7	77.3	1.9	2.1	100.0	272
Khangai	82.4	62.3	44.8	20.8	6.5	68.6	2.5	1.6	100.0	353
Central	85.9	65.6	49.5	11.1	0.5	85.4	0.4	2.6	100.0	327
Eastern	80.6	59.4	40.5	21.8	1.6	72.2	1.3	3.1	100.0	152
Ulaanbaatar	75.5	53.0	36.5	27.0	7.4	63.3	0.8	1.5	100.0	1,091
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	88.1	54.2	25.0	12.8	0.0	85.5	0.4	1.3	100.0	231
Bayankhongor province	87.2	75.6	59.7	11.2	8.4	72.4	6.8	1.2	100.0	181
Govi–Altai province	90.9	76.1	65.4	18.9	9.4	68.2	0.5	3.0	100.0	163
Zavkhan province	73.2	62.7	42.1	23.8	1.7	69.5	0.0	5.1	100.0	124
Umnugovi province	84.9	62.9	53.4	19.4	0.5	70.8	3.5	5.8	100.0	147
Khuvsgul province	84.4	73.3	52.3	15.9	0.6	81.4	1.3	0.8	100.0	142
Bayanzurkh district	75.3	52.7	38.2	19.9	12.4	65.6	1.1	1.1	100.0	186
Nalaikh district	80.0	56.3	39.4	20.0	0.0	73.8	3.1	3.1	100.0	160

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.14 – Newborns dried

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.15 – Skin–to–skin care

[3] SISS indicator TM.S3 – Skin–to–skin care (country specific: include newborn hat on)

[4] SISS/MICS indicator TM.16 – Delayed bathing

[A] Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed.

Table TM.8.6P: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of newborns receiving post–natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post–natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord ex–amination	Tempera–ture as–sessment	Counseling	Observation	Counsel–ing or observation	Weight assess–ment	Receiving infor–mation on the symp–toms requiring care–seeking		
National	**89.9**	**83.7**	**79.0**	**59.9**	**85.4**	**34.3**	**72.7**	**93.8**	**2,195**
Region									
Western	89.3	87.8	82.1	62.2	87.1	34.8	69.8	94.2	272
Khangai	93.0	82.9	85.8	64.5	89.3	48.8	74.9	95.1	353
Central	92.5	86.3	74.8	58.8	82.6	29.8	77.4	93.2	327
Eastern	91.3	88.6	85.1	68.7	89.8	38.7	68.6	96.4	152
Ulaanbaatar	88.0	81.5	76.5	57.0	84.0	30.2	72.0	93.1	1,091
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	84.8	88.0	69.2	54.1	76.4	25.1	54.2	92.9	231
Bayankhongor province	93.3	90.1	89.8	64.4	92.8	35.1	73.4	96.6	181
Govi–Altai province	96.1	89.3	96.8	65.3	98.1	35.5	86.3	98.7	163
Zavkhan province	87.4	80.9	83.2	68.8	86.5	43.6	74.0	90.7	124
Umnugovi province	88.9	87.3	75.4	65.2	86.7	29.4	70.7	93.3	147
Khuvsgul province	84.9	74.5	81.6	66.4	85.1	44.5	65.3	91.9	142
Bayanzurkh district	89.8	83.3	79.6	60.8	85.5	29.6	68.8	95.2	186
Nalaikh district	90.0	88.8	87.5	60.6	88.8	24.4	73.8	94.4	160

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.19 – Post–natal signal care functions

Table TM.8.7P: Post–natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth 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 by target prov–ince and district, Mongolia, 2018

		PNC visit for mothers[B]										
	Health check fol–lowing birth while in facility or at home[A]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post–natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	PNC visits for the mother within 3 days following the birth	Post–natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
National	**93.7**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**4.5**	**14.4**	**37.9**	**40.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**11.4**	**94.1**	**2,195**
Region												
Western	93.4	0.0	1.0	1.4	11.8	39.9	44.4	1.5	100.0	5.0	94.1	272
Khangai	94.6	0.0	1.7	3.2	17.5	38.6	38.8	0.2	100.0	9.5	94.6	353
Central	94.7	0.5	0.1	1.2	13.5	39.0	45.6	0.0	100.0	6.6	94.7	327
Eastern	95.8	1.7	1.1	6.9	15.0	46.8	28.2	0.3	100.0	15.1	96.4	152
Ulaanbaatar	93.0	0.3	1.7	6.4	14.2	35.5	41.1	0.7	100.0	14.6	93.4	1,091
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	94.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	13.2	25.7	58.5	0.4	100.0	4.4	94.6	231
Bayankhongor province	97.8	0.0	1.8	3.3	18.1	47.5	29.3	0.0	100.0	8.8	97.8	181
Govi–Altai province	94.6	0.0	1.9	1.3	17.4	47.3	32.1	0.0	100.0	7.4	95.3	163
Zavkhan province	90.1	0.0	0.6	1.6	14.5	33.7	48.7	0.9	100.0	5.4	90.1	124
Umnugovi province	97.1	0.0	1.1	2.8	15.0	63.0	18.1	0.0	100.0	11.5	97.1	147
Khuvsgul province	96.2	0.0	0.6	2.9	16.4	37.9	41.4	0.8	100.0	11.8	96.2	142
Bayanzurkh district	92.5	1.1	1.6	7.5	16.7	36.0	36.0	1.1	100.0	16.1	92.5	186
Nalaikh district	89.4	0.0	3.1	2.5	25.6	38.8	30.0	0.0	100.0	14.4	90.0	160

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.20 – 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.

Table TM.8.8P: 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 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post–natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit by target province and district, Mongolia , 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers							
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Gynecologist	Physician	Family/soum doctor	Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Nurse	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
National	**86.5**	**12.6**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**8.9**	**0.9**	**82.8**	**5.1**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**453**
Region												
Western	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	2.6	1.0	76.5	11.2	8.1	0.6	100.0	39
Khangai	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	6.1	3.1	80.1	5.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	79
Central	88.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	1.8	0.6	91.6	3.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	50
Eastern	88.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	19.9	2.8	73.8	1.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	38
Ulaanbaatar	82.9	15.4	1.7	100.0	10.6	0.0	84.2	5.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	247
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	(94.2)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.9)	(3.1)	(59.4)	(5.6)	(25.9)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Bayankhongor province	(92.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.5)	(2.6)	(73.0)	(9.6)	(12.2)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Govi–Altai province	(90.7)	(9.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.9)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Zavkhan province	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Umnugovi province	(69.0)	(31.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.9)	(4.0)	(84.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Khuvsgul province	(87.9)	(12.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.8)	(0.0)	(89.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Bayanzurkh district	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	0.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
Nalaikh district	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	50

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

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

Table TM.8.9P: Post–natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post–natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of post–natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both moth–ers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
National	**98.2**	**94.1**	**92.7**	**0.9**	**2,195**
Region					
Western	96.6	94.1	91.8	2.0	272
Khangai	98.2	94.6	94.4	1.5	353
Central	98.9	94.7	94.7	1.1	327
Eastern	99.1	96.4	95.5	0.0	152
Ulaanbaatar	98.2	93.4	91.4	0.5	1,091
Target province/ district					
Bayan–Ulgii province	97.9	94.6	93.7	1.6	231
Bayankhongor province	99.4	97.8	97.3	0.0	181
Govi–Altai province	97.7	95.3	94.7	1.8	163
Zavkhan province	95.0	90.1	88.4	4.2	124
Umnugovi province	99.5	97.1	97.1	0.5	147
Khuvsgul province	98.1	96.2	95.4	1.2	142
Bayanzurkh district	97.8	92.5	90.9	1.6	186
Nalaikh district	97.5	90.0	89.4	1.9	160

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.13 – Post–natal health check for the newborn
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.20 – Post–natal health check for the mother

Table TM.10.1PW: 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, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of women	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 who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
National	**88.1**	**78.9**	**1.3**	**10,794**	**21.1**	**141**
Region						
Western	83.6	76.6	0.3	1,222	(*)	4
Khangai	90.0	81.5	0.9	1,833	(*)	16
Central	91.5	82.9	1.1	1,549	(*)	18
Eastern	90.1	79.4	0.8	731	(*)	6
Ulaanbaatar	87.3	77.3	1.8	5,459	(24.1)	98
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	77.3	72.8	0.2	1,006	(*)	2
Bayankhongor province	89.6	81.2	0.4	861	(*)	4
Govi–Altai province	88.5	80.5	0.5	802	(*)	4
Zavkhan province	88.5	77.9	0.3	747	(*)	2
Umnugovi province	93.5	85.5	0.3	681	(*)	2
Khuvsgul province	88.7	80.7	0.8	760	(*)	6
Bayanzurkh district	87.6	77.3	1.2	866	(*)	10
Nalaikh district	86.0	75.4	0.7	877	(*)	6

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.22 – Multiple sexual partnerships

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.23 – Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

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

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

Table TM.10.1PM: 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, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of men	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
National	**89.5**	**84.6**	**6.6**	**4,477**	**49.4**	**297**
Region						
Western	80.1	74.7	1.6	552	(*)	9
Khangai	90.4	85.4	4.4	767	(52.5)	34
Central	92.2	87.5	7.0	674	(40.7)	47
Eastern	89.5	84.9	4.5	312	(26.7)	14
Ulaanbaatar	90.8	86.0	8.9	2,172	53.4	193
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	69.0	64.7	0.2	458	(*)	1
Bayankhongor province	89.4	79.8	2.9	379	(*)	11
Govi–Altai province	88.0	84.3	3.0	348	(*)	10
Zavkhan province	86.3	83.9	3.0	312	(*)	9
Umnugovi province	94.1	89.5	6.3	285	(*)	18
Khuvsgul province	89.1	81.8	2.4	289	(*)	7
Bayanzurkh district	90.1	84.0	7.8	332	50.0	26
Nalaikh district	88.4	80.8	5.0	380	(*)	19

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.22 – Multiple sexual partnerships

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.23 – Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

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

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

Table TM.10.2PW: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15–24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:				
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15–24 years	Percent–age of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never–married women age 15–24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non–marital, non–cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a con–dom during the last sexual in–tercourse with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner in last 12 months
National	**48.7**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**2,390**	**73.9**	**1,660**	**3.0**	**35.7**	**1,020**	**41.8**	**364**
Region											
Western	28.5	0.0	0.2	260	90.7	205	1.5	20.0	63	(45.9)	13
Khangai	48.9	0.8	0.0	343	77.0	227	1.3	24.3	143	24.1	35
Central	52.1	0.2	0.0	272	73.3	178	0.3	27.2	120	(56.4)	33
Eastern	52.2	0.3	0.4	144	79.4	87	4.2	27.2	61	(26.4)	17
Ulaanbaatar	51.4	0.9	1.8	1,371	69.2	963	3.9	42.2	634	43.1	268
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	17.7	0.0	0.0	245	98.6	205	(5.1)	(2.3)	42	(*)	1
Bayankhongor prov–ince	53.0	1.1	0.0	183	77.3	111	2.2	29.0	90	(21.4)	26
Govi–Altai province	47.6	0.0	1.2	166	77.3	113	0.0	29.4	73	(*)	22
Zavkhan province	34.6	0.0	0.0	117	82.3	93	(2.5)	(35.3)	30	(*)	11
Umnugovi province	65.8	1.9	0.0	125	65.5	65	1.5	20.9	73	(*)	15
Khuvsgul province	49.7	0.0	0.0	158	81.0	98	2.9	25.0	75	(*)	19
Bayanzurkh district	54.5	0.9	0.9	220	62.1	161	2.0	45.0	100	(42.2)	45
Nalaikh district	50.0	0.4	0.0	236	67.4	175	0.0	45.3	95	(48.8)	43

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.24 – Sex before age 15 among young people

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.25 – Young people who have never had sex

[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.26 – Age–mixing among sexual partners

[4] SISS/MICS indicator TM.27 – Sex with non–regular partners

[5] SISS/MICS indicator TM.28; Condom use with non–regular partners

na: not applicable

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

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

Table TM.10.2PM: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who:			Number of men age 15–24 years	Percent–age of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never–married men age 15–24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a con–dom during the last sexual intercourse with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex with a non–marital, non–cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
National	**58.8**	**4.9**	**8.3**	**1,042**	**49.0**	**876**	**73.6**	**523**	**73.1**	**385**	**63.4**	**86**
Region												
Western	36.6	0.3	3.1	142	70.6	127	71.0	42	72.2	30	(*)	4
Khangai	54.3	5.8	4.8	153	56.1	125	66.1	70	62.6	47	(*)	7
Central	61.6	4.6	13.8	132	47.3	107	72.7	77	92.5	56	(*)	18
Eastern	55.1	7.4	3.7	63	56.4	50	62.5	33	(72.4)	20	(*)	2
Ulaanbaatar	65.4	5.6	9.7	551	40.8	467	77.1	301	70.8	232	(*)	54
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	12.2	0.0	0.7	142	94.4	131	36.6	14	(*)	5	(*)	1
Bayankhongor prov–ince	66.0	6.4	4.3	96	44.1	74	71.1	54	(71.0)	38	(*)	4
Govi–Altai province	50.8	2.4	4.9	83	(57.4)	(69.7)	(72.8)	37	(84.7)	27	(*)	4
Zavkhan province	47.6	0.0	3.0	68	(60.2)	(58.8)	(71.8)	31	(*)	22	(*)	2
Umnugovi province	72.8	1.4	10.6	55	(35.3)	(42.6)	(73.8)	36	(69.2)	26	(*)	6
Khuvsgul province	52.0	6.7	4.9	61	(53.1)	(55.2)	(81.5)	27	(*)	22	(*)	3
Bayanzurkh district	67.7	2.2	5.4	93	36.6	82	80.8	52	(69.0)	42	(*)	5
Nalaikh district	60.7	4.5	5.4	112	50.6	87	64.4	59	(73.7)	38	(*)	6

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.24 – Sex before age 15 among young people

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.25 – Young people who have never had sex

[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.27 – Sex with non–regular partners

[4] SISS/MICS indicator TM.28 – Condom use with non–regular partners

na: not applicable

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

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

Table TM.11.1PW: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by[A]:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive	Percentage with compre–hensive knowledge[1,B]	Number of women
	Percent–age who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
National	**85.3**	**70.1**	**67.1**	**59.1**	**71.6**	**35.9**	**54.5**	**33.4**	**23.3**	**10,794**
Region										
Western	62.1	49.1	47.3	41.1	50.7	26.9	30.2	21.5	14.9	1,222
Khangai	75.3	61.9	58.8	52.1	61.9	27.0	41.8	28.3	20.2	1,833
Central	90.1	76.8	75.3	67.4	75.5	37.5	56.2	33.2	24.9	1,549
Eastern	77.1	62.7	60.0	51.8	59.9	31.8	42.6	28.6	18.9	731
Ulaanbaatar	93.5	76.6	72.8	64.0	80.0	40.9	65.2	38.5	26.3	5,459
Target province/ dis–trict										
Bayan–Ulgii province	40.1	31.5	27.9	24.4	30.9	14.5	14.1	11.8	7.2	1006
Bayankhongor province	79.2	66.9	64.8	56.8	66.3	32.7	42.0	28.3	19.4	861
Govi–Altai province	70.4	60.7	59.7	53.6	57.1	27.2	41.8	25.4	20.3	802
Zavkhan province	70.8	55.8	54.1	46.1	58.8	23.4	36.3	27.2	19.9	747
Umnugovi province	84.9	73.0	71.0	63.3	69.8	40.3	51.3	31.5	24.4	681
Khuvsgul province	68.7	54.3	49.2	42.9	58.1	27.4	38.5	25.6	16.0	760
Bayanzurkh district	93.5	80.8	72.2	65.5	82.0	41.0	64.3	36.0	25.5	866
Nalaikh district	86.0	74.7	72.2	65.6	75.1	34.0	59.0	36.6	27.7	877

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.29 – Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[A] Means of HIV transmission determining comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people comprise of the questions of mosquito bites, sharing food with someone with HIV and superstition in accordance with the MICS6 standards. However, the means of superstition was excluded from the questionnaires since its concept did well suit in the Mongolian context.

[B] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission.

Table TM.11.1PM: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted byA:				
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive	Percentage with compre–hensive knowledge[1,B]	Number of women
National	**83.0**	**68.0**	**70.8**	**60.2**	**66.5**	**28.7**	**48.4**	**32.4**	**23.1**	**4,477**
Region										
Western	61.6	48.7	48.5	41.5	36.6	23.0	28.6	21.4	15.1	552
Khangai	78.7	63.4	64.4	54.7	60.8	24.6	41.9	32.1	24.9	767
Central	79.8	69.7	74.3	66.2	67.3	24.4	43.6	30.6	26.0	674
Eastern	80.2	60.6	65.3	51.1	55.0	25.0	35.7	25.5	17.1	312
Ulaanbaatar	91.4	75.1	78.4	66.4	77.5	33.4	59.0	36.9	24.4	2,172
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	48.9	43.8	37.8	35.5	16.2	17.2	20.3	12.9	9.1	458
Bayankhongor province	83.7	56.8	62.9	46.2	60.2	19.8	39.1	34.3	21.9	379
Govi–Altai province	75.0	65.2	63.3	56.7	57.8	31.3	40.4	26.0	21.3	348
Zavkhan province	60.6	35.6	43.0	30.4	38.9	22.5	28.7	25.9	12.3	312
Umnugovi province	74.8	57.9	67.0	53.7	52.0	30.3	43.7	30.3	22.7	285
Khuvsgul province	69.9	60.3	61.2	55.0	53.2	21.1	39.5	26.2	22.0	289
Bayanzurkh district	86.1	73.5	71.7	62.7	68.1	33.1	55.7	32.2	21.7	332
Nalaikh district	88.9	73.2	77.1	66.1	63.9	27.4	57.9	38.2	31.1	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.29 – Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[A] Means of HIV transmission determining comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people comprise of the questions of mosquito bites, sharing food with someone with HIV and superstition in accordance with the MICS6 standards. However, the means of superstition was excluded from the questionnaires since its concept did well suit in the Mongolian context.

[B] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy–looking person can be HIV–positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission.

Table TM.11.2PW: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
National	**64.2**	**56.0**	**41.3**	**71.8**	**31.7**	**7.0**	**13.4**	**10,794**	**10,794**
Region									
Western	46.6	40.3	31.4	50.8	25.4	4.5	11.3	1,222	1,222
Khangai	58.1	51.5	39.8	64.5	31.1	7.2	10.7	1,833	1,833
Central	66.4	57.2	41.1	71.4	34.2	6.5	18.7	1,549	1,549
Eastern	54.5	46.1	34.3	61.4	25.7	4.2	15.8	731	731
Ulaanbaatar	70.8	62.0	45.0	80.5	33.3	8.1	13.0	5,459	5,459
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	27.1	23.8	18.4	28.7	15.4	2.9	11.4	1,006	7,495
Bayankhongor province	65.3	54.1	40.2	70.8	31.4	8.3	8.4	861	5,459
Govi–Altai province	58.9	50.3	40.2	63.5	31.5	5.0	6.9	802	2,036
Zavkhan province	49.5	44.2	38.4	55.0	31.4	6.9	15.9	747	3,299
Umnugovi province	65.1	58.6	49.3	72.2	38.5	5.0	12.7	681	1,284
Khuvsgul province	50.3	44.5	41.5	57.0	31.3	9.1	11.8	760	2,015
Bayanzurkh district	74.1	63.4	46.9	83.3	34.4	8.1	10.3	866	
Nalaikh district	70.0	61.6	48.3	76.3	39.1	7.8	9.7	877	2,390

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.30 – Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV

Table TM.11.2PM: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be re–duced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
National	**48.8**	**41.1**	**31.9**	**57.2**	**22.6**	**10.7**	**8.0**	**25.9**	**4,477**
Region									
Western	30.0	25.0	20.3	34.0	14.8	10.8	7.8	27.5	552
Khangai	45.4	39.4	33.8	51.9	26.9	7.6	5.1	26.8	767
Central	43.8	34.2	24.7	53.0	14.1	3.6	3.1	26.9	674
Eastern	43.0	35.2	28.8	50.5	18.6	8.4	6.3	29.6	312
Ulaanbaatar	57.1	48.7	37.0	67.2	26.3	14.3	10.8	24.3	2,172
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	28.5	24.4	22.9	30.5	18.6	14.0	11.2	18.4	458
Bayankhongor prov–ince	36.4	27.0	23.4	45.1	10.7	7.8	5.1	38.6	379
Govi–Altai province	32.7	29.5	28.7	39.0	20.1	10.7	8.1	36.0	348
Zavkhan province	25.2	21.2	18.6	31.1	12.5	12.8	10.2	29.6	312
Umnugovi province	46.4	38.6	31.4	61.6	16.1	8.1	5.7	13.2	285
Khuvsgul province	35.7	27.1	20.8	39.8	14.7	4.2	3.2	30.0	289
Bayanzurkh district	50.3	38.0	26.2	59.0	17.5	8.4	6.0	27.1	332
Nalaikh district	53.7	49.2	36.3	62.6	27.9	8.7	8.4	26.3	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.30 – Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV

Table TM.11.3PW: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV–positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report dis–criminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
National	**54.5**	**46.6**	**64.9**	**59.1**	**69.2**	**74.4**	**46.3**	**46.8**	**9,203**
Region									
Western	66.2	58.6	74.1	64.1	76.4	81.0	61.8	61.1	758
Khangai	60.9	54.3	71.2	59.3	68.8	71.3	50.5	50.5	1,380
Central	59.6	47.5	67.6	64.0	71.5	75.1	50.4	44.8	1,396
Eastern	63.5	51.9	72.2	64.6	70.0	76.1	46.0	51.5	564
Ulaanbaatar	48.6	42.0	60.3	56.4	67.6	73.8	41.7	43.7	5,105
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	64.4	62.9	71.2	53.3	74.8	78.9	51.6	62.1	404
Bayankhongor province	65.1	57.4	73.2	65.5	74.5	76.1	56.7	55.1	682
Govi–Altai province	64.0	49.0	71.1	81.8	82.5	85.9	63.5	50.8	565
Zavkhan province	59.8	52.4	70.2	69.5	78.9	82.8	60.6	53.2	529
Umnugovi province	55.7	50.4	64.1	72.5	80.8	84.2	48.2	43.1	578
Khuvsgul province	60.1	54.8	70.6	53.3	62.3	64.5	47.0	40.9	522
Bayanzurkh district	49.5	41.4	58.9	58.6	68.9	77.8	42.6	44.0	810
Nalaikh district	48.9	38.7	56.6	71.6	73.2	72.8	42.8	44.7	754

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.31 – Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV–positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Table TM.11.3PM: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV–positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
National	**52.7**	**45.5**	**62.2**	**58.8**	**65.8**	**70.5**	**44.8**	**46.2**	**3,718**
Region									
Western	58.9	59.0	70.4	52.9	60.2	63.7	59.3	55.1	340
Khangai	65.2	53.5	71.7	61.3	70.7	75.6	41.8	53.3	604
Central	52.6	41.1	60.8	62.5	74.3	79.9	44.8	45.9	538
Eastern	60.5	53.3	69.3	58.8	68.1	71.1	40.7	43.8	250
Ulaanbaatar	46.9	41.1	57.5	58.1	62.7	67.5	43.7	42.9	1,986
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	74.1	78.8	88.1	40.2	56.9	60.0	73.2	75.8	224
Bayankhongor prov–ince	62.5	55.4	74.8	60.3	67.1	69.2	47.8	46.0	317
Govi–Altai province	54.5	54.0	65.4	57.7	60.6	62.9	69.9	49.7	261
Zavkhan province	52.0	47.2	59.5	42.6	43.2	46.4	51.9	47.7	189
Umnugovi province	52.5	44.6	61.8	59.6	69.1	79.3	36.2	46.4	213
Khuvsgul province	51.2	43.2	57.1	73.8	76.7	77.9	39.4	55.3	202
Bayanzurkh district	44.1	40.6	55.2	59.4	62.9	66.4	33.9	36.0	286
Nalaikh district	42.6	32.2	51.8	61.8	70.4	73.7	39.1	39.1	338

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.31 – Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV–positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to at–tend school with children who do not have HIV.

Table TM.11.4PW: 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, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self–test kits and have tested themselves by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	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]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a selftest kit[A]	Number of women
National	**73.0**	**63.8**	**60.5**	**27.4**	**26.0**	**8.4**	**2.0**	**10,794**
Region								
Western	47.5	36.0	31.4	13.9	12.6	4.8	1.1	1,222
Khangai	60.4	51.3	48.0	22.3	21.0	8.4	1.6	1,833
Central	78.4	69.6	64.8	30.2	27.7	9.5	1.7	1,549
Eastern	65.7	57.2	53.6	24.3	22.6	6.5	2.0	731
Ulaanbaatar	82.3	73.5	70.9	31.8	30.6	9.2	2.5	5,459
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	27.8	20.7	12.7	6.5	5.1	2.9	0.2	1,006
Bayankhongor province	66.6	57.8	53.5	27.8	26.0	9.1	2.6	861
Govi–Altai province	58.9	50.9	48.4	23.7	22.8	9.1	2.7	802
Zavkhan province	54.9	42.1	37.7	16.2	15.0	5.3	1.3	747
Umnugovi province	72.2	62.6	60.4	25.4	24.8	4.0	0.7	681
Khuvsgul province	55.0	43.4	39.1	23.0	21.4	8.9	2.9	760
Bayanzurkh district	83.8	73.0	71.5	30.6	30.1	8.9	1.6	866
Nalaikh district	77.8	66.1	62.8	34.0	31.9	13.8	3.4	877

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.32 – People who know where to be tested for HIV**

[2] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.33 – People who have been tested for HIV and know the results**

[3] **SISS/MICS indicator TM.34 – Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results**

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing.

Table TM.11.4PM: 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, and percentage who have heard of HIV self–test kits and have tested themselves by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men 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]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a selftest kit[A]	Number of men
National	**59.5**	**44.8**	**39.9**	**19.0**	**16.8**	**6.2**	**1.5**	**4,477**
Region								
Western	32.4	19.9	16.9	6.6	5.4	4.5	0.8	552
Khangai	52.5	38.4	33.7	15.2	13.8	5.1	0.8	767
Central	56.2	41.8	36.5	22.2	20.0	5.6	0.5	674
Eastern	56.0	42.1	35.0	14.5	12.6	5.6	0.5	312
Ulaanbaatar	70.3	54.8	49.7	23.2	20.4	7.3	2.4	2,172
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	27.9	14.7	13.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	0.2	458
Bayankhongor province	60.4	47.4	42.9	24.1	22.2	6.8	2.5	379
Govi–Altai province	40.2	25.2	22.1	8.2	7.7	7.5	2.0	348
Zavkhan province	28.4	20.9	15.3	9.5	5.9	8.0	3.0	312
Umnugovi province	42.0	28.8	26.8	16.5	16.1	3.1	0.3	285
Khuvsgul province	53.3	29.5	22.5	8.0	6.8	2.5	0.4	289
Bayanzurkh district	65.7	47.0	45.2	17.8	17.2	5.4	1.2	332
Nalaikh district	68.9	52.6	46.3	25.0	23.4	15.3	2.4	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.32 – People who know where to be tested for HIV

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.33 – People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.34 – Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing.

Table TM.11.5P: 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 pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who re–ceived HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post–test health infor–mation or counselling by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	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	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received posttest health information or counselling related to HIV[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
National	**99.1**	**21.1**	**54.4**	**53.0**	**18.4**	**17.6**	**2,195**
Region							
Western	97.4	17.7	32.3	28.4	13.4	8.4	272
Khangai	99.3	22.3	41.0	40.0	18.2	15.5	353
Central	99.1	20.8	60.9	59.4	18.4	13.0	327
Eastern	99.1	22.4	47.6	46.6	19.3	11.4	152
Ulaanbaatar	99.5	21.5	63.2	62.4	19.6	22.9	1,091
Target province/ dis–trict							
Bayan–Ulgii province	91.9	8.3	14.8	4.7	1.2	1.4	231
Bayankhongor prov–ince	99.5	28.0	46.8	46.3	23.4	17.4	181
Govi–Altai province	99.3	25.2	54.9	54.3	24.6	12.6	163
Zavkhan province	99.1	20.8	42.0	39.5	16.4	14.0	124
Umnugovi province	99.5	30.9	44.1	42.5	25.1	21.3	147
Khuvsgul province	99.4	20.3	37.1	35.1	18.4	14.6	142
Bayanzurkh district	98.4	22.6	65.6	65.6	19.9	23.1	186
Nalaikh district	99.4	17.5	52.5	51.9	17.5	19.4	160

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.35a – HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.36 – HIV testing during antenatal care

[3] SISS/MICS indicator TM.35b – HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

[A] In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) get–ting tested for HIV.

Table TM.11.6PW: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	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 report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15–24 years who have heard of AIDS
National	**20.2**	**26.1**	**54.0**	**32.1**	**19.3**	**42.7**	**2,390**	**35.6**	**1,020**	**64.8**	**1,945**
Region											
Western	7.5	17.1	33.6	14.7	9.1	24.1	260	26.8	63	72.6	139
Khangai	14.2	23.6	45.1	28.0	18.1	41.7	343	35.7	143	67.6	227
Central	24.1	29.8	57.8	33.2	17.9	44.3	272	30.8	120	68.5	232
Eastern	14.3	20.9	50.2	30.8	21.2	42.1	144	41.5	61	75.9	103
Ulaanbaatar	23.9	28.3	59.7	36.4	21.6	46.2	1,371	36.8	634	61.8	1,244
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	3.6	6.9	13.6	3.6	3.3	17.0	245	(9.5)	42	65.0	62
Bayankhongor province	17.6	29.3	53.9	32.5	24.3	49.0	183	41.6	90	76.7	138
Govi–Altai province	15.3	31.1	44.3	26.2	20.1	44.1	166	37.6	73	75.1	105
Zavkhan province	13.5	25.4	46.7	19.2	9.1	26.2	117	(25.2)	30	70.5	82
Umnugovi province	21.5	31.8	62.8	40.6	17.2	58.1	125	25.0	73	69.9	99
Khuvsgul province	11.5	24.2	45.7	25.4	15.5	47.1	158	28.7	75	72.4	111
Bayanzurkh district	20.5	34.1	64.1	36.4	20.9	45.5	220	35.0	100	61.7	201
Nalaikh district	22.0	36.4	60.6	29.7	20.8	40.3	236	40.0	95	56.9	195

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.29 – Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.34 – Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

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

Table TM.11.6PM: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who:										
	Have com–prehensive 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 report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15–24 years who have heard of AIDS
National	**20.2**	**19.6**	**42.4**	**18.7**	**10.6**	**50.2**	**1,042**	**16.9**	**523**	**62.7**	**835**
Region											
Western	12.9	15.6	24.6	7.3	3.4	29.8	142	5.5	42	64.1	81
Khangai	19.1	24.2	42.8	19.1	10.2	46.0	153	17.5	70	73.9	116
Central	25.0	13.4	50.9	19.9	15.2	58.3	132	23.6	77	60.0	107
Eastern	17.8	20.9	55.0	21.4	9.6	51.8	63	12.5	33	65.0	54
Ulaanbaatar	21.5	20.7	43.4	20.9	11.6	54.6	551	17.2	301	60.2	476
Target province/ dis–trict											
Bayan–Ulgii province	5.0	10.4	16.8	3.0	0.7	10.0	142	(*)	14	(75.2)	50
Bayankhongor province	19.9	9.7	50.4	19.5	15.5	55.7	96	22.3	54	84.7	77
Govi–Altai province	22.1	13.8	28.4	9.4	3.7	45.1	83	(2.7)	37	61.5	57
Zavkhan province	14.8	11.7	30.2	15.7	6.0	46.1	68	(9.4)	31	(46.9)	40
Umnugovi province	13.7	4.6	35.7	19.4	9.7	64.8	55	(14.3)	36	(48.7)	37
Khuvsgul province	12.5	6.5	48.2	9.1	1.5	43.8	61	(*)	27	(43.0)	36
Bayanzurkh district	19.4	5.4	45.2	17.2	10.8	55.9	93	15.4	52	64.5	76
Nalaikh district	23.2	21.4	50.9	22.3	17.0	52.7	112	28.8	59	57.1	98

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TM.29 – Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TM.34 – Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

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

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

Table TM.11.7PW: Self–reported prevalence of STI symptoms (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who reported having symptoms of STI and had STI test in the last 12 months by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who reported having in the 12 months:			Percentage of women who reported having STI test in the 12 months	Number of women age 15–49 years who ever had sexually intercourse
	Bad–smelling abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	Genital dis–charge/sore or ulcer		
National	**22.4**	**2.8**	**23.2**	**48.3**	**9,513**
Region					
Western	19.3	1.7	19.9	36.2	1,021
Khangai	18.5	1.7	19.0	44.4	1,649
Central	21.4	1.5	22.2	54.8	1,417
Eastern	17.8	1.1	18.0	49.4	659
Ulaanbaatar	25.4	4.1	26.4	50.1	4,767
Target province/ district					
Bayan–Ulgii province	14.2	1.6	14.5	27.2	778
Bayankhongor province	18.9	2.3	19.1	51.7	772
Govi–Altai province	19.2	1.4	19.6	53.3	710
Zavkhan province	13.3	0.8	13.8	34.2	661
Umnugovi province	16.4	2.3	17.6	58.5	637
Khuvsgul province	14.8	1.0	15.3	31.8	674
Bayanzurkh district	24.6	2.8	25.4	49.7	759
Nalaikh district	17.5	2.1	17.9	53.8	754

Table TM.11.7PM: Self–reported prevalence of STI symptoms (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who reported having symptoms of STI and had STI test in the last 12 months by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men who reported having in the 12 months:			Percentage of men who reported having STI test in the 12 months	Number of men age 15–49 years who ever had sexually intercourse
	Bad–smelling abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	Genital discharge/sore or ulcer		
National	**2.4**	**1.3**	**3.0**	**19.4**	**4,008**
Region					
Western	2.0	1.1	2.8	5.1	442
Khangai	1.3	0.2	1.4	17.2	693
Central	2.2	1.5	3.7	26.4	622
Eastern	1.1	1.1	2.3	16.0	279
Ulaanbaatar	3.0	1.8	3.5	21.6	1,972
Target province/ district					
Bayan–Ulgii province	2.8	1.7	3.4	22.5	2,679
Bayankhongor province	3.0	1.8	3.5	21.6	1,972
Govi–Altai province	2.1	1.3	3.2	25.1	707
Zavkhan province	1.5	0.7	2.2	13.1	1,328
Umnugovi province	2.4	1.1	3.4	16.2	485
Khuvsgul province	1.1	0.4	1.5	11.3	843
Bayanzurkh district					
Nalaikh district	4.3	0.1	4.3	9.3	207

Table TM.13.1P: Knowledge and regular screening of cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who heard of or read about cervical cancer, had regular cervical cancer screening and received the screening result, and percentage distribution of women who had the screening by place of screening by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

					Place of screening								
					Public hospital:				Private hospital:				
	Percentage of women who heard of or read about cervical cancer	Percentage of women who had regular cervical cancer screening	Percentage of women who had regular cervical cancer screening and received the screening result	Number of women age 15–49 years	Tertiary level hospital (1st, 2nd, 3rd, mother and child health center)	Secondary level hospital (aimag/ district hospital)	Maternity hospital	Soum level hospital/ family health center	Ulaanbaatar	Aimag/ soum	Other	Total	Number of women age 15–49 years who had regular cervical cancer screening
National	**77.7**	**42.4**	**34.9**	**10,794**	**6.6**	**10.4**	**0.8**	**63.3**	**14.4**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**100.0**	**4,579**
Region													
Western	60.0	32.6	24.1	1,222	2.9	24.7	0.3	67.0	2.3	2.1	0.7	100.0	398
Khangai	76.2	48.6	40.7	1,833	2.4	14.6	0.6	69.2	5.0	6.7	1.5	100.0	892
Central	82.1	52.0	41.2	1,549	3.6	10.3	1.0	74.6	4.7	4.4	1.5	100.0	806
Eastern	72.9	48.3	36.5	731	2.8	9.7	0.7	81.6	4.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	353
Ulaanbaatar	81.5	39.0	33.4	5,459	10.9	6.1	1.0	52.8	25.8	0.2	3.1	100.0	2,131
Target province/ dis–trict													
Bayan–Ulgii province	37.8	18.5	14.6	1,006	5.7	43.0	0.5	48.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	100.0	186
Bayankhongor prov–ince	79.9	50.2	40.3	861	2.3	18.8	0.2	73.0	3.8	1.4	0.4	100.0	432
Govi–Altai province	72.6	44.7	33.8	802	3.7	21.2	0.9	69.7	3.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	359
Zavkhan province	73.9	42.9	30.7	747	3.8	15.5	0.0	76.9	3.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	321
Umnugovi province	82.4	47.7	42.3	681	5.1	14.9	0.9	61.5	11.6	5.8	0.3	100.0	325
Khuvsgul province	75.5	48.9	35.0	760	4.5	13.7	1.4	76.6	1.9	1.0	0.8	100.0	372
Bayanzurkh district	82.7	38.6	33.5	866	8.1	6.6	0.9	49.7	30.2	0.9	3.6	100.0	334
Nalaikh district	76.9	35.7	31.2	877	10.5	24.6	1.0	50.8	11.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	313

Table TM.13.2P: Reason of not having regular cervical cancer screening

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who do not have regular cervical cancer screening and percent distribution of women who heard of or read about cervical cancer and do not have the screening by reasons of not having screening by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

			Reasons for not having the screening:										
	Percentage of women who do not have regular cervical cancer screening	Number of women age 15–49 years	No place for screening in the neigh–bourhood	No time	No offer from physician	Far away from hospital	No need	Not appropriate age	Other	DK	No response	Total	Number of women age 15–49 years who heard of or read about cervical cancer and do not have regular cervical cancer screening
National	**57.6**	**10,794**	**1.0**	**17.5**	**7.1**	**0.5**	**18.6**	**37.2**	**6.4**	**11.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**3,806**
Region													
Western	67.4	1,222	1.9	12.4	8.5	0.8	14.7	34.5	4.5	22.7	0.0	100.0	335
Khangai	51.4	1,833	0.8	14.4	8.1	1.6	16.4	45.2	3.7	9.8	0.0	100.0	506
Central	48.0	1,549	0.4	12.5	8.9	1.2	13.9	47.0	5.8	10.3	0.0	100.0	466
Eastern	51.7	731	1.5	13.8	6.9	0.3	9.8	45.6	8.0	12.7	1.4	100.0	180
Ulaanbaatar	61.0	5,459	1.0	20.2	6.3	0.1	21.3	33.3	7.3	10.3	0.2	100.0	2,319
Target province/ dis–trict													
Bayan–Ulgii province	81.5	1,006	3.1	7.8	15.8	1.0	9.9	16.0	5.9	40.5	0.0	100.0	194
Bayankhongor prov–ince	49.8	861	0.8	10.8	2.7	0.4	20.4	53.2	3.8	7.9	0.0	100.0	256
Govi–Altai province	55.3	802	0.9	14.4	11.1	2.3	12.8	45.9	5.5	7.0	0.0	100.0	223
Zavkhan province	57.1	747	2.7	17.4	6.9	1.4	23.8	34.7	2.1	10.9	0.0	100.0	231
Umnugovi province	52.3	681	0.0	11.7	8.8	0.0	12.8	54.1	2.7	10.0	0.0	100.0	236
Khuvsgul province	51.1	760	1.1	12.7	4.2	1.5	23.6	41.4	5.2	10.2	0.0	100.0	202
Bayanzurkh district	61.4	866	0.8	20.7	6.0	0.5	25.1	30.1	7.1	9.7	0.0	100.0	382
Nalaikh district	64.3	877	0.3	19.9	5.3	0.0	21.9	39.6	5.0	7.8	0.3	100.0	361

Table TM.13.3P: Knowledge and vaccination against human papilloma virus

Percentage of women who heard about human papilloma virus, stated that the vaccination against human papil–loma virus should be taken by girls, and vaccinated against the virus by age groups of women by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who stated that the vaccination against human papilloma virus should be taken by girls	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women vaccinated against the virus	Number of women age 15–29 years
National	**8.7**	**9,588**	**2.4**	**4,152**
Region				
Western	5.3	1,064	0.6	476
Khangai	8.6	1,646	0.8	607
Central	11.0	1,408	2.7	520
Eastern	6.0	656	0.8	257
Ulaanbaatar	9.2	4,814	3.2	2,292
Target province/ district				
Bayan–Ulgii province	2.3	863	0.2	429
Bayankhongor province	7.6	762	0.6	331
Govi–Altai province	5.3	714	0.3	275
Zavkhan province	6.7	672	1.3	230
Umnugovi province	11.0	629	7.1	241
Khuvsgul province	10.3	682	2.8	267
Bayanzurkh district	11.7	760	3.0	371
Nalaikh district	5.8	746	2.0	358

Table TM.14.1P: Pregnancy outcome

Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 years and percent distribution of women age 15–49 years for whom the conception terminated during the pregnancy in the last 2 years by the outcome of pregnancy by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 years in the last 2 years	Number of women age 15–49 years	Pregnancy outcome						Number of pregnant women age 15–49 years in the last 2 years
						Miscarriage			
			Live births	Still births	Induced abortion	Missed abortion	Other	Total	
National	**25.2**	**10,794**	**75.3**	**1.0**	**11.2**	**6.6**	**5.9**	**100.0**	**2,722**
Region									
Western	25.5	1,222	84.3	1.0	3.8	6.9	4.1	100.0	312
Khangai	23.2	1,833	79.9	0.4	7.6	7.8	4.3	100.0	425
Central	26.4	1,549	74.9	0.4	12.6	7.3	4.9	100.0	409
Eastern	24.5	731	81.7	0.3	3.7	8.1	6.2	100.0	179
Ulaanbaatar	25.6	5,459	71.1	1.5	14.5	5.9	7.1	100.0	1,397
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	25.0	1,006	87.9	0.7	1.6	6.8	3.0	100.0	251
Bayankhongor province	25.2	861	79.0	0.9	4.9	8.7	6.5	100.0	217
Govi–Altai province	24.0	802	81.2	0.5	3.4	12.4	2.6	100.0	193
Zavkhan province	19.9	747	76.7	0.8	5.1	11.8	5.7	100.0	149
Umnugovi province	25.8	681	80.7	0.7	9.9	6.5	2.3	100.0	176
Khuvsgul province	20.6	760	85.6	1.2	4.9	5.9	2.4	100.0	157
Bayanzurkh district	26.4	866	74.7	0.9	8.7	6.6	9.2	100.0	229
Nalaikh district	22.8	877	76.0	0.5	12.0	7.5	4.0	100.0	200

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23, 24–35 and 30–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received:												Percentage with:	
		Polio					DTP–HepB–Hib (Penta)							
	BCG[1]	At birth	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3[2]	HepB at birth	1	2	3[3,4,5]	Measles–Mumps–Rubella1 (MMR1)[6]	Basic antigens[7,A]	No vaccinations	Vaccination records at home or health facility records	Vaccination records at home or health facility records seen[8]
Total	**98.0**	**97.9**	**97.3**	**93.7**	**92.0**	**98.5**	**97.0**	**94.0**	**91.9**	**91.6**	**86.9**	**1.3**	**96.8**	**92.9**
Region														
Western	97.7	97.0	95.1	90.6	88.2	97.8	94.9	91.0	88.2	88.6	83.4	1.0	97.2	94.9
Khangai	98.6	97.9	98.1	95.7	93.9	98.3	97.6	95.6	92.8	93.0	90.9	1.4	97.2	95.3
Central	96.6	96.4	96.6	96.6	95.8	97.4	96.6	96.6	95.8	93.8	92.2	2.6	96.3	94.3
Eastern	96.7	95.9	94.6	94.1	87.8	96.7	94.6	93.9	89.2	84.7	79.3	3.3	96.1	89.5
Ulaanbaatar	98.5	99.0	98.2	92.9	91.8	99.3	97.9	93.4	91.7	92.2	85.8	0.7	96.9	91.5
Target province/ district														
Bayan–Ulgii province	97.0	94.6	89.0	81.5	76.1	97.0	88.1	82.4	76.9	72.7	68.2	3.0	92.8	92.8
Bayankhongor province	98.8	98.8	97.7	97.7	95.4	98.8	96.7	95.5	93.2	91.0	88.6	1.2	95.4	93.1
Govi–Altai province	98.7	98.8	100.0	100.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.6	93.9	86.5	0.0	95.2	88.9
Zavkhan province	98.7	98.7	94.7	93.2	89.1	98.7	94.7	94.7	92.7	84.3	78.7	1.3	98.7	93.6
Umnugovi province	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.5	93.5	0.0	98.9	96.0
Khuvsgul province	94.5	91.5	93.1	88.5	87.9	93.1	91.7	90.1	89.5	87.5	84.8	5.5	95.8	93.2
Bayanzurkh district	97.7	96.5	96.5	95.3	94.2	97.7	95.3	94.2	94.2	93.0	88.4	2.3	97.7	90.7
Nalaikh district	96.1	97.4	98.7	97.4	96.1	97.4	98.7	97.4	93.4	92.1	85.5	1.3	98.7	92.1

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunization coverage
[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunization coverage
[3] SISS/MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
[4] SISS/MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunization coverage
[5] SISS/MICS indicator TC.5 – Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
[6] SISS/MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunization coverage
[7] SISS/MICS indicator TC.11a – Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)
[8] SISS/MICS indicator TC.10 – Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[9] SISS/MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

Number of children age 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received:		Percentage with:		Number of children age 24–35 months	Percentage of children age 30–35 months who received:				Percentage with:		Number of children age 30–35 months
	HepA1	No vaccinations	Vaccination records at home or health facility records	Vaccination records at home or health facility records seen[B]		HepA2	Measles–Mumps–Rubella2 (MMR2)[B]	All antigens[B,C]	No vaccinations	Vaccination records at home or health facility records	Vaccination records at home or health facility records seen[B]	
1,092	**85.4**	**2.6**	**97.1**	**89.3**	**1,238**	**73.1**	**81.3**	**68.8**	**3.8**	**97.4**	**89.0**	**641**
144	88.5	3.3	96.8	90.1	152	77.8	83.1	75.4	5.0	97.7	90.0	84
178	88.2	2.8	97.2	87.6	208	72.3	88.5	71.0	4.9	95.3	85.2	94
169	87.9	5.2	97.1	88.9	205	72.7	76.7	67.2	7.8	97.9	89.4	110
77	82.2	2.0	96.1	89.1	97	74.9	85.1	71.0	2.8	94.8	89.3	50
524	83.3	1.5	97.3	90.0	577	71.9	79.6	66.5	1.8	98.3	89.7	302
117	80.4	5.9	91.7	82.9	110	68.5	75.0	65.0	8.9	93.6	84.9	61
90	89.0	5.1	95.1	86.2	103	81.5	85.6	77.5	10.4	94.0	79.5	50
81	86.9	2.2	96.3	90.4	84	(76.5)	(82.9)	(71.9)	(0.0)	(97.7)	(95.5)	47
57	82.3	1.6	95.7	86.1	74	(73.2)	(81.0)	(65.8)	(3.0)	(97.4)	(89.8)	39
67	84.6	1.4	96.0	88.5	81	(72.0)	(83.7)	(72.0)	(0.0)	(94.4)	(89.6)	39
72	88.1	4.6	95.5	86.7	71	(72.0)	(91.5)	(70.1)	(2.7)	(94.5)	(84.1)	39
86	82.8	5.4	95.7	82.8	93	(81.3)	(83.3)	(77.1)	(6.3)	(93.8)	(83.3)	48
76	92.2	3.3	96.7	92.2	90	(84.4)	(86.7)	(84.4)	(4.4)	(97.8)	(93.3)	45

[A] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio1–3, Penta1–3, MMR1.
[B] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).
[C] All antigens include: BCG, Polio1–3, Penta1–3, HepA1–2 and MMR2 as per the vaccination schedule in Mongolia.
[D] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Ethnicity of household head" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table TC.2.1P: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
National	**9.6**	**2.4**	**13.2**	**6,091**
Region				
Western	8.6	2.3	11.0	768
Khangai	8.6	1.2	12.3	1,064
Central	7.8	2.6	12.1	979
Eastern	8.1	3.2	17.9	444
Ulaanbaatar	11.1	2.7	13.9	2,836
Target province/ district				
Bayan–Ulgii province	8.8	1.3	13.1	615
Bayankhongor province	8.6	0.8	10.7	486
Govi–Altai province	3.9	0.6	10.3	433
Zavkhan province	8.2	3.6	13.0	387
Umnugovi province	8.5	2.0	14.0	411
Khuvsgul province	7.8	1.7	13.2	411
Bayanzurkh district	12.8	2.0	16.6	453
Nalaikh district	4.8	2.1	15.6	435

Table TC.3.1P: Care–seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:					
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider[1,A]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Public	Private				
National	**48.5**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**51.3**	**45.4**	**584**
Region						
Western	37.0	1.4	7.4	37.8	57.0	66
Khangai	39.1	6.1	8.3	42.8	54.0	91
Central	51.2	3.5	6.4	52.0	41.6	76
Eastern	56.3	4.4	4.3	59.2	35.0	36
Ulaanbaatar	52.2	6.0	5.2	55.5	42.6	314
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	23.3	2.1	0.0	23.3	74.6	54
Bayankhongor province	40.0	4.6	2.3	44.6	53.0	42
Govi–Altai province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Zavkhan province	37.4	3.3	0.0	40.7	59.3	32
Umnugovi province	58.7	10.0	0.0	65.3	34.7	35
Khuvsgul province	46.6	2.7	3.8	49.3	46.9	32
Bayanzurkh district	48.3	1.7	3.4	50.0	48.3	58
Nalaikh district	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.12 – Care–seeking for diarrhoea**

[A] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy.

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

Table TC.3.2P: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea by target province and district, Mongolia , 2018

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
National	**11.8**	**20.9**	**31.9**	**34.1**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**9.5**	**28.7**	**49.7**	**10.4**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**584**
Region															
Western	13.4	27.1	26.8	28.4	1.3	3.0	100.0	10.8	41.6	36.9	8.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	66
Khangai	3.9	25.2	38.1	31.1	1.1	0.6	100.0	9.5	26.0	57.3	5.2	0.9	1.0	100.0	91
Central	12.8	25.8	34.4	24.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	10.9	25.7	49.5	11.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	76
Eastern	5.6	33.6	23.8	35.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	11.1	23.5	48.4	12.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	36
Ulaanbaatar	14.1	15.6	31.5	38.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	8.7	28.1	50.4	11.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	314
Target province/ district															
Bayan–Ulgii province	17.0	28.1	14.7	38.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	23.0	33.4	32.6	7.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	54
Bayankhongor province	(4.4)	(19.0)	(43.1)	(31.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.4)	(35.4)	(52.5)	(5.0)	(2.3)	(2.3)	100.0	42
Govi–Altai province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Zavkhan province	(20.8)	(37.0)	(16.9)	(22.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.7)	(36.3)	(47.7)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Umnugovi province	(6.0)	(24.0)	(41.5)	(25.8)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.0)	(33.4)	(42.0)	(12.8)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Khuvsgul province	(6.2)	(15.5)	(31.4)	(40.2)	(3.3)	(3.4)	100.0	(2.8)	(26.0)	(42.0)	(23.0)	(2.7)	(3.4)	100.0	32
Bayanzurkh district	10.3	19.0	34.5	34.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	10.3	24.1	55.2	6.9	1.7	1.7	100.0	58
Nalaikh district	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21

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

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

Table TC.3.3P: Oral rehydration solutions, government recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government recommended homemade fluid, and zinc by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Fluid from packet	Pre–packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]					
National	**51.3**	**38.5**	**58.2**	**51.4**	**75.2**	**16.5**	**13.1**	**584**
Region								
Western	31.1	31.9	40.9	49.8	65.9	4.9	3.9	66
Khangai	46.3	30.7	53.9	43.3	68.4	21.6	12.0	91
Central	37.2	29.3	45.1	40.0	60.6	18.6	5.9	76
Eastern	58.5	40.7	65.1	53.0	83.7	7.2	5.7	36
Ulaanbaatar	59.6	44.1	65.5	56.6	81.6	18.0	17.9	314
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	22.5	13.3	32.0	37.0	51.4	1.8	0.0	54
Bayankhongor province	(49.4)	(18.9)	(54.1)	(36.0)	(61.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	42
Govi–Altai province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Zavkhan province	(47.2)	(38.9)	(57.9)	(46.9)	(67.9)	(16.1)	(13.1)	32
Umnugovi province	(54.2)	(19.6)	(54.2)	(41.1)	(66.8)	(16.3)	(16.3)	35
Khuvsgul province	(43.0)	(19.8)	(46.5)	(35.7)	(62.4)	(12.2)	(6.0)	32
Bayanzurkh district	63.8	36.2	65.5	62.1	81.0	8.6	8.6	58
Nalaikh district	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.13a – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.13b – Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

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

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

Table TC.4.1P: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:										
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using		Other fuels for cooking and using								
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
National	**48.1**	**1.8**	**5.5**	**44.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**50,057**	**50.0**	**50,049**
Region											
Western	12.5	0.2	3.6	83.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,025	12.6	6,025
Khangai	25.0	0.8	4.5	69.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,852	25.8	8,850
Central	42.7	0.8	4.1	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,796	43.5	7,792
Eastern	29.8	0.8	2.1	67.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,551	30.6	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	70.3	3.1	7.2	19.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,833	73.4	23,832
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	6.9	0.1	6.6	86.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,771	7.0	4,771
Bayankhongor province	31.9	0.3	7.2	60.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,703	32.1	3,702
Govi–Altai province	28.5	0.4	3.4	67.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,671	28.9	3,671
Zavkhan province	11.9	0.3	3.7	83.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,414	12.2	3,413
Umnugovi province	44.6	2.8	9.2	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,281	47.4	3,280
Khuvsgul province	7.5	0.6	2.1	89.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,688	8.1	3,687
Bayanzurkh district	72.2	2.9	7.1	17.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,787	75.1	3,787
Nalaikh district	41.8	1.2	7.9	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,993	43.0	3,988

[1]SISS/MICS indicator TC.15 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.4.2P: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									
		Solid fuels for cooking								
	Clean fuels and technologies	Coal/ Lignite	Wood	Animal dung/ waste	Crop residue / Straw/ Shrubs/ Processed biomass or woodchips/ Sawdust/ Improved fuel	Other fuel for cooking/ Missing	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
National	**50.0**	**15.3**	**18.4**	**15.7**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**34.7**	**50,057**
Region										
Western	12.6	17.3	21.5	47.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.1	6,025
Khangai	25.8	4.9	50.2	17.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.2	8,852
Central	43.5	12.5	22.1	21.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.9	7,796
Eastern	30.6	11.6	14.3	42.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.8	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	73.4	20.2	5.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6.4	23,833
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	7.0	37.1	13.1	42.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.9	4,771
Bayankhongor province	32.1	11.8	6.9	48.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.1	3,703
Govi–Altai province	28.9	6.3	8.0	55.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.9	3,671
Zavkhan province	12.2	1.3	69.6	14.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.5	3,414
Umnugovi province	47.3	19.3	5.7	26.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.4	3,281
Khuvsgul province	8.1	1.4	87.8	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	3,688
Bayanzurkh district	75.1	17.3	7.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	3,787
Nalaikh district	43.0	37.6	18.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	19.3	3,993

Table TC.4.3P: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and Place of cooking is:					Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			In main house					
			No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Other place/ Missing	Total	
National	**50.0**	**50,057**	**77.8**	**22.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**25,041**
Region								
Western	87.4	6,025	73.2	26.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,264
Khangai	74.1	8,852	82.6	17.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,564
Central	56.4	7,796	75.4	24.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,400
Eastern	69.3	3,551	85.4	14.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,463
Ulaanbaatar	26.6	23,833	75.3	24.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,350
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	93.0	4,771	35.2	64.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,436
Bayankhongor province	67.8	3,703	95.4	4.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,512
Govi–Altai province	71.1	3,671	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,612
Zavkhan province	87.7	3,414	79.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,996
Umnugovi province	52.6	3,281	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,727
Khuvsgul province	91.9	3,688	87.5	12.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,390
Bayanzurkh district	24.9	3,787	76.5	23.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	943
Nalaikh district	56.9	3,993	66.8	33.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,273

Table TC.4.4P: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on												
		Clean fuels for space heating[A]:		Polluting fuels for space heating[A]:									
	Central heating	Renewable energy	Electricity	Coal	Wood	Animal dung/ waste	Crop residue/ straw/ shrubs/ Processed biomass or woodchips/ sawdust/ improved fuel	Other/No response	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
National	**29.9**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**41.0**	**15.2**	**11.8**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**50,057**	**31.3**	**49,993**
Region													
Western	6.1	0.0	0.2	46.2	15.8	31.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,025	6.3	6,025
Khangai	16.2	0.2	0.4	17.1	49.1	15.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,852	16.7	8,852
Central	29.4	0.0	0.4	36.6	15.8	17.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,796	29.8	7,796
Eastern	18.7	0.1	0.3	31.3	11.8	36.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,551	19.0	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	42.8	0.3	2.2	51.4	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	23,833	45.5	23,769
Target province/ district													
Bayan–Ulgii province	1.9	0.0	0.0	75.6	1.6	20.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,771	1.9	4,771
Bayankhongor province	8.0	0.0	0.1	48.1	2.5	40.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,703	8.1	3,703
Govi–Altai province	13.7	0.0	0.7	36.3	4.6	44.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,671	14.3	3,671
Zavkhan province	5.8	0.1	0.6	4.8	71.4	14.5	2.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,414	6.6	3,413
Umnugovi province	12.6	0.0	0.7	62.4	2.0	21.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,281	13.3	3,281
Khuvsgul province	3.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	92.5	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,688	3.2	3,687
Bayanzurkh district	38.5	0.0	4.2	53.0	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,787	42.8	3,784
Nalaikh district	25.0	0.2	0.9	69.5	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,993	26.1	3,993

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.16 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating**

[A] For those living in households that are not using central heating.

Table TC.4.6P: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on										
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:						
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery operated flashlight or lantern	Candle	Other fuel for lighting/ Missing	No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
National	**85.4**	**14.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**50,057**	**99.8**	**50,023**
Region											
Western	67.6	32.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,025	99.8	6,019
Khangai	68.7	30.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,852	99.6	8,849
Central	80.8	19.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,796	100.0	7,795
Eastern	73.7	25.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,551	99.7	3,549
Ulaanbaatar	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	23,833	99.9	23,810
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	72.9	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,771	99.8	4,771
Bayankhongor province	66.2	33.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,703	100.0	3,695
Govi–Altai province	67.3	31.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,671	99.9	3,668
Zavkhan province	69.7	28.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	3,414	99.4	3,398
Umnugovi province	72.0	27.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,281	99.9	3,279
Khuvsgul province	61.5	37.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,688	99.7	3,687
Bayanzurkh district	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,787	99.9	3,786
Nalaikh district	97.9	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,993	99.8	3,991

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.17 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table TC.4.7P: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
National	**31.0**	**50,057**
Region		
Western	6.2	6,025
Khangai	16.3	8,852
Central	29.6	7,796
Eastern	18.6	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	45.0	23,833
Target province/ district		
Bayan–Ulgii province	1.9	4,771
Bayankhongor province	8.1	3,703
Govi–Altai province	14.2	3,671
Zavkhan province	6.2	3,414
Umnugovi province	13.1	3,281
Khuvsgul province	2.7	3,688
Bayanzurkh district	42.6	3,787
Nalaikh district	25.9	3,993

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.18 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2"

[A] In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

Table TC.7.1P: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live–born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live–born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
National	**98.0**	**70.2**	**93.3**	**2,195**
Region				
Western	98.4	81.3	94.7	272
Khangai	99.4	73.3	95.9	353
Central	98.7	76.2	96.7	327
Eastern	99.4	77.5	96.0	152
Ulaanbaatar	97.2	63.7	90.7	1,091
Target province/ district				
Bayan–Ulgii province	97.7	74.4	92.8	231
Bayankhongor province	98.9	74.3	94.3	181
Govi–Altai province	98.8	89.1	97.1	163
Zavkhan province	98.4	73.8	96.1	124
Umnugovi province	99.0	77.1	97.1	147
Khuvsgul province	97.9	62.3	94.7	142
Bayanzurkh district	98.4	61.8	92.5	186
Nalaikh district	97.5	68.1	91.9	160

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.30 – Children ever breastfed

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.31 – Early initiation of breastfeeding

Table TC.7.2P: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live–born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live–born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar–salt solutions	Other	Milk–based liquids only	Non–milk–based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
National	**3.5**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**13.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**16.4**	**6.0**	**1.4**	**21.0**	**2,195**
Region													
Western	1.8	0.5	5.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.5	6.7	0.9	13.3	272
Khangai	1.6	0.9	4.0	0.0	10.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	5.1	1.6	14.9	353
Central	3.7	2.9	4.7	0.1	7.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.3	8.0	1.6	17.7	327
Eastern	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	12.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	13.1	3.3	1.1	15.4	152
Ulaanbaatar	4.9	4.2	1.6	0.0	18.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	22.2	6.0	1.4	26.7	1,091
Target province/ district													
Bayan–Ulgii province	1.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	14.1	6.7	0.4	20.4	231
Bayankhongor province	0.5	0.6	2.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	2.8	0.5	8.4	181
Govi–Altai province	1.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.1	3.5	0.6	6.0	163
Zavkhan province	4.1	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.7	8.6	1.5	12.8	124
Umnugovi province	3.5	3.0	10.4	0.7	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	12.1	13.3	1.5	23.9	147
Khuvsgul province	3.9	1.3	3.6	0.0	8.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	11.8	5.7	1.6	15.9	142
Bayanzurkh district	4.8	3.8	2.7	0.0	18.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	22.6	7.0	2.2	27.4	186
Nalaikh district	3.1	1.3	3.1	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	11.3	4.4	0.6	15.0	160

[A] Milk–based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non–milk–based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/ sugar–salt solutions are not included in any category.

Table TC.7.4P: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months, Mongolia, 2018

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0–35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0–23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	**20.9**	**3,540**	**2.5**	**3.6**	**2,303**
Region					
Western	21.4	455	4.1	4.6	303
Khangai	24.2	592	2.8	3.6	384
Central	23.1	571	3.7	4.2	366
Eastern	22.9	259	2.6	3.4	162
Ulaanbaatar	19.5	1,664	1.6	3.1	1,087
Target province/district					
Bayan–Ulgii province	19.7	356	4.2	4.6	245.5
Bayankhongor province	29.4	286	4.7	4.8	182.9
Govi–Altai province	25.1	261	4.2	4.5	176.2
Zavkhan province	23.3	201	2.2	3.9	126.5
Umnugovi province	18.2	234	4.1	4.6	152.3
Khuvsgul province	22.4	220	3.3	3.9	149.4
Bayanzurkh district	20.7	280	3.0	3.7	187.0
Nalaikh district	21.5	246	2.8	3.6	156.0

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.36 – Duration of breastfeeding**

Table TC.7.5P: Age–appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	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 foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
National	**50.2**	**615**	**69.0**	**1,688**	**64.0**	**2,303**
Region						
Western	65.2	78	68.4	226	67.5	303
Khangai	52.8	101	73.7	283	68.2	384
Central	64.7	99	66.9	268	66.3	366
Eastern	50.7	48	69.2	114	63.7	162
Ulaanbaatar	40.2	289	68.2	798	60.8	1,087
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	66.7	61	62.0	184	63.2	245
Bayankhongor province	(73.1)	49	74.1	134	73.8	183
Govi–Altai province	70.8	51	74.3	125	73.3	176
Zavkhan province	(64.6)	29	79.8	97	76.3	126
Umnugovi province	(63.6)	48	70.2	104	68.2	152
Khuvsgul province	(62.9)	32	79.1	118	75.7	149
Bayanzurkh district	56.9	51	67.6	136	64.7	187
Nalaikh district	(53.5)	43	76.1	113	69.9	156

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**

[2] **SISS/MICS indicator TC.37 – Age–appropriate breastfeeding**

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

Table TC.7.7P: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi–solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	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
National	**43.9**	**62.5**	**31.8**	**1,231**	**26.5**	**74.9**	**17.4**	**68.4**	**457**	**39.2**	**65.9**	**27.9**	**1,688**
Region													
Western	22.4	53.9	15.9	174	4.0	62.5	4.0	58.6	52	18.2	55.9	13.2	226
Khangai	31.7	60.3	22.8	212	18.1	81.2	14.6	89.9	70	28.3	65.5	20.7	283
Central	45.7	66.9	35.1	183	16.9	80.0	14.9	74.8	84	36.6	71.0	28.7	268
Eastern	34.6	72.8	27.6	81	17.5	70.8	9.7	49.3	33	29.7	72.2	22.5	114
Ulaanbaatar	55.6	63.2	39.3	580	39.6	74.5	23.6	64.2	218	51.3	66.3	35.0	798
Target province/ district													
Bayan–Ulgii province	27.0	55.8	19.4	132	0.0	75.8	0.0	58.8	53	19.3	61.5	13.9	184
Bayankhongor province	25.5	58.3	16.2	106	(3.8)	(85.9)	(3.8)	(82.1)	28	21.0	64.1	13.6	134
Govi–Altai province	22.4	61.5	19.3	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	18.8	60.9	16.3	125
Zavkhan province	16.6	55.9	12.0	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	15.1	57.9	11.2	97
Umnugovi province	49.6	84.6	44.8	74	(25.0)	(79.7)	(21.0)	(72.1)	30	42.5	83.2	38.0	104
Khuvsgul province	36.2	60.0	26.0	96	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	32.9	61.8	23.6	118
Bayanzurkh district	59.2	61.2	36.7	98	(26.3)	(81.6)	(13.2)	(68.4)	38	50.0	66.9	30.1	136
Nalaikh district	54.0	66.7	36.8	87	(19.2)	(76.9)	(3.8)	(50.0)	26	46.0	69.0	29.2	113

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.39a – Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.39b – Minimum acceptable diet (non–breastfed children)

[3] SISS/MICS indicator TC.40 – Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children

[4] SISS/MICS indicator TC.41 – Minimum dietary diversity

[5] SISS/MICS indicator TC.42 – Minimum meal frequency

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin–A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

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

[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6–23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while 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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.8P: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0–23 months
National	**36.8**	**2,303**
Region		
Western	29.3	303
Khangai	29.4	384
Central	35.0	366
Eastern	32.7	162
Ulaanbaatar	42.6	1,087
Target province/ district		
Bayan–Ulgii province	25.4	245
Bayankhongor province	18.9	183
Govi–Altai province	16.4	176
Zavkhan province	17.9	126
Umnugovi province	36.5	152
Khuvsgul province	26.5	149
Bayanzurkh district	41.2	187
Nalaikh district	36.5	156

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.43 – Bottle feeding

Table TC.8.1P: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z–Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Percent below		Mean Z–Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z–Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	– 2 SD[1]	– 3 SD[2]			– 2 SD[3]	– 3 SD[4]			– 2 SD[5]	– 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
National	**1.8**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**5,957**	**9.4**	**2.3**	**–0.4**	**5,915**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**10.5**	**2.9**	**0.7**	**5,882**
Region														
Western	2.3	0.4	0.0	761	17.0	4.4	–0.8	753	0.9	0.3	7.5	1.7	0.6	754
Khangai	1.4	0.3	0.2	1,050	10.1	1.6	–0.5	1,047	1.2	0.6	12.4	2.3	0.7	1,043
Central	1.3	0.3	0.4	973	8.9	2.4	–0.4	970	0.8	0.6	11.6	2.9	0.8	968
Eastern	1.0	0.3	0.3	429	5.6	2.2	–0.4	436	1.1	0.5	9.8	2.3	0.7	424
Ulaanbaatar	2.2	0.8	0.3	2,745	7.9	2.0	–0.3	2,709	0.8	0.2	10.4	3.6	0.7	2,692
Target province/ district														
Bayan–Ulgii province	3.5	1.2	–0.2	612	20.1	4.9	–0.9	609	1.3	0.3	4.0	0.7	0.5	609
Bayankhongor province	3.1	1.3	0.0	478	13.2	1.9	–0.7	476	3.9	2.1	8.7	1.7	0.5	475
Govi–Altai province	3.3	0.5	0.1	419	11.1	2.6	–0.6	417	1.4	0.7	8.0	1.7	0.6	418
Zavkhan province	0.9	0.3	0.3	378	10.2	2.8	–0.6	364	0.6	0.6	12.8	1.3	0.8	357
Umnugovi province	2.3	0.0	0.2	405	8.7	1.2	–0.4	403	1.3	0.7	6.1	1.0	0.5	404
Khuvsgul province	1.6	0.5	0.2	395	10.5	3.5	–0.6	393	0.5	0.0	13.8	1.9	0.8	391
Bayanzurkh district	2.1	0.5	0.2	435	7.2	1.4	–0.2	432	1.2	0.5	9.5	2.3	0.5	430
Nalaikh district	3.3	1.2	0.3	426	10.9	3.8	–0.5	422	1.9	1.2	13.3	3.1	0.8	420

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.44a – Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.44b – Underweight prevalence (severe)

[3] SISS/MICS indicator TC.45a – Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

[4] SISS/MICS indicator TC.45b – Stunting prevalence (severe)

[5] SISS/MICS indicator TC.46a – Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

[6] SISS/MICS indicator TC.46b – Wasting prevalence (severe)

[7] SISS/MICS indicator TC.47a – Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

[8] SISS/MICS indicator TC.47b – Overweight prevalence (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4–6.

Table TC.9.1P: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with: Salt test result: No salt	Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm	15+ ppm	Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt[1]	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
National	**98.1**	**13,798**	**0.7**	**24.2**	**16.9**	**58.2**	**100.0**	**75.1**	**13,639**
Region									
Western	99.1	1,568	0.3	46.7	13.5	39.4	100.0	53.0	1,559
Khangai	97.7	2,574	0.6	26.9	13.8	58.7	100.0	72.5	2,530
Central	99.5	2,168	0.3	23.8	11.2	64.7	100.0	75.9	2,163
Eastern	97.3	1,002	1.6	11.0	11.7	75.7	100.0	87.4	992
Ulaanbaatar	97.8	6,486	0.8	19.9	21.6	57.7	100.0	79.3	6,395
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	99.9	1,039	0.1	13.8	9.1	77.0	100.0	86.1	1,039
Bayankhongor province	99.2	1,066	0.6	35.0	11.4	53.0	100.0	64.4	1,063
Govi–Altai province	99.4	1,071	0.3	34.4	9.5	55.8	100.0	65.3	1,067
Zavkhan province	98.4	1,035	0.8	46.2	30.2	22.8	100.0	53.0	1,026
Umnugovi province	99.1	1,016	0.3	18.9	10.7	70.1	100.0	80.8	1,010
Khuvsgul province	98.2	1,051	0.5	29.8	14.1	55.6	100.0	69.7	1,037
Bayanzurkh district	97.6	989	0.7	20.1	18.7	60.5	100.0	79.2	972
Nalaikh district	99.4	1,080	0.3	10.7	16.1	73.0	100.0	89.0	1,077

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.48 – Iodized salt consumption

Table TC.10.1P: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2–4 years 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 fathers and mothers by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	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 with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2–4 years
National	**57.6**	**3.7**	**9.5**	**82.7**	**93.7**	**15.6**	**1.4**	**37.7**	**2.7**	**3,795**
Region										
Western	38.7	2.9	20.6	90.0	95.2	7.1	0.9	25.6	2.1	465
Khangai	53.6	3.5	11.4	81.7	91.2	11.2	1.2	33.6	2.4	680
Central	51.2	3.4	9.0	78.7	89.2	11.1	1.0	30.9	2.4	615
Eastern	47.0	3.3	10.5	80.2	89.8	7.3	0.9	27.9	2.2	282
Ulaanbaatar	68.1	4.2	5.9	82.9	96.4	22.4	1.8	46.4	3.1	1,753
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	37.6	2.7	30.9	95.1	97.7	8.1	1.0	23.1	1.9	370
Bayankhongor province	38.1	2.8	15.5	87.3	96.1	4.6	0.7	22.1	1.9	303
Govi–Altai province	55.1	3.5	12.6	83.2	91.6	9.4	1.1	38.6	2.7	258
Zavkhan province	44.7	3.2	9.9	76.8	90.4	5.9	0.7	28.5	2.3	261
Umnugovi province	52.2	3.5	6.8	86.5	95.7	10.0	1.2	31.2	2.5	259
Khuvsgul province	58.4	3.8	12.6	77.9	89.7	12.7	1.3	28.6	2.3	262
Bayanzurkh district	62.8	3.9	5.6	84.2	97.0	19.9	1.6	40.2	2.8	266
Nalaikh district	52.0	3.4	12.2	76.7	93.2	11.1	1.0	29.4	2.3	279

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.49a – Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

[2] SISS/MICS Indicator TC.49b – Early stimulation and responsive care by father

[3] SISS/MICS Indicator TC.49c – Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

Table TC.10.2P: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:					
	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]	Smart phone, tablet, computer	Number of children
National	**28.6**	**8.1**	**40.3**	**89.7**	**53.5**	**65.1**	**37.4**	**6,091**
Region								
Western	11.4	2.5	43.4	81.5	65.1	69.5	27.7	768
Khangai	22.4	5.4	53.2	89.2	48.8	68.1	30.1	1,064
Central	23.7	4.5	36.8	92.7	56.1	67.0	40.0	979
Eastern	18.8	3.9	35.2	89.3	57.5	65.8	29.0	444
Ulaanbaatar	38.9	12.6	36.7	91.1	50.6	62.0	43.1	2,836
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	7.7	1.8	48.2	81.9	61.3	73.3	36.2	615
Bayankhongor province	15.8	3.3	52.4	86.8	56.4	69.0	34.2	486
Govi–Altai province	23.1	5.5	55.4	84.8	54.3	68.8	24.2	433
Zavkhan province	17.4	3.0	54.9	86.4	57.4	69.5	31.0	387
Umnugovi province	23.5	4.5	47.2	91.5	62.8	74.7	40.4	411
Khuvsgul province	17.3	4.3	42.4	83.9	54.9	61.3	29.4	411
Bayanzurkh district	38.6	12.6	36.0	91.2	53.9	64.0	43.3	453
Nalaikh district	26.7	6.0	39.8	90.8	48.5	63.4	42.3	435

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.50 – Availability of children's books

[2] SISS/MICS indicator TC.51 – Availability of playthings

Table TC.10.3P: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
National	**2.7**	**10.9**	**12.5**	**6,091**
Region				
Western	4.2	11.4	13.5	768
Khangai	4.6	10.8	13.6	1,064
Central	2.4	12.1	13.5	979
Eastern	2.9	10.3	12.7	444
Ulaanbaatar	1.8	10.5	11.4	2,836
Target province/ district				
Bayan–Ulgii province	2.5	6.1	7.5	615
Bayankhongor province	5.0	16.1	18.7	486
Govi–Altai province	1.2	9.3	10.0	433
Zavkhan province	5.2	9.9	12.9	387
Umnugovi province	3.7	10.5	12.9	411
Khuvsgul province	3.9	11.6	13.8	411
Bayanzurkh district	4.2	10.4	13.0	453
Nalaikh district	2.1	13.8	15.2	435

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.52 – Inadequate supervision

Table TC.11.1P: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy–numeracy, physical, social–emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 3–4 years
	Literacy–numeracy	Physical	Social–Emotional	Learning		
National	**8.5**	**99.3**	**77.1**	**97.1**	**75.7**	**2,551**
Region						
Western	6.0	98.8	82.0	96.7	79.0	313
Khangai	6.0	99.3	80.8	96.1	78.0	472
Central	8.2	99.9	75.1	99.5	76.1	408
Eastern	6.6	98.9	82.1	94.3	78.2	186
Ulaanbaatar	10.6	99.3	74.2	97.1	73.3	1,172
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	6.1	99.7	83.3	97.1	81.8	259
Bayankhongor province	3.5	100.0	77.3	97.5	75.4	200
Govi–Altai province	7.3	99.0	82.1	97.7	81.8	172
Zavkhan province	5.5	100.0	79.8	97.2	78.1	186
Umnugovi province	7.3	99.5	75.9	98.7	75.3	177
Khuvsgul province	7.3	98.3	78.2	95.3	74.8	191
Bayanzurkh district	11.0	100.0	79.8	97.7	79.2	173
Nalaikh district	8.5	100.0	74.1	96.3	72.0	189

[1] SISS/MICS indicator TC.53 – Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

Table TC.11.2P: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1,C]	Number of children age 3–4 years
	Literacy–numeracy[A]	Physical[B]	Social–Emotional	Learning		
National	**67.0**	**97.8**	**77.1**	**97.1**	**87.5**	**2,551**
Region						
Western	70.8	97.7	75.6	97.1	86.9	1,699
Khangai	70.4	97.2	74.2	97.1	85.3	1,172
Central	71.8	98.6	78.7	97.1	90.4	527
Eastern	59.4	98.2	80.1	96.9	88.7	852
Ulaanbaatar	68.4	99.1	78.8	97.8	90.1	362
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	40.8	98.1	83.3	97.1	86.8	259
Bayankhongor province	63.4	99.1	77.3	97.5	91.9	200
Govi–Altai province	68.7	99.0	82.1	97.7	90.6	172
Zavkhan province	62.7	99.4	79.8	97.2	90.4	186
Umnugovi province	60.6	99.5	75.9	98.7	87.1	177
Khuvsgul province	69.3	95.6	78.2	95.3	88.7	191
Bayanzurkh district	67.6	99.4	79.8	97.7	90.8	173
Nalaikh district	69.3	97.4	74.1	96.3	86.8	189

[1] SISS indicator TC.S1 – Early child development index – country specific

[A] Literacy–numeracy: Developmentally on track if at least two of the following is true: EC5H = 1 (Can identify some colours), EC5I = 1 (Can identify simple shapes such as triangle, square, circle, etc.), EC8=1 (Knows the name and recognizes the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10).

[B] Physical: Developmentally on track if at least two of the following is true: EC9 = 1 (Can pick up a small object pinching with two fingers from the ground), EC9A = 1 (Can hold a spoon, a fork or a pencil with the thumb, index finger and middle finger), EC10 = 2 (Is not sometimes too sick to play).

[C] Due to the fact that Mongolia`s Core Curriculum for Early Childhood Education do not include teaching children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet, and reading simple and popular words, 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 TC.11.1.

Table LN.1.1P: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are attending early childhood education by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36–59 months	Percentage of children age 24–59 months attending early childhood education[A]	Number of children age 24–59 months
National	**73.6**	**2,551**	**68.2**	**3,788**
Region				
Western	60.8	313	57.2	465
Khangai	69.2	472	62.9	680
Central	78.6	408	70.4	613
Eastern	71.9	186	65.5	282
Ulaanbaatar	77.4	1,172	72.8	1,749
Target province/ district				
Bayan–Ulgii province	52.8	259	51.1	370
Bayankhongor province	67.9	200	65.4	303
Govi–Altai province	77.6	172	69.6	257
Zavkhan province	74.0	186	71.9	261
Umnugovi province	70.1	177	67.9	259
Khuvsgul province	66.2	191	62.7	262
Bayanzurkh district	71.1	173	65.0	266
Nalaikh district	67.7	189.0	62.0	279

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.1 – Attendance to early childhood education

na: not applicable

[3] The column is added because of the Mongolian Pre–school Education Law that indicates children age of 2–5 years should attend pre–school education services.

Table LN.1.2P: Participation rate in organized learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio) by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 6 years at the beginning of the school year
National	**61.2**	**23.0**	**15.7**	**100.0**	**84.3**	**1,287**
Region						
Western	56.5	13.9	29.6	100.0	70.4	173
Khangai	55.5	29.0	15.5	100.0	84.5	223
Central	61.5	25.7	12.8	100.0	87.2	195
Eastern	71.5	21.4	7.0	100.0	93.0	95
Ulaanbaatar	63.0	22.9	14.1	100.0	85.9	601
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	52.1	9.1	38.7	100.0	61.3	127
Bayankhongor province	66.6	22.1	11.2	100.0	88.8	96
Govi–Altai province	75.1	9.5	15.3	100.0	84.7	100
Zavkhan province	57.6	27.5	15.0	100.0	85.0	82
Umnugovi province	61.6	24.0	14.3	100.0	85.7	83
Khuvsgul province	52.6	22.9	24.5	100.0	75.5	108
Bayanzurkh district	62.6	20.2	17.2	100.0	82.8	99
Nalaikh district	65.2	20.9	13.9	100.0	86.1	115

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.2– Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

Table LN.2.1P: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre–school the previous year by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
National	**85.0**	**1,260**
Region		
Western	70.9	170
Khangai	80.1	228
Central	88.5	200
Eastern	91.2	95
Ulaanbaatar	88.9	567
Target province/ district		
Bayan–Ulgii province	65.4	39
Bayankhongor province	88.1	42
Govi–Altai province	84.4	21
Zavkhan province	83.3	28
Umnugovi province	93.9	26
Khuvsgul province	72.6	53
Bayanzurkh district	88.7	157
Nalaikh district	82.1	18

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.3 – School readiness

Table LN.2.2P: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate) by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade [11]	Number of children of primary school entry age
National	**92.0**	**1,274**
Region		
Western	89.3	169
Khangai	97.9	212
Central	95.6	195
Eastern	95.2	99
Ulaanbaatar	88.9	599
Target province/ district		
Bayan–Ulgii province	85.3	104
Bayankhongor province	97.4	101
Govi–Altai province	94.6	91
Zavkhan province	90.3	89
Umnugovi province	98.4	94
Khuvsgul province	93.0	92
Bayanzurkh district	93.6	109
Nalaikh district	98.1	108

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator LN.4 – Net intake rate in primary education**

Table LN.2.3P: 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 early childhood education, and percentage out of school by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
National	**95.1**	**0.2**	**4.7**	**2,977**	**97.0**	**0.3**	**2.6**	**2,909**	**96.1**	**0.3**	**3.6**	**5,885**
Region												
Western	93.9	0.7	5.4	379	97.3	0.0	2.7	390	95.6	0.3	4.0	768
Khangai	98.1	0.1	1.8	549	97.6	0.2	2.2	558	97.8	0.1	2.0	1,107
Central	98.0	0.6	1.4	504	99.4	0.4	0.2	468	98.7	0.5	0.8	972
Eastern	97.5	0.0	2.5	210	98.3	0.0	1.7	224	97.9	0.0	2.1	434
Ulaanbaatar	92.8	0.0	7.2	1,336	95.6	0.5	3.9	1,269	94.2	0.2	5.6	2,605
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	93.7	0.4	5.9	273	97.6	0.0	2.4	283.9	95.7	0.2	4.1	557.0
Bayankhongor province	97.8	0.4	1.7	215	99.6	0.0	0.4	211.4	98.7	0.2	1.1	426.1
Govi–Altai province	97.0	0.5	2.5	234	95.7	0.0	4.3	206.5	96.4	0.3	3.3	440.8
Zavkhan province	95.2	0.9	4.0	199	99.5	0.0	0.5	222.8	97.5	0.4	2.1	421.4
Umnugovi province	98.7	0.0	1.3	188	98.1	0.4	1.5	193.5	98.4	0.2	1.4	381.5
Khuvsgul province	97.4	0.0	2.6	240	97.9	1.1	1.1	206.6	97.6	0.5	1.9	446.7
Bayanzurkh district	97.0	0.0	3.0	233	97.0	0.5	2.0	199.0	97.0	0.2	2.5	432.0
Nalaikh district	99.2	0.0	0.8	259	99.2	0.0	0.8	266.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	525.0

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.5a – Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.6a – Out–of–school rate for children of primary school age

[A] The percentage of children out of school are those not attending school and further includes those attending early childhood education.

Table LN.2.4P: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
National	**91.9**	**2.2**	**5.7**	**1,691**	**94.3**	**2.3**	**3.3**	**1,506**	**93.0**	**2.2**	**4.6**	**3,197**
Region												
Western	85.6	3.8	10.6	234	94.9	2.5	1.9	232	90.3	3.1	6.3	466
Khangai	89.2	4.1	6.8	301	97.6	1.2	1.1	327	93.6	2.6	3.8	628
Central	98.0	0.2	1.8	281	98.4	1.2	0.4	259	98.2	0.7	1.1	539
Eastern	94.9	0.8	5.1	135	96.7	2.1	1.3	107	95.7	1.4	3.4	241
Ulaanbaatar	92.0	1.9	5.3	741	90.0	3.2	6.7	581	91.1	2.5	6.0	1,323
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	85.7	8.5	5.8	214	93.5	2.8	3.7	202	89.5	5.7	4.8	416
Bayankhongor province	89.2	3.6	7.2	137	94.7	3.0	2.3	129	91.9	3.3	4.8	266
Govi–Altai province	93.0	0.8	6.2	136	97.9	0.7	1.4	135	95.4	0.8	3.8	271
Zavkhan province	95.4	0.6	4.1	156	100.0	0.0	0.0	102	97.2	0.3	2.5	257
Umnugovi province	96.5	1.5	1.9	118	96.2	0.8	3.0	115	96.4	1.2	2.4	233
Khuvsgul province	90.7	4.1	5.2	156	98.5	0.7	0.7	148	94.5	2.5	3.0	304
Bayanzurkh district	89.8	3.1	6.1	98	94.2	0.8	5.0	120	92.2	1.8	5.5	218
Nalaikh district	96.2	2.3	1.5	133	98.6	1.4	0.0	143	97.5	1.8	0.7	276

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.5b – Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.6b – Out–of–school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

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

Table LN.2.5P: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under–age	At official age	Over–age by 1 year	Over–age by 2 or more years[1]			Under–age	At official age	Over–age by 1 year	Over–age by 2 or more years[2]		
National	**5.2**	**93.5**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**5,696**	**10.0**	**87.4**	**1.9**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**3,246**
Region												
Western	3.3	94.8	1.5	0.4	100.0	738	7.4	85.5	5.7	1.4	100.0	477
Khangai	5.9	92.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	1,099	10.1	86.8	2.1	1.0	100.0	644
Central	5.2	94.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	957	9.9	88.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	571
Eastern	4.9	94.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	425	9.6	89.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	242
Ulaanbaatar	5.6	93.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	2,477	11.1	87.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	1,312
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	2.1	93.6	3.6	0.7	100.0	554	3.4	83.9	11.1	1.5	100.0	421
Bayankhongor province	5.2	92.8	1.8	0.2	100.0	430	8.2	89.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	263
Govi–Altai province	2.4	97.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	405	11.3	86.3	1.5	1.0	100.0	282
Zavkhan province	5.4	94.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	412	8.4	90.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	266
Umnugovi province	5.2	94.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	379	8.2	90.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	238
Khuvsgul province	5.4	92.9	0.9	0.7	100.0	455	4.3	92.9	2.0	0.7	100.0	295
Bayanzurkh district	4.8	94.2	0.5	0.5	100.0	417	11.9	85.3	0.9	1.8	100.0	218
Nalaikh district	4.7	94.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	512	13.1	85.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	291

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.10a – Over–age for grade (Primary)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.10b – Over–age for grade (Lower secondary)

Table LN.2.6P: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
National	**82.4**	**4.2**	**0.0**	**13.4**	**1,039**	**91.0**	**3.9**	**0.0**	**5.1**	**942**	**86.5**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**9.5**	**1,981**
Region															
Western	72.5	11.5	0.0	16.0	155	84.9	9.3	0.0	5.8	152	78.6	10.4	0.0	11.0	307
Khangai	70.3	6.0	0.0	23.8	176	87.9	5.4	0.0	6.7	177	79.1	5.7	0.0	15.2	353
Central	86.0	3.6	0.0	10.4	141	91.4	2.4	0.0	6.2	134	88.6	3.0	0.0	8.4	275
Eastern	68.0	2.9	0.0	29.1	60	95.5	0.9	0.0	3.6	64	82.2	1.8	0.0	16.0	125
Ulaanbaatar	90.4	1.6	0.0	8.0	506	93.8	2.2	0.0	4.0	416	91.9	1.9	0.0	6.2	922
Target province/ district															
Bayan–Ulgii province	66.6	20.5	0.0	14.3	154	79.1	16.2	0.0	6.8	134	72.4	18.5	0.0	11	288
Bayankhongor province	56.1	7.7	0.0	37.8	67	89.7	2.6	0.0	11.3	82	74.6	4.9	0.0	23	149
Govi–Altai province	74.1	4.8	0.0	26.8	79	94.4	4.2	0.0	1.4	74	83.9	4.5	0.0	14.5	153
Zavkhan province	82.2	2.7	0.0	16.6	76	95.7	1.4	0.0	2.9	69	88.7	2.1	0.0	10.0	145
Umnugovi province	81.6	1.9	0.0	26.1	64	91.7	2.3	0.0	11.7	52	86.1	2.1	0.0	19.6	116
Khuvsgul province	79.5	3.6	0.0	22.7	84	85.9	6.3	0.0	10.2	79	82.6	4.9	0.0	16.6	163
Bayanzurkh district	84.7	2.8	0.0	18.1	72	89.2	4.1	0.0	13.5	74	87.0	3.4	0.0	15.8	146
Nalaikh district	89.7	4.6	0.0	11.5	87	97.5	1.3	0.0	15.2	79	93.4	3.0	0.0	13.3	166

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.5c – Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.6c – Out–of–school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

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

Table LN.2.7P: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 13–15 years[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	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	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17–19 years[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20–22 years[A]
National	**92.5**	**1,114**	**98.4**	**2,081**	**97.3**	**1,048**	**98.6**	**755**	**92.1**	**1,575**	**70.5**	**1,529**
Region												
Western	88.1	160	95.4	339	96.3	148	100.6	111	90.6	154	54.0	146
Khangai	95.3	221	98.7	426	100.0	200	111.8	138	80.5	173	48.7	211
Central	93.7	181	99.0	324	100.0	171	107.3	120	87.5	166	57.3	196
Eastern	95.3	81	99.7	165	96.6	65	94.5	61	76.2	76	41.5	84
Ulaanbaatar	91.8	471	99.1	827	95.5	463	89.7	324	96.4	1,006	84.0	892
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	92.6	125	95.2	324	98.1	108	91.8	106	86.1	155	44.1	138
Bayankhongor province	106.9	80	97.1	198	100.0	78	100.6	64	76.7	95	40.9	120
Govi–Altai province	82.7	89	96.0	184	95.4	85	99.7	62	88.4	82	53.4	96
Zavkhan province	94.9	88	98.8	173	100.0	80	94.5	61	85.0	68	60.2	62
Umnugovi province	128.0	63	98.7	163	100.0	58	110.3	58	87.9	69	49.6	89
Khuvsgul province	113.3	83	98.7	204	100.0	73	107.6	63	76.2	70	51.2	79
Bayanzurkh district	87.5	80	98.6	145	93.2	74	87.7	57	94.9	177	80.0	155
Nalaikh district	93.0	100	99.5	212	100.0	83	93.2	74	96.4	166	61.4	127

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.7a – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.8a – Completion rate (Primary)

[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.9 – Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

[4] SISS/MICS indicator LN.7b – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

[5] SISS/MICS indicator LN.8b – Completion rate (Lower secondary)

[6] SISS/MICS indicator LN.8c – Completion rate (Upper secondary)

[A] Total number of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively.

Table LN.2.8P: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
National	**97.0**	**95.1**	**96.1**	**1.02**	**94.3**	**91.9**	**93.0**	**1.03**	**90.8**	**80.4**	**85.3**	**1.13**
Region												
Western	97.3	93.9	95.6	1.04	94.9	85.6	90.3	1.11	84.9	70.4	77.6	1.21
Khangai	97.6	98.1	97.8	0.99	97.6	89.2	93.6	1.09	87.7	67.5	77.6	1.30
Central	99.4	98.0	98.7	1.01	98.4	98.0	98.2	1.00	91.4	84.1	87.6	1.09
Eastern	98.3	97.5	97.9	1.01	96.7	94.9	95.7	1.02	93.9	65.3	80.1	1.44
Ulaanbaatar	95.6	92.8	94.2	1.03	90.0	92.0	91.1	0.98	93.5	88.8	90.9	1.05
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	97.6	93.7	95.7	1.04	93.5	85.7	89.5	1.09	79.1	65.9	72.0	1.20
Bayankhongor province	99.6	97.8	98.7	1.02	94.7	89.2	91.9	1.06	88.5	56.1	73.9	1.58
Govi–Altai province	95.7	97.0	96.4	0.99	97.9	93.0	95.4	1.05	94.4	71.5	82.6	1.32
Zavkhan province	99.5	95.2	97.5	1.05	100.0	95.4	97.2	1.05	95.7	79.3	87.2	1.21
Umnugovi province	98.1	98.7	98.4	0.99	96.2	96.5	96.4	1.00	91.7	75.8	83.0	1.21
Khuvsgul province	97.9	97.4	97.6	1.01	98.5	90.7	94.5	1.09	85.9	78.3	82.0	1.10
Bayanzurkh district	97.0	97.0	97.0	1.00	94.2	89.8	92.2	1.05	89.2	81.9	85.6	1.09
Nalaikh district	99.2	99.2	99.2	1.00	98.6	96.2	97.5	1.02	89.9	87.4	88.6	1.03

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

Table LN.3.1P: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7–14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
National	**96.9**	**7,700**	**80.9**	**51.4**	**22.6**	**18.8**	**74.2**	**82.2**	**7,461**
Region									
Western	95.5	1,013	69.5	44.6	21.3	17.1	60.0	69.2	967
Khangai	97.0	1,510	75.6	46.7	23.5	20.2	72.4	81.0	1,465
Central	99.0	1,313	83.2	49.1	19.2	15.5	76.6	87.9	1,299
Eastern	97.5	576	76.9	55.4	19.8	16.6	74.0	79.6	562
Ulaanbaatar	96.3	3,289	86.7	55.9	24.5	20.3	78.5	84.8	3,167
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	97.3	832	75.8	45.9	30.1	25.3	57.7	70.0	810
Bayankhongor province	95.5	603	72.9	46.0	14.6	12.2	64.9	79.8	576
Govi–Altai province	96.8	620	77.6	46.9	18.7	16.3	74.3	78.3	600
Zavkhan province	98.1	560	70.6	28.8	10.0	8.1	56.9	69.2	550
Umnugovi province	97.2	528	87.1	51.6	17.5	14.3	77.7	89.8	513
Khuvsgul province	98.7	634	68.3	41.6	21.3	18.5	68.5	75.2	626
Bayanzurkh district	97.6	500	91.8	59.0	24.2	23.4	78.7	89.5	488
Nalaikh district	99.6	754	83.4	49.4	17.7	15.4	79.8	82.6	751

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.12 – Availability of information on children's school performance

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.13 – Opportunity to participate in School Management

[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

[4] SISS/MICS indicator LN.15 – Effective participation in school management

[5] SISS/MICS indicator LN.16 – Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

Table LN.3.3P: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7–14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7–14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7–14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7–14 attending school and have homework
National	**49.6**	**7,700**	**78.8**	**7,582**	**98.1**	**7,461**	**97.4**	**7,368**	**65.2**	**7,318**
Region										
Western	33.1	1,013	77.9	983	98.5	967	88.6	952	62.6	953
Khangai	48.9	1,510	80.7	1,489	99.2	1,465	98.8	1,448	61.6	1,454
Central	44.1	1,313	75.4	1,299	96.8	1,299	99.7	1,288	67.3	1,258
Eastern	38.3	576	79.2	560	98.5	562	99.6	548	59.0	553
Ulaanbaatar	59.1	3,289	79.4	3,252	97.9	3,167	98.2	3,132	68.0	3,100
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	31.3	832	78.4	803	97.3	810	82.8	790	64.7	788
Bayankhongor province	33.0	603	77.3	595	99.6	576	100.0	572	51.4	574
Govi–Altai province	46.3	620	80.0	615	99.0	600	99.9	596	56.3	595
Zavkhan province	42.1	560	67.9	544	99.8	550	100.0	537	56.3	549
Umnugovi province	45.5	528	76.3	513	99.6	513	100.0	504	64.5	511
Khuvsgul province	46.1	634	72.6	632	98.4	626	99.5	624	56.2	616
Bayanzurkh district	59.8	500	80.1	488	98.4	488	96.4	477	62.9	480
Nalaikh district	43.4	754	84.1	734	99.2	751	98.2	732	62.4	745

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.18 – Availability of books at home

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.19 – Reading habit at home

[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.20 – School and home languages

[4] SISS/MICS indicator LN.21 – Support with homework

Table LN.4.1P: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7–14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Male					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story
		Three literal	Two inferential			
National	**91.3**	**74.9**	**70.5**	**61.1**	**3,897**	**93.2**
Region						
Western	70.6	64.6	62.1	36.5	451	70.2
Khangai	97.0	77.8	76.5	70.4	683	97.5
Central	96.1	79.6	73.6	69.7	728	98.2
Eastern	93.5	70.1	64.5	55.6	299	98.6
Ulaanbaatar	92.1	75.3	70.0	61.2	1,735	96.2
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	18.6	64.2	62.7	9.8	401	19.0
Bayankhongor province	97.9	63.5	64.2	55.0	286	96.7
Govi–Altai province	93.5	69.1	64.8	51.9	318	97.6
Zavkhan province	96.7	63.3	60.9	44.5	292	94.1
Umnugovi province	97.3	80.2	76.9	70.6	270	98.3
Khuvsgul province	97.9	74.4	72.5	66.9	339	97.3
Bayanzurkh district	96.2	76.2	75.3	67.7	235.0	97.6
Nalaikh district	96.3	78.5	75.7	66.7	354.0	99.5

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.22a – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7–14)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.22b – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.22c – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

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

Table LN.4.2P: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7–14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Male					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
National	**92.1**	**91.7**	**73.1**	**64.2**	**49.9**	**3,493**
Region						
Western	92.2	90.4	73.4	55.6	44.8	410
Khangai	93.4	92.7	76.3	66.2	51.9	636
Central	92.2	92.9	76.1	75.4	64.1	717
Eastern	92.2	92.4	77.0	72.1	59.7	278
Ulaanbaatar	91.5	90.8	69.4	58.8	41.5	1,453
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	91.8	91.2	72.5	63.5	47.8	2,248
Bayankhongor province	91.5	90.8	69.4	58.8	41.5	1,453
Govi–Altai province	92.2	92.0	78.0	72.2	59.1	795
Zavkhan province	92.8	92.5	74.3	65.5	53.7	1,246
Umnugovi province	93.5	94.6	78.9	68.0	56.8	507
Khuvsgul province	92.3	91.0	71.1	63.8	51.5	738
Bayanzurkh district						
Nalaikh district	(56.7)	(75.4)	(57.9)	(60.5)	(19.1)	48

[1] SISS/MICS indicator LN.22d – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7–14)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator LN.22e – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

[3] SISS/MICS indicator LN.22f – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

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

Female				Total					
Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	7–14 насны хүүхдийн тоо
Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
75.4	**71.8**	**61.8**	**3,685**	**92.2**	**75.1**	**71.1**	**61.5**	**0.1**	**7,582**
63.8	61.4	37.0	532	70.4	64.2	61.8	36.8	0.0	983
85.4	81.8	76.3	805	97.3	81.9	79.4	73.6	0.0	1,489
81.2	78.2	71.3	570	97.0	80.3	75.7	70.4	0.0	1,299
73.5	69.8	58.2	261	95.9	71.7	67.0	56.8	0.0	560
72.2	68.0	59.8	1,517	94.0	73.9	69.1	60.6	0.3	3,252
70.8	63.4	10.3	402	18.8	67.5	63.1	10.0	0.0	803
66.6	62.6	54.7	309	97.3	65.1	63.3	54.9	0.0	595
80.8	67.4	60.1	297	95.5	74.7	66.1	55.9	0.0	615
70.6	66.2	54.4	252	95.5	66.6	63.3	49.1	0.0	544
79.6	81.0	70.8	243	97.8	79.9	78.8	70.7	0.0	513
81.9	78.9	73.6	293	97.6	77.9	75.5	70.0	0.0	632
73.5	69.2	61.3	253.0	96.9	74.8	72.1	64.3	0.0	488
78.7	76.8	73.4	380.0	98.0	78.6	76.3	70.2	0.0	734

Female						Total					
Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	7–14 насны хүүхдийн тоо
Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
94.1	**93.1**	**75.3**	**66.4**	**53.2**	**3,391**	**93.1**	**92.4**	**74.2**	**65.3**	**51.5**	**6,885**
89.1	88.7	73.6	66.4	50.2	467	90.6	89.5	73.5	61.3	47.7	877
93.7	92.0	80.4	68.1	55.5	761	93.6	92.4	78.5	67.3	53.8	1,397
97.2	96.1	78.4	76.6	65.2	566	94.4	94.3	77.1	75.9	64.6	1,283
92.3	94.7	76.8	77.7	62.3	248	92.2	93.5	76.9	74.7	61.0	526
95.0	93.7	71.5	59.1	46.3	1,349	93.2	92.2	70.4	58.9	43.9	2,802
94.9	94.4	75.1	65.3	52.5	2,190	93.3	92.8	73.8	64.4	50.1	4,437
95.0	93.7	71.5	59.1	46.3	1,349	93.2	92.2	70.4	58.9	43.9	2,802
94.8	95.4	80.8	75.2	62.3	840	93.6	93.8	79.5	73.8	60.8	1,635
92.5	90.8	75.8	68.5	54.7	1,202	92.7	91.7	75.0	66.9	54.2	2,447
93.9	92.2	77.0	67.6	53.0	474	93.7	93.4	78.0	67.8	55.0	981
91.5	90.0	75.0	69.0	55.8	728	91.9	90.5	73.0	66.4	53.6	1,466
(58.3)	(65.6)	(64.2)	(56.8)	(33.6)	34	57.3	71.3	60.5	58.9	25.1	83

Table PR.1.1P: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Children under 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				
	Have birth certificate				Number of children under age 5
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	
National	**80.0**	**19.2**	**0.4**	**99.6**	**6,091**
Region					
Western	82.7	15.8	0.5	98.9	768
Khangai	78.4	20.7	0.7	99.8	1,064
Central	81.2	18.2	0.3	99.7	979
Eastern	72.7	25.9	0.8	99.5	444
Ulaanbaatar	80.6	18.9	0.3	99.8	2,836
Target province/ district					
Bayan–Ulgii province	90.7	8.8	0.2	99.7	215
Bayankhongor province	79.1	20.5	0.0	99.6	183
Govi–Altai province	80.8	18.4	0.0	99.3	100
Zavkhan province	69.7	30.0	0.3	100.0	112
Umnugovi province	85.6	13.9	0.0	99.5	115
Khuvsgul province	80.8	18.3	0.2	99.3	221
Bayanzurkh district	79.7	19.6	0.4	99.8	752
Nalaikh district	90.6	8.7	0.5	99.8	72

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.1 – Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

[A] Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

Table PR.2.1P: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1–14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	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[A]		
National	**39.0**	**40.4**	**28.0**	**5.2**	**49.1**	**15,168**
Region						
Western	40.5	34.9	23.7	3.8	42.1	1,986
Khangai	40.3	39.5	27.9	5.3	49.4	2,789
Central	42.2	41.0	24.6	2.8	47.4	2,489
Eastern	39.5	35.9	24.5	6.3	45.6	1,140
Ulaanbaatar	36.7	43.0	31.2	6.2	52.3	6,765
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	29.4	37.8	22.8	4.2	43.1	1,546
Bayankhongor province	38.4	40.9	27.3	4.9	49.9	1,184
Govi–Altai province	45.5	31.6	22.3	5.1	41.1	1,149
Zavkhan province	38.7	43.9	28.7	5.1	52.2	1,062
Umnugovi province	37.7	41.6	29.7	4.6	50.7	1,020
Khuvsgul province	37.5	35.8	23.5	4.1	45.1	1,188
Bayanzurkh district	42.5	39.8	29.2	4.6	48.1	1,043
Nalaikh district	36.1	46.5	31.9	4.9	53.6	1,296

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.2 – Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

[A] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could.

[B] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–14 years.

Table PR.2.2P: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1–14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
National	**18.8**	**7,561**
Region		
Western	16.8	938
Khangai	20.8	1,346
Central	21.2	1,267
Eastern	20.3	600
Ulaanbaatar	17.5	3,410
Target province/ district		
Bayan–Ulgii province	9.5	799
Bayankhongor province	19.7	584
Govi–Altai province	21.8	590
Zavkhan province	16.9	513
Umnugovi province	23.6	537
Khuvsgul province	13.5	616
Bayanzurkh district	19.4	495
Nalaikh district	15.5	611

Table PR.3.1P: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years	Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15–17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
National	**9.5**	**7,990**	**14.3**	**6.6**	**2,293**	**27.2**	**2.9**	**1,990**
Region								
Western	21.7	1,060	24.7	17.0	317	32.1	8.2	326
Khangai	12.8	1,483	17.7	5.8	446	31.5	3.5	371
Central	10.3	1,335	19.1	5.1	370	23.9	2.2	273
Eastern	8.8	588	13.8	9.3	193	34.9	0.9	111
Ulaanbaatar	4.2	3,525	7.6	3.7	967	23.7	1.1	909
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	14.9	745	19.9	13.2	315	41.7	8.3	290
Bayankhongor province	16.1	596	22.5	12.1	195	31.5	14.4	143
Govi–Altai province	19.3	605	24.3	17.4	206	32.5	1.3	156
Zavkhan province	19.7	580	27.7	12.2	165	25.7	8.4	147
Umnugovi province	11.5	506	9.2	7.2	188	19.9	3.0	114
Khuvsgul province	11.8	650	28.7	5.2	205	37.8	3.0	152
Bayanzurkh district	4.8	562	4.7	3.9	129	18.2	3.9	154
Nalaikh district	3.9	748	5.2	1.6	193	6.3	0.7	143

Table PR.3.2P: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	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	
National	**70.2**	**5.5**	**7,990**	**83.5**	**10.8**	**2,293**	**87.4**	**6.0**	**1,990**
Region									
Western	63.9	8.2	1,060	78.3	14.9	317	75.5	9.9	326
Khangai	73.6	6.0	1,483	80.2	13.7	446	85.6	7.9	371
Central	73.1	2.5	1,335	79.9	11.0	370	84.2	7.9	273
Eastern	73.2	3.3	588	86.7	9.3	193	87.0	3.2	111
Ulaanbaatar	69.1	6.0	3,525	87.6	8.4	967	93.3	3.6	909
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	46.6	9.0	745	65.6	19.1	315	68.5	13.4	290
Bayankhongor province	76.5	3.7	596	79.6	8.3	195	80.5	0.6	143
Govi–Altai province	70.9	7.0	605	81.1	10.8	206	75.3	9.9	156
Zavkhan province	70.3	6.8	580	76.0	22.7	165	74.9	8.5	147
Umnugovi province	73.3	2.7	506	88.2	3.2	188	85.8	0.6	114
Khuvsgul province	64.2	7.8	650	82.3	11.8	205	85.2	6.2	152
Bayanzurkh district	72.4	5.3	562	86.8	8.5	129	92.9	3.9	154
Nalaikh district	72.6	3.2	748	90.2	3.6	193	90.2	2.8	143

Table PR.3.3P: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
National	**8.7**	**7.9**	**75.5**	**6.6**	**7.8**	**16.7**	**12,273**
Region							
Western	13.3	18.3	68.8	9.8	14.5	29.0	1,703
Khangai	10.8	9.9	76.8	7.8	10.2	21.3	2,299
Central	8.5	8.2	75.9	4.8	6.7	14.1	1,978
Eastern	9.0	7.9	77.8	4.6	7.6	15.5	892
Ulaanbaatar	6.3	3.6	76.5	6.1	5.1	12.1	5,400
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	14.3	13.1	55.7	12.3	13.1	27.1	1,350
Bayankhongor province	10.7	15.0	77.7	4.2	11.8	22.4	934
Govi–Altai province	10.7	16.0	73.7	8.3	17.8	29.4	968
Zavkhan province	11.2	16.5	72.1	10.0	7.2	27.5	892
Umnugovi province	6.1	9.3	78.5	2.5	6.5	13.8	808
Khuvsgul province	15.9	9.2	71.0	8.4	12.1	23.6	1,007
Bayanzurkh district	5.1	4.5	78.3	5.6	3.8	11.5	845
Nalaikh district	1.8	3.0	78.0	3.2	2.8	7.3	1,084

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.3 – Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

Table PR.4.1PW: Child 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 and 20–24 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Women age 15–49 years		Women age 20–49 years			Women age 20–24 years			Women age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15–19 years
National	**0.4**	**10,794**	**0.5**	**8.2**	**9,588**	**0.9**	**12.2**	**1,184**	**3.9**	**1,206**
Region										
Western	0.4	1,222	0.5	4.3	1,064	1.8	4.7	102	0.8	157
Khangai	0.4	1,833	0.5	8.0	1,646	1.6	11.8	155	4.2	188
Central	0.7	1,549	0.8	10.5	1,408	1.0	12.4	131	3.6	141
Eastern	0.6	731	0.6	10.3	656	1.2	13.4	69	5.4	75
Ulaanbaatar	0.3	5,459	0.4	8.2	4,814	0.6	13.2	726	4.4	645
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	0.7	1,006	0.8	2.8	863	0.0	1.8	103	0.0	143
Bayankhongor province	0.6	861	0.7	9.7	762	2.4	12.0	84	9.2	99
Govi–Altai province	0.5	802	0.6	4.7	714	0.0	7.7	79	3.6	88
Zavkhan province	0.0	747	0.0	5.0	672	(0.0)	(8.0)	41	2.5	75
Umnugovi province	0.2	681	0.2	11.6	629	0.0	16.7	73	13.1	52
Khuvsgul province	0.8	760	0.9	6.6	682	1.4	8.5	80	1.2	78
Bayanzurkh district	0.0	866	0.0	7.0	760	0.0	8.8	114	5.7	106
Nalaikh district	0.5	877	0.5	10.5	746	1.0	6.7	105	7.6	131

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

[2] SISS/MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

[3] SISS/MICS indicator PR.5 – Young women age 15–19 years currently married or in union

Table PR.4.1PM: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20–49 and 20–24 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Men age 15–49 years		Men age 20–49 years			Men age 20–24 years			Men age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15–19 years
National	**0.8**	**4,477**	**0.7**	**3.9**	**3,891**	**0.0**	**2.1**	**455**	**1.1**	**586**
Region										
Western	0.3	552	0.3	1.1	476	0.0	0.5	67	0.3	75
Khangai	0.2	767	0.3	3.3	686	0.0	6.9	72	0.5	81
Central	0.0	674	0.1	2.4	598	0.0	5.3	56	0.0	77
Eastern	0.5	312	0.4	2.1	278	0.0	3.8	29	6.1	34
Ulaanbaatar	1.4	2,172	1.3	5.6	1,853	0.0	0.1	232	1.2	319
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	0.7	458	0.9	2.2	371	0.0	1.6	55	0.0	87
Bayankhongor province	0.0	379	0.0	1.2	337	0.0	2.0	54	2.6	42
Govi–Altai province	0.0	348	0.0	1.6	301	0.0	(0.0)	35	0.0	47
Zavkhan province	0.3	312	0.4	1.5	273	0.0	(0.0)	29	2.1	39
Umnugovi province	0.4	285	0.4	2.4	258	0.0	(3.9)	28	0.0	27
Khuvsgul province	0.4	289	0.4	2.3	252	0.0	(*)	24	0.0	37
Bayanzurkh district	0.6	332	0.4	7.3	275	0.0	(0.0)	36	3.5	57
Nalaikh district	0.8	380	0.9	7.0	316	0.0	(4.2)	48	3.1	64

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18)

[3] SISS/MICS indicator PR.5 – Young men age 15–19 years currently married or in union

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

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

Table PR.4.3P: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15–19 years whose husband or partner is:						Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20–24 years whose husband or partner is:					
	Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Total	Number of women age 15–19 years currently married/in union	Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Total	Number of women age 20–24 years currently married/in union
National	**9.5**	**69.9**	**20.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**47**	**13.6**	**69.5**	**13.2**	**3.7**	**100.0**	**634**
Region												
Western	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	18.3	66.9	13.4	1.4	100.0	53
Khangai	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	12.2	68.2	17.8	1.9	100.0	99
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	14.0	73.3	12.7	0.0	100.0	83
Eastern	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	10.7	63.7	21.2	4.5	100.0	46
Ulaanbaatar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28	13.6	70.2	10.9	5.3	100.0	353
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	–	–	–	–	100.0	0	21.9	68.1	4.8	5.2	100.0	41
Bayankhongor province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	13.1	60.5	23.0	3.4	100.0	57
Govi–Altai province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	25.4	56.4	18.2	0.0	100.0	50
Zavkhan province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	32.4	54.0	13.6	0.0	100.0	19
Umnugovi province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	17.6	61.8	20.7	0.0	100.0	50
Khuvsgul province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	8.0	76.6	11.5	3.8	100.0	56
Bayanzurkh district	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	15.1	64.2	18.9	1.9	100.0	53
Nalaikh district	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	13.3	75.6	11.1	0.0	100.0	45

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.7a – Spousal age difference (among women age 15–19)

[2] SISS/MICS indicator PR.7b – Spousal age difference (among women age 20–24)

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

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

'–' Zero unweighted cases base a percent.

Table PR.6.1PW: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15–49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15–49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
National	**3.6**	**2.3**	**1.1**	**6.8**	**4.3**	**2.4**	**9.4**	**5.9**	**3.4**	**10,794**
Region										
Western	2.5	1.6	0.9	6.7	4.5	2.6	8.2	5.8	3.5	1,222
Khangai	2.9	1.6	0.7	7.1	4.7	2.7	8.7	5.6	3.5	1,833
Central	2.1	0.9	0.5	6.4	4.0	2.2	8.2	4.9	2.6	1,549
Eastern	3.4	2.0	0.9	6.6	4.3	2.1	8.7	5.8	2.7	731
Ulaanbaatar	4.6	3.2	1.5	7.0	4.1	2.3	10.3	6.3	3.6	5,459
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	1.1	0.4	0.2	4.4	3.0	1.9	5.3	3.3	2.1	1,006
Bayankhongor province	1.2	0.5	0.3	11.0	6.6	4.3	11.4	6.7	4.5	861
Govi–Altai province	1.7	1.7	1.1	6.0	4.6	3.2	6.6	5.1	3.7	802
Zavkhan province	1.4	0.6	0.3	5.9	3.4	2.0	6.9	3.9	2.3	747
Umnugovi province	2.4	1.6	1.1	4.4	2.9	1.5	6.2	4.2	2.4	681
Khuvsgul province	4.6	2.9	2.1	7.1	5.5	3.1	9.6	7.2	4.5	760
Bayanzurkh district	4.3	2.9	1.4	7.3	4.7	2.4	10.6	7.0	3.6	866
Nalaikh district	2.5	1.5	0.8	6.5	3.9	1.8	8.0	4.7	2.6	877

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator PR.12 – Experience of robbery and assault**

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.6.1PM: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15–49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15–49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
National	**4.1**	**2.5**	**0.9**	**10.6**	**5.3**	**1.3**	**13.4**	**7.2**	**2.3**	**4,477**
Region										
Western	1.9	1.2	0.8	5.2	3.1	0.7	6.9	4.1	1.5	552
Khangai	4.6	2.5	1.0	11.0	6.0	1.5	14.4	7.9	2.1	767
Central	3.5	2.3	0.5	10.0	5.3	1.4	13.1	7.3	1.9	674
Eastern	1.7	1.1	0.5	5.7	2.0	0.3	6.8	2.9	0.8	312
Ulaanbaatar	5.0	3.1	1.0	12.7	6.1	1.5	15.6	8.4	2.9	2,172
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	3.4	1.3	0.7	3.0	2.3	0.6	6.2	3.4	1.1	458
Bayankhongor province	5.2	3.7	1.9	6.6	3.7	0.6	10.5	6.6	2.4	379
Govi–Altai province	1.1	0.2	0.0	5.9	3.1	0.6	6.7	3.4	0.6	348
Zavkhan province	1.3	1.0	0.3	5.3	3.7	0.5	5.8	4.0	1.5	312
Umnugovi province	1.0	1.0	0.6	9.9	5.4	2.6	10.9	6.4	3.2	285
Khuvsgul province	1.7	0.6	0.0	12.0	4.6	1.6	12.7	5.3	1.6	289
Bayanzurkh district	7.8	5.4	1.5	16.3	8.1	3.3	20.2	11.7	5.4	332
Nalaikh district	5.8	3.7	1.3	11.1	6.1	2.1	15.8	8.7	3.7	380

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator PR.12 – Experience of robbery and assault**

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.6.5PW: Victims of theft and cunning (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who were victims of theft and cunning in the last 12 months and percent distribution of reportedness by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Thefts in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15–49 years	Incident reported to the police					Number of women who were victims of theft in the last 12 months	Cunning in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15–49 years	Incident reported to the police				Number of women who were victims of cunning in the last 12 months
			Yes reported herself	Yes someone else reported	No not reported	DK/Not sure	No response				Yes reported herself	Yes someone else reported	No not reported	DK/Not sure	
National	**14.7**	**10,794**	**31.2**	**7.9**	**60.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1,586**	**5.2**	**10,794**	**31.8**	**5.0**	**61.2**	**2.0**	**562**
Region															
Western	9.8	1,222	23.4	5.3	71.3	0.0	0.0	120	2.2	1,222	11.2	1.5	87.3	0.0	27
Khangai	11.9	1,833	32.8	10.0	57.2	0.0	0.0	219	3.7	1,833	26.7	3.9	67.8	1.6	69
Central	8.7	1,549	29.3	3.8	64.6	1.2	1.1	135	3.4	1,549	28.8	6.3	64.9	0.0	53
Eastern	9.8	731	40.5	6.2	51.7	1.5	0.0	71	4.9	731	31.2	3.1	65.8	0.0	36
Ulaanbaatar	19.1	5,459	31.4	8.3	60.3	0.0	0.0	1,041	6.9	5,459	34.7	5.4	57.2	2.7	378
Target province/ district															
Bayan–Ulgii province	6.3	1,006	9.7	1.8	88.5	0.0	0.0	63	1.0	1,006	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Bayankhongor province	11.1	861	29.5	12.1	58.4	0.0	0.0	96	3.1	861	(20.8)	(3.9)	(75.3)	(0.0)	27
Govi–Altai province	12.7	802	26.1	6.1	67.8	0.0	0.0	102	2.3	802	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Zavkhan province	6.6	747	29.4	6.6	64.0	0.0	0.0	49	1.9	747	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Umnugovi province	8.5	681	27.8	3.2	69.0	0.0		58	5.8	681	(22.2)	(2.9)	(74.9)	(0.0)	40
Khuvsgul province	12.2	760	25.0	15.5	59.5	0.0	0.0	93	4.6	760	(15.1)	(2.2)	(77.0)	(5.6)	35
Bayanzurkh district	20.3	866	35.2	6.3	58.5	0.0	0.0	176	6.0	866	26.9	3.8	67.3	1.9	52
Nalaikh district	15.5	877	36.8	3.7	59.6	0.0	0.0	136	5.8	877	25.5	2.0	70.6	2.0	51

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

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

Table PR.6.5PM: Victims of theft and cunning (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who were victims of theft and cunning in the last 12 months and percent distribution of reportedness by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Thefts in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15–49 years	Incident reported to the police				Number of men who were victims of theft in the last 12 months	Cunning in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15–49 years	Incident reported to the police			Number of men who were victims of cunning in the last 12 months
			Yes reported herself	Yes someone else reported	No not reported	DK/Not sure				Yes reported herself	Yes someone else reported	No not reported	
National	**18.0**	**4,477**	**34.8**	**8.0**	**56.7**	**0.5**	**805**	**6.7**	**4,477**	**20.0**	**3.1**	**76.9**	**299**
Region													
Western	9.6	552	33.4	10.5	56.1	0.0	53	3.4	552	(23.2)	(5.9)	(71.0)	19
Khangai	16.8	767	47.0	6.0	45.7	1.4	129	6.5	767	19.9	8.0	72.1	50
Central	14.3	674	30.0	12.2	57.8	0.0	97	6.4	674	(6.8)	(3.3)	(89.9)	43
Eastern	14.2	312	29.1	4.6	65.0	1.3	44	4.5	312	(12.0)	(6.7)	(81.3)	14
Ulaanbaatar	22.2	2,172	33.2	7.7	58.7	0.3	482	7.9	2,172	23.6	1.1	75.3	173
Target province/ district													
Bayan–Ulgii province	(5.8)	(458.0)	(36.6)	(3.7)	(59.7)	(0.0)	27	1.3	458	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Bayankhongor province	(12.5)	(379.0)	(39.3)	(7.7)	(52.9)	(0.0)	47	4.4	379	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Govi–Altai province	(8.8)	(348.0)	(22.8)	(10.0)	(67.2)	(0.0)	31	1.8	348	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Zavkhan province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	1.6	312	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Umnugovi province	(11.6)	(285.0)	(23.9)	(3.3)	(72.8)	(0.0)	33	5.0	285	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Khuvsgul province	18.3	289	44.7	6.4	48.9	0.0	53	5.7	289	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Bayanzurkh district	23.2	332	28.6	7.8	62.3	1.3	77	10.5	332	(22.9)	(2.9)	(74.3)	35
Nalaikh district	18.4	380	31.4	2.9	65.7	0.0	70	4.5	380	(*)	(*)	(*)	17

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

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

Table PR.7.1PW: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]
National	**15.4**	**39.4**	**32.9**	**7.7**	**4.6**	**100.0**	**54.8**
Region							
Western	19.3	38.3	28.8	7.9	5.7	100.0	57.6
Khangai	25.6	43.1	23.6	4.7	3.0	100.0	68.7
Central	8.3	49.6	31.6	4.0	6.5	100.0	57.9
Eastern	16.6	48.1	25.5	6.2	3.5	100.0	64.7
Ulaanbaatar	12.9	34.4	38.4	10.0	4.4	100.0	47.2
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	28.7	27.2	27.6	7.4	9.0	100.0	55.9
Bayankhongor province	32.8	27.9	26.5	7.6	5.3	100.0	60.6
Govi–Altai province	28.4	30.2	26.4	5.6	9.5	100.0	58.6
Zavkhan province	14.8	49.5	28.9	2.1	4.7	100.0	64.3
Umnugovi province	18.9	47.6	28.4	1.3	3.8	100.0	66.5
Khuvsgul province	25.8	40.3	24.9	4.3	4.8	100.0	66.1
Bayanzurkh district	7.7	34.4	42.6	9.9	5.3	100.0	42.1
Nalaikh district	20.4	31.8	31.2	10.1	6.4	100.0	52.2

[0] SISS/MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

Table PR.7.1PM: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]
National	**38.5**	**45.2**	**14.6**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**83.7**
Region							
Western	51.0	37.8	10.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	88.8
Khangai	58.3	31.9	8.8	0.3	0.7	100.0	90.0
Central	46.2	42.3	9.8	0.3	1.5	100.0	88.5
Eastern	22.8	68.1	8.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	91.0
Ulaanbaatar	28.2	49.4	20.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	77.6
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	58.3	31.7	9.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	90.0
Bayankhongor province	38.4	52.0	8.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	90.4
Govi–Altai province	63.8	29.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.5
Zavkhan province	52.0	45.7	2.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.7
Umnugovi province	21.4	63.5	12.2	0.3	2.6	100.0	84.9
Khuvsgul province	66.8	28.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7
Bayanzurkh district	29.5	43.4	24.1	2.1	0.9	100.0	72.9
Nalaikh district	37.1	46.1	15.5	0.3	1.1	100.0	83.2

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
23.6	**49.9**	**20.1**	**2.6**	**3.7**	**100.0**	**73.5**	**8.7**	**10,794**
21.2	38.6	28.1	5.7	6.4	100.0	59.8	9.9	1,222
30.7	45.5	17.2	3.1	3.4	100.0	76.2	5.7	1,833
14.5	58.6	21.5	1.2	4.2	100.0	73.1	4.6	1,549
18.6	54.9	18.7	4.4	3.3	100.0	73.5	8.2	731
25.0	50.8	19.1	1.9	3.1	100.0	75.8	10.6	5,459
27.5	26.1	32.0	5.7	8.7	100.0	53.6	9.1	1,006
39.0	27.9	23.7	4.6	4.8	100.0	66.8	9.3	861
32.9	31.5	19.3	3.6	12.7	100.0	64.5	7.3	802
18.6	55.7	20.7	1.2	3.8	100.0	74.2	2.7	747
22.2	50.4	24.1	1.5	1.9	100.0	72.6	2.2	681
29.0	42.3	18.5	2.9	7.3	100.0	71.3	5.4	760
20.4	53.9	21.6	1.7	2.3	100.0	74.4	10.7	866
31.7	41.0	15.3	3.6	8.3	100.0	72.7	11.1	877

Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:								
Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
62.2	**33.4**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**95.5**	**0.9**	**4,477**
58.2	33.5	7.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	91.6	0.6	552
74.2	22.7	2.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	96.7	0.3	767
77.4	19.9	1.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.3	0.3	674
43.2	53.2	3.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	96.4	0.5	312
56.9	38.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.4	1.4	2,172
59.8	31.3	8.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	91.1	0.9	458
44.0	47.4	5.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	91.5	0.0	379
72.8	23.2	3.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.0	0.3	348
64.7	33.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	0.4	312
44.4	48.4	6.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	92.8	0.3	285
89.4	9.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.0	289
59.9	33.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.7	2.1	332
66.1	30.0	2.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	96.1	0.3	380

Table PR.8.1PW: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women 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	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women
National	**2.8**	**6.5**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**9.3**	**10,794**
Region							
Western	6.1	14.6	3.5	3.2	3.7	18.2	1,222
Khangai	3.6	7.1	2.1	1.8	2.5	11.4	1,833
Central	2.4	6.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	8.8	1,549
Eastern	4.1	8.9	2.1	2.3	1.7	12.4	731
Ulaanbaatar	1.7	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	6.3	5,459
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	6.8	15.1	4.8	3.4	3.5	19.7	1,006
Bayankhongor province	7.6	16.8	3.4	2.8	3.0	20.7	861
Govi–Altai province	7.5	13.5	4.7	3.8	3.9	16.8	802
Zavkhan province	2.1	4.7	1.1	2.1	0.9	7.7	747
Umnugovi province	2.4	5.7	0.3	0.9	0.2	7.5	681
Khuvsgul province	2.2	3.6	2.1	1.6	1.6	6.8	760
Bayanzurkh district	1.5	3.9	1.3	0.2	0.6	5.8	866
Nalaikh district	2.7	5.9	1.1	1.8	1.5	8.2	877

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence

Table PR.8.1PM: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men 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	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of men
National	**1.8**	**2.7**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**4.8**	**4,477**
Region							
Western	2.4	4.2	2.2	1.2	0.9	6.9	552
Khangai	3.7	3.9	1.9	0.6	1.4	7.5	767
Central	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	4.5	674
Eastern	1.9	3.6	2.0	0.5	0.3	6.2	312
Ulaanbaatar	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	3.2	2,172
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	1.5	2.5	2.4	1.2	0.6	4.9	458
Bayankhongor province	3.8	6.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	9.5	379
Govi–Altai province	0.8	2.9	2.2	1.8	0.8	5.5	348
Zavkhan province	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.3	1.6	3.4	312
Umnugovi province	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.4	285
Khuvsgul province	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	2.6	289
Bayanzurkh district	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	2.4	332
Nalaikh district	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	5.0	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence

Table WS.1.1P: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Main source of drinking water																		
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources							
	Piped water								Water kiosk										
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	Protected tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected springs	Rain snow ice water	Tanker Truck	Cart with small tank	Connected with piped water	Not connected with piped water	Bottled water[A]	Unprotected tube well/ borehole	Unprotected well	Unprotected springs	Surface water	Other/ Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
National	**28.1**	**0.5**	**21.6**	**6.1**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**3.2**	**0.3**	**10.8**	**14.6**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**2.9**	**1.5**	**6.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**86.9**	**50,057**
Region																			
Western	5.1	0.2	28.3	19.1	0.4	2.1	3.0	0.0	2.2	3.5	1.1	2.1	6.9	4.6	20.5	0.8	100.0	65.1	6,025
Khangai	15.5	0.3	29.0	6.2	1.7	0.1	2.2	0.2	4.8	8.4	0.0	1.7	3.8	3.7	20.3	1.9	100.0	68.6	8,852
Central	25.1	0.1	30.7	11.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	4.7	13.5	2.2	1.5	5.2	0.8	3.3	0.1	100.0	89.1	7,796
Eastern	16.0	0.2	38.3	9.5	2.0	0.2	5.2	0.6	3.1	9.7	1.4	2.5	6.4	1.6	3.3	0.2	100.0	86.0	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	41.3	0.9	11.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.0	0.4	18.3	20.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.7	23,833
Target province/ district																			
Bayan–Ulgii province	4.5	0.2	12.1	49.5	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.6	22.1	1.6	100.0	73.4	4,771
Bayankhongor province	6.2	0.1	34.4	11.7	1.5	0.1	2.4	1.2	3.4	9.1	0.0	1.2	5.4	3.6	18.7	1.1	100.0	70.1	3,703
Govi–Altai province	7.9	0.0	30.1	7.2	0.4	2.6	13.5	0.0	1.6	2.5	7.9	1.1	4.1	3.3	17.7	0.0	100.0	73.7	3,671
Zavkhan province	4.3	0.2	40.7	3.2	0.5	3.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	13.3	0.0	1.6	0.5	4.2	25.3	0.8	100.0	67.5	3,414
Umnugovi province	12.2	0.1	30.8	15.9	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	15.1	10.8	1.9	1.9	7.9	0.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	88.7	3,281
Khuvsgul province	2.4	0.1	27.2	1.4	0.5	0.1	2.3	0.1	4.9	14.9	0.0	3.2	1.5	3.7	30.0	7.6	100.0	54.0	3,688
Bayanzurkh district	37.2	0.2	9.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	4.6	0.2	16.1	27.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	97.4	3,787
Nalaikh district	24.6	0.2	8.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.6	58.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	97.5	3,993

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator WS.1 – Use of improved drinking water sources**

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2P: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

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 and percentage using basic drinking water services by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Time to source of drinking water										
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	"DK Missing"	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	"DK Missing"	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
National	**32.7**	**49.8**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**10.8**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**82.5**	**50,057**
Region											
Western	20.0	41.7	3.4	0.0	2.8	27.1	4.9	0.1	100.0	61.6	6,025
Khangai	17.7	48.1	2.6	0.1	0.8	27.0	3.5	0.1	100.0	65.8	8,852
Central	32.6	49.7	6.8	0.0	0.6	8.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	82.2	7,796
Eastern	19.5	59.6	6.8	0.2	0.6	10.8	2.6	0.1	100.0	78.9	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	43.5	51.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	23,833
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	48.1	22.4	2.9	0.0	1.2	19.5	5.8	0.1	100.0	70.5	4,771
Bayankhongor province	7.7	58.5	3.8	0.1	0.8	25.0	3.9	0.3	100.0	66.2	3,703
Govi–Altai province	11.6	58.2	3.7	0.2	0.1	22.1	3.8	0.2	100.0	69.5	3,671
Zavkhan province	5.0	57.1	5.4	0.1	0.1	27.6	4.7	0.1	100.0	62.1	3,414
Umnugovi province	17.0	68.3	3.3	0.1	0.8	9.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	84.9	3,281
Khuvsgul province	3.0	49.1	1.8	0.1	1.2	41.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	52.1	3,688
Bayanzurkh district	39.2	54.3	3.8	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	3,787
Nalaikh district	25.3	57.7	14.6	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	83.0	3,993

[1] SISS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3P: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water						
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	"DK Missing/ Members do not collect"	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
National	**66.6**	**50,057**	**27.9**	**59.3**	**2.2**	**9.0**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**33,361**
Region									
Western	77.3	6,025	34.8	53.7	3.1	6.3	2.1	100.0	4,655
Khangai	81.5	8,852	29.1	61.3	2.3	6.1	1.2	100.0	7,215
Central	66.8	7,796	24.5	62.9	1.4	8.2	3.0	100.0	5,206
Eastern	80.0	3,551	25.8	60.8	3.0	7.2	3.2	100.0	2,840
Ulaanbaatar	56.4	23,833	26.7	58.4	2.0	12.1	0.8	100.0	13,446
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	50.7	4,771	41.3	49.3	2.3	5.7	1.4	100.0	2,417
Bayankhongor province	91.5	3,703	35.4	53.7	3.3	4.7	2.9	100.0	3,390
Govi–Altai province	88.3	3,671	28.7	61.9	1.7	4.2	3.5	100.0	3,241
Zavkhan province	94.9	3,414	29.9	56.1	3.6	9.2	1.2	100.0	3,241
Umnugovi province	82.2	3,281	30.4	60.3	2.0	5.0	2.2	100.0	2,695
Khuvsgul province	95.8	3,688	30.9	59.4	2.6	6.3	0.8	100.0	3,531
Bayanzurkh district	60.4	3,787	27.9	57.0	3.2	10.5	1.4	100.0	2,286
Nalaikh district	74.3	3,993	35.3	48.3	3.4	11.7	1.3	100.0	2,968

Table WS.1.4P: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Average time spent collecting water per day						
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	"DK Missing"	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
National	**94.2**	**4.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**32,822**
Region							
Western	87.1	9.8	2.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	4,557
Khangai	92.4	5.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	100.0	7,128
Central	95.8	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	5,050
Eastern	95.4	2.8	0.5	0.1	1.2	100.0	2,749
Ulaanbaatar	96.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	13,339
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	72.6	16.9	9.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	2,382
Bayankhongor province	92.3	5.4	1.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	3,292
Govi–Altai province	95.0	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	3,126
Zavkhan province	91.6	6.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	3,202
Umnugovi province	97.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,636
Khuvsgul province	89.3	6.4	3.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	3,503
Bayanzurkh district	97.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	2,253
Nalaikh district	93.0	5.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,930

Table WS.1.5P: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	"DK Missing"		
National	**85.5**	**50,057**	**57.7**	**0.2**	**5.9**	**33.2**	**2.9**	**100.0**	**7,067**
Region									
Western	93.9	6,025	37.1	0.3	5.3	52.1	5.1	100.0	354
Khangai	94.3	8,852	36.9	0.0	10.6	49.7	2.8	100.0	459
Central	94.2	7,796	48.5	0.0	5.3	46.0	0.2	100.0	426
Eastern	95.9	3,551	32.1	0.0	7.8	58.1	2.1	100.0	139
Ulaanbaatar	75.7	23,833	62.0	0.3	5.6	29.1	3.1	100.0	5,690
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	96.7	4,771	26.5	0.0	16.2	57.3	0.0	100.0	149
Bayankhongor province	94.0	3,703	23.8	0.0	2.0	74.1	0.0	100.0	215
Govi–Altai province	90.9	3,671	34.2	1.6	11.0	30.7	22.5	100.0	315
Zavkhan province	96.2	3,414	53.2	0.0	5.8	37.6	3.4	100.0	121
Umnugovi province	96.4	3,281	17.9	0.0	0.0	80.1	2.0	100.0	117
Khuvsgul province	94.4	3,688	11.7	0.0	9.8	76.8	1.7	100.0	138
Bayanzurkh district	77.2	3,787	61.9	1.1	5.1	29.9	2.1	100.0	847
Nalaikh district	81.6	3,993	80.3	0.0	3.1	15.5	1.1	100.0	699

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.3 – Availability of drinking water

Table WS.1.6P: Quality of source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 mL)	High (11–100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water[1]	Number of household members
National	**84.0**	**6.0**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**16.0**	**9,407**
Region							
Western	72.0	10.3	14.1	3.6	100.0	28.0	1,136
Khangai	74.3	8.9	9.2	7.5	100.0	25.7	1,635
Central	78.6	9.9	6.0	5.5	100.0	21.4	1,478
Eastern	76.4	5.7	7.9	10.0	100.0	23.6	651
Ulaanbaatar	93.4	2.6	0.7	3.4	100.0	6.6	4,507
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	77.4	13.5	8.6	0.5	100.0	22.6	993
Bayankhongor province	79.8	4.5	5.9	9.8	100.0	20.2	671
Govi–Altai province	77.1	4.1	13.8	5.0	100.0	22.9	671
Zavkhan province	81.0	11.8	5.1	2.1	100.0	19.0	672
Umnugovi province	78.7	7.4	7.0	6.9	100.0	21.3	620
Khuvsgul province	78.9	7.8	5.1	8.2	100.0	21.1	648
Bayanzurkh district	83.9	2.9	0.7	12.5	100.0	16.1	688
Nalaikh district	93.8	3.4	0.9	1.9	100.0	6.2	738

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.4 – Faecal contaminaton of source water

Table WS.1.7P: Quality of household drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 mL)	High (11–100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with E. coli in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
National	**80.3**	**9.9**	**5.8**	**4.0**	**100.0**	**19.7**	**9,903**
Region							
Western	79.9	10.6	4.9	4.5	100.0	20.1	1,192
Khangai	76.0	11.7	9.7	2.6	100.0	24.0	1,716
Central	79.9	11.0	4.5	4.6	100.0	20.1	1,555
Eastern	61.5	17.4	9.6	11.5	100.0	38.5	681
Ulaanbaatar	84.8	7.6	4.6	3.1	100.0	15.2	4,759
Target province/ district							
Bayan–Ulgii province	84.2	10.3	1.9	3.7	100.0	15.8	998
Bayankhongor province	82.7	6.9	6.6	3.8	100.0	17.3	730
Govi–Altai province	78.2	9.2	10.4	2.2	100.0	21.8	682
Zavkhan province	76.0	10.0	5.4	8.7	100.0	24.0	685
Umnugovi province	81.0	9.6	5.8	3.5	100.0	19.0	631
Khuvsgul province	75.8	8.4	12.2	3.5	100.0	24.2	732
Bayanzurkh district	76.4	11.1	3.1	9.3	100.0	23.6	772
Nalaikh district	91.6	3.5	3.1	1.8	100.0	8.4	771

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.5 – Faecal contaminaton of household drinking water

Table WS.1.8P: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Main source of drinking water							
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With drinking water available in suffcient quantities	Drinking water accessible on premises	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
National	**88.9**	**83.2**	**38.2**	**47.6**	**94.0**	**3.7**	**22.1**	**9,407**
Region								
Western	84.3	96.2	31.7	49.7	97.7	7.7	18.0	1,136
Khangai	87.5	90.2	26.5	40.3	95.3	1.2	14.2	1,635
Central	80.1	92.9	37.6	63.1	85.3	2.7	27.7	1,478
Eastern	80.4	92.4	21.0	50.3	100.0	1.5	12.7	651
Ulaanbaatar	93.7	75.0	44.6	54.3	55.1	0.0	25.5	4,507
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	85.2	99.4	64.3	54.9	93.0	5.4	40.2	993
Bayankhongor province	85.3	93.3	16.2	65.6	96.0	0.0	7.1	671
Govi–Altai province	88.1	88.6	15.5	48.0	98.8	0.0	9.3	671
Zavkhan province	86.0	96.0	7.2	72.1	95.9	0.0	4.4	672
Umnugovi province	80.9	96.2	17.4	64.7	100.0	3.9	13.3	620
Khuvsgul province	93.3	96.2	5.7	61.0	98.1	3.1	2.6	648
Bayanzurkh district	83.6	83.3	40.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	25.1	688
Nalaikh district	94.0	81.7	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	21.8	738

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.6 – Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

Table WS.2.1P: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and		Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available			
National	**80.3**	**17.0**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**50,057**	**85.2**	**97.5**	**48,685**	**82.9**	**49,408**
Region											
Western	63.1	35.3	0.8	0.8	100.0	6,025	78.3	94.5	5,930	75.1	5,977
Khangai	66.3	29.6	2.9	1.2	100.0	8,852	78.7	97.8	8,491	76.0	8,744
Central	79.4	19.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	7,796	86.3	98.8	7,669	84.7	7,773
Eastern	70.9	26.1	2.1	0.9	100.0	3,551	83.2	98.2	3,444	80.6	3,518
Ulaanbaatar	91.5	5.7	1.0	1.8	100.0	23,833	89.3	97.7	23,152	87.2	23,395
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	63.1	36.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,771	93.7	95.9	4,756	91.0	4,756
Bayankhongor province	57.7	32.0	9.4	0.9	100.0	3,703	75.1	99.0	3,322	67.8	3,670
Govi–Altai province	74.4	23.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	3,671	84.2	96.9	3,601	81.9	3,663
Zavkhan province	65.4	33.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	3,414	68.3	94.9	3,361	66.7	3,400
Umnugovi province	82.4	12.6	4.1	0.9	100.0	3,281	88.8	97.0	3,117	84.1	3,251
Khuvsgul province	68.3	28.0	1.7	2.0	100.0	3,688	85.3	97.0	3,552	82.2	3,614
Bayanzurkh district	91.0	6.0	0.9	2.0	100.0	3,787	88.0	96.4	3,677	85.1	3712
Nalaikh district	87.4	12.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,993	90.2	99.4	3,980	89.8	3,989

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.7 – Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

Table WS.3.1P: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Type of sanitation facility used by household														
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:														
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos–ting toilet	Open drain	Other	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Percentage using improved sanitation[2]	Number of household members
National	**29.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**3.5**	**55.2**	**0.2**	**3.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**7.7**	**100.0**	**88.8**	**33.5**	**50,057**
Region															
Western	5.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	61.5	0.0	5.8	0.4	0.0	23.2	100.0	70.5	9.0	6,025
Khangai	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	57.0	0.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	14.2	100.0	77.7	20.7	8,852
Central	28.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.4	56.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	10.6	100.0	87.8	31.5	7,796
Eastern	18.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.9	58.9	0.3	7.6	0.1	0.0	10.8	100.0	81.6	22.7	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	41.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	3.6	52.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	46.8	23,833
Target province/ district															
Bayan–Ulgii province	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	69.0	0.0	12.2	0.2	0.0	12.1	100.0	75.6	6.6	4,771
Bayankhongor province	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	59.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	28.2	100.0	70.3	11.1	3,703
Govi–Altai province	13.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	48.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	27.4	100.0	70.1	22.1	3,671
Zavkhan province	4.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	2.7	63.9	0.2	6.8	0.1	0.0	21.3	100.0	71.8	7.9	3,414
Umnugovi province	13.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	5.2	60.9	0.4	3.7	0.2	0.0	14.6	100.0	81.5	20.6	3,281
Khuvsgul province	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.7	70.2	0.0	15.2	0.2	0.0	6.0	100.0	78.6	8.4	3,688
Bayanzurkh district	38.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.4	56.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.9	42.8	3,787
Nalaikh district	25.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	6.1	66.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.4	32.0	3,993

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.8 – Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1
[2] SISS indicator WS.S1 – Use of improved sanitation facilities (country specific: does not include Pit latrine with slab)

Table WS.3.2P: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities						
		Shared by					Shared by					
	"Not shared[1]"	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	"DK/ Missing"	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
National	**69.0**	**18.2**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**7.7**	**100.0**	**50,057**
Region												
Western	48.2	20.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	5.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	23.2	100.0	6,025
Khangai	60.4	16.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	5.5	2.3	0.3	0.0	14.2	100.0	8,852
Central	70.6	15.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	10.6	100.0	7,796
Eastern	60.4	18.7	0.5	1.9	0.0	6.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.8	100.0	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	78.1	19.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,833
Target province/ district												
Bayan–Ulgii province	63.0	11.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	10.4	1.8	0.0	0.2	12.1	100.0	4,771
Bayankhongor province	47.8	21.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	28.2	100.0	3,703
Govi–Altai province	39.7	27.6	0.3	2.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.4	100.0	3,671
Zavkhan province	46.7	24.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	4.2	2.2	0.4	0.0	21.3	100.0	3,414
Umnugovi province	52.4	27.4	0.1	1.7	0.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	14.6	100.0	3,281
Khuvsgul province	61.3	16.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	14.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	3,688
Bayanzurkh district	76.8	20.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,787
Nalaikh district	72.6	24.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	3,993

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

Table WS.3.3P: Emptying and removal of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks					Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on–site sanitation facilities											
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Never emptied	DK where wastes were taken/ DK/ Missing	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on–site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on–site sanitation facilities
National	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**2.4**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**91.7**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**95.1**	**0.1**	**4.8**	**29,837**
Region																		
Western	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.9	100.0	99.6	0.1	0.2	3,898
Khangai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.7	100.0	98.8	0.0	1.2	5,460
Central	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	96.7	0.4	100.0	98.0	0.2	1.8	4,623
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.3	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	2,249
Ulaanbaatar	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.7	3.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	86.9	1.9	100.0	90.5	0.1	9.4	13,607
Target province/ district																		
Bayan–Ulgii province	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	9.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	89.1	0.7	100.0	99.2	0.4	0.4	1217.1
Bayankhongor province	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.2	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	908.8
Govi–Altai province	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.5	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	495.0
Zavkhan province	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.0	1.7	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	695.8
Umnugovi province	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	95.1	0.5	100.0	96.4	0.0	3.6	628.2
Khuvsgul province	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.1	2.3	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.5	1530.5
Bayanzurkh district	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	85.5	2.1	100.0	89.6	0.2	10.2	3713.7
Nalaikh district	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	97.6	0.3	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.9	500.4

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.10 – Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.4P: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Using improved on–site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on–site sanitation facilities[1]	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
National	**56.7**	**0.1**	**2.9**	**29.2**	**3.5**	**7.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**50,057**
Region									
Western	64.5	0.1	0.2	5.8	6.3	23.2	0.0	100.0	6,025
Khangai	61.0	0.0	0.7	16.0	8.1	14.2	0.0	100.0	8,852
Central	58.1	0.1	1.1	28.5	1.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	7,796
Eastern	63.1	0.1	0.1	18.3	7.7	10.8	0.0	100.0	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	51.7	0.1	5.4	41.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	23,833
Target province/ district									
Bayan–Ulgii province	72.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	12.3	12.1	0.0	100.0	4,771
Bayankhongor province	63.3	0.0	0.1	6.9	1.3	28.2	0.1	100.0	3,703
Govi–Altai province	56.9	0.0	0.1	13.0	2.5	27.4	0.0	100.0	3,671
Zavkhan province	67.2	0.0	0.3	4.3	6.8	21.3	0.0	100.0	3,414
Umnugovi province	65.2	0.0	2.4	13.9	3.9	14.6	0.0	100.0	3,281
Khuvsgul province	75.5	0.0	0.4	2.7	15.4	6.0	0.0	100.0	3,688
Bayanzurkh district	54.2	0.1	6.2	38.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,787
Nalaikh district	72.4	0.2	0.7	25.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,993

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.11 – Removal of excreta for treatment off–site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.5P: 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										
	Child used toilet/ latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	"DK Missing"	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0–2 years
National	**3.4**	**47.2**	**3.8**	**33.8**	**2.0**	**6.4**	**3.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**50.6**	**3,540**
Region											
Western	0.9	42.4	7.6	15.6	6.7	18.8	7.9	0.0	100.0	43.3	455
Khangai	1.5	49.1	3.7	27.9	2.9	10.8	3.9	0.2	100.0	50.6	592
Central	0.9	53.8	3.4	28.7	2.4	7.2	3.5	0.3	100.0	54.6	571
Eastern	4.3	48.2	9.6	27.2	2.0	7.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	52.5	259
Ulaanbaatar	5.4	45.4	2.1	43.7	0.3	0.9	1.9	0.3	100.0	50.8	1,664
Target province/ district											
Bayan–Ulgii province	0.5	42.1	23.5	9.4	5.6	11.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	42.5	356
Bayankhongor province	1.0	47.0	4.1	26.7	3.1	13.5	3.9	0.7	100.0	48.0	286
Govi–Altai province	2.7	49.2	2.3	15.5	5.4	19.2	5.4	0.3	100.0	51.9	261
Zavkhan province	0.4	53.9	0.5	20.3	9.1	10.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	54.4	201
Umnugovi province	2.7	54.9	3.4	30.1	1.9	4.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	57.6	234
Khuvsgul province	1.2	66.0	3.0	15.5	0.9	4.4	8.5	0.5	100.0	67.2	220
Bayanzurkh district	5.4	41.4	0.7	47.1	0.0	1.4	2.9	1.1	100.0	46.8	280
Nalaikh district	2.8	54.9	2.0	35.0	2.0	0.4	2.4	0.4	100.0	57.7	246

[A] In many countries disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

Table WS.3.6P: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing[A]						
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility[3]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
National	**82.5**	**4.5**	**6.2**	**6.9**	**100.0**	**69.0**	**19.8**	**3.5**	**7.7**	**100.0**	**81.8**	**15.5**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**54.7**	**50,057**
Region																	
Western	61.6	3.5	14.4	20.5	100.0	48.2	22.4	6.3	23.2	100.0	74.5	24.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	33.3	6,025
Khangai	65.8	2.8	11.1	20.3	100.0	60.4	17.3	8.1	14.2	100.0	75.0	20.9	2.9	1.2	100.0	40.8	8,852
Central	82.2	6.9	7.6	3.3	100.0	70.6	17.2	1.6	10.6	100.0	84.4	14.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	55.7	7,796
Eastern	78.9	7.0	10.7	3.3	100.0	60.4	21.1	7.7	10.8	100.0	79.8	17.1	2.1	0.9	100.0	45.1	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	94.5	4.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	78.1	20.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	85.6	11.6	1.0	1.8	100.0	66.5	23,833
Target province/ district																	
Bayan–Ulgii province	70.5	2.9	4.5	22.1	100.0	63.0	12.6	12.3	12.1	100.0	90.7	9.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	47.9	4,771
Bayankhongor province	66.2	3.9	11.2	18.7	100.0	47.8	22.5	1.5	28.2	100.0	67.2	22.5	9.4	0.9	100.0	31.7	3,703
Govi–Altai province	69.5	4.2	8.6	17.7	100.0	39.7	30.4	2.5	27.4	100.0	81.7	16.4	1.7	0.2	100.0	33.5	3,671
Zavkhan province	62.1	5.4	7.2	25.3	100.0	46.7	25.1	6.8	21.3	100.0	66.4	32.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	30.4	3,414
Umnugovi province	84.9	3.8	10.5	0.9	100.0	52.4	29.1	3.9	14.6	100.0	83.3	11.7	4.1	0.9	100.0	44.3	3,281
Khuvsgul province	52.1	1.9	16.1	30.0	100.0	61.3	17.3	15.4	6.0	100.0	80.5	15.8	1.7	2.0	100.0	31.9	3,688
Bayanzurkh district	93.3	4.0	2.5	0.1	100.0	76.8	22.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	83.4	13.7	0.9	2.0	100.0	63.0	3,787
Nalaikh district	83.0	14.6	1.0	1.5	100.0	72.6	25.8	1.1	0.6	100.0	89.8	9.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	58.6	3,993

[1] SISS/MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1
[2] SISS/MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1
[3] SISS/MICS indicator WS.7 – Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

Table WS.4.1P: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by use of materials during last mestruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/ No materials	DK/ Missing	Total				
National	**2.6**	**88.6**	**0.2**	**8.5**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**91.4**	**89.5**	**82.3**	**9,489**
Region										
Western	6.8	88.8	0.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	88.2	85.6	1,077
Khangai	2.8	83.8	0.2	13.1	0.1	100.0	86.8	92.9	81.2	1,622
Central	2.2	93.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	87.7	86.5	1,366
Eastern	2.2	81.5	0.2	15.9	0.2	100.0	83.9	91.9	77.8	612
Ulaanbaatar	1.7	89.5	0.3	8.3	0.2	100.0	91.5	88.8	81.3	4,811
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	14.4	80.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	92.4	88.5	899
Bayankhongor province	3.8	92.6	0.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	94.6	92.2	778
Govi–Altai province	1.3	96.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	91.1	89.7	705
Zavkhan province	4.1	93.1	0.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.6	93.1	91.7	667
Umnugovi province	1.0	94.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	83.4	82.5	604
Khuvsgul province	3.5	90.6	0.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	92.0	88.0	679
Bayanzurkh district	1.8	93.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	86.5	82.6	757
Nalaikh district	1.0	94.1	0.5	4.3	0.1	100.0	95.6	90.4	88.1	790

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator WS.12 – Menstrual hygiene management**

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth.

Table WS.4.2P: Exclusion from activities during menstruation and reason

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last mensturation in the last 12 months by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Main reason of refaining from attending school, or going work, or any social activities			Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
		Feeling unwell or in pain	Heavy bleeding	Other reason	
National	**3.2**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**9,489**
Region					
Western	2.9	2.6	0.3	0.0	1,077
Khangai	4.7	3.9	0.7	0.2	1,622
Central	3.5	2.3	1.1	0.0	1,366
Eastern	2.8	2.1	0.3	0.4	612
Ulaanbaatar	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.2	4,811
Target province/ district					
Bayan–Ulgii province	5.1	4.6	0.4	0.1	899
Bayankhongor province	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	778
Govi–Altai province	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	705
Zavkhan province	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	667
Umnugovi province	7.5	4.5	2.6	0.4	604
Khuvsgul province	4.3	4.1	0.2	0.0	679
Bayanzurkh district	5.0	4.0	0.7	0.4	757
Nalaikh district	3.4	2.9	0.4	0.1	790

[1] **SISS/MICS indicator WS.13 – Exclusion from activities during menstruation**

Table EQ.1.1P: Child functioning (children age 2–4 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2–4 years 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		
National	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**3795**
Region										
Western	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.9	465
Khangai	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.0	680
Central	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	615
Eastern	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.8	282
Ulaanbaatar	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1753
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.9	370
Bayankhongor province	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	5.5	303
Govi–Altai province	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.5	258
Zavkhan province	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	261
Umnugovi province	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.7	259
Khuvsgul province	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	262
Bayanzurkh district	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.3	266
Nalaikh district	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.4	3.6	279

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2–4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

Table EQ.1.2P: Child functioning (children age 5–17 years)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficultyA in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self–care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
National	**1.0**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**6.1**	**12,273**
Region															
Western	0.6	1.2	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	3.3	1.9	8.5	1,703
Khangai	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	6.1	2,299
Central	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	5.4	1,978
Eastern	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.2	5.0	892
Ulaanbaatar	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.6	1.1	5.7	5,400
Target province/ district															
Bayan–Ulgii province	0.5	0.4	3.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.8	2.4	3.2	1.5	8.4	1,350
Bayankhongor province	1.4	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.3	3.1	1.2	8.1	934
Govi–Altai province	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	4.8	1.5	8.2	968
Zavkhan province	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.9	6.1	892
Umnugovi province	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.6	1.0	5.4	808
Khuvsgul province	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.0	5.6	1,007
Bayanzurkh district	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	3.2	1.3	7.5	845
Nalaikh district	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	2.8	1.1	6.4	1,084

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5–17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

Table EQ.1.3P: Use of assistive devices (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2–17 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2–17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2–17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2–17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2–17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
National	**6.1**	**0.7**	**2.7**	**16,068**	**6.8**	**977**	**0.6**	**113**	**12.0**	**428**
Region										
Western	2.5	0.3	2.6	2,168	8.0	55	(*)	6	25.5	57
Khangai	4.5	1.1	2.7	2,979	8.5	136	(0.0)	33	11.4	79
Central	5.6	0.6	2.0	2,593	11.0	145	(*)	15	(9.4)	53
Eastern	4.9	0.4	1.9	1,174	5.0	58	(*)	5	(29.1)	22
Ulaanbaatar	8.1	0.8	3.0	7,154	5.5	583	(*)	54	7.4	216
Target province/ district										
Bayan–Ulgii province	2.8	0.4	3.5	1,719	(*)	48	(*)	8	(20.1)	59
Bayankhongor province	2.4	1.0	1.6	1,237	(*)	30	(*)	13	(*)	20
Govi–Altai province	3.1	0.2	1.5	1,226	(*)	38	(*)	3	(*)	19
Zavkhan province	2.1	0.3	1.5	1,153	(*)	24	(*)	3	(*)	18
Umnugovi province	4.6	0.4	2.2	1,067	(16.1)	49	(*)	4	(*)	24
Khuvsgul province	2.2	1.0	4.4	1,268	(*)	28	(*)	13	(3.6)	56
Bayanzurkh district	8.6	0.3	2.5	1,111	10.4	96	(*)	3	(*)	28
Nalaikh district	5.4	0.4	1.5	1,363	(13.5)	74	(*)	6	(*)	21

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

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

Table EQ.1.4P: Child functioning (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4, 5–17 and 2–17 years with functional difficulty by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	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[1]	Number of children age 2–17 years
National	**1.9**	**3,795**	**6.1**	**12,273**	**5.1**	**16,068**
Region						
Western	2.9	465	8.5	1,703	7.3	2,168
Khangai	3.0	680	6.1	2,299	5.4	2,979
Central	1.4	615	5.4	1,978	4.4	2,593
Eastern	1.8	282	5.0	892	4.2	1,174
Ulaanbaatar	1.4	1,753	5.7	5,400	4.6	7,154
Target province/ district						
Bayan–Ulgii province	1.9	370	8.4	1,350	7.0	1,719
Bayankhongor province	5.5	303	8.1	934	7.5	1,237
Govi–Altai province	1.5	258	8.2	968	6.8	1,226
Zavkhan province	1.9	261	6.1	892	5.2	1,153
Umnugovi province	1.7	259	5.4	808	4.5	1,067
Khuvsgul province	2.1	262	5.6	1,007	4.9	1,268
Bayanzurkh district	2.3	266	7.5	845	6.2	1,111
Nalaikh district	3.6	279	6.4	1,084	5.8	1,363

[1] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.1 – Children with functional difficulty

Table EQ.3.1PW: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:													Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Birthplace	Rural–urban disparity	Living standard (rich, poor)	Place of current residence (apartment or ger district)	Level of education	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
National	**1.9**	**1.8**	**0.8**	**3.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**2.4**	**2.8**	**4.8**	**3.4**	**3.9**	**3.2**	**16.3**	**83.7**	**10,794**
Region															
Western	3.2	1.9	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.7	3.5	5.0	2.4	4.7	4.3	14.5	85.5	1,222
Khangai	1.8	1.0	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.8	3.5	3.3	3.9	2.6	4.7	2.5	14.9	85.1	1,833
Central	1.0	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.9	3.9	2.5	2.5	1.5	10.1	89.9	1,549
Eastern	1.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.5	2.2	4.0	2.2	2.8	2.2	11.6	88.4	731
Ulaanbaatar	2.0	2.3	1.0	5.0	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.5	5.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	19.5	80.5	5,459
Target province/ district															
Bayan–Ulgii province	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.5	3.0	6.2	1.8	6.8	4.7	15.2	84.8	1,006
Bayankhongor province	1.7	1.2	0.2	2.1	0.5	1.6	2.9	2.0	4.1	2.1	2.4	2.8	12.8	87.2	861
Govi–Altai province	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.8	3.1	3.8	2.2	2.4	3.3	9.8	90.2	802
Zavkhan province	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.5	0.8	1.9	5.3	11.5	88.5	747
Umnugovi province	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	4.3	9.0	91.0	681
Khuvsgul province	1.1	0.9	0.3	2.2	0.7	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.4	2.3	3.8	4.3	12.4	87.6	760
Bayanzurkh district	1.6	2.4	0.6	4.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.8	5.2	4.3	5.1	4.3	15.5	84.5	866
Nalaikh district	2.2	0.9	0.2	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	11.3	88.7	877

[1] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

Table EQ.3.1PM: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed by target province and district, Mongolia 2018

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:														
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Birthplace	Rural–urban disparity	Living standard (rich, poor)	Place of current residence (apartment or ger district)	Level of education	Other reason	Any reason[1]	Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
National	**2.4**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**4.4**	**3.1**	**2.7**	**1.8**	**14.6**	**85.4**	**4,477**
Region															
Western	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	3.1	5.0	3.9	2.7	3.2	1.7	14.4	85.6	552
Khangai	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	3.0	3.6	4.0	2.2	3.0	2.4	13.2	86.8	767
Central	1.6	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	3.2	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	12.4	87.6	674
Eastern	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.2	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.8	9.8	90.2	312
Ulaanbaatar	3.4	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.8	5.6	4.1	3.0	1.9	16.4	83.6	2,172
Target province/ district															
Bayan–Ulgii province	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.1	2.1	7.1	7.2	5.0	4.0	0.7	13.2	86.8	458
Bayankhongor province	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	2.5	1.1	2.9	1.1	2.1	2.3	10.5	89.5	379
Govi–Altai province	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.6	2.0	3.1	6.0	2.5	4.0	4.6	1.4	16.5	83.5	348
Zavkhan province	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.7	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.1	11.4	88.6	312
Umnugovi province	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.2	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.5	8.7	91.3	285
Khuvsgul province	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.3	3.2	2.0	2.7	1.1	1.7	0.4	8.0	92.0	289
Bayanzurkh district	6.6	3.3	1.5	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.2	5.4	3.9	3.3	2.7	21.7	78.3	332
Nalaikh district	2.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	1.3	1.6	0.5	1.6	4.5	2.6	5.3	0.5	15.3	84.7	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

Table EQ.4.1PW: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0–3	4–6	7–10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15–24 years	0–3	4–6	7–10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15–49 years
National	**7.5**	**39.4**	**53.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**86.2**	**2,390**	**5.0**	**40.1**	**54.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**6.8**	**84.5**	**10,794**
Region																
Western	5.9	37.8	56.1	0.2	100.0	6.9	86.7	260	5.2	40.9	53.6	0.3	100.0	6.8	84.8	1,222
Khangai	6.9	36.0	57.0	0.2	100.0	7.0	88.9	343	5.3	38.6	56.1	0.1	100.0	7.0	85.5	1,833
Central	11.6	37.7	50.8	0.0	100.0	6.5	85.6	272	5.3	40.4	54.2	0.1	100.0	6.8	84.2	1,549
Eastern	3.5	30.0	66.6	0.0	100.0	7.3	88.9	144	2.9	32.0	65.1	0.0	100.0	7.3	89.6	731
Ulaanbaatar	7.6	41.9	50.4	0.1	100.0	6.5	85.3	1,371	5.1	41.5	53.4	0.0	100.0	6.7	83.6	5,459
Target province/ district																
Bayan–Ulgii province	5.6	38.7	55.2	0.4	100.0	6.9	82.1	245	5.2	45.2	49.2	0.4	100.0	6.6	80.5	1,006
Bayankhongor province	5.1	39.7	55.3	0.0	100.0	7.1	91.2	183	4.4	39.4	56.2	0.0	100.0	7.1	87.6	861
Govi–Altai province	5.7	24.2	69.5	0.6	100.0	7.5	90.2	166	2.8	29.1	68.0	0.1	100.0	7.6	85.9	802
Zavkhan province	6.2	38.9	54.9	0.0	100.0	6.9	91.5	117	2.9	35.0	61.3	0.7	100.0	7.2	87.4	747
Umnugovi province	6.8	32.5	60.7	0.0	100.0	7.0	87.2	125	3.5	40.4	56.1	0.0	100.0	7.0	88.3	681
Khuvsgul province	10.1	31.7	57.6	0.6	100.0	7.0	87.8	158	5.4	38.0	56.2	0.4	100.0	7.0	86.1	760
Bayanzurkh district	8.2	41.4	50.0	0.5	100.0	6.5	86.4	220	5.8	43.8	50.3	0.1	100.0	6.5	85.5	866
Nalaikh district	5.1	47.0	47.9	0.0	100.0	6.4	88.6	236	5.5	47.2	47.3	0.0	100.0	6.6	86.7	877

[1] SISS/MICS Indicator EQ.9a – Life satisfaction among women age 15–24
[2] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.10a – Happiness among women age 15–24
[3] SISS/MICS Indicator EQ.9b – Life satisfaction among women age 15–49
[4] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.10b – Happiness among women age 15–49

Table EQ.4.1PM: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Ladder step reported:							Ladder step reported:							
	0–3	4–6	7–10	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15–24 years	0–3	4–6	7–10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of men age 15–49 years
National	**7.4**	**38.3**	**54.3**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**88.4**	**1,042**	**6.5**	**43.0**	**50.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**6.6**	**86.5**	**4,477**
Region															
Western	3.8	35.9	60.4	100.0	7.0	92.8	142	5.1	42.8	52.1	0.0	100.0	6.7	88.8	552
Khangai	12.8	40.5	46.7	100.0	6.4	88.0	153	9.2	44.5	46.2	0.1	100.0	6.5	85.3	767
Central	8.1	37.7	54.2	100.0	6.6	92.1	132	5.6	44.7	49.7	0.0	100.0	6.6	88.0	674
Eastern	13.2	41.8	45.0	100.0	6.3	91.0	63	8.4	43.0	48.2	0.4	100.0	6.5	89.9	312
Ulaanbaatar	6.0	38.0	56.0	100.0	6.7	86.3	551	6.0	42.0	52.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	85.3	2,172
Target province/ district															
Bayan–Ulgii province	5.0	31.9	63.1	100.0	7.2	90.0	142	4.1	42.7	53.2	0.0	100.0	6.8	86.6	458
Bayankhongor province	21.4	40.3	38.3	100.0	5.8	93.7	96	11.4	54.1	33.9	0.6	100.0	5.9	90.5	379
Govi–Altai province	2.3	26.4	71.3	100.0	7.5	90.3	83	1.7	27.2	71.1	0.0	100.0	7.6	88.4	348
Zavkhan province	4.4	39.5	56.1	100.0	6.6	91.2	68	3.4	45.0	51.6	0.0	100.0	6.6	91.9	312
Umnugovi province	14.5	41.6	43.9	100.0	6.3	93.4	55	5.0	44.4	50.6	0.0	100.0	6.7	88.6	285
Khuvsgul province	6.5	36.0	57.5	100.0	7.1	90.4	61	5.9	44.2	49.9	0.0	100.0	6.7	87.8	289
Bayanzurkh district	5.4	44.1	50.5	100.0	6.6	87.1	93	8.7	39.8	51.5	0.0	100.0	6.5	88.3	332
Nalaikh district	15.2	41.1	43.8	100.0	6.1	86.6	112	10.0	47.9	42.1	0.0	100.0	6.2	83.9	380

[1] SISS/MICS Indicator EQ.9a – Life satisfaction among men age 15–24
[2] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.10a – Happiness among men age 15–24
[3] SISS/MICS Indicator EQ.9b – Life satisfaction among men age 15–49
[4] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.10b – Happiness among men age 15–49

Table EQ.4.2PW: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who think that their life				Percentage of women age 15–49 years who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of women age 15–24 years	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	Number of women age 15–49 years
National	**66.3**	**92.6**	**64.3**	**2,390**	**58.5**	**89.0**	**56.6**	**10,794**
Region								
Western	56.6	82.6	54.3	260	46.5	74.2	42.8	1,222
Khangai	63.8	91.7	61.8	343	56.5	87.8	54.9	1,833
Central	68.1	92.3	66.1	272	57.1	89.5	55.3	1,549
Eastern	58.9	91.3	57.0	144	53.6	87.5	51.7	731
Ulaanbaatar	69.1	94.9	67.3	1,371	62.8	92.7	61.3	5,459
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	49.9	70.0	46.8	245	47.0	65.8	42.2	1006
Bayankhongor province	55.6	92.3	51.8	183	45.8	84.7	43.7	861
Govi–Altai province	66.2	92.8	62.4	166	52.9	85.2	50.5	802
Zavkhan province	56.0	94.0	55.1	117	39.7	81.0	37.6	747
Umnugovi province	73.6	95.7	72.1	125	63.4	89.5	62.0	681
Khuvsgul province	68.4	91.6	67.8	158	55.8	88.8	54.7	760
Bayanzurkh district	75.5	95.5	73.2	220	65.1	92.0	63.3	866
Nalaikh district	66.5	94.9	66.1	236	59.4	92.2	58.6	877

[1] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.11a – Perception of a better life among women age 15–24
[2] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.11b – Perception of a better life among women age 15–49

Table EQ.4.2PM: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 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 by target province and district, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who think that their life				Percentage of men age 15–49 years who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of men age 15–24 years	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	Number of men age 15–49 years
National	**65.2**	**93.3**	**62.8**	**1,042**	**53.3**	**88.0**	**51.5**	**4,477**
Region								
Western	58.3	89.3	56.9	142	48.2	79.4	46.2	552
Khangai	68.6	94.3	66.9	153	52.0	83.7	49.0	767
Central	62.3	95.8	59.6	132	53.3	88.8	51.5	674
Eastern	70.4	95.3	67.9	63	52.2	85.8	50.3	312
Ulaanbaatar	66.1	93.3	63.4	551	55.2	91.7	53.8	2,172
Target province/ district								
Bayan–Ulgii province	68.0	90.3	65.1	142	58.4	85.0	54.5	458
Bayankhongor province	60.3	89.5	59.4	96	49.3	84.7	47.8	379
Govi–Altai province	65.4	93.7	65.4	83	51.0	85.8	49.9	348
Zavkhan province	47.1	74.6	44.1	68	41.9	69.3	40.0	312
Umnugovi province	60.7	84.0	56.7	55	46.3	85.0	44.0	285
Khuvsgul province	68.4	94.8	66.6	61	49.6	85.7	46.3	289
Bayanzurkh district	68.8	91.4	62.4	93	61.7	90.4	58.7	332
Nalaikh district	71.4	92.0	70.5	112	55.5	87.6	54.7	380

[1] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.11a – Perception of a better life among men age 15–24
[2] SISS/MICS indicator EQ.11b – Perception of a better life among men age 15–49

APPENDIX A
SAMPLE DESIGN

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

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2018 Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS) was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the five regions and 8 target provinces/districts of the country: regions of Western, Khangai, Central, Eastern and Ulaanbaatar, provinces of Bayan–Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Govi–Altai, Zavkhan, Umnugovi, Khuvsgul and districts of Bayanzurkh and Nalaikh. The sampling strata consisted of the eight target provinces/districts and the remaining (non–target) parts in each of the five regions, all together 13 strata. Within each sampling stratum there was an implicit stratification by urban and rural areas. In designing the sample for the SISS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the SISS conducted in 2013, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi–stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2017 Population and Household Registry (PHR). The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for this survey. To form EAs, all baghs and khesegs were split into subdivisions of those baghs and khesegs with approximately 200 households on average. The baghs are the smallest administrative unit in a province (or aimag). The khesegs are not administrative units per se, but are subdivisions of the lowest administrative unit (khoroo) in the capital city. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the SISS partly depends on the geographic domains and stakeholders' interest of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Mongolia from the 2017 PHR sampling frame was first examined by region, target provinces/districts, and urban and rural areas shown in Table SD.1.

The overall sample size for the SISS was calculated as 14,500 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was pre–school attendance among children age 3–4 years old. Since the survey results are tabulated at the regional level and target provinces/districts, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each region and target provinces/districts. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

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

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national–level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based

AveSize = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, Population and Household Registry, 2017

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2017 PHR)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**4,444**	**2,805**	**1,639**	**889,817**	**579,314**	**310,503**
Region						
Western	**634**	**181**	**453**	**106,968**	**35,215**	**71,753**
Bayan–Ulgii	138	49	89	24,167	8,301	15,866
Govi–Altai	103	26	77	16,579	5,435	11,144
Zavkhan	138	23	115	21,590	4,830	16,760
Other	255	83	172	44,632	16,649	27,983
Khangai	**842**	**323**	**519**	**175,544**	**68,313**	**107,231**
Bayankhongor	137	42	95	26,370	9,557	16,813
Khuvsgul	179	53	126	39,146	12,262	26,884
Other	526	228	298	110,028	46,494	63,534
Central	**742**	**285**	**457**	**153,038**	**61,466**	**91,572**
Umungovi	97	34	63	21,475	8,466	13,009
Other	645	251	394	131,563	53,000	78,563
East	**331**	**121**	**210**	**67,176**	**27,229**	**39,947**
Ulaanbaatar	**1,895**	**1,895**	**–**	**387,091**	**387,091**	**–**
Bayanzurkh	447	447	–	97,421	97,421	–
Nalaikh	49	49	–	10,593	10,593	–
Other	1,399	1,399	–	279,077	279,077	–

For the calculation, r (prevalence of pre–school attendance) was assumed to be 68.2 percent based on the national estimate from the 2013 SISS. The value of deff (design effect) was taken as 1.58 based on the estimate from the 2013 SISS, pb (percentage of children age 3–4 years in the total population) was taken as 4.9 percent, AveSize (mean household size) was taken as 3.5 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 95 percent, based on experience from the 2013 SISS. An RME of 3.7 percent for the national level estimates resulted in a sample of nearly 12,500 households initially. For the regional level estimates, RMEs ranged between 5.1–14.1 percent. However, estimates for the target provinces/districts required extra exercises to define the final sample size. As a result, the sample size increased in 6 provinces and 2 districts, comprising of three target provinces (or aimags) in the Western region (Bayan–Ulgii, Govi–Altai and Zavkhan); two in the Khangai region (Bayankhongor and Khuvsgul); one in the Central region (Umnugovi) and two target districts in Ulaanbaatar (Bayanzurkh and Nalaikh). Consequently, the final sample size reached 14,500 households. Allocation of 1,100 households per target province/district produced RMEs of 11 percent at most that were treated as an acceptable

precision for the targeted province/district level estimates. Table SD.2 summarizes the final sample size as it indicates a smaller sample was proposed in non–target provinces/districts within each region because it was not needed to present estimates for these provinces/districts.

The number of households selected per cluster for the SISS was determined as 25 households, based on several 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 580 sample clusters would need to be selected.

Square root allocation of the total sample size to the five regions with a slight compromise between them was used. Therefore, 148 clusters were allocated to Western region (of which 44 clusters to Bayan–Ulgii, Govi–Altai, Zavkhan respectively and 16 clusters to the non–target parts of the region); 120 clusters to Khangai region (of which 44 clusters were allocated to each of Bayankhongor and Khuvsgul, and 32 clusters to the non–target parts of the region); 96 clusters to Central region (of which 44 clusters to Umnugovi and 52 clusters to the non–target parts of the region); 80 clusters to Eastern region; and 136 clusters to Ulaanbaatar (of which 44 clusters were allocated to each of Bayanzurkh and Nalaikh, and 48 clusters to the non–target parts of the region). The final sample size was estimated as 14,500 households (580 clusters from 5 regions (inclusive of 13 target provinces/districts and the non–target part within each region) * 25 sample households per cluster). In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural areas proportionally to the number of people in the PHR frame for each stratum within that region. This was achieved through implicit stratification by urban/rural within each stratum. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

A.2 SELECTION OF PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS (CLUSTERS)

Since the number of households residing in the bagh and kheseg varied substantially, a split was undertaken with approximately 200 households on average to form enumeration areas within the bagh and kheseg prior to the sampling. Following that, the PSUs were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of people in each enumeration area from the 2017 PHR frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the 13 strata within five regions. Implicit stratification on urban and rural areas was achieved by systematic sampling from a list of EAs sorted geographically (from residential areas to remote areas) within each province and district.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, SISS, 2018

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**580**	**296**	**284**	**14,500**	**7,400**	**7,100**
Region						
Western	**148**	**46**	**102**	**3,700**	**1,150**	**2,550**
Bayan–Ulgii	44	16	28	1,100	400	700
Govi–Altai	44	14	30	1,100	350	750
Zavkhan	44	10	34	1,100	250	850
Other	16	6	10	400	150	250
Khangai	**120**	**43**	**77**	**3,000**	**1,075**	**1,925**
Bayankhongor	44	15	29	1,100	375	725
Khuvsgul	44	13	31	1,100	325	775
Other	32	15	17	800	375	425
Central	**96**	**38**	**58**	**2,400**	**950**	**1,450**
Umungovi	44	17	27	1,100	425	675
Other	52	21	31	1,300	525	775
East	**80**	**33**	**47**	**2,000**	**825**	**1,175**
Ulaanbaatar	**136**	**136**	**–**	**3,400**	**3,400**	**–**
Bayanzurkh	44	44	–	1,100	1,100	–
Nalaikh	44	44	–	1,100	1,100	–
Other	48	48	–	1,200	1,200	–

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households recorded in the 2017 PHR, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, bagh and khoroo (a parent administrative unit of khesegs) offices were instructed to update all the selected baghs and khesegs and re–list all households in each bagh and kheseg in accordance with the household listing manual. The household listing was conducted in August and September 2018. The listing operation consisted of contacting each household of the selected EAs and updating an address of a dwelling, name of a household head, a residential status, age and number of household members on the Population and Household Database. The residential status was specifically important to identify whether the household members would be interviewed at the recorded address during the data collection.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the bagh and khoroo office in the field for each cluster. The households were firstly sorted by households with and without children under age 5, in order to achieve implicit stratification on households with and without children under age 5. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to Mhi (the total number of households in each bagh and kheseg) at the National Statistical Office, where the selection of 25 households in each cluster was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in 50 percent of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the

corresponding subsample of households.1 All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The SISS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 25 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.[1]

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The SISS sample is not self–weighting, partly because different sampling fractions were used in each stratum. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum *(h)* and PSU *(i)*:

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

The term fhi, the sampling probability for the i–th sample PSU in the h–th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where pshi 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:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

where:

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2017 PHR frame for the i–th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = number of households in the 2017 PHR frame for the i–th sample PSU in stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i–th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non–segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

p_{3hi} = $\frac{25}{M'_{hi}}$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i–th sample PSU in stratum h

The PPS selection in the first stage was based on the population in the PSU as measure of size, so, strictly, the calculation of the first stage weight should be based on population in the PSU. However, the calculation of the first stage probability was, as seen above, based on number of households instead of population. This way of calculating the first stage probability will introduce a slight smoothing of the sampling weights, which is beneficial for the precision.

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:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} 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

1 Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey–design.

to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the SISS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non–response adjustment factors for the individual women and under–5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under–5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the SISS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non–response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50 percent subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non–response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5–17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5–17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5–17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5–17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5–17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 25 SISS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \cdot \frac{25}{5} = \frac{5}{f_{hi}},$$

where:

$Wwqhi$ = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i–th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non–response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

$W'wqhi$ = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i–th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

$mwqh$ = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

$m'wqh$ = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The SISS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non–response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non–response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under–5 and 5–17 years old children, and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.1710 and 4.2085 in the 580 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

For the eight target provinces/districts, province/district wise normalized weights for the household, individual women, men, under–5 and 5–17 years old children, and water quality testing were also calculated. These sets of weights will be used exclusively for the preparation of result tables for the Chapter 12 in which only the target province/district level figures are presented.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under–5s, 5–17–year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses presented in this report were performed by weighting survey data with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B
LIST OF PERSONNEL OF THE SURVEY

STEERING COMMITTEE

HEAD:

A.Ariunzaya	Chairperson, National Statistics Office Mongolia

SECRETARY:

A.Amarbal	Director, Population and Social Statistical Department, NSO

MEMBERS:

L.Lkhagvasuren	Senior Advisor, Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education and Science, Secretariat of the State Great Khural (Parliament)
D.Ganchimeg	Senior Officer, Cabinet Secretariat
D.Gantsetseg	Head, Public Health Department, Ministry of Health
S.Munkhuulei	Head, Public Administration Department, Ministry of Education Culture Science and Sports
S.Tungalagtamir	Head, Population Development Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
N.Javkhlantugs	Head, Monitoring, Evaluation and Internal Audit Department, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs
B.Sanduijav	Head, Monitoring Evaluation and Internal Audit Department, Ministry of Energy
Kh.Oyuntsetseg	Senior Officer, Economic Policy Department, Ministry of Finance
L.Erdenebulgan	Head, Division of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment and Tourism
B.Tsogtbaatar	Director General, National Center for Public Health, Ministry of Health
J.Doljinsuren	Head, Development Policy and Planning Department, National Development Agency
M.Tsenguun	Head, Statistical and Information Technology Department, Center for Health Development, Ministry of Health
B.Khaliun	Vice Chairperson, Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
Ch.Altangerel	Executive Director of Secretariat, National Human Right Commission
D.Ariunbold	Director, Division of Market Research and Analysis, Communications Regulatory Commission

G.Chuluunbaatar	First vice president, Mongolian Academy of Sciences
N.Ganchimeg	Head, Researcher Department, Press Institute
Alex Heikens	Representative, UNICEF, Mongolia
Naomi Kitahara	Head, UNFPA, Mongolia
D.Khurelmaa	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF, Mongolia
Declan Magee	Senior Country Economist, ADB, Mongolia
Tanaka Tomoaki	Representative, Education and Social Protection of JICA, Mongolia
James Anderson	Representative, World Bank, Mongolia

WORKING GROUP

HEAD:

A.Amarbal	Director, Population and Social Statistical Department, NSO

SECRETARY:

T.Altantsetseg	Senior Officer, Population and Social Statistical Department, NSO

MEMBERS:

S.Todgerel	Statistician, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
Sh.Tsetseg–ulzii	Officer, Cabinet Secretariat
D.Baigalmaa	Officer, Public health Department, Ministry of Health
B.Purevjav	Officer, Public health Department, Ministry of Health
Y.Altantuya	Specialist, Public Administration Department, Ministry of Education Culture Science and Sports
J.Shiilegpurev/Sarankhuu	Specialist in–charge of Child rights, Development and Protection of Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
B.Altantulga	Specialist in–charge of Social Welfare, Pension, Benefits and Service, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
L.Battulga	Officer, Monitoring, Assessment and Internal Audit Department, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs
A.Ariunbulgan	Officer, Monitoring, Assessment and Internal Audit Department, Ministry of Energy
S.Sukhdelger	Officer, Economic Policy Department, Ministry of Finance
Kh.Shurentsetseg	Officer, Department of Land Management and Integrated Water Policy Coordination , Ministry of Environment and Tourism
E.Todmergen/ R.Siilen	Officer, Development Policy and Planning Department, National Development Agency
O.Nandin–Erdene	Head, Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Division National Center for Public Health, Ministry of Health
D.Otgonjargal	Scientific Secretary, National Center of Public Health, Ministry of Health
S.Davaajargal	Senior Officer, Statistical and Information Technology Department, Ministry of Health
N.Oyunchimeg	Senior Specialist, Authority for Family, Children Youth Development Agency, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

B.Ariuntuya	Senior Specialist, Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
Z.Unurjargal	Senior Officer, National Human Right Commission
B.Munkhzul	Officer, Market Research and Analysis Department, Market and Tariff Regulation, Communication Regulatory Commission
B.Narantulga	Doctor Ph.D Associate Professor, Department of Public Management, National Academy of Governance
S.Sanjaabadam	Scientific Secretary, Mongolian Institute for Educational Research
T.Gantuya	Head, Department of Maternal and Child Health Surveillance, National Center for Maternal and Child Health Surveillance, Ministry of Health
M.Purevtogtokh	Head, Infertility and Reproductive Center, National Center for Maternal and Child Health, Ministry of Health
O.Mandal	Statistician Doctor, AIDS/STI Surveillance and Research Department, National Center for Communicable Diseases, Ministry of Health
B.Naranchimeg	Lecturer, Department of Economics, National University of Mongolia
U.Tsaschikher	Officer in–charge of statistical Information, Mongolian National University of Education
S.Enkhbaatar	Senior Specialist, Information Integration and Development Department, National Police Agency
B.Munkhdorj	Senior Scientific Researcher, Police Reseach Center, Institute of Research, Law Enforcement University
M.Erdenebayar	Director, Master of Mathematics, Ph.D of Law
S.Ariuntuya	Head, Health Statistics Division, Ulaanbaatar City Health Department
L.Munkhbayar	Survey Specialist, Integrated Household Database of General Office of Labor and Welfare Service, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
B.Enkhbolor	Officer of in–charge of statistical Information of Social Insurance General Office
Kh.Baavgai	Consultant, Good Neighbors International, NGO
D.Munkhuu	Head, "Gal golomt" National Movement, NGO
G.Pagma	Operations Officer, World Bank, Mongolia
B.Burentugs	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Save the Children Mongolia
Chiba Khisao	Senior Consultan, JICA, Mongolia
V.Delgermaa	Technical Officer, Maternal and Child Health, WHO Mongolia
A.Lkhagvademberel	Country Project Manager, International Labor Office
D.Khurelmaa	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF, Mongolia
A.Iliza	Assistant Representative, UNFPA, Mongolia
L.Barkhas	Officer, United Nations Development Program
Sh.Ariunbold	Senior Statistician, National Account and Statistical Research Department, NSO
B.Tamir	Senior Officer, Information Technology Department, NSO
D.Lkhagvatseren	Officer, Information Technology Department, NSO
R.Batkhishig	Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
N.Dulamsuren	Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO

TECHNICAL SUPPORT/CONSULTANT

Turgay Unalan	Household Survey Specialist, UNICEF HQ
Jayachandran Vasudevan	Statistics & Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF, EAPRC
Yadigar Coskun	Data Processing Specialist,UNICEF HQ
Hans Pettersson	UNICEF Sampling Expert
Z.Munkhzul	UNICEF Data Processing Expert
Chandra Cherla	UNICEF Survey Design Consultant

PRE–TEST TEAM MEMBER

S.Todgerel	Statistician, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
T.Altantsetseg	Senior Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
N.Dulamsuren	Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
Sh.Sengum	Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
E.Myagmarkhand	Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
B.Tamir	Senior Officer, Information Technology Department, NSO
D.Lkhagvatseren	Officer, Information Technology Department, NSO
N.Tserenbaljir	Officer, Information Technology Department, NSO
Z.Oyundari	Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
B.Munkhjargal	Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
E.Gerelt–od	Officer, Foreign Relation and Cooperation of Administration Department, NSO
B.Enkhtuvsin	Officer, Inspection and Monitoring Division of Administration Department, NSO
U.Nyamjargal	Officer, Statistics Division, Khan–Uul District
Jayachandran Vasudevan	Statistics & Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF, EAPRC
D.Khurelmaa	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF, Mongolia
J.Munkhbadar	National Consultan, UNICEF, Mongolia

FIELDWORK TRAINING FACILITATORS

S.Todgerel	Statistician, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
T.Altantsetseg	Senior Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
N.Dulamsuren	Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
Sh.Sengum	Officer, Population and Social Statistics Department, NSO
B.Tamir	Senior Officer, Information Technology Department, NSO
D.Lkhagvatseren	Officer, Information Technology Department, NSO
N.Tserenbaljir	Officer, Information Technology Department, NSO
J.Munkhbadar	National Consultan, UNICEF, Mongolia
Y.Altantuya	Specialist, Public Administration Department, Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports
R.Galbadrakh	Deputy Director in–charge of Rehabilitation and Vocational Training Center Rehabilitation Hospital, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

B.Chinbat	Senior officer, Disaster department, Capital City Emergency Department
J.Azjargal	Senior officer, Authority for family, child and youth development
L.Urtnasan	Specialist, Metropolitan Education Department
Ts.Otgontsetseg	Research Doctor, Surveillance Department, National Center for Maternal and Child Health, Ministry of Health
N.Bolormaa	Researcher, Nutrition Department, National Center for Public Health, Ministry of Health
D.Otgonjargal	Head, Department of Toxicology, National Center for Public Health, Ministry of Health
B.Tserenkham	Researcher, Nutrition Department, National Center for Public Health, Ministry of Health
D. Oyunchimeg	Researcher, Nutrition Department, National Center for Public Health, Ministry of Health
Ch. Uranjargal	Medical doctor, National Centre for Communicable Disease, Ministry of Health
B.Badamkhand	Director, Non Governmental Organization
M.Oyunjargal	Epidemiologist, AIDS/STI Surveillance and Research Department, National Center for Communicable Diseases, Ministry of Health
T.Tsendsuren	PhD, Lecturer, Mongolian National University of Education.
A.Tumenbayar	Senior Teacher, Department of Thermal Engineering, Mongolian University of Science and Technology
B.Munkhdorj	Senior Scientific Researcher, Police Reseach Center, Institute of Research, Law Enforcement University
G.Soyolgerel	Project Consultan, The Project for Strengthening Teacher's Ability and Reasonable Treatments for Children Disabilities (START)
B.Munkhbayar	Director, Building Energy Efficiency Center
V.Bertsetseg	Specialist, Save the Children Mongolia
D.Enkhtuvshin	Animal psychologist
B.Nomin	Depute director, Institute of Applied Psychology
D.Bolorchimeg	Adolescents and HIV, AIDS Specilaist, UNICEF, Mongolia
B.Shinetugs	Technical Officer, Maternal and Child Health, UNFPA, Mongolia
P.Bolormaa	National Coordinator, ILO, Mongolia
Jessica Blankenship	PhD, Regional Nutrition Specialis, UNICEF EAPRO.
Andrew Shantz	Water Quality Consultant, UNICEF, Mongolia
Khan Chul Kim	Consultant WASH Officer, UNICEF, Mongolia
Z.Munkhzul	UNICEF Data Processing Expert

DATA COLLECTION PERSONNAL

SUPERVISORS:

Ts.Osor	D.Polooj	B.Davaakhuu
J.Erdenesuren	B.Lkhavgajav	G.Tugsjargal
D.Baljinnaym	B.Sarangerel	B.Doloonjin
M.Khurtsbaatar	Ts.Nerzedgarav	P.Gantuya
Sh.Erdenetsetseg	O.Orkhonbaatar	L.Enkhjargal

D.Amartogtokh
D.Munkhtuya
D.Sundui
G.Uyanga

INTERVIEWERS:

B.Tuguldur
Ch.Sumiyabees
G.Tsetsegmaa
Kh.Bibish
S.Lkhamsuren
B.Sukhbat
D.Nyam
Kh.Azjargal
B.Enkhtuya
G.Baljmaa
M.Gansukh
Er.Gantumur
P.Ganzul
Mendbayar Dorjnamjim
E.Altantuya
L.Enkhmanlai
B.Batmunkh
B.Batjargal
Ts.Dolgorsuren
B.Tserentsogzolmaa
D.Byambadorj
P.Munkh–orgil
B.Tuvshintushig
B.Khishigbaigali
B.Battsetseg
A.Otgonsuren
D.Tserennadmid
S.Sumber
Mendbayar Dorj
J.Dashdavaa
D.Gansukh
B.Enerel
Ye.Khairatbek
Kh.Altanduulga
B.Nasanjargal
G.Oyun–erdene
M.Alpi
M.Bayanmunkh
O.Ganpurev
B.Tsetsegsuren
G.Khishigbadam
S.Enkhtungalag
B.Gantugs
L.Enkhbat
M.Bayartsetseg
B.Enkhjin
Kh.Odondalai
B.Tserendorj
A.Turtogtokh
Ts.Tsolmonzaya
E.Amaraa
G.Khandmaa
M.Misheel
L.Gantogtokh
N.Amgalantuya
U.Solongo
B.Enkhbayar
B.Budragchaa
B.Zolzaya
I.Turtogtokh
A.Urangoo
Kh.Soyol–erdene
A.Gantumur
E.Nandin–erdene
M.Rakham
B.Altanbek
S.Zolzaya
S.Nurgul
M.Altintan
B.Tuvshintugs
En.Gantumur
B.Bayarmaa
Ch.Nyamgerel
N.Narantsatsral
G.Munkh–ochir
O.Gerelee
M.Munkh–och
B.Otgonchimeg
B.Mungunchimeg
E.Lkavgajav
S.Batsuuri
Kh.Oyunjargal
E.Jargaltuya
B.Nandin–erdene
D.Narbadrakh
S.Nasantogtokh
A.Altantuul
B.Undral
D.Oyundari
B.Sumanzev
N.Saranbileg
J.Daurjin
L.Davaadelger
B.Enkhbayar
D.Davaajargal

APPENDIX C
ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Survey name Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on 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 MICS 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 MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.8).

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 domain had been over–sampled.

For several indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.981	0.003	0.003	8.5	2.9	50,057	13,798	0.974	0.988
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.993	0.002	0.002	0.8	0.9	2,390	2,300	0.990	0.996
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.976	0.007	0.008	2.4	1.6	1,042	1,069	0.961	0.990
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.045	0.004	0.086	3.7	1.9	10,794	10,794	0.037	0.052
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.075	0.006	0.078	2.2	1.5	4,477	4,477	0.063	0.087
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.062	0.004	0.065	3.9	2.0	13,798	13,798	0.054	0.070
Households with a television	SR.5	0.926	0.005	0.005	4.9	2.2	13,798	13,798	0.916	0.936
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.989	0.001	0.001	1.7	1.3	13,798	13,798	0.987	0.992
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.306	0.013	0.041	10.3	3.2	13,798	13,798	0.281	0.332
Households with internet	SR.8	0.361	0.017	0.048	17.9	4.2	13,798	13,798	0.327	0.396
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.362	0.013	0.036	7.9	2.8	10,794	10,794	0.336	0.388
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.353	0.018	0.050	6.2	2.5	4,477	4,477	0.318	0.389
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.970	0.003	0.003	2.7	1.6	10,794	10,794	0.965	0.975
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.955	0.004	0.004	1.9	1.4	4,477	4,477	0.946	0.963
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.972	0.002	0.003	2.4	1.6	10,794	10,794	0.967	0.977
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.945	0.006	0.007	3.5	1.9	4,477	4,477	0.932	0.958
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.736	0.012	0.016	7.4	2.7	10,794	10,794	0.713	0.759
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.692	0.012	0.018	7.8	2.8	10,794	10,794	0.667	0.717
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.639	0.014	0.022	4.0	2.0	4,477	4,477	0.610	0.668
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.595	0.015	0.025	4.1	2.0	4,477	4,477	0.565	0.625
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.429	0.017	0.040	2.8	1.7	2,390	2,300	0.395	0.463
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.316	0.012	0.039	7.6	2.7	10,794	10,794	0.291	0.341
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.449	0.024	0.054	2.5	1.6	1,042	1,069	0.401	0.498
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.297	0.015	0.051	5.0	2.2	4,477	4,477	0.267	0.328
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.092	0.006	0.061	4.1	2.0	10,794	10,794	0.081	0.104
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.580	0.011	0.019	2.3	1.5	4,477	4,477	0.558	0.602
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.908	0.005	0.006	3.7	1.9	10,794	10,794	0.897	0.919
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.435	0.011	0.025	2.2	1.5	4,477	4,477	0.413	0.456
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.011	0.002	0.170	3.6	1.9	10,794	10,794	0.008	0.015
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.164	0.011	0.068	4.0	2.0	4,477	4,477	0.142	0.187

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.274	0.008	0.029	3.4	1.9	10,794	10,794	0.258	0.290
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.472	0.012	0.026	2.7	1.6	4,477	4,477	0.448	0.496
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.007	0.002	0.232	4.0	2.0	10,794	10,794	0.004	0.010
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.031	0.005	0.150	3.2	1.8	4,477	4,477	0.022	0.040
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.077	0.004	0.048	3.7	1.9	18,794	19,294	0.070	0.085
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.060	0.003	0.058	4.1	2.0	18,794	19,294	0.053	0.067
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.027	0.002	0.089	4.2	2.1	18,794	19,294	0.022	0.032
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	9	1.700	0.195	na	na	na	na	5	12
Post–neonatal mortality rate	CS.2	7	1.734	0.254	na	na	na	na	3	10
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	16	2.722	0.175	na	na	na	na	10	21
Child mortality rate	CS.4	4	1.101	0.291	na	na	na	na	2	6
Under–five mortality rate	CS.5	19	2.847	0.148	na	na	na	na	14	25
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	3.5	0.085	0.024	na	na	na	na	3.3	3.7
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	42.6	5.024	0.118	na	na	na	na	32.5	52.6
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.042	0.009	0.212	2.1	1.5	1,184	1,081	0.024	0.060
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.481	0.009	0.018	2.3	1.5	7,734	7,960	0.464	0.498
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.639	0.009	0.014	2.1	1.4	5,469	5,644	0.621	0.658
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.387	0.011	0.028	3.2	1.8	5,966	6,294	0.365	0.409
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.991	0.002	0.002	0.8	0.9	2,195	2,199	0.988	0.995
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.885	0.011	0.012	2.6	1.6	2,195	2,199	0.864	0.907
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.724	0.014	0.019	2.0	1.4	2,195	2,199	0.697	0.751
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.470	0.013	0.028	1.6	1.2	2,195	2,199	0.443	0.497
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.964	0.005	0.006	1.9	1.4	2,195	2,199	0.953	0.975
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.9	1.4	2,195	2,199	0.977	0.991
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.993	0.003	0.003	2.2	1.5	2,195	2,199	0.988	0.999
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.262	0.013	0.050	1.9	1.4	2,195	2,199	0.236	0.288
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.993	0.002	0.002	1.6	1.2	2,195	2,199	0.989	0.998
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.981	0.007	0.007	5.6	2.4	2,160	2,175	0.967	0.995
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.982	0.004	0.004	2.2	1.5	2,195	2,199	0.973	0.990
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.796	0.013	0.017	2.4	1.5	2,195	2,199	0.769	0.822
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.586	0.016	0.027	2.3	1.5	2,195	2,199	0.554	0.618
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.415	0.016	0.040	2.5	1.6	2,195	2,199	0.382	0.448
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.698	0.016	0.023	2.6	1.6	2,195	2,199	0.666	0.730
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.938	0.009	0.009	3.0	1.7	2,195	2,199	0.920	0.956
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.941	0.008	0.009	2.5	1.6	2,195	2,199	0.925	0.957
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.013	0.002	0.175	4.4	2.1	10,794	10,794	0.008	0.018
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.066	0.006	0.095	2.9	1.7	4,477	4,477	0.054	0.079
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	0.211	0.016	0.074	0.1	0.4	141	85	0.180	0.243
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	0.494	0.029	0.059	0.7	0.8	297	203	0.436	0.553

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.007	0.003	0.414	2.6	1.6	2,390	2,300	0.001	0.012
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.049	0.007	0.154	1.3	1.1	1,042	1,069	0.034	0.064
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.739	0.014	0.019	1.7	1.3	1,660	1,588	0.711	0.768
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.490	0.017	0.035	1.1	1.0	877	897	0.456	0.524
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.030	0.009	0.315	2.8	1.7	1,020	927	0.011	0.048
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.357	0.022	0.062	2.0	1.4	1,020	927	0.313	0.401
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.736	0.024	0.032	1.4	1.2	523	491	0.688	0.783
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	0.418	0.037	0.088	1.6	1.3	364	290	0.344	0.491
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	0.731	0.023	0.031	0.9	1.0	385	345	0.685	0.777
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.202	0.014	0.069	2.7	1.7	2,390	2,300	0.174	0.230
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.202	0.016	0.080	1.7	1.3	1,042	1,069	0.170	0.234
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.317	0.008	0.025	3.0	1.7	10,794	10,794	0.301	0.332
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.226	0.016	0.070	6.5	2.5	4,477	4,477	0.194	0.258
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.649	0.009	0.013	2.8	1.7	9,203	8,365	0.632	0.667
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.622	0.013	0.021	2.4	1.6	3,718	3,429	0.597	0.648
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.730	0.009	0.012	4.4	2.1	10,794	10,794	0.712	0.748
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.595	0.013	0.023	3.3	1.8	4,477	4,477	0.568	0.621
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.260	0.007	0.028	3.0	1.7	10,794	10,794	0.245	0.274
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.168	0.009	0.055	2.8	1.7	4,477	4,477	0.149	0.187
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.356	0.019	0.054	1.5	1.2	1,020	927	0.318	0.394
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.169	0.022	0.131	1.7	1.3	523	491	0.125	0.214
HIV counselling during antenatal care (a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.211	0.015	0.072	3.0	1.7	2,195	2,199	0.181	0.242
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.176	0.013	0.075	2.6	1.6	2,195	2,199	0.150	0.203
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.530	0.017	0.032	2.5	1.6	2,195	2,199	0.497	0.564
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.048	0.005	0.114	2.9	1.7	4,477	4,477	0.037	0.058
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	0.985	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	310	206	0.984	0.987
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.980	0.006	0.006	1.9	1.4	1,092	1,077	0.968	0.991
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.920	0.011	0.011	1.6	1.3	1,092	1,077	0.899	0.941
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.919	0.011	0.012	1.9	1.4	1,092	1,077	0.896	0.942
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.919	0.011	0.012	1.9	1.4	1,092	1,077	0.896	0.942
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.919	0.011	0.012	1.9	1.4	1,092	1,077	0.896	0.942
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.916	0.010	0.011	1.5	1.2	1,092	1,077	0.895	0.936
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.813	0.022	0.027	2.0	1.4	641	634	0.769	0.857
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.869	0.015	0.017	2.0	1.4	1,092	1,077	0.840	0.898
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	0.688	0.024	0.034	1.6	1.3	641	634	0.641	0.735
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	0.513	0.030	0.058	1.8	1.3	584	506	0.453	0.572

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	0.582	0.025	0.043	1.3	1.1	584	506	0.533	0.632
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	0.131	0.026	0.198	3.0	1.7	584	506	0.079	0.182
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	0.710	0.022	0.031	1.2	1.1	584	506	0.667	0.753
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.500	0.018	0.036	18.1	4.3	50,049	13,789	0.463	0.536
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.313	0.025	0.079	38.9	6.2	49,993	13,792	0.264	0.363
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.998	0.001	0.001	2.0	1.4	50,023	13,777	0.997	0.999
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.310	0.025	0.080	39.9	6.3	50,057	13,798	0.260	0.359
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.760	0.014	0.019	0.1	0.4	147	131	0.731	0.789
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	0.666	0.038	0.057	0.8	0.9	147	131	0.590	0.742
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.980	0.004	0.004	1.8	1.4	2,195	2,199	0.972	0.988
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.702	0.014	0.020	2.1	1.5	2,195	2,199	0.674	0.731
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.502	0.024	0.047	1.4	1.2	615	616	0.455	0.549
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.612	0.026	0.042	1.7	1.3	615	616	0.561	0.664
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	0.807	0.014	0.018	0.5	0.7	413	379	0.778	0.835
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	0.463	0.033	0.072	1.4	1.2	318	324	0.397	0.529
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.640	0.016	0.025	2.6	1.6	2,303	2,290	0.608	0.672
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	0.884	0.012	0.013	0.4	0.7	321	328	0.860	0.907
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.318	0.022	0.068	2.7	1.6	1,231	1,251	0.274	0.361
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	0.174	0.021	0.122	1.3	1.1	457	423	0.132	0.216
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	0.684	0.021	0.031	0.9	0.9	457	423	0.642	0.727
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.659	0.018	0.028	2.5	1.6	1,688	1,674	0.622	0.696
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.392	0.022	0.055	3.2	1.8	1,688	1,674	0.349	0.435
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.368	0.017	0.046	2.9	1.7	2,303	2,290	0.333	0.402
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.018	0.002	0.127	1.8	1.3	5,957	5,962	0.014	0.023
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.005	0.001	0.255	2.1	1.5	5,957	5,962	0.003	0.008
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.094	0.007	0.079	3.8	2.0	5,915	5,931	0.079	0.109
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.023	0.003	0.140	2.8	1.7	5,915	5,931	0.017	0.030
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.009	0.002	0.180	1.8	1.3	5,882	5,894	0.006	0.012
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.003	0.001	0.237	1.1	1.0	5,882	5,894	0.002	0.005
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.105	0.007	0.068	3.2	1.8	5,882	5,894	0.091	0.119
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.029	0.005	0.169	5.1	2.3	5,882	5,894	0.019	0.039
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.751	0.009	0.012	5.9	2.4	13,639	13,685	0.733	0.769
Early stimulation and responsive care (a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.576	0.015	0.026	3.5	1.9	3,795	3,805	0.546	0.606

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.156	0.016	0.102	7.3	2.7	3,795	3,805	0.124	0.188
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.377	0.015	0.039	3.5	1.9	3,795	3,805	0.347	0.406
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.286	0.012	0.042	4.2	2.1	6,091	6,091	0.263	0.310
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.651	0.013	0.020	4.4	2.1	6,091	6,091	0.625	0.677
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.125	0.008	0.066	3.8	1.9	6,091	6,091	0.108	0.141
Early child development index	TC.53	0.757	0.012	0.016	2.2	1.5	2,551	2,577	0.732	0.782
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.875	0.010	0.012	2.6	1.6	2,551	2,577	0.854	0.896
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.736	0.015	0.021	3.0	1.7	2,551	2,577	0.706	0.767
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.843	0.017	0.021	3.0	1.7	1,287	1,314	0.808	0.877
School readiness	LN.3	0.850	0.013	0.016	1.8	1.4	1,260	1,302	0.823	0.877
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.920	0.019	0.020	6.1	2.5	1,274	1,299	0.882	0.957
Net attendance ratio (adjusted) (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.961	0.007	0.007	7.6	2.8	5,885	6,012	0.947	0.975
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.930	0.008	0.009	3.5	1.9	3,197	3,518	0.914	0.946
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.865	0.012	0.014	2.7	1.6	1,981	2,064	0.840	0.890
Out–of–school rate (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.036	0.007	0.198	8.9	3.0	5,885	6,012	0.022	0.051
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.046	0.006	0.135	3.1	1.8	3,197	3,518	0.033	0.058
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.095	0.010	0.108	2.5	1.6	1,981	2,064	0.074	0.115
Over–age for grade (a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.003	0.001	0.356	2.0	1.4	5,696	5,883	0.001	0.005
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.007	0.002	0.262	1.6	1.3	3,246	3,583	0.003	0.010
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.810	0.011	0.013	3.4	1.8	7,446	4,513	0.788	0.831
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.515	0.014	0.028	3.7	1.9	7,446	4,513	0.486	0.543
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.226	0.012	0.052	3.6	1.9	7,446	4,513	0.203	0.250
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.188	0.012	0.064	4.3	2.1	7,446	4,513	0.164	0.212
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.822	0.008	0.010	2.2	1.5	7,446	4,513	0.805	0.839
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.248	0.023	0.091	3.5	1.9	3,162	1,268	0.203	0.293
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.496	0.015	0.030	4.0	2.0	7,686	4,623	0.466	0.526
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.788	0.010	0.013	2.7	1.6	7,582	4,545	0.768	0.807
School and home languages	LN.20	0.974	0.006	0.006	5.5	2.3	7,368	4,454	0.963	0.985
Support with homework	LN.21	0.652	0.011	0.017	2.3	1.5	7,303	4,447	0.630	0.674
Children with foundational reading and number skills Three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.616	0.013	0.021	3.1	1.8	7,582	4,545	0.591	0.642
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.464	0.025	0.054	3.4	1.8	2,237	1,345	0.414	0.514
(c) Attending grade 2/3	LN.22c	0.444	0.023	0.052	2.6	1.6	2,021	1,236	0.398	0.490
Four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.515	0.012	0.023	2.4	1.6	6,885	4,233	0.491	0.539
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.357	0.024	0.066	2.9	1.7	1,953	1,201	0.310	0.405

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
(f) Attending grade 2/3	LN.22f	0.336	0.025	0.074	3.1	1.8	1,788	1,124	0.286	0.386
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.996	0.001	0.001	2.3	1.5	6,091	6,091	0.994	0.999
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.491	0.009	0.018	3.5	1.9	15,168	11,131	0.474	0.509
Child labour	PR.3	0.167	0.008	0.047	3.3	1.8	12,273	7,427	0.152	0.183
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.009	0.004	0.415	1.7	1.3	1,184	1,081	0.002	0.017
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.120	0.014	0.114	1.9	1.4	1,184	1,081	0.093	0.148
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	455	470	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.021	0.007	0.323	1.1	1.0	455	470	0.008	0.035
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.039	0.009	0.232	2.6	1.6	1,206	1,219	0.021	0.057
Men	PR.5	0.011	0.003	0.312	0.6	0.8	586	599	0.004	0.018
Spousal age difference										
(b) among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.037	0.012	0.323	2.4	1.6	634	610	0.013	0.060
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.059	0.004	0.062	2.6	1.6	10,794	10,794	0.052	0.066
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.072	0.006	0.084	2.5	1.6	4,477	4,477	0.060	0.084
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.410	0.029	0.071	2.1	1.4	635	591	0.352	0.468
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.280	0.023	0.083	0.7	0.9	323	274	0.233	0.327
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.548	0.012	0.022	6.1	2.5	10,794	10,794	0.524	0.571
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.837	0.013	0.016	5.6	2.4	4,477	4,477	0.811	0.863
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.093	0.005	0.052	3.0	1.7	10,794	10,794	0.083	0.103
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.048	0.005	0.095	2.1	1.4	4,477	4,477	0.039	0.057
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.869	0.010	0.011	11.4	3.4	50,057	13,798	0.850	0.889
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.825	0.011	0.013	10.9	3.3	50,057	13,798	0.803	0.846
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.855	0.011	0.012	12.6	3.5	50,057	13,798	0.834	0.876
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.160	0.015	0.091	5.7	2.4	9,407	2,597	0.131	0.189
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.197	0.014	0.070	4.5	2.1	9,903	2,735	0.170	0.224
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.221	0.020	0.090	8.3	2.9	9,407	2,597	0.181	0.261
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.818	0.009	0.011	7.7	2.8	50,057	13,798	0.800	0.836
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.888	0.009	0.010	11.2	3.3	50,057	13,798	0.870	0.906
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.335	0.024	0.072	36.4	6.0	50,057	13,798	0.287	0.384
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.690	0.013	0.018	10.1	3.2	50,057	13,798	0.664	0.715
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.951	0.006	0.007	7.6	2.8	29,837	8,856	0.938	0.963
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.029	0.004	0.146	8.7	3.0	50,057	13,798	0.020	0.037
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.823	0.011	0.013	7.3	2.7	9,489	9,510	0.802	0.844
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.032	0.002	0.078	1.9	1.4	9,489	9,510	0.027	0.037
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.051	0.004	0.072	3.1	1.8	16,068	11,232	0.043	0.058
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.163	0.009	0.052	5.7	2.4	10,794	10,794	0.146	0.180
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.146	0.008	0.057	2.5	1.6	4,477	4,477	0.129	0.162

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.673	0.072	0.011	2.7	1.6	2,387	2,296	6.530	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.804	0.042	0.006	4.5	2.1	10,786	10,779	6.721	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.668	0.108	0.016	2.6	1.6	1,042	1,069	6.453	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.556	0.052	0.008	2.8	1.7	4,475	4,473	6.453	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.862	0.012	0.014	3.0	1.7	2,390	2,300	0.837	0.887
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.845	0.007	0.008	4.2	2.1	10,794	10,794	0.831	0.860
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.884	0.017	0.019	3.0	1.7	1,042	1,069	0.850	0.918
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.865	0.009	0.010	2.9	1.7	4,477	4,477	0.847	0.882
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.643	0.016	0.024	2.4	1.6	2,390	2,300	0.612	0.674
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.566	0.010	0.018	4.4	2.1	10,794	10,794	0.546	0.586
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.628	0.024	0.038	2.6	1.6	1,042	1,069	0.581	0.676
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.515	0.014	0.027	3.5	1.9	4,477	4,477	0.486	0.543

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban area

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.998	0.001	0.001	2.0	1.4	33,781	6,990	0.996	1.000
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.3	0.6	1,777	1,300	0.997	1.000
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.984	0.009	0.009	2.7	1.7	727	553	0.966	1.000
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.050	0.005	0.106	3.4	1.8	7,495	5,650	0.039	0.061
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.092	0.008	0.090	1.8	1.3	2,966	2,186	0.075	0.109
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.047	0.005	0.106	3.9	2.0	9,235	6,990	0.037	0.057
Households with a television	SR.5	0.967	0.003	0.003	2.2	1.5	9,235	6,990	0.961	0.973
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.995	0.001	0.001	1.8	1.4	9,235	6,990	0.992	0.997
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.389	0.017	0.043	8.1	2.8	9,235	6,990	0.356	0.423
Households with internet	SR.8	0.479	0.023	0.048	14.6	3.8	9,235	6,990	0.433	0.525
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.436	0.016	0.037	6.1	2.5	7,495	5,650	0.404	0.469
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.468	0.023	0.049	4.7	2.2	2,966	2,186	0.422	0.514
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.988	0.002	0.002	1.3	1.1	7,495	5,650	0.984	0.991
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.976	0.004	0.005	1.8	1.4	2,966	2,186	0.967	0.985
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.986	0.003	0.003	2.6	1.6	7,495	5,650	0.981	0.991
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.965	0.008	0.009	4.4	2.1	2,966	2,186	0.948	0.982
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.861	0.009	0.010	3.8	2.0	7,495	5,650	0.843	0.879
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.824	0.010	0.013	4.2	2.1	7,495	5,650	0.803	0.845
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.783	0.014	0.018	2.4	1.6	2,966	2,186	0.756	0.811
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.747	0.014	0.019	2.4	1.5	2,966	2,186	0.718	0.776
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.487	0.022	0.044	2.4	1.6	1,777	1,300	0.444	0.530
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.379	0.016	0.041	5.9	2.4	7,495	5,650	0.348	0.411
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.562	0.032	0.057	2.3	1.5	727	553	0.498	0.626
(b) age 15–49v	SR.13b	0.394	0.020	0.052	3.8	1.9	2,966	2,186	0.353	0.435
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.118	0.008	0.066	3.3	1.8	7,495	5,650	0.102	0.133
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.592	0.015	0.026	2.1	1.4	2,966	2,186	0.562	0.623
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.881	0.007	0.008	2.8	1.7	7,495	5,650	0.867	0.896
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.421	0.015	0.035	2.0	1.4	2,966	2,186	0.391	0.450
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.013	0.003	0.201	3.1	1.8	7,495	5,650	0.008	0.019
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.156	0.016	0.101	4.1	2.0	2,966	2,186	0.125	0.188
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.306	0.010	0.033	2.7	1.6	7,495	5,650	0.286	0.326
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.502	0.016	0.032	2.2	1.5	2,966	2,186	0.470	0.534
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.009	0.002	0.264	3.4	1.8	7,495	5,650	0.004	0.013
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.037	0.007	0.182	2.8	1.7	2,966	2,186	0.024	0.051
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.073	0.004	0.058	2.6	1.6	12,355	9,817	0.064	0.081
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.062	0.005	0.079	4.1	2.0	12,355	9,817	0.052	0.072

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.038	0.004	0.095	3.5	1.9	12,355	9,817	0.030	0.045
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	8	2.298	0.277	na	na	na	na	4	13
Post–neonatal mortality rate	CS.2	7	2.437	0.348	na	na	na	na	2	12
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	15	3.828	0.250	na	na	na	na	8	23
Child mortality rate	CS.4	3	1.376	0.419	na	na	na	na	1	6
Under–five mortality rate	CS.5	19	3.960	0.214	na	na	na	na	11	26
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	3.4	0.111	0.033	na	na	na	na	3.1	3.6
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	34.7	5.589	0.161	na	na	na	na	23.5	45.9
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.038	0.011	0.285	2.0	1.4	902	611	0.016	0.060
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.446	0.011	0.025	2.0	1.4	5,138	3,944	0.424	0.468
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.593	0.012	0.021	1.7	1.3	3,544	2,692	0.569	0.618
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.410	0.015	0.037	2.9	1.7	3,823	2,981	0.380	0.441
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5a	0.993	0.002	0.002	0.9	0.9	1,515	1,141	0.988	0.997
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5b	0.897	0.015	0.016	2.6	1.6	1,515	1,141	0.868	0.926
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.S2	0.737	0.018	0.024	1.9	1.4	1,515	1,141	0.701	0.772
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.5c	0.500	0.016	0.033	1.2	1.1	1,515	1,141	0.468	0.533
(d) at least eight times by any provider										
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.973	0.007	0.007	2.0	1.4	1,515	1,141	0.959	0.986
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.2	1.1	1,515	1,141	0.975	0.992
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.997	0.002	0.002	0.8	0.9	1,515	1,141	0.994	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.280	0.017	0.060	1.6	1.3	1,515	1,141	0.247	0.314
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.995	0.003	0.003	1.7	1.3	1,515	1,141	0.989	1.000
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.979	0.010	0.010	5.3	2.3	1,490	1,128	0.959	0.998
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.983	0.005	0.005	1.8	1.4	1,515	1,141	0.973	0.993
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.765	0.018	0.023	2.0	1.4	1,515	1,141	0.729	0.801
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.559	0.021	0.038	2.1	1.5	1,515	1,141	0.516	0.602
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.392	0.021	0.055	2.2	1.5	1,515	1,141	0.349	0.435
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.689	0.021	0.030	2.3	1.5	1,515	1,141	0.647	0.730
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.938	0.012	0.013	2.9	1.7	1,515	1,141	0.914	0.962
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.933	0.011	0.012	2.2	1.5	1,515	1,141	0.911	0.954
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.017	0.003	0.191	3.5	1.9	7,495	5,650	0.010	0.023
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.082	0.009	0.111	2.4	1.6	2,966	2,186	0.064	0.100
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	0.232	0.018	0.079	0.1	0.4	125	67	0.196	0.269
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	0.516	0.035	0.068	0.6	0.8	243	131	0.447	0.586
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.007	0.004	0.527	2.4	1.6	1,777	1,300	0.000	0.014
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.055	0.010	0.183	1.1	1.0	727	553	0.035	0.075
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.719	0.017	0.024	1.3	1.2	1,246	921	0.684	0.753
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.449	0.021	0.047	0.8	0.9	610	464	0.406	0.491
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.032	0.012	0.369	2.4	1.6	787	536	0.008	0.056
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.391	0.027	0.068	1.6	1.3	787	536	0.338	0.444
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.746	0.029	0.039	1.2	1.1	381	262	0.687	0.804
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	0.430	0.043	0.100	1.4	1.2	308	193	0.345	0.516
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	0.708	0.030	0.042	0.8	0.9	284	188	0.649	0.767
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.228	0.018	0.079	2.4	1.5	1,777	1,300	0.192	0.264

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Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.215	0.022	0.101	1.5	1.2	727	553	0.172	0.259
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.334	0.010	0.031	2.7	1.6	7,495	5,650	0.313	0.355
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.256	0.023	0.089	5.9	2.4	2,966	2,186	0.210	0.301
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.614	0.010	0.017	2.1	1.5	6,806	4,820	0.594	0.635
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.588	0.017	0.029	2.2	1.5	2,667	1,876	0.554	0.622
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.804	0.009	0.011	3.0	1.7	7,495	5,650	0.785	0.822
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.698	0.016	0.024	2.8	1.7	2,966	2,186	0.665	0.731
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.298	0.009	0.031	2.3	1.5	7,495	5,650	0.280	0.317
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.207	0.013	0.061	2.1	1.4	2,966	2,186	0.182	0.232
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.377	0.023	0.062	1.2	1.1	787	536	0.331	0.424
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.190	0.028	0.149	1.4	1.2	381	262	0.133	0.247
HIV counselling during antenatal care	TM.35a	0.223	0.020	0.091	2.7	1.6	1,515	1,141	0.183	0.264
(a) counselling on HIV (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.204	0.017	0.086	2.1	1.5	1,515	1,141	0.169	0.239
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.601	0.021	0.036	2.2	1.5	1,515	1,141	0.558	0.644
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.037	0.006	0.157	2.1	1.4	2,966	2,186	0.025	0.049
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	0.983	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	261	154	0.981	0.985
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.978	0.008	0.008	1.7	1.3	734	544	0.962	0.994
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.916	0.015	0.016	1.5	1.2	734	544	0.887	0.946
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.914	0.016	0.018	1.8	1.3	734	544	0.882	0.946
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.914	0.016	0.018	1.8	1.3	734	544	0.882	0.946
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.914	0.016	0.018	1.8	1.3	734	544	0.882	0.946
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.911	0.015	0.016	1.4	1.2	734	544	0.882	0.940
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.799	0.031	0.039	2.0	1.4	425	322	0.736	0.862
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.856	0.021	0.024	1.9	1.4	734	544	0.815	0.898
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	0.669	0.033	0.049	1.6	1.3	425	322	0.603	0.736
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	0.537	0.040	0.074	1.6	1.3	412	257	0.457	0.617
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	0.624	0.032	0.052	1.1	1.1	412	257	0.559	0.689
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	0.156	0.035	0.226	2.4	1.6	412	257	0.086	0.227
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	0.732	0.028	0.038	1.0	1.0	412	257	0.675	0.788
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.678	0.022	0.032	15.0	3.9	33,775	6,985	0.634	0.721
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.441	0.034	0.078	33.3	5.8	33,717	6,986	0.372	0.509
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.998	0.001	0.001	2.1	1.4	33,754	6,983	0.997	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.436	0.035	0.080	34.2	5.8	33,781	6,990	0.366	0.505
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.729	0.017	0.023	0.1	0.3	104	69	0.696	0.763
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	0.659	0.050	0.076	0.8	0.9	104	69	0.559	0.759
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.975	0.006	0.006	1.5	1.2	1,515	1,141	0.963	0.986
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.677	0.018	0.027	1.8	1.3	1,515	1,141	0.640	0.714
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.439	0.034	0.076	1.4	1.2	410	316	0.372	0.506
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.565	0.037	0.066	1.8	1.3	410	316	0.491	0.640
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	0.819	0.017	0.021	0.4	0.6	304	207	0.786	0.853
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	0.434	0.050	0.115	1.5	1.2	191	147	0.335	0.534

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Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.627	0.022	0.035	2.3	1.5	1,542	1,160	0.584	0.671
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	0.910	0.006	0.006	0.1	0.3	221	165	0.898	0.921
Minimum acceptable diet	TC.39a	0.374	0.029	0.077	2.2	1.5	828	629	0.317	0.432
(a) breastfed children (b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	0.221	0.030	0.135	1.1	1.0	305	215	0.162	0.281
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	0.668	0.029	0.044	0.8	0.9	305	215	0.609	0.726
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.673	0.023	0.034	2.1	1.4	1,132	844	0.626	0.719
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.474	0.028	0.060	2.7	1.6	1,132	844	0.417	0.531
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.404	0.023	0.057	2.5	1.6	1,542	1,160	0.358	0.450
Underweight prevalence										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.021	0.003	0.154	1.5	1.2	3,947	3,016	0.014	0.027
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.007	0.002	0.293	1.8	1.3	3,947	3,016	0.003	0.011
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.084	0.010	0.118	3.8	2.0	3,908	2,995	0.064	0.104
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.022	0.005	0.208	2.9	1.7	3,908	2,995	0.013	0.031
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.010	0.002	0.243	1.7	1.3	3,886	2,977	0.005	0.014
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.002	0.001	0.358	0.9	1.0	3,886	2,977	0.001	0.004
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.102	0.010	0.098	3.3	1.8	3,886	2,977	0.082	0.122
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.033	0.007	0.216	4.7	2.2	3,886	2,977	0.019	0.047
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.778	0.010	0.012	3.8	1.9	9,119	6,930	0.758	0.797
Early stimulation and responsive care										
(a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.645	0.018	0.028	2.8	1.7	2,513	1,923	0.608	0.681
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.189	0.023	0.121	6.6	2.6	2,513	1,923	0.143	0.235
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.431	0.019	0.043	2.8	1.7	2,513	1,923	0.394	0.469
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.362	0.016	0.043	3.3	1.8	4,049	3,081	0.331	0.393
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.640	0.018	0.028	4.4	2.1	4,049	3,081	0.604	0.677
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.113	0.011	0.094	3.5	1.9	4,049	3,081	0.092	0.134
Early child development index	TC.53	0.744	0.018	0.024	2.1	1.4	1,699	1,301	0.709	0.779
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.869	0.015	0.017	2.5	1.6	1,699	1,301	0.840	0.898
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.814	0.017	0.021	2.5	1.6	1,699	1,301	0.780	0.848
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.884	0.018	0.021	2.3	1.5	884	712	0.847	0.920
School readiness	LN.3	0.896	0.015	0.016	1.6	1.3	837	687	0.867	0.925
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.909	0.027	0.029	6.0	2.5	854	698	0.855	0.962
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)										
(a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.955	0.010	0.011	7.5	2.7	3,883	3,140	0.935	0.975
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.929	0.011	0.012	3.3	1.8	1,995	1,662	0.906	0.952
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.916	0.012	0.013	2.0	1.4	1,323	1,048	0.892	0.940
Out–of–school rate										
(a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.042	0.011	0.253	8.8	3.0	3,883	3,140	0.021	0.063
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.044	0.009	0.195	2.9	1.7	1,995	1,662	0.027	0.061

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(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.056	0.010	0.182	2.1	1.4	1,323	1,048	0.036	0.077
Over–age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.002	0.001	0.549	2.2	1.5	3,742	3,067	0.000	0.005
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.005	0.002	0.372	1.3	1.1	2,018	1,705	0.001	0.009
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.862	0.012	0.014	3.0	1.7	4,843	2,371	0.837	0.887
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.540	0.021	0.038	4.1	2.0	4,843	2,371	0.498	0.581
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.234	0.016	0.068	3.3	1.8	4,843	2,371	0.203	0.266
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.194	0.017	0.087	4.3	2.1	4,843	2,371	0.161	0.228
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.848	0.010	0.012	2.0	1.4	4,843	2,371	0.827	0.869
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.254	0.026	0.103	3.4	1.8	2,679	928	0.201	0.306
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.566	0.020	0.035	3.8	2.0	4,985	2,411	0.526	0.605
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.795	0.014	0.017	2.8	1.7	4,935	2,384	0.767	0.822
School and home languages	LN.20	0.980	0.004	0.004	2.2	1.5	4,798	2,349	0.971	0.988
Support with homework	LN.21	0.675	0.015	0.022	2.3	1.5	4,755	2,339	0.645	0.704
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.625	0.017	0.027	2.9	1.7	4,935	2,384	0.591	0.659
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.489	0.035	0.072	3.6	1.9	1,493	724	0.419	0.559
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.501	0.017	0.033	2.4	1.6	4,437	2,221	0.468	0.534
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.365	0.034	0.093	3.2	1.8	1,310	653	0.297	0.432
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.997	0.001	0.001	1.9	1.4	4,049	3,081	0.995	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.510	0.011	0.022	2.8	1.7	9,963	5,744	0.488	0.532
Child labour	PR.3	0.114	0.009	0.081	3.3	1.8	8,045	3,894	0.096	0.133
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.007	0.005	0.713	2.1	1.5	902	611	0.000	0.016
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.124	0.017	0.139	1.7	1.3	902	611	0.090	0.159
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	308	221	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.013	0.008	0.568	1.0	1.0	308	221	0.000	0.028
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.042	0.012	0.286	2.5	1.6	874	689	0.018	0.066
Men	PR.5	0.011	0.004	0.386	0.6	0.7	420	332	0.003	0.020
Spousal age difference										
(b) among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.041	0.016	0.394	2.1	1.5	459	321	0.009	0.074
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.061	0.005	0.080	2.4	1.5	7,495	5,650	0.051	0.071
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.083	0.009	0.103	2.1	1.4	2,966	2,186	0.066	0.100
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.450	0.039	0.086	2.0	1.4	459	328	0.372	0.528
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.288	0.029	0.101	0.7	0.8	245	175	0.230	0.346
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.500	0.015	0.031	5.4	2.3	7,495	5,650	0.470	0.531
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.792	0.019	0.024	4.7	2.2	2,966	2,186	0.754	0.830
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.068	0.005	0.077	2.4	1.6	7,495	5,650	0.058	0.079
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.037	0.006	0.150	1.9	1.4	2,966	2,186	0.026	0.048
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.980	0.003	0.004	4.2	2.0	33,781	6,990	0.973	0.987

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Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.942	0.007	0.007	6.2	2.5	33,781	6,990	0.928	0.956
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.807	0.015	0.019	10.3	3.2	33,781	6,990	0.777	0.837
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.080	0.014	0.170	4.2	2.0	6,422	1,318	0.053	0.108
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.147	0.017	0.112	3.8	2.0	6,753	1,389	0.114	0.181
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.295	0.028	0.095	6.2	2.5	6,422	1,318	0.239	0.351
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.861	0.011	0.012	6.6	2.6	33,781	6,990	0.840	0.882
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.986	0.003	0.003	3.6	1.9	33,781	6,990	0.980	0.991
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.458	0.034	0.074	31.9	5.6	33,781	6,990	0.390	0.525
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.782	0.014	0.018	7.8	2.8	33,781	6,990	0.755	0.810
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.928	0.010	0.010	6.3	2.5	19,471	4,473	0.909	0.947
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.041	0.006	0.152	6.9	2.6	33,781	6,990	0.028	0.053
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.823	0.014	0.017	7.1	2.7	6,604	5,000	0.795	0.852
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.031	0.003	0.102	1.7	1.3	6,604	5,000	0.024	0.037
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.051	0.005	0.100	3.1	1.8	10,558	5,817	0.041	0.061
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.173	0.012	0.067	5.4	2.3	7,495	5,650	0.150	0.197
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.158	0.012	0.074	2.3	1.5	2,966	2,186	0.134	0.181
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.621	0.091	0.014	2.6	1.6	1,775	1,299	6.438	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.734	0.058	0.009	4.7	2.2	7,493	5,646	6.619	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.593	0.144	0.022	2.6	1.6	727	553	6.305	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.511	0.069	0.011	2.7	1.6	2,966	2,185	6.372	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.856	0.016	0.018	2.6	1.6	1,777	1,300	0.825	0.888
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.843	0.010	0.012	4.1	2.0	7,495	5,650	0.824	0.863
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.876	0.023	0.027	2.8	1.7	727	553	0.830	0.923
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.858	0.012	0.014	2.7	1.7	2,966	2,186	0.833	0.882
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.664	0.019	0.029	2.2	1.5	1,777	1,300	0.625	0.703
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.603	0.013	0.021	3.9	2.0	7,495	5,650	0.577	0.629
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.645	0.032	0.050	2.5	1.6	727	553	0.581	0.710
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.540	0.019	0.036	3.3	1.8	2,966	2,186	0.501	0.579

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural area

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.945	0.010	0.011	13.3	3.6	16,277	6,808	0.925	0.965
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.977	0.005	0.006	1.3	1.1	613	1,000	0.966	0.988
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.956	0.014	0.014	2.3	1.5	314	516	0.929	0.984
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.032	0.003	0.100	1.7	1.3	3,299	5,144	0.026	0.038
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.042	0.006	0.139	1.9	1.4	1,511	2,291	0.030	0.053
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.092	0.007	0.073	3.6	1.9	4,563	6,808	0.079	0.106
Households with a television	SR.5	0.843	0.012	0.014	7.1	2.7	4,563	6,808	0.820	0.867
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.978	0.002	0.002	1.8	1.3	4,563	6,808	0.973	0.983
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.138	0.009	0.062	4.2	2.1	4,563	6,808	0.121	0.155
Households with internet	SR.8	0.123	0.011	0.092	8.2	2.9	4,563	6,808	0.101	0.146
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.194	0.012	0.063	5.0	2.2	3,299	5,144	0.169	0.218
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.128	0.014	0.109	4.0	2.0	1,511	2,291	0.100	0.156
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.930	0.007	0.008	4.0	2.0	3,299	5,144	0.915	0.944
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.912	0.008	0.009	2.0	1.4	1,511	2,291	0.895	0.929
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.942	0.005	0.005	2.2	1.5	3,299	5,144	0.932	0.952
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.906	0.009	0.010	2.0	1.4	1,511	2,291	0.888	0.923
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.453	0.018	0.039	6.6	2.6	3,299	5,144	0.417	0.488
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.393	0.018	0.045	6.7	2.6	3,299	5,144	0.358	0.428
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.356	0.019	0.054	3.7	1.9	1,511	2,291	0.317	0.394
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.297	0.020	0.066	4.2	2.1	1,511	2,291	0.257	0.336
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.262	0.020	0.077	2.1	1.4	613	1,000	0.221	0.302
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.172	0.012	0.070	5.2	2.3	3,299	5,144	0.148	0.196
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.189	0.024	0.129	2.0	1.4	314	516	0.140	0.237
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.107	0.012	0.115	3.6	1.9	1,511	2,291	0.083	0.132
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.035	0.004	0.104	2.0	1.4	3,299	5,144	0.027	0.042
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.556	0.014	0.025	1.8	1.4	1,511	2,291	0.528	0.584
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.968	0.004	0.004	2.7	1.7	3,299	5,144	0.960	0.976
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.462	0.014	0.030	1.8	1.3	1,511	2,291	0.435	0.490
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.007	0.002	0.252	2.4	1.5	3,299	5,144	0.004	0.011
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.181	0.011	0.063	2.0	1.4	1,511	2,291	0.158	0.203
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.201	0.010	0.051	3.4	1.8	3,299	5,144	0.181	0.222

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.413	0.017	0.042	2.9	1.7	1,511	2,291	0.378	0.448
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.003	0.001	0.324	1.7	1.3	3,299	5,144	0.001	0.005
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.019	0.004	0.206	1.9	1.4	1,511	2,291	0.011	0.026
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.086	0.007	0.080	5.7	2.4	6,439	9,477	0.072	0.100
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.058	0.004	0.069	2.7	1.7	6,439	9,477	0.050	0.066
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.007	0.002	0.234	3.9	2.0	6,439	9,477	0.004	0.011
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10	2.180	0.226	na	na	na	na	5	14
Post–neonatal mortality rate	CS.2	6	1.706	0.263	na	na	na	na	3	10
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	16	2.705	0.168	na	na	na	na	11	22
Child mortality rate	CS.4	5	1.858	0.386	na	na	na	na	1	9
Under–five mortality rate	CS.5	21	3.099	0.149	na	na	na	na	15	27
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	3.9	0.104	0.026	na	na	na	na	3.7	4.1
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	70.1	10.381	0.148	na	na	na	na	49.4	90.9
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.054	0.014	0.256	1.8	1.3	282	470	0.026	0.082
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.551	0.012	0.022	2.5	1.6	2,597	4,016	0.527	0.576
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.724	0.012	0.016	2.0	1.4	1,925	2,952	0.700	0.747
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.344	0.013	0.037	2.3	1.5	2,143	3,313	0.319	0.370
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.989	0.002	0.002	0.4	0.6	681	1,058	0.984	0.993
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.859	0.014	0.016	1.6	1.3	681	1,058	0.832	0.886
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.697	0.018	0.026	1.7	1.3	681	1,058	0.660	0.734
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.403	0.023	0.058	2.4	1.6	681	1,058	0.356	0.450
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.944	0.008	0.009	1.4	1.2	681	1,058	0.928	0.961
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.984	0.007	0.008	3.8	2.0	681	1,058	0.970	0.999
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.986	0.007	0.007	4.2	2.0	681	1,058	0.971	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.220	0.019	0.086	2.2	1.5	681	1,058	0.182	0.258
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.991	0.003	0.003	1.0	1.0	681	1,058	0.985	0.997
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.986	0.004	0.004	0.9	1.0	670	1,047	0.979	0.993
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.978	0.008	0.008	3.0	1.7	681	1,058	0.963	0.994
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.864	0.015	0.017	2.0	1.4	681	1,058	0.834	0.894
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.645	0.020	0.031	1.8	1.3	681	1,058	0.605	0.684
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.464	0.022	0.048	2.1	1.5	681	1,058	0.420	0.509
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.719	0.021	0.030	2.4	1.6	681	1,058	0.676	0.762
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.938	0.010	0.011	1.8	1.4	681	1,058	0.918	0.958
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.959	0.009	0.009	2.1	1.4	681	1,058	0.941	0.977
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.005	0.002	0.331	2.8	1.7	3,299	5,144	0.002	0.008
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.036	0.005	0.138	1.6	1.3	1,511	2,291	0.026	0.046
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	18	(*)	(*)

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	0.397	0.032	0.080	0.3	0.5	54	72	0.334	0.460
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.006	0.003	0.454	1.3	1.1	613	1,000	0.001	0.012
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.035	0.009	0.260	1.3	1.1	314	516	0.017	0.053
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.800	0.024	0.030	2.3	1.5	414	667	0.753	0.848
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.584	0.027	0.046	1.3	1.1	267	433	0.531	0.638
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.020	0.005	0.244	0.5	0.7	234	391	0.010	0.030
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.242	0.023	0.093	1.1	1.0	234	391	0.197	0.287
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.709	0.036	0.051	1.4	1.2	142	229	0.637	0.781
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	0.351	0.033	0.093	0.5	0.7	57	97	0.285	0.416
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	0.797	0.031	0.039	0.9	1.0	101	157	0.735	0.859
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.126	0.015	0.115	1.9	1.4	613	1,000	0.097	0.156
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.171	0.020	0.119	1.5	1.2	314	516	0.130	0.212
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.277	0.010	0.035	2.4	1.6	3,299	5,144	0.258	0.297
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.168	0.012	0.073	2.5	1.6	1,511	2,291	0.144	0.193
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.749	0.013	0.017	3.0	1.7	2,397	3,545	0.724	0.774
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.711	0.015	0.021	1.8	1.3	1,051	1,553	0.680	0.741
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.562	0.016	0.028	5.3	2.3	3,299	5,144	0.530	0.594
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.391	0.016	0.042	2.6	1.6	1,511	2,291	0.359	0.424
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.172	0.009	0.050	2.7	1.7	3,299	5,144	0.155	0.190
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.092	0.012	0.127	3.8	1.9	1,511	2,291	0.069	0.116
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.285	0.026	0.090	1.3	1.1	234	391	0.233	0.336
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.114	0.032	0.277	2.2	1.5	142	229	0.051	0.177
HIV counselling during antenatal care (a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.184	0.018	0.100	2.4	1.5	681	1,058	0.147	0.221
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.114	0.016	0.137	2.6	1.6	681	1,058	0.083	0.146
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.374	0.023	0.062	2.4	1.6	681	1,058	0.327	0.420
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.068	0.011	0.159	4.3	2.1	1,511	2,291	0.046	0.090
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	49	52	1.000	1.000
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.983	0.007	0.007	1.5	1.2	358	533	0.969	0.996
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.927	0.011	0.012	1.0	1.0	358	533	0.905	0.950
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.929	0.011	0.012	1.0	1.0	358	533	0.907	0.952
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.929	0.011	0.012	1.0	1.0	358	533	0.907	0.952
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.929	0.011	0.012	1.0	1.0	358	533	0.907	0.952
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.926	0.010	0.011	0.7	0.9	358	533	0.906	0.945
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.842	0.021	0.024	1.0	1.0	216	312	0.801	0.883
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.895	0.012	0.013	0.8	0.9	358	533	0.871	0.919
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	0.725	0.025	0.035	1.0	1.0	216	312	0.675	0.776
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	0.455	0.033	0.073	1.1	1.0	172	249	0.389	0.521

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	0.483	0.027	0.056	0.7	0.9	172	249	0.429	0.538
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	0.069	0.018	0.258	1.2	1.1	172	249	0.033	0.104
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	0.658	0.032	0.048	1.1	1.1	172	249	0.595	0.722
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.130	0.017	0.127	16.5	4.1	16,275	6,804	0.097	0.164
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.049	0.014	0.287	29.1	5.4	16,276	6,806	0.021	0.078
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.998	0.000	0.000	0.9	0.9	16,268	6,794	0.997	0.999
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.048	0.014	0.292	29.5	5.4	16,277	6,808	0.020	0.077
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.835	0.031	0.038	0.4	0.7	43	62	0.772	0.897
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	0.682	0.048	0.070	0.6	0.8	43	62	0.586	0.778
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.993	0.002	0.002	0.8	0.9	681	1,058	0.989	0.998
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.758	0.021	0.028	2.6	1.6	681	1,058	0.715	0.800
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.628	0.025	0.040	0.8	0.9	205	300	0.577	0.678
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.707	0.022	0.032	0.7	0.8	205	300	0.662	0.751
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	0.771	0.026	0.034	0.7	0.8	109	172	0.719	0.823
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	0.506	0.034	0.067	0.8	0.9	127	177	0.439	0.574
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.666	0.021	0.031	2.2	1.5	760	1,130	0.624	0.708
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	0.826	0.034	0.041	1.3	1.1	100	163	0.759	0.893
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.201	0.027	0.132	2.7	1.6	403	622	0.148	0.254
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	0.079	0.011	0.146	0.4	0.6	152	208	0.056	0.102
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	0.718	0.023	0.032	0.5	0.7	152	208	0.672	0.764
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.631	0.030	0.047	3.2	1.8	555	830	0.571	0.691
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.225	0.024	0.105	2.7	1.6	555	830	0.178	0.272
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.294	0.021	0.072	2.4	1.6	760	1,130	0.252	0.337
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.014	0.003	0.208	1.8	1.4	2,010	2,946	0.008	0.020
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.003	0.001	0.382	1.1	1.1	2,010	2,946	0.001	0.005
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.114	0.010	0.088	2.9	1.7	2,007	2,936	0.094	0.134
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.026	0.004	0.146	1.7	1.3	2,007	2,936	0.019	0.034
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.009	0.002	0.218	1.2	1.1	1,997	2,917	0.005	0.012
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.005	0.002	0.312	1.4	1.2	1,997	2,917	0.002	0.008
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.111	0.008	0.068	1.7	1.3	1,997	2,917	0.096	0.126
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.021	0.004	0.188	2.2	1.5	1,997	2,917	0.013	0.029
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.697	0.018	0.026	10.3	3.2	4,520	6,755	0.661	0.732
Early stimulation and responsive care (a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.441	0.020	0.046	3.1	1.8	1,282	1,882	0.400	0.482

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.091	0.009	0.101	1.9	1.4	1,282	1,882	0.072	0.109
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.269	0.017	0.065	2.9	1.7	1,282	1,882	0.234	0.304
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.136	0.010	0.074	2.6	1.6	2,042	3,010	0.116	0.156
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.672	0.012	0.019	2.1	1.5	2,042	3,010	0.647	0.697
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.148	0.011	0.077	3.1	1.8	2,042	3,010	0.126	0.171
Early child development index	TC.53	0.782	0.012	0.016	1.1	1.1	852	1,276	0.757	0.806
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.887	0.011	0.012	1.5	1.2	852	1,276	0.865	0.908
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.582	0.025	0.044	3.4	1.8	852	1,276	0.531	0.632
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.752	0.034	0.045	3.7	1.9	402	602	0.684	0.820
School readiness	LN.3	0.758	0.024	0.032	2.0	1.4	422	615	0.710	0.806
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.942	0.014	0.015	2.1	1.5	420	601	0.914	0.970
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)										
(a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.972	0.005	0.005	2.8	1.7	2,003	2,872	0.961	0.982
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.932	0.010	0.010	2.7	1.6	1,202	1,856	0.913	0.951
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.762	0.025	0.033	3.6	1.9	658	1,016	0.711	0.813
Out–of–school rate										
(a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.026	0.005	0.193	2.8	1.7	2,003	2,872	0.016	0.036
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.049	0.008	0.169	2.7	1.6	1,202	1,856	0.032	0.065
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.172	0.021	0.124	3.2	1.8	658	1,016	0.129	0.214
Over–age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.003	0.001	0.378	1.3	1.1	1,954	2,816	0.001	0.006
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.008	0.003	0.366	2.1	1.5	1,228	1,878	0.002	0.015
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.712	0.018	0.025	3.3	1.8	2,603	2,142	0.677	0.748
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.468	0.016	0.033	2.1	1.4	2,603	2,142	0.437	0.499
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.211	0.016	0.078	3.5	1.9	2,603	2,142	0.178	0.244
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.176	0.015	0.084	3.2	1.8	2,603	2,142	0.147	0.206
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.773	0.014	0.018	2.3	1.5	2,603	2,142	0.745	0.800
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.215	0.024	0.110	1.1	1.1	483	340	0.168	0.263
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.368	0.018	0.048	3.0	1.7	2,701	2,212	0.332	0.403
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.774	0.013	0.017	2.0	1.4	2,647	2,161	0.748	0.799
School and home languages	LN.20	0.964	0.014	0.014	11.1	3.3	2,570	2,105	0.937	0.991
Support with homework	LN.21	0.610	0.015	0.025	2.0	1.4	2,549	2,108	0.580	0.640
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.601	0.019	0.031	3.1	1.8	2,647	2,161	0.564	0.638
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.414	0.026	0.064	1.8	1.3	743	621	0.361	0.467
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.542	0.015	0.028	1.9	1.4	2,447	2,012	0.511	0.572

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.342	0.021	0.062	1.1	1.0	642	548	0.300	0.384
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.994	0.002	0.002	3.0	1.7	2,042	3,010	0.989	0.999
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.455	0.014	0.031	4.4	2.1	5,205	5,387	0.427	0.484
Child labour	PR.3	0.268	0.012	0.046	2.7	1.7	4,227	3,533	0.244	0.293
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.017	0.005	0.290	0.7	0.8	282	470	0.007	0.027
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.108	0.016	0.151	1.3	1.1	282	470	0.076	0.141
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	148	249	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.038	0.014	0.377	1.4	1.2	148	249	0.009	0.066
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.030	0.007	0.238	0.9	1.0	331	530	0.016	0.044
Men	PR.5	0.010	0.005	0.505	0.7	0.8	167	267	0.000	0.021
Spousal age difference										
(b) among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.025	0.006	0.249	0.5	0.7	175	289	0.012	0.037
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.053	0.004	0.080	1.8	1.4	3,299	5,144	0.045	0.062
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.052	0.007	0.130	2.1	1.5	1,511	2,291	0.038	0.065
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.304	0.024	0.078	0.7	0.8	175	263	0.257	0.352
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.254	0.032	0.124	0.5	0.7	78	99	0.191	0.317
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.655	0.013	0.020	4.0	2.0	3,299	5,144	0.629	0.681
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.925	0.009	0.010	2.9	1.7	1,511	2,291	0.906	0.944
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.149	0.009	0.062	3.5	1.9	3,299	5,144	0.130	0.167
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.070	0.008	0.109	2.0	1.4	1,511	2,291	0.054	0.085
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.640	0.021	0.033	13.3	3.6	16,277	6,808	0.598	0.682
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.581	0.021	0.037	12.6	3.6	16,277	6,808	0.539	0.624
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.955	0.004	0.005	3.1	1.7	16,277	6,808	0.946	0.964
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.332	0.028	0.086	8.2	2.9	2,985	1,279	0.275	0.389
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.303	0.021	0.070	5.1	2.3	3,150	1,346	0.261	0.346
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.062	0.014	0.234	8.1	2.8	2,985	1,279	0.033	0.091
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.729	0.015	0.020	7.3	2.7	16,277	6,808	0.700	0.758
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.684	0.021	0.031	14.2	3.8	16,277	6,808	0.642	0.727
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.081	0.015	0.183	20.1	4.5	16,277	6,808	0.052	0.111
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.497	0.019	0.039	10.1	3.2	16,277	6,808	0.458	0.536
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.993	0.002	0.002	2.2	1.5	10,366	4,383	0.990	0.997
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.004	0.001	0.294	2.3	1.5	16,277	6,808	0.002	0.006
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.822	0.011	0.014	4.1	2.0	2,885	4,510	0.799	0.845
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.035	0.004	0.110	2.0	1.4	2,885	4,510	0.027	0.043
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.050	0.004	0.085	2.1	1.4	5,509	5,415	0.042	0.059

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.139	0.008	0.060	3.0	1.7	3,299	5,144	0.122	0.156
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.122	0.010	0.081	2.1	1.4	1,511	2,291	0.102	0.142
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.825	0.098	0.014	1.9	1.4	612	997	6.629	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.965	0.046	0.007	2.4	1.5	3,294	5,133	6.873	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.840	0.125	0.018	1.5	1.2	314	516	6.589	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.645	0.071	0.011	2.3	1.5	1,509	2,288	6.504	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.878	0.016	0.018	2.3	1.5	613	1,000	0.847	0.910
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.850	0.007	0.008	2.1	1.4	3,299	5,144	0.836	0.865
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.902	0.014	0.016	1.2	1.1	314	516	0.874	0.930
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.878	0.009	0.010	1.7	1.3	1,511	2,291	0.860	0.896
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.584	0.023	0.040	2.2	1.5	613	1,000	0.538	0.630
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.482	0.012	0.026	3.2	1.8	3,299	5,144	0.457	0.507
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.589	0.025	0.043	1.3	1.2	314	516	0.539	0.639
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.465	0.016	0.034	2.3	1.5	1,511	2,291	0.433	0.497

na: not applicable
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Western region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.949	0.010	0.011	7.9	2.8	6,025	3,529	0.928	0.970
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.976	0.008	0.008	1.7	1.3	260	597	0.960	0.993
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.967	0.015	0.015	2.2	1.5	142	330	0.937	0.996
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.041	0.005	0.113	1.6	1.2	1,222	2,860	0.032	0.051
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.082	0.011	0.135	2.1	1.4	552	1,263	0.060	0.105
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.136	0.013	0.093	4.8	2.2	1,568	3,529	0.111	0.162
Households with a television	SR.5	0.818	0.016	0.019	5.9	2.4	1,568	3,529	0.786	0.850
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.971	0.005	0.006	3.7	1.9	1,568	3,529	0.960	0.982
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.155	0.011	0.074	3.5	1.9	1,568	3,529	0.132	0.178
Households with internet	SR.8	0.115	0.018	0.158	11.5	3.4	1,568	3,529	0.079	0.152
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.239	0.021	0.089	7.2	2.7	1,222	2,860	0.197	0.282

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.132	0.019	0.141	3.8	1.9	552	1,263	0.095	0.169
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.893	0.012	0.013	4.0	2.0	1,222	2,860	0.870	0.916
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.912	0.013	0.014	2.5	1.6	552	1,263	0.887	0.937
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.914	0.009	0.010	3.2	1.8	1,222	2,860	0.896	0.933
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.889	0.015	0.016	2.7	1.6	552	1,263	0.860	0.918
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.503	0.027	0.055	8.6	2.9	1,222	2,860	0.448	0.558
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.440	0.028	0.064	9.1	3.0	1,222	2,860	0.384	0.496
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.391	0.036	0.093	7.0	2.7	552	1,263	0.318	0.463
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.335	0.035	0.105	7.1	2.7	552	1,263	0.264	0.406
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.306	0.025	0.082	1.8	1.3	260	597	0.256	0.356
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.215	0.020	0.095	7.1	2.7	1,222	2,860	0.174	0.256
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.173	0.032	0.184	2.3	1.5	142	330	0.109	0.236
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.117	0.016	0.136	3.1	1.8	552	1,263	0.085	0.149
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.015	0.003	0.199	1.7	1.3	1,222	2,860	0.009	0.020
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.425	0.027	0.063	3.6	1.9	552	1,263	0.372	0.478
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.985	0.003	0.003	1.9	1.4	1,222	2,860	0.979	0.991
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.585	0.028	0.047	4.0	2.0	552	1,263	0.529	0.640
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.006	0.002	0.330	1.8	1.4	1,222	2,860	0.002	0.010
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.090	0.011	0.120	1.8	1.3	552	1,263	0.068	0.112
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.149	0.015	0.100	5.0	2.2	1,222	2,860	0.119	0.178
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.287	0.027	0.095	4.6	2.1	552	1,263	0.232	0.341
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.003	0.002	0.444	2.0	1.4	1,222	2,860	0.000	0.007
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.008	0.003	0.417	1.8	1.3	552	1,263	0.001	0.015
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.063	0.005	0.082	2.4	1.6	2,526	5,398	0.053	0.073
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.058	0.004	0.073	1.8	1.3	2,526	5,398	0.050	0.067
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.005	0.002	0.305	2.7	1.6	2,526	5,398	0.002	0.009
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	3.9	0.160	0.041	na	na	na	na	3.6	4.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	32.4	13.268	0.409	na	na	na	na	5.9	59.0
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.010	0.004	0.443	0.5	0.7	102	247	0.001	0.019
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.487	0.018	0.037	2.7	1.6	920	2,144	0.451	0.522
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.690	0.017	0.024	2.0	1.4	635	1,504	0.657	0.724
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.338	0.017	0.049	2.1	1.4	719	1,679	0.305	0.372
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.974	0.005	0.005	0.7	0.8	272	593	0.964	0.985
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.801	0.029	0.036	3.1	1.8	272	593	0.744	0.859

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.597	0.033	0.055	2.7	1.6	272	593	0.531	0.664
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.298	0.042	0.142	5.1	2.3	272	593	0.213	0.383
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.922	0.013	0.014	1.4	1.2	272	593	0.896	0.948
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.979	0.009	0.009	2.2	1.5	272	593	0.961	0.996
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.982	0.009	0.009	2.5	1.6	272	593	0.964	0.999
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.174	0.022	0.124	1.9	1.4	272	593	0.131	0.217
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.995	0.002	0.002	0.5	0.7	272	593	0.990	0.999
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.994	0.003	0.003	0.8	0.9	266	583	0.988	1.000
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.966	0.010	0.011	1.9	1.4	272	593	0.946	0.986
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.842	0.027	0.033	3.4	1.8	272	593	0.787	0.897
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.671	0.030	0.045	2.4	1.6	272	593	0.611	0.731
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.478	0.035	0.072	2.8	1.7	272	593	0.409	0.547
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.773	0.017	0.022	1.0	1.0	272	593	0.739	0.807
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.942	0.013	0.014	1.9	1.4	272	593	0.916	0.968
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.941	0.012	0.013	1.6	1.3	272	593	0.917	0.966
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.003	0.002	0.482	2.2	1.5	1,222	2,860	0.000	0.007
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.016	0.006	0.340	2.4	1.6	552	1,263	0.005	0.028
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	9	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	23	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	260	597	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.003	0.002	0.500	0.3	0.5	142	330	0.000	0.006
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.907	0.020	0.022	2.1	1.4	205	465	0.868	0.946
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.706	0.045	0.064	2.9	1.7	128	295	0.615	0.796
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.015	0.008	0.549	0.7	0.9	63	161	0.000	0.032
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.200	0.020	0.101	0.4	0.6	63	161	0.160	0.240
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.710	0.064	0.090	1.9	1.4	42	97	0.582	0.838
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	(0.459)	(0.021)	(0.046)	(0.07)	(0.26)	13	37	(0.416)	(0.501)
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	0.722	0.085	0.118	2.4	1.5	30	66	0.552	0.893
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.075	0.013	0.179	1.5	1.2	260	597	0.048	0.102
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.129	0.022	0.169	1.4	1.2	142	330	0.085	0.173
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.254	0.016	0.062	3.8	1.9	1,222	2,860	0.223	0.286
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.148	0.014	0.096	2.0	1.4	552	1,263	0.119	0.176
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.741	0.013	0.018	1.6	1.3	758	1,725	0.714	0.768
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.704	0.021	0.030	1.6	1.3	340	774	0.662	0.746
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.475	0.024	0.051	6.7	2.6	1,222	2,860	0.427	0.523
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.324	0.027	0.082	4.1	2.0	552	1,263	0.271	0.378
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.126	0.010	0.083	2.8	1.7	1,222	2,860	0.106	0.147
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.054	0.009	0.173	2.2	1.5	552	1,263	0.035	0.072
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.268	0.022	0.083	0.4	0.6	63	161	0.224	0.313
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.055	0.016	0.295	0.5	0.7	42	97	0.022	0.087

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
HIV counselling during antenatal care (a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.177	0.024	0.135	2.3	1.5	272	593	0.129	0.225
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.084	0.019	0.223	2.7	1.6	272	593	0.046	0.121
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.284	0.030	0.106	2.6	1.6	272	593	0.224	0.345
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.241	0.032	0.134	7.2	2.7	552	1,263	0.176	0.306
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	12	23	(*)	(*)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.977	0.013	0.013	2.1	1.5	144	294	0.951	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.882	0.022	0.025	1.3	1.2	144	294	0.839	0.926
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.882	0.021	0.024	1.3	1.1	144	294	0.840	0.924
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.882	0.021	0.024	1.3	1.1	144	294	0.840	0.924
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.882	0.021	0.024	1.3	1.1	144	294	0.840	0.924
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.886	0.020	0.022	1.1	1.1	144	294	0.846	0.926
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.831	0.030	0.036	1.1	1.1	84	171	0.770	0.891
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.834	0.023	0.027	1.1	1.0	144	294	0.789	0.879
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	0.754	0.040	0.052	1.4	1.2	84	171	0.675	0.833
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	0.378	0.071	0.187	2.6	1.6	66	122	0.237	0.519
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	0.409	0.053	0.129	1.4	1.2	66	122	0.303	0.515
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	0.039	0.007	0.182	0.2	0.4	66	122	0.025	0.054
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	0.642	0.042	0.065	0.9	1.0	66	122	0.558	0.726
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.126	0.023	0.186	17.6	4.2	6,025	3,528	0.079	0.173
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.063	0.023	0.367	31.9	5.7	6,025	3,528	0.017	0.109
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.9	1.0	6,019	3,521	0.997	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.062	0.023	0.376	32.7	5.7	6,025	3,529	0.015	0.108
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.928)	(0.019)	(0.021)	(0.17)	(0.41)	17	32	(0.890)	(0.967)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(0.667)	(0.059)	(0.089)	(0.49)	(0.70)	17	32	(0.548)	(0.786)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.984	0.007	0.007	1.8	1.3	272	593	0.970	0.998
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.813	0.020	0.025	1.6	1.3	272	593	0.772	0.854
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.652	0.036	0.056	0.9	1.0	78	161	0.579	0.724
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.693	0.026	0.037	0.5	0.7	78	161	0.642	0.745
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	0.843	0.019	0.022	0.3	0.5	51	101	0.806	0.881
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	0.453	0.051	0.113	1.0	1.0	51	98	0.351	0.555
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.675	0.033	0.049	3.1	1.8	303	630	0.609	0.742
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	0.666	0.071	0.107	2.2	1.5	39	98	0.524	0.809
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.159	0.031	0.193	2.6	1.6	174	365	0.098	0.221
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	0.040	0.006	0.145	0.1	0.3	52	104	0.028	0.051
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	0.586	0.040	0.069	0.7	0.8	52	104	0.505	0.667
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.559	0.036	0.065	2.5	1.6	226	469	0.486	0.631

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.182	0.031	0.168	2.9	1.7	226	469	0.121	0.243
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.293	0.028	0.096	2.4	1.6	303	630	0.236	0.349
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.023	0.005	0.202	1.6	1.3	761	1,613	0.014	0.033
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.004	0.001	0.343	0.8	0.9	761	1,613	0.001	0.007
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.170	0.020	0.118	4.5	2.1	753	1,592	0.130	0.209
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.044	0.007	0.170	2.1	1.5	753	1,592	0.029	0.059
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.009	0.003	0.301	1.2	1.1	754	1,588	0.003	0.014
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.003	0.001	0.397	0.7	0.8	754	1,588	0.001	0.005
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.075	0.009	0.117	1.7	1.3	754	1,588	0.057	0.092
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.017	0.005	0.269	2.0	1.4	754	1,588	0.008	0.026
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.530	0.035	0.065	16.9	4.1	1,559	3,513	0.461	0.599
Early stimulation and responsive care (a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.387	0.030	0.076	3.7	1.9	465	1,010	0.328	0.446
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.071	0.013	0.190	2.8	1.7	465	1,010	0.044	0.097
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.256	0.024	0.092	2.9	1.7	465	1,010	0.209	0.304
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.114	0.014	0.122	3.1	1.8	768	1,639	0.086	0.141
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.695	0.020	0.029	3.0	1.7	768	1,639	0.655	0.735
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.135	0.024	0.176	7.9	2.8	768	1,639	0.088	0.183
Early child development index	TC.53	0.790	0.022	0.027	2.0	1.4	313	695	0.747	0.834
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.879	0.020	0.023	2.7	1.6	313	695	0.838	0.919
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.608	0.050	0.083	7.4	2.7	313	695	0.507	0.708
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.704	0.055	0.079	5.3	2.3	173	358	0.593	0.815
School readiness	LN.3	0.709	0.037	0.052	2.2	1.5	170	338	0.636	0.782
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.893	0.027	0.030	2.5	1.6	169	332	0.839	0.946
Net attendance ratio (adjusted) (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.956	0.010	0.010	3.7	1.9	768	1,619	0.937	0.976
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.903	0.018	0.020	4.1	2.0	466	1,044	0.866	0.940
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.786	0.026	0.034	2.8	1.7	307	661	0.733	0.839
Out–of–school rate (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.040	0.010	0.246	4.1	2.0	768	1,619	0.020	0.060
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.063	0.016	0.249	4.3	2.1	466	1,044	0.031	0.094
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.110	0.021	0.189	2.9	1.7	307	661	0.068	0.151

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Over–age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.004	0.002	0.354	0.9	0.9	738	1,560	0.001	0.007
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.014	0.005	0.395	2.3	1.5	477	1,074	0.003	0.025
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.698	0.034	0.048	6.0	2.5	963	1,131	0.630	0.765
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.448	0.026	0.058	3.1	1.8	963	1,131	0.396	0.500
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.213	0.019	0.091	2.6	1.6	963	1,131	0.174	0.252
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.172	0.018	0.107	2.7	1.6	963	1,131	0.135	0.209
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.693	0.028	0.040	4.1	2.0	963	1,131	0.637	0.748
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.195	0.039	0.201	1.3	1.2	127	137	0.116	0.273
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.331	0.026	0.078	3.5	1.9	1,009	1,163	0.279	0.382
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.779	0.018	0.023	2.2	1.5	983	1,142	0.743	0.816
School and home languages	LN.20	0.886	0.034	0.039	13.1	3.6	952	1,119	0.817	0.955
Support with homework	LN.21	0.627	0.016	0.026	1.2	1.1	949	1,116	0.595	0.659
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.374	0.031	0.084	4.8	2.2	983	1,142	0.311	0.437
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.218	0.037	0.169	2.7	1.6	270	335	0.145	0.292
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.477	0.019	0.040	1.5	1.2	877	1,051	0.439	0.515
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.337	0.034	0.100	1.5	1.2	207	288	0.270	0.405
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.989	0.006	0.006	5.7	2.4	768	1,639	0.977	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.421	0.023	0.054	6.1	2.5	1,986	2,901	0.376	0.466
Child labour	PR.3	0.290	0.025	0.087	6.1	2.5	1,703	1,959	0.240	0.341
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.018	0.001	0.059	0.0	0.1	102	247	0.016	0.020
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.047	0.009	0.183	0.4	0.6	102	247	0.030	0.065
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	67	140	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.005	0.005	0.996	0.6	0.8	67	140	0.000	0.014
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.008	0.004	0.473	0.6	0.8	157	350	0.000	0.016
Men	PR.5	0.003	0.000	0.095	0.0	0.1	75	190	0.003	0.004
Spousal age difference among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.014	0.010	0.712	0.9	0.9	53	124	0.000	0.034
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.058	0.006	0.110	2.1	1.5	1,222	2,860	0.045	0.070
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.041	0.008	0.192	2.0	1.4	552	1,263	0.025	0.056
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.272	0.038	0.139	0.9	1.0	71	131	0.196	0.348
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(0.078)	(0.014)	(0.175)	(0.12)	(0.35)	22	49	(0.051)	(0.105)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.576	0.017	0.030	3.6	1.9	1,222	2,860	0.541	0.611
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.888	0.017	0.019	3.5	1.9	552	1,263	0.855	0.922
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.182	0.014	0.077	3.8	1.9	1,222	2,860	0.154	0.210
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.069	0.013	0.185	3.2	1.8	552	1,263	0.043	0.094

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.651	0.038	0.058	22.5	4.7	6,025	3,529	0.575	0.727
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.616	0.038	0.061	21.0	4.6	6,025	3,529	0.541	0.691
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.939	0.008	0.009	4.1	2.0	6,025	3,529	0.923	0.955
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.280	0.045	0.160	17.6	4.2	1,136	694	0.190	0.369
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.201	0.027	0.134	7.9	2.8	1,192	708	0.147	0.255
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.180	0.029	0.164	10.5	3.2	1,136	694	0.121	0.239
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.745	0.028	0.037	14.5	3.8	6,025	3,529	0.689	0.800
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.705	0.036	0.051	21.6	4.6	6,025	3,529	0.634	0.776
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.090	0.023	0.259	23.4	4.8	6,025	3,529	0.043	0.137
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.482	0.030	0.063	12.9	3.6	6,025	3,529	0.421	0.542
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.996	0.001	0.001	0.9	0.9	3,898	2,351	0.994	0.999
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.002	0.001	0.386	0.8	0.9	6,025	3,529	0.000	0.003
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.856	0.014	0.017	4.2	2.0	1,077	2,538	0.827	0.885
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.029	0.005	0.164	2.1	1.4	1,077	2,538	0.020	0.039
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.073	0.007	0.098	2.3	1.5	2,168	2,969	0.059	0.088
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.145	0.011	0.074	2.6	1.6	1,222	2,860	0.123	0.166
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.144	0.018	0.122	3.1	1.8	552	1,263	0.109	0.179
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.877	0.131	0.019	2.3	1.5	259	595	6.615	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.810	0.077	0.011	3.8	1.9	1,219	2,850	6.655	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	7.040	0.157	0.022	1.9	1.4	142	330	6.726	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.731	0.129	0.019	4.8	2.2	552	1,263	6.472	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.867	0.019	0.022	1.8	1.3	260	597	0.830	0.904
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.848	0.009	0.011	1.9	1.4	1,222	2,860	0.830	0.867
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.928	0.019	0.020	1.7	1.3	142	330	0.890	0.966
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.888	0.016	0.018	3.1	1.8	552	1,263	0.856	0.919
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.543	0.027	0.050	1.8	1.3	260	597	0.489	0.598
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.428	0.017	0.041	3.5	1.9	1,222	2,860	0.394	0.463
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.569	0.042	0.074	2.4	1.5	142	330	0.485	0.653
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.462	0.026	0.056	3.4	1.9	552	1,263	0.410	0.515

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Khangai region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.943	0.017	0.018	15.2	3.9	8,852	2,889	0.909	0.977
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.987	0.006	0.006	1.4	1.2	343	435	0.975	1.000
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.950	0.022	0.023	2.1	1.4	153	197	0.906	0.995
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.025	0.005	0.208	2.4	1.5	1,833	2,184	0.014	0.035
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.050	0.010	0.206	2.0	1.4	767	896	0.029	0.070
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.046	0.006	0.121	2.1	1.4	2,574	2,889	0.035	0.058
Households with a television	SR.5	0.869	0.017	0.020	7.5	2.7	2,574	2,889	0.835	0.903
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.983	0.002	0.002	0.8	0.9	2,574	2,889	0.979	0.987
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.205	0.018	0.086	5.5	2.3	2,574	2,889	0.170	0.240
Households with internet	SR.8	0.228	0.028	0.123	12.8	3.6	2,574	2,889	0.172	0.283
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.236	0.018	0.078	4.1	2.0	1,833	2,184	0.200	0.273
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.224	0.027	0.120	3.7	1.9	767	896	0.170	0.278
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.956	0.010	0.010	4.9	2.2	1,833	2,184	0.937	0.976
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.936	0.011	0.012	1.7	1.3	767	896	0.914	0.957
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.968	0.005	0.005	1.5	1.2	1,833	2,184	0.959	0.977
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.941	0.011	0.012	1.9	1.4	767	896	0.919	0.963
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.528	0.030	0.056	7.6	2.8	1,833	2,184	0.469	0.588
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.486	0.029	0.060	7.4	2.7	1,833	2,184	0.428	0.544
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.462	0.031	0.067	3.5	1.9	767	896	0.400	0.524
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.407	0.032	0.079	3.8	2.0	767	896	0.343	0.471
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.290	0.026	0.089	1.4	1.2	343	435	0.239	0.342
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.223	0.018	0.082	4.2	2.0	1,833	2,184	0.186	0.259
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.253	0.044	0.172	2.0	1.4	153	197	0.166	0.341
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.192	0.026	0.137	4.0	2.0	767	896	0.139	0.245
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.033	0.004	0.123	1.1	1.1	1,833	2,184	0.025	0.041
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.580	0.016	0.027	0.9	1.0	767	896	0.548	0.611
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.969	0.005	0.005	1.6	1.3	1,833	2,184	0.960	0.979
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.438	0.017	0.038	1.0	1.0	767	896	0.405	0.472
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.011	0.003	0.299	2.1	1.5	1,833	2,184	0.004	0.017
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.164	0.016	0.097	1.6	1.3	767	896	0.133	0.196
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.233	0.017	0.073	3.5	1.9	1,833	2,184	0.199	0.267
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.443	0.032	0.072	3.7	1.9	767	896	0.379	0.507
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.003	0.001	0.425	1.3	1.2	1,833	2,184	0.000	0.006

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Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.015	0.005	0.363	1.8	1.3	767	896	0.004	0.026
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.093	0.010	0.105	4.4	2.1	3,438	3,910	0.073	0.112
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.068	0.006	0.095	2.6	1.6	3,438	3,910	0.055	0.081
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.014	0.004	0.283	4.5	2.1	3,438	3,910	0.006	0.022
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	3.7	0.147	0.039	na	na	na	na	3.4	4.0
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	82.3	14.472	0.176	na	na	na	na	53.4	111.3
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.056	0.023	0.407	2.0	1.4	155	204	0.010	0.101
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.548	0.020	0.036	2.6	1.6	1,385	1,648	0.509	0.588
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.695	0.019	0.028	2.2	1.5	1,036	1,229	0.656	0.734
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.389	0.023	0.058	2.9	1.7	1,131	1,361	0.344	0.435
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.993	0.005	0.005	1.6	1.3	353	430	0.983	1.000
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.880	0.020	0.023	1.6	1.3	353	430	0.840	0.920
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.740	0.025	0.034	1.4	1.2	353	430	0.689	0.791
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.415	0.029	0.069	1.4	1.2	353	430	0.358	0.472
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.951	0.014	0.015	1.9	1.4	353	430	0.922	0.979
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.976	0.014	0.014	3.7	1.9	353	430	0.948	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.982	0.013	0.014	4.4	2.1	353	430	0.956	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.228	0.030	0.130	2.1	1.5	353	430	0.168	0.287
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.992	0.003	0.003	0.6	0.7	353	430	0.985	0.998
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.995	0.003	0.003	0.6	0.8	345	425	0.989	1.000
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.982	0.013	0.013	3.8	2.0	353	430	0.957	1.000
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.824	0.022	0.027	1.5	1.2	353	430	0.779	0.869
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.623	0.035	0.056	2.2	1.5	353	430	0.554	0.693
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.448	0.030	0.067	1.6	1.3	353	430	0.388	0.508
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.686	0.036	0.052	2.6	1.6	353	430	0.614	0.758
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.951	0.015	0.016	2.0	1.4	353	430	0.921	0.981
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.946	0.017	0.018	2.4	1.6	353	430	0.912	0.980
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.009	0.003	0.295	1.7	1.3	1,833	2,184	0.004	0.014
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.044	0.010	0.233	2.2	1.5	767	896	0.023	0.064
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	16	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(0.525)	(0.033)	(0.063)	(0.13)	(0.36)	34	31	(0.459)	(0.592)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.008	0.005	0.591	1.2	1.1	343	435	0.000	0.017
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.058	0.019	0.327	1.3	1.1	153	197	0.020	0.095
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.770	0.035	0.045	1.9	1.4	227	275	0.701	0.840
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.561	0.047	0.083	1.4	1.2	125	161	0.468	0.654
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.013	0.003	0.212	0.1	0.3	143	199	0.008	0.019
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.243	0.040	0.165	1.7	1.3	143	199	0.163	0.323
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.661	0.045	0.068	0.9	0.9	70	98	0.571	0.750
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	0.241	0.042	0.173	0.5	0.7	35	52	0.158	0.324
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	0.626	0.034	0.054	0.3	0.6	47	70	0.558	0.694

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Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.142	0.026	0.181	2.4	1.5	343	435	0.090	0.193
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.191	0.030	0.159	1.2	1.1	153	197	0.130	0.252
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.311	0.015	0.047	2.2	1.5	1,833	2,184	0.282	0.341
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.269	0.022	0.081	2.1	1.5	767	896	0.225	0.312
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.712	0.019	0.027	2.9	1.7	1,380	1,642	0.675	0.750
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.717	0.022	0.031	1.7	1.3	604	707	0.674	0.761
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.604	0.023	0.039	5.0	2.2	1,833	2,184	0.557	0.651
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.525	0.029	0.055	2.9	1.7	767	896	0.468	0.582
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.210	0.014	0.064	2.4	1.6	1,833	2,184	0.183	0.237
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.138	0.017	0.124	2.2	1.5	767	896	0.104	0.172
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.357	0.045	0.125	1.7	1.3	143	199	0.268	0.447
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.175	0.034	0.191	0.8	0.9	70	98	0.108	0.243
HIV counselling during antenatal care										
(a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.223	0.024	0.109	1.5	1.2	353	430	0.174	0.271
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.155	0.020	0.130	1.3	1.2	353	430	0.114	0.195
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.400	0.028	0.070	1.4	1.2	353	430	0.344	0.455
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.005	0.003	0.600	1.7	1.3	767	896	0.000	0.012
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(1.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	34	34	(1.000)	(1.000)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.986	0.006	0.006	0.6	0.8	178	213	0.973	0.998
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.939	0.017	0.018	1.0	1.0	178	213	0.906	0.972
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.928	0.019	0.020	1.1	1.1	178	213	0.891	0.965
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.928	0.019	0.020	1.1	1.1	178	213	0.891	0.965
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.928	0.019	0.020	1.1	1.1	178	213	0.891	0.965
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.930	0.017	0.019	1.0	1.0	178	213	0.895	0.965
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.885	0.032	0.036	1.1	1.1	94	115	0.821	0.949
Full immunization coverage										
(a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.909	0.020	0.022	1.1	1.0	178	213	0.869	0.950
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	0.710	0.033	0.047	0.6	0.8	94	115	0.644	0.777
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	0.428	0.040	0.094	0.7	0.8	91	103	0.347	0.508
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc										
(a) ORS	TC.13a	0.539	0.038	0.071	0.6	0.8	91	103	0.463	0.616
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	0.120	0.033	0.276	1.1	1.0	91	103	0.054	0.186
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	0.638	0.046	0.072	0.9	1.0	91	103	0.546	0.729
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.258	0.032	0.124	15.6	3.9	8,850	2,886	0.194	0.323
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.167	0.034	0.201	23.4	4.8	8,852	2,888	0.100	0.235
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.996	0.002	0.002	2.2	1.5	8,849	2,885	0.993	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.163	0.034	0.208	24.4	4.9	8,852	2,889	0.095	0.231
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	15	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	15	(*)	(*)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.994	0.003	0.003	0.6	0.8	353	430	0.987	1.000

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Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.733	0.033	0.045	2.4	1.5	353	430	0.667	0.799
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.528	0.043	0.081	0.8	0.9	101	114	0.443	0.613
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.628	0.051	0.081	1.2	1.1	101	114	0.526	0.729
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	0.831	0.036	0.044	0.7	0.8	63	74	0.758	0.904
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	0.584	0.055	0.094	0.8	0.9	53	64	0.474	0.693
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.682	0.030	0.043	1.8	1.3	384	449	0.623	0.741
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	0.952	0.008	0.009	0.1	0.3	59	71	0.936	0.968
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.228	0.030	0.134	1.4	1.2	212	261	0.167	0.288
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	0.146	0.029	0.198	0.5	0.7	70	74	0.088	0.204
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	0.899	0.034	0.038	1.0	1.0	70	74	0.830	0.968
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.655	0.039	0.060	2.3	1.5	283	335	0.576	0.733
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.283	0.033	0.118	1.8	1.4	283	335	0.216	0.350
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.294	0.030	0.101	1.9	1.4	384	449	0.235	0.354
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.014	0.005	0.339	2.0	1.4	1,050	1,200	0.005	0.024
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.003	0.001	0.369	0.5	0.7	1,050	1,200	0.001	0.006
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.101	0.011	0.111	1.6	1.3	1,047	1,195	0.078	0.123
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.016	0.004	0.247	1.2	1.1	1,047	1,195	0.008	0.024
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.012	0.004	0.303	1.3	1.2	1,043	1,191	0.005	0.020
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.006	0.002	0.405	1.1	1.1	1,043	1,191	0.001	0.010
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.124	0.011	0.090	1.4	1.2	1,043	1,191	0.102	0.146
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.023	0.007	0.292	2.4	1.5	1,043	1,191	0.010	0.037
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.725	0.019	0.026	5.0	2.2	2,530	2,855	0.688	0.762
Early stimulation and responsive care (a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.536	0.033	0.061	3.3	1.8	680	776	0.471	0.602
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.112	0.015	0.134	1.7	1.3	680	776	0.082	0.141
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.336	0.036	0.108	4.5	2.1	680	776	0.264	0.408
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.224	0.020	0.091	2.9	1.7	1,064	1,225	0.183	0.264
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.681	0.018	0.026	1.8	1.3	1,064	1,225	0.645	0.717
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.136	0.012	0.091	1.6	1.3	1,064	1,225	0.111	0.160
Early child development index	TC.53	0.780	0.019	0.025	1.2	1.1	472	536	0.741	0.818
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.913	0.014	0.015	1.3	1.1	472	536	0.886	0.940
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.692	0.032	0.046	2.5	1.6	472	536	0.628	0.755
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.845	0.041	0.049	3.5	1.9	223	267	0.762	0.928
School readiness	LN.3	0.801	0.029	0.036	1.5	1.2	228	273	0.743	0.859
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.979	0.008	0.009	0.8	0.9	212	255	0.962	0.995

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Net attendance ratio (adjusted)										
(a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.978	0.007	0.007	2.6	1.6	1,107	1,214	0.965	0.992
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.936	0.012	0.013	1.9	1.4	628	747	0.911	0.960
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.791	0.040	0.050	3.9	2.0	353	409	0.712	0.871
Out–of–school rate										
(a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.020	0.007	0.336	2.8	1.7	1,107	1,214	0.007	0.034
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.038	0.009	0.241	1.7	1.3	628	747	0.020	0.057
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.152	0.032	0.213	3.3	1.8	353	409	0.087	0.217
Over–age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.004	0.002	0.542	1.4	1.2	1,099	1,221	0.000	0.008
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.010	0.005	0.490	1.8	1.3	644	747	0.000	0.020
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.756	0.023	0.030	2.7	1.7	1,465	955	0.710	0.802
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.467	0.025	0.054	2.4	1.6	1,465	955	0.417	0.518
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.235	0.030	0.127	4.7	2.2	1,465	955	0.175	0.294
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.202	0.028	0.136	4.5	2.1	1,465	955	0.147	0.257
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.810	0.015	0.019	1.4	1.2	1,465	955	0.780	0.840
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.182	0.029	0.157	1.2	1.1	410	216	0.125	0.240
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.489	0.030	0.061	3.5	1.9	1,510	981	0.430	0.549
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.807	0.019	0.024	2.3	1.5	1,489	968	0.769	0.846
School and home languages	LN.20	0.988	0.006	0.006	2.5	1.6	1,448	945	0.977	0.999
Support with homework	LN.21	0.616	0.023	0.037	2.0	1.4	1,454	945	0.570	0.661
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.736	0.022	0.031	2.5	1.6	1,489	968	0.691	0.781
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.585	0.045	0.077	2.3	1.5	393	269	0.494	0.675
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.538	0.026	0.049	2.5	1.6	1,397	909	0.486	0.591
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.379	0.039	0.102	1.5	1.2	353	239	0.302	0.456
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.6	0.8	1,064	1,225	0.996	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.494	0.017	0.035	2.8	1.7	2,789	2,294	0.459	0.529
Child labour	PR.3	0.213	0.013	0.061	1.6	1.3	2,299	1,545	0.187	0.239
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.016	0.009	0.523	0.9	1.0	155	204	0.000	0.033
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.118	0.027	0.230	1.4	1.2	155	204	0.063	0.172
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	72	97	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.069	0.035	0.506	1.8	1.4	72	97	0.000	0.140
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.042	0.017	0.397	1.6	1.3	188	231	0.009	0.076
Men	PR.5	0.005	0.000	0.061	0.0	0.0	81	100	0.004	0.005

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									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Spousal age difference (b) among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.019	0.004	0.221	0.1	0.4	99	137	0.010	0.027
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.056	0.006	0.114	1.7	1.3	1,833	2,184	0.043	0.068
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.079	0.012	0.148	1.7	1.3	767	896	0.055	0.102
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.365	0.032	0.087	0.6	0.8	102	141	0.302	0.428
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.328	0.041	0.126	0.5	0.7	60	61	0.245	0.410
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.687	0.021	0.030	4.4	2.1	1,833	2,184	0.645	0.729
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.900	0.021	0.024	4.5	2.1	767	896	0.857	0.943
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.114	0.011	0.095	2.5	1.6	1,833	2,184	0.092	0.135
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.075	0.012	0.164	2.0	1.4	767	896	0.051	0.100
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.686	0.027	0.040	10.0	3.2	8,852	2,889	0.632	0.741
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.658	0.027	0.041	9.3	3.1	8,852	2,889	0.604	0.712
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.943	0.008	0.008	3.1	1.8	8,852	2,889	0.927	0.958
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.257	0.043	0.169	7.4	2.7	1,635	515	0.170	0.343
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.240	0.033	0.136	4.9	2.2	1,716	561	0.175	0.306
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.142	0.034	0.243	7.3	2.7	1,635	515	0.073	0.211
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.750	0.017	0.023	4.5	2.1	8,852	2,889	0.716	0.784
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.777	0.026	0.034	11.6	3.4	8,852	2,889	0.724	0.830
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.207	0.033	0.157	18.6	4.3	8,852	2,889	0.142	0.272
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.604	0.027	0.045	8.8	3.0	8,852	2,889	0.550	0.658
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.988	0.005	0.005	4.1	2.0	5,460	1,908	0.979	0.998
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.007	0.003	0.437	3.9	2.0	8,852	2,889	0.001	0.013
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.812	0.019	0.024	4.8	2.2	1,622	1,951	0.773	0.851
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.047	0.007	0.158	2.4	1.5	1,622	1,951	0.032	0.062
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.054	0.008	0.148	2.9	1.7	2,979	2,321	0.038	0.070
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.149	0.013	0.085	2.8	1.7	1,833	2,184	0.124	0.174
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.132	0.014	0.107	1.6	1.2	767	896	0.104	0.161
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24) Women (a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.976	0.177	0.025	2.7	1.6	343	434	6.623	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.953	0.070	0.010	2.3	1.5	1,832	2,181	6.812	1.000
Men (a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.415	0.166	0.026	0.8	0.9	153	197	6.084	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.458	0.103	0.016	1.9	1.4	766	894	6.252	1.000
Happiness Women (a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.889	0.024	0.027	2.6	1.6	343	435	0.841	0.938
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.855	0.011	0.013	2.1	1.4	1,833	2,184	0.833	0.876
Men (a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.880	0.029	0.033	1.5	1.2	153	197	0.822	0.937
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.853	0.018	0.021	2.3	1.5	767	896	0.817	0.889

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.618	0.043	0.069	3.4	1.8	343	435	0.533	0.704
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.549	0.021	0.038	3.8	2.0	1,833	2,184	0.507	0.591
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.669	0.034	0.050	1.0	1.0	153	197	0.602	0.737
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.490	0.027	0.054	2.5	1.6	767	896	0.437	0.543

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Central region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.991	0.003	0.003	2.2	1.5	7,796	2,264	0.985	0.997
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.3	0.6	272	289	0.994	1.000
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.982	0.011	0.011	0.9	1.0	132	135	0.960	1.000
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.038	0.005	0.137	1.2	1.1	1,549	1,612	0.027	0.048
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.052	0.011	0.207	1.6	1.3	674	683	0.031	0.074
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.065	0.010	0.162	4.1	2.0	2,168	2,264	0.044	0.086
Households with a television	SR.5	0.944	0.010	0.010	4.1	2.0	2,168	2,264	0.924	0.964
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.993	0.002	0.002	1.2	1.1	2,168	2,264	0.989	0.997
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.235	0.017	0.074	3.8	2.0	2,168	2,264	0.200	0.269
Households with internet	SR.8	0.286	0.025	0.088	7.1	2.7	2,168	2,264	0.236	0.337
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.320	0.023	0.072	3.9	2.0	1,549	1,612	0.274	0.366
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.255	0.026	0.100	2.3	1.5	674	683	0.204	0.306
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.8	1.4	1,549	1,612	0.975	0.992
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.947	0.011	0.012	1.7	1.3	674	683	0.924	0.969
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.991	0.003	0.003	1.5	1.2	1,549	1,612	0.985	0.997
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.956	0.010	0.011	1.7	1.3	674	683	0.935	0.977
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.720	0.023	0.031	4.1	2.0	1,549	1,612	0.675	0.765
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.661	0.027	0.041	5.2	2.3	1,549	1,612	0.608	0.715
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.612	0.029	0.048	2.5	1.6	674	683	0.554	0.671
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.567	0.031	0.055	2.7	1.7	674	683	0.504	0.629

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.370	0.038	0.104	1.8	1.3	272	289	0.293	0.446
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.278	0.023	0.084	4.3	2.1	1,549	1,612	0.232	0.325
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.391	0.049	0.125	1.3	1.2	132	135	0.294	0.488
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.214	0.026	0.120	2.7	1.6	674	683	0.163	0.265
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.071	0.008	0.112	1.5	1.2	1,549	1,612	0.055	0.086
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.614	0.019	0.031	1.0	1.0	674	683	0.577	0.652
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.933	0.008	0.009	1.7	1.3	1,549	1,612	0.916	0.949
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.411	0.020	0.048	1.1	1.0	674	683	0.372	0.450
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.003	0.002	0.465	1.2	1.1	1,549	1,612	0.000	0.006
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.237	0.022	0.092	1.8	1.3	674	683	0.193	0.281
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.291	0.014	0.047	1.5	1.2	1,549	1,612	0.264	0.319
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.508	0.018	0.036	0.9	1.0	674	683	0.472	0.545
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.003	0.002	0.543	1.4	1.2	1,549	1,612	0.000	0.006
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.042	0.009	0.207	1.3	1.1	674	683	0.025	0.059
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.106	0.011	0.108	4.2	2.0	3,028	3,025	0.083	0.129
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.049	0.006	0.112	2.0	1.4	3,028	3,025	0.038	0.060
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.027	0.005	0.174	2.5	1.6	3,028	3,025	0.017	0.036
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	3.8	0.164	0.043	na	na	na	na	3.4	4.1
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	46.9	10.941	0.233	na	na	na	na	25.0	68.7
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.071	0.022	0.304	1.0	1.0	131	147	0.028	0.114
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.495	0.018	0.037	1.6	1.3	1,192	1,249	0.459	0.532
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.658	0.020	0.030	1.6	1.2	861	900	0.618	0.697
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.371	0.020	0.055	1.8	1.3	964	1,012	0.330	0.412
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.991	0.006	0.006	1.3	1.2	327	342	0.980	1.000
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.917	0.013	0.014	0.8	0.9	327	342	0.891	0.943
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.767	0.029	0.038	1.6	1.3	327	342	0.708	0.825
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.517	0.034	0.065	1.5	1.2	327	342	0.450	0.585
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.976	0.010	0.011	1.6	1.3	327	342	0.955	0.997
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.989	0.007	0.007	1.4	1.2	327	342	0.976	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.995	0.005	0.005	1.6	1.3	327	342	0.985	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.234	0.029	0.124	1.6	1.3	327	342	0.176	0.292
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.2	0.5	327	342	0.998	1.000
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.2	0.5	324	339	0.997	1.000
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.989	0.007	0.007	1.5	1.2	327	342	0.976	1.000
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.859	0.019	0.022	1.0	1.0	327	342	0.822	0.897
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.656	0.029	0.045	1.3	1.1	327	342	0.597	0.714

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.495	0.037	0.074	1.8	1.4	327	342	0.422	0.568
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.854	0.022	0.026	1.3	1.1	327	342	0.811	0.898
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.932	0.022	0.023	2.5	1.6	327	342	0.889	0.975
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.947	0.013	0.014	1.2	1.1	327	342	0.920	0.973
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.011	0.004	0.330	2.0	1.4	1,549	1,612	0.004	0.019
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.070	0.010	0.148	1.1	1.1	674	683	0.049	0.090
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	13	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(0.407)	(0.055)	(0.135)	(0.56)	(0.75)	47	46	(0.297)	(0.516)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.002	0.002	0.708	0.4	0.6	272	289	0.000	0.006
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.046	0.019	0.403	1.1	1.0	132	135	0.009	0.084
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.733	0.038	0.052	1.3	1.1	178	177	0.657	0.808
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.473	0.045	0.095	0.9	0.9	107	108	0.383	0.563
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.003	0.003	1.005	0.4	0.6	120	141	0.000	0.008
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.272	0.034	0.126	0.8	0.9	120	141	0.203	0.341
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.727	0.061	0.084	1.5	1.2	77	79	0.605	0.849
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	(0.564)	(0.035)	(0.062)	(0.17)	(0.41)	33	35	(0.494)	(0.634)
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	0.925	0.007	0.008	0.0	0.2	56	57	0.910	0.940
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.241	0.023	0.095	0.8	0.9	272	289	0.195	0.287
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.250	0.039	0.156	1.1	1.0	132	135	0.172	0.327
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.342	0.015	0.044	1.6	1.3	1,549	1,612	0.312	0.372
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.141	0.014	0.103	1.2	1.1	674	683	0.112	0.170
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.676	0.019	0.028	2.4	1.6	1,396	1,429	0.637	0.714
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.608	0.021	0.035	1.0	1.0	538	535	0.566	0.651
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.784	0.017	0.022	2.8	1.7	1,549	1,612	0.750	0.818
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.562	0.023	0.041	1.5	1.2	674	683	0.516	0.608
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.277	0.016	0.059	2.1	1.5	1,549	1,612	0.244	0.309
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.200	0.023	0.116	2.3	1.5	674	683	0.153	0.246
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.308	0.031	0.102	0.6	0.8	120	141	0.246	0.371
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.236	0.059	0.249	1.5	1.2	77	79	0.118	0.353
HIV counselling during antenatal care (a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.208	0.039	0.186	3.1	1.8	327	342	0.130	0.285
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.130	0.025	0.189	1.8	1.4	327	342	0.081	0.180
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.594	0.036	0.061	1.9	1.4	327	342	0.521	0.667
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.020	0.006	0.299	1.2	1.1	674	683	0.008	0.032
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	0.994	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	53	50	0.993	0.995
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.966	0.020	0.021	2.1	1.5	169	170	0.926	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.958	0.020	0.021	1.8	1.3	169	170	0.917	0.999

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									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.958	0.020	0.021	1.8	1.3	169	170	0.917	0.999
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.958	0.020	0.021	1.8	1.3	169	170	0.917	0.999
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.958	0.020	0.021	1.8	1.3	169	170	0.917	0.999
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.938	0.021	0.022	1.3	1.1	169	170	0.896	0.980
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.767	0.035	0.046	0.7	0.8	110	106	0.697	0.837
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.922	0.022	0.024	1.2	1.1	169	170	0.878	0.966
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	0.672	0.043	0.064	0.9	0.9	110	106	0.586	0.757
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	0.520	0.034	0.065	0.4	0.6	76	80	0.453	0.588
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	0.451	0.037	0.081	0.4	0.7	76	80	0.378	0.524
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	0.059	0.020	0.337	0.6	0.7	76	80	0.019	0.098
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	0.626	0.048	0.076	0.8	0.9	76	80	0.530	0.721
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.435	0.041	0.094	15.4	3.9	7,792	2,262	0.353	0.517
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.298	0.042	0.140	18.8	4.3	7,796	2,264	0.215	0.381
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.1	0.3	7,795	2,262	1.000	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.296	0.042	0.141	18.8	4.3	7,796	2,264	0.212	0.379
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	24	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	24	(*)	(*)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.987	0.002	0.002	0.1	0.3	327	342	0.982	0.991
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.762	0.030	0.039	1.7	1.3	327	342	0.703	0.822
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.647	0.046	0.071	1.0	1.0	99	106	0.556	0.739
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.723	0.039	0.053	0.8	0.9	99	106	0.646	0.800
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	0.682	0.053	0.078	0.7	0.9	46	57	0.576	0.789
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	0.537	0.051	0.095	0.6	0.8	61	58	0.436	0.639
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.663	0.029	0.044	1.4	1.2	366	371	0.605	0.722
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	(0.932)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.01)	(0.09)	47	45	(0.925)	(0.939)
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.351	0.050	0.142	2.0	1.4	183	184	0.251	0.451
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	0.149	0.022	0.149	0.3	0.6	84	81	0.105	0.194
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	0.748	0.027	0.036	0.3	0.6	84	81	0.695	0.802
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.710	0.043	0.060	2.3	1.5	268	265	0.625	0.795
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.366	0.041	0.111	1.9	1.4	268	265	0.285	0.448
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.350	0.034	0.096	1.9	1.4	366	371	0.282	0.417
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.013	0.004	0.281	1.1	1.0	973	987	0.006	0.021
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.003	0.002	0.700	1.5	1.2	973	987	0.000	0.007
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.089	0.010	0.115	1.3	1.1	970	984	0.068	0.109
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.024	0.005	0.199	1.0	1.0	970	984	0.015	0.034

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.008	0.003	0.419	1.4	1.2	968	983	0.001	0.014
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.006	0.003	0.517	1.5	1.2	968	983	0.000	0.011
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.116	0.012	0.103	1.4	1.2	968	983	0.092	0.140
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.029	0.007	0.226	1.5	1.2	968	983	0.016	0.043
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.759	0.019	0.025	4.3	2.1	2,163	2,256	0.722	0.796
Early stimulation and responsive care (a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.512	0.030	0.059	2.3	1.5	615	627	0.451	0.573
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.111	0.012	0.112	1.0	1.0	615	627	0.086	0.136
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.309	0.026	0.085	2.0	1.4	615	627	0.256	0.361
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.237	0.023	0.099	3.0	1.7	979	996	0.190	0.284
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.670	0.023	0.034	2.3	1.5	979	996	0.625	0.716
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.135	0.015	0.109	1.8	1.4	979	996	0.106	0.165
Early child development index	TC.53	0.761	0.021	0.028	1.1	1.0	408	423	0.719	0.804
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.887	0.016	0.018	1.0	1.0	408	423	0.855	0.918
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.786	0.024	0.031	1.5	1.2	408	423	0.738	0.835
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.872	0.029	0.034	1.5	1.2	195	193	0.813	0.930
School readiness	LN.3	0.885	0.034	0.038	2.3	1.5	200	210	0.818	0.952
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.956	0.021	0.022	2.3	1.5	195	207	0.913	0.999
Net attendance ratio (adjusted) (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.987	0.005	0.005	1.7	1.3	972	955	0.977	0.997
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.982	0.006	0.006	1.1	1.0	539	549	0.970	0.994
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.886	0.025	0.029	1.8	1.3	275	285	0.836	0.937
Out–of–school rate (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.008	0.003	0.414	1.3	1.1	972	955	0.001	0.015
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.011	0.005	0.466	1.3	1.2	539	549	0.001	0.021
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.084	0.021	0.257	1.7	1.3	275	285	0.041	0.127
Over–age for grade (a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.3	0.5	957	945	0.000	0.001
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.003	0.003	0.990	1.8	1.3	571	572	0.000	0.010
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.832	0.022	0.027	2.7	1.6	1,299	769	0.788	0.876
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.491	0.019	0.040	1.2	1.1	1,299	769	0.452	0.529
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.192	0.023	0.122	2.7	1.6	1,299	769	0.145	0.238
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.155	0.021	0.135	2.6	1.6	1,299	769	0.114	0.197
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.879	0.016	0.018	1.8	1.3	1,299	769	0.847	0.910
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.196	0.030	0.153	1.1	1.1	418	197	0.136	0.257

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.441	0.023	0.051	1.6	1.3	1,313	779	0.396	0.486
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.754	0.023	0.031	2.2	1.5	1,299	765	0.708	0.800
School and home languages	LN.20	0.997	0.003	0.003	2.4	1.6	1,288	758	0.990	1.000
Support with homework	LN.21	0.673	0.025	0.037	2.1	1.4	1,258	754	0.623	0.722
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.704	0.020	0.028	1.5	1.2	1,299	765	0.665	0.744
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.533	0.028	0.053	0.7	0.9	418	228	0.476	0.590
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.646	0.025	0.039	2.0	1.4	1,283	751	0.596	0.696
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.458	0.041	0.090	1.5	1.2	413	224	0.376	0.541
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.997	0.002	0.002	1.1	1.0	979	996	0.993	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.474	0.019	0.040	2.6	1.6	2,489	1,830	0.437	0.512
Child labour	PR.3	0.141	0.013	0.089	1.6	1.3	1,978	1,211	0.116	0.166
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.010	0.010	0.988	1.5	1.2	131	147	0.000	0.030
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.124	0.029	0.234	1.1	1.1	131	147	0.066	0.181
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	56	59	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.053	0.021	0.394	0.5	0.7	56	59	0.011	0.095
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.036	0.013	0.350	0.6	0.8	141	142	0.011	0.061
Men	PR.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	77	76	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	83	96	0.000	0.000
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.049	0.006	0.133	1.5	1.2	1,549	1,612	0.036	0.061
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.073	0.012	0.168	1.5	1.2	674	683	0.049	0.098
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.341	0.036	0.105	0.4	0.7	75	75	0.269	0.413
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(0.197)	(0.037)	(0.189)	(0.42)	(0.65)	49	49	(0.122)	(0.271)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.579	0.020	0.034	2.6	1.6	1,549	1,612	0.540	0.619
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.885	0.017	0.019	1.9	1.4	674	683	0.851	0.918
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.088	0.012	0.131	2.7	1.6	1,549	1,612	0.065	0.111
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.045	0.010	0.223	1.6	1.3	674	683	0.025	0.065
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.891	0.022	0.025	11.6	3.4	7,796	2,264	0.846	0.935
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.822	0.026	0.031	10.1	3.2	7,796	2,264	0.771	0.873
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.942	0.007	0.007	2.0	1.4	7,796	2,264	0.928	0.956
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.214	0.034	0.157	4.3	2.1	1,478	447	0.147	0.281
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.201	0.028	0.137	3.0	1.7	1,555	454	0.146	0.256
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.277	0.038	0.138	4.6	2.2	1,478	447	0.200	0.353
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.844	0.019	0.022	6.2	2.5	7,796	2,264	0.806	0.882
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.878	0.023	0.027	11.5	3.4	7,796	2,264	0.831	0.924
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.315	0.040	0.128	17.0	4.1	7,796	2,264	0.235	0.396

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.706	0.026	0.036	7.1	2.7	7,796	2,264	0.655	0.757
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.980	0.005	0.005	1.8	1.3	4,623	1,429	0.970	0.990
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.011	0.003	0.284	2.0	1.4	7,796	2,264	0.005	0.017
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.865	0.010	0.011	1.2	1.1	1,366	1,425	0.845	0.884
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.035	0.005	0.146	1.1	1.0	1,366	1,425	0.024	0.045
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.044	0.008	0.184	2.9	1.7	2,593	1,838	0.028	0.061
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.101	0.010	0.096	1.7	1.3	1,549	1,612	0.081	0.120
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.124	0.018	0.145	2.0	1.4	674	683	0.088	0.160
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.460	0.142	0.022	1.1	1.1	272	289	6.176	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.774	0.083	0.012	2.5	1.6	1,548	1,611	6.608	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.631	0.236	0.036	1.5	1.2	132	135	6.159	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.639	0.106	0.016	1.8	1.3	674	683	6.427	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.856	0.027	0.032	1.8	1.3	272	289	0.801	0.910
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.842	0.012	0.014	1.8	1.3	1,549	1,612	0.817	0.866
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.921	0.024	0.026	1.1	1.0	132	135	0.872	0.970
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.880	0.014	0.015	1.2	1.1	674	683	0.853	0.907
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.661	0.037	0.056	1.7	1.3	272	289	0.587	0.735
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.553	0.018	0.033	2.1	1.5	1,549	1,612	0.516	0.589
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.596	0.042	0.070	1.0	1.0	132	135	0.512	0.679
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.515	0.022	0.042	1.3	1.1	674	683	0.471	0.558

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Eastern region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.986	0.004	0.004	2.1	1.5	3,551	1,931	0.979	0.994
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.963	0.012	0.012	1.1	1.1	144	294	0.939	0.986
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	63	117	1.000	1.000
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.014	0.003	0.210	0.9	1.0	731	1,477	0.008	0.019
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.021	0.007	0.324	1.3	1.1	312	573	0.007	0.034
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.070	0.008	0.111	1.8	1.3	1,002	1,931	0.054	0.085
Households with a television	SR.5	0.920	0.009	0.010	2.2	1.5	1,002	1,931	0.902	0.938
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.986	0.003	0.003	1.1	1.1	1,002	1,931	0.981	0.992
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.168	0.015	0.089	3.1	1.8	1,002	1,931	0.138	0.198
Households with internet	SR.8	0.164	0.017	0.106	4.3	2.1	1,002	1,931	0.129	0.199
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.235	0.017	0.074	2.5	1.6	731	1,477	0.200	0.270
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.162	0.018	0.114	1.4	1.2	312	573	0.125	0.199
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.956	0.006	0.006	1.1	1.0	731	1,477	0.945	0.967
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.915	0.014	0.016	1.5	1.2	312	573	0.886	0.944
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.942	0.008	0.008	1.5	1.2	731	1,477	0.926	0.957
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.907	0.016	0.017	1.6	1.3	312	573	0.875	0.938
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.565	0.024	0.043	3.5	1.9	731	1,477	0.517	0.613
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.522	0.025	0.047	3.6	1.9	731	1,477	0.473	0.572
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.434	0.028	0.064	1.8	1.3	312	573	0.378	0.489
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.385	0.026	0.067	1.6	1.3	312	573	0.333	0.437
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.242	0.024	0.098	0.9	0.9	144	294	0.195	0.290
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.215	0.017	0.078	2.5	1.6	731	1,477	0.181	0.248
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.140	0.026	0.187	0.7	0.8	63	117	0.087	0.192
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.132	0.018	0.139	1.7	1.3	312	573	0.096	0.169
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.038	0.005	0.143	1.2	1.1	731	1,477	0.027	0.049
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.595	0.020	0.034	0.9	1.0	312	573	0.555	0.635
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.957	0.007	0.007	1.6	1.3	731	1,477	0.944	0.970
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.422	0.020	0.047	0.9	1.0	312	573	0.382	0.462
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.009	0.003	0.309	1.3	1.1	731	1,477	0.003	0.014
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.187	0.016	0.084	0.9	1.0	312	573	0.156	0.219
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.210	0.015	0.070	1.9	1.4	731	1,477	0.181	0.239
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.442	0.024	0.055	1.4	1.2	312	573	0.393	0.491
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.003	0.001	0.509	1.0	1.0	731	1,477	0.000	0.005

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.019	0.006	0.299	1.0	1.0	312	573	0.008	0.031
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.107	0.008	0.072	1.6	1.3	1,369	2,637	0.092	0.122
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.052	0.007	0.128	2.4	1.5	1,369	2,637	0.039	0.065
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.011	0.003	0.222	1.5	1.2	1,369	2,637	0.006	0.016
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	3.8	0.133	0.035	na	na	na	na	3.5	4.1
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	79.9	15.390	0.193	na	na	na	na	49.2	110.7
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.056	0.011	0.195	0.3	0.6	69	141	0.034	0.078
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.530	0.018	0.035	1.5	1.2	567	1,139	0.493	0.566
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.742	0.019	0.025	1.5	1.2	392	787	0.704	0.780
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.478	0.023	0.047	1.9	1.4	470	942	0.433	0.523
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.991	0.005	0.005	1.0	1.0	152	309	0.980	1.000
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.865	0.023	0.026	1.3	1.2	152	309	0.820	0.910
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.614	0.029	0.048	1.1	1.1	152	309	0.556	0.673
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.392	0.027	0.070	1.0	1.0	152	309	0.338	0.447
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.944	0.013	0.014	1.0	1.0	152	309	0.918	0.971
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	152	309	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	152	309	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.222	0.025	0.115	1.2	1.1	152	309	0.171	0.272
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.975	0.012	0.013	2.0	1.4	152	309	0.950	1.000
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.933	0.017	0.018	1.4	1.2	152	309	0.899	0.967
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.991	0.005	0.005	1.0	1.0	152	309	0.980	1.000
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.806	0.023	0.029	1.0	1.0	152	309	0.760	0.852
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.594	0.031	0.053	1.3	1.1	152	309	0.532	0.657
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.405	0.030	0.074	1.1	1.1	152	309	0.346	0.465
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.722	0.031	0.043	1.5	1.2	152	309	0.660	0.783
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.964	0.012	0.012	1.2	1.1	152	309	0.940	0.987
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.964	0.009	0.009	0.7	0.8	152	309	0.947	0.982
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.008	0.002	0.295	1.0	1.0	731	1,477	0.003	0.012
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.045	0.008	0.180	0.9	0.9	312	573	0.029	0.061
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	12	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(0.267)	(0.048)	(0.180)	(0.28)	(0.53)	14	25	(0.171)	(0.364)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.003	0.003	1.014	0.9	1.0	144	294	0.000	0.009
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.074	0.022	0.294	0.8	0.9	63	117	0.030	0.117
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.794	0.025	0.031	0.7	0.8	87	177	0.744	0.843
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.564	0.052	0.091	1.0	1.0	50	93	0.461	0.667
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.042	0.016	0.395	0.8	0.9	61	124	0.009	0.075
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.272	0.041	0.152	1.1	1.0	61	124	0.190	0.355
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.625	0.042	0.067	0.4	0.7	33	60	0.541	0.708
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	(0.264)	(0.046)	(0.175)	(0.36)	(0.60)	17	34	(0.171)	(0.356)

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Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	(0.724)	(0.059)	(0.081)	(0.63)	(0.79)	20	37	(0.606)	(0.842)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.143	0.023	0.159	1.2	1.1	144	294	0.098	0.189
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.178	0.037	0.208	1.1	1.0	63	117	0.104	0.252
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.257	0.016	0.064	2.1	1.4	731	1,477	0.225	0.290
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.186	0.020	0.106	1.5	1.2	312	573	0.147	0.226
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.722	0.018	0.025	1.9	1.4	564	1,144	0.686	0.759
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.693	0.025	0.035	1.3	1.1	250	462	0.644	0.742
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.657	0.025	0.038	4.0	2.0	731	1,477	0.608	0.707
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.560	0.022	0.040	1.2	1.1	312	573	0.516	0.605
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.226	0.016	0.069	2.0	1.4	731	1,477	0.195	0.257
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.126	0.014	0.110	1.0	1.0	312	573	0.099	0.154
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.415	0.039	0.094	0.8	0.9	61	124	0.337	0.493
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.125	0.022	0.180	0.3	0.5	33	60	0.080	0.170
HIV counselling during antenatal care (a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.224	0.026	0.118	1.2	1.1	152	309	0.171	0.277
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.114	0.020	0.173	1.2	1.1	152	309	0.075	0.154
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.466	0.036	0.078	1.6	1.3	152	309	0.393	0.538
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.007	0.004	0.493	1.0	1.0	312	573	0.000	0.014
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	7	14	(*)	(*)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.967	0.015	0.016	1.1	1.0	77	152	0.937	0.997
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.878	0.026	0.029	0.9	1.0	77	152	0.826	0.929
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.892	0.027	0.030	1.1	1.1	77	152	0.838	0.946
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.892	0.027	0.030	1.1	1.1	77	152	0.838	0.946
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.892	0.027	0.030	1.1	1.1	77	152	0.838	0.946
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.847	0.030	0.035	1.1	1.0	77	152	0.787	0.907
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.851	0.035	0.042	1.0	1.0	50	99	0.780	0.922
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.793	0.032	0.040	0.9	1.0	77	152	0.730	0.857
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	0.710	0.050	0.071	1.2	1.1	50	99	0.609	0.810
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	0.592	0.051	0.086	0.8	0.9	36	72	0.490	0.693
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	0.651	0.045	0.070	0.6	0.8	36	72	0.560	0.741
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	0.057	0.020	0.347	0.5	0.7	36	72	0.018	0.097
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	0.719	0.026	0.037	0.2	0.5	36	72	0.666	0.771
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.306	0.025	0.083	5.8	2.4	3,551	1,930	0.256	0.357
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.190	0.030	0.160	11.6	3.4	3,551	1,931	0.130	0.251
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.997	0.002	0.002	1.6	1.3	3,549	1,928	0.994	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.186	0.030	0.164	11.8	3.4	3,551	1,931	0.125	0.247

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Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.931)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.00)	(0.05)	14	28	(0.926)	(0.936)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(0.753)	(0.009)	(0.012)	(0.01)	(0.11)	14	28	(0.736)	(0.771)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.994	0.004	0.004	1.0	1.0	152	309	0.985	1.000
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.775	0.026	0.034	1.2	1.1	152	309	0.723	0.827
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.507	0.043	0.085	0.7	0.8	48	95	0.421	0.594
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.586	0.039	0.067	0.6	0.8	48	95	0.508	0.664
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	0.735	0.039	0.053	0.4	0.6	26	51	0.657	0.814
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	(0.590)	(0.061)	(0.104)	(0.64)	(0.80)	21	42	(0.467)	(0.713)
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.637	0.030	0.047	1.3	1.1	162	322	0.577	0.698
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	(0.898)	(0.052)	(0.058)	(1.14)	(1.07)	20	40	(0.795)	(1.000)
Minimum acceptable diet										
(a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.276	0.042	0.153	1.4	1.2	81	162	0.192	0.360
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	0.097	0.034	0.354	0.9	0.9	33	65	0.029	0.166
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	0.493	0.054	0.109	0.7	0.9	33	65	0.386	0.600
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.722	0.028	0.039	0.9	0.9	114	227	0.666	0.779
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.297	0.033	0.110	1.2	1.1	114	227	0.231	0.362
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.327	0.027	0.084	1.1	1.0	162	322	0.272	0.382
Underweight prevalence										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.010	0.003	0.305	0.8	0.9	429	846	0.004	0.015
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.003	0.002	0.593	0.9	1.0	429	846	0.000	0.007
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.056	0.007	0.126	0.8	0.9	436	858	0.042	0.070
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.022	0.005	0.241	1.1	1.1	436	858	0.012	0.033
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.011	0.004	0.319	1.0	1.0	424	837	0.004	0.019
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.005	0.002	0.499	1.0	1.0	424	837	0.000	0.010
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.098	0.011	0.109	1.1	1.0	424	837	0.077	0.120
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.023	0.005	0.216	0.9	1.0	424	837	0.013	0.033
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.874	0.010	0.011	1.6	1.3	992	1,911	0.854	0.893
Early stimulation and responsive care										
(a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.470	0.023	0.050	1.2	1.1	282	552	0.423	0.517
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.073	0.013	0.178	1.4	1.2	282	552	0.047	0.099
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.279	0.018	0.066	0.9	1.0	282	552	0.242	0.316
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.188	0.018	0.094	1.8	1.3	444	874	0.153	0.224
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.658	0.015	0.023	0.9	0.9	444	874	0.627	0.688
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.127	0.013	0.100	1.3	1.1	444	874	0.102	0.153
Early child development index	TC.53	0.782	0.024	0.031	1.2	1.1	186	362	0.734	0.831
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.883	0.016	0.019	1.0	1.0	186	362	0.851	0.916
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.719	0.023	0.033	1.0	1.0	186	362	0.672	0.766

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Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.930	0.017	0.019	0.8	0.9	95	182	0.895	0.964
School readiness	LN.3	0.912	0.020	0.022	0.9	1.0	95	185	0.872	0.952
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.952	0.015	0.015	0.9	0.9	99	192	0.923	0.981
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)										
(a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.979	0.006	0.006	1.4	1.2	434	836	0.968	0.991
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.957	0.008	0.009	0.8	0.9	241	465	0.940	0.974
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.822	0.025	0.030	1.0	1.0	125	241	0.772	0.872
Out–of–school rate										
(a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.021	0.006	0.282	1.4	1.2	434	836	0.009	0.032
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.034	0.008	0.231	0.9	0.9	241	465	0.018	0.050
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.160	0.025	0.158	1.1	1.1	125	241	0.109	0.210
Over–age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	425	821	0.000	0.000
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	242	465	0.000	0.000
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.771	0.018	0.024	1.2	1.1	558	647	0.735	0.808
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.557	0.024	0.043	1.5	1.2	558	647	0.509	0.605
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.198	0.020	0.101	1.6	1.3	558	647	0.158	0.239
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.167	0.019	0.116	1.7	1.3	558	647	0.128	0.205
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.794	0.020	0.025	1.6	1.3	558	647	0.755	0.834
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.186	0.019	0.101	0.5	0.7	171	204	0.148	0.223
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.384	0.027	0.071	2.1	1.5	572	664	0.329	0.439
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.792	0.018	0.022	1.2	1.1	560	648	0.756	0.827
School and home languages	LN.20	0.996	0.002	0.002	0.6	0.8	548	633	0.993	1.000
Support with homework	LN.21	0.592	0.024	0.040	1.5	1.2	550	637	0.545	0.640
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.571	0.024	0.042	1.6	1.2	560	648	0.523	0.620
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.418	0.042	0.099	1.3	1.1	155	185	0.335	0.501
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.610	0.026	0.042	1.7	1.3	526	606	0.559	0.661
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.518	0.044	0.084	1.3	1.1	141	167	0.430	0.605
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.995	0.002	0.002	0.6	0.7	444	874	0.991	0.998
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.456	0.016	0.036	1.7	1.3	1,140	1,619	0.423	0.488
Child labour	PR.3	0.155	0.016	0.106	2.1	1.5	892	1,044	0.122	0.188
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.012	0.009	0.706	0.9	0.9	69	141	0.000	0.030
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.134	0.032	0.235	1.2	1.1	69	141	0.071	0.198
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	29	53	0.000	0.000

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(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.038	0.020	0.522	0.6	0.7	29	53	0.000	0.078
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.054	0.017	0.317	0.9	0.9	75	153	0.020	0.089
Men	PR.5	0.061	0.029	0.481	0.9	1.0	34	64	0.002	0.120
Spousal age difference										
(b) among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.045	0.018	0.403	0.7	0.8	46	94	0.009	0.080
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.058	0.007	0.113	1.2	1.1	731	1,477	0.045	0.071
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.029	0.007	0.245	1.0	1.0	312	573	0.015	0.043
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.408	0.034	0.084	0.4	0.6	42	86	0.339	0.477
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	18	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.647	0.015	0.023	1.5	1.2	731	1,477	0.617	0.678
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.910	0.015	0.017	1.7	1.3	312	573	0.879	0.941
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.124	0.011	0.086	1.5	1.2	731	1,477	0.103	0.145
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.062	0.011	0.176	1.2	1.1	312	573	0.040	0.084
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.860	0.018	0.021	5.1	2.3	3,551	1,931	0.824	0.896
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.789	0.018	0.022	3.6	1.9	3,551	1,931	0.754	0.825
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.959	0.006	0.006	1.6	1.3	3,551	1,931	0.948	0.971
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.236	0.038	0.162	6.4	2.5	651	356	0.160	0.313
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.385	0.042	0.110	6.6	2.6	681	384	0.300	0.469
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.127	0.026	0.204	4.7	2.2	651	356	0.075	0.179
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.798	0.016	0.021	3.2	1.8	3,551	1,931	0.765	0.831
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.816	0.022	0.027	6.4	2.5	3,551	1,931	0.771	0.860
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.227	0.029	0.128	9.2	3.0	3,551	1,931	0.169	0.285
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.604	0.022	0.037	4.1	2.0	3,551	1,931	0.559	0.649
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.997	0.001	0.001	0.8	0.9	2,249	1,228	0.994	1.000
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	0.647	1.1	1.0	3,551	1,931	0.000	0.003
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.778	0.019	0.025	2.7	1.6	612	1,238	0.739	0.817
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.028	0.005	0.189	1.3	1.1	612	1,238	0.018	0.039
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.042	0.006	0.152	1.6	1.3	1,174	1,596	0.029	0.055
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.116	0.010	0.084	1.4	1.2	731	1,477	0.097	0.136
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.098	0.015	0.152	1.4	1.2	312	573	0.068	0.127
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	7.318	0.152	0.021	1.6	1.3	144	294	7.014	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	7.325	0.076	0.010	2.1	1.5	731	1,477	7.174	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.348	0.230	0.036	1.1	1.1	63	117	5.888	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.488	0.119	0.018	1.7	1.3	311	571	6.251	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.889	0.018	0.021	1.0	1.0	144	294	0.852	0.926

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(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.896	0.009	0.010	1.2	1.1	731	1,477	0.879	0.914
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.910	0.021	0.023	0.6	0.8	63	117	0.867	0.953
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.899	0.009	0.011	0.6	0.8	312	573	0.880	0.918
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.570	0.029	0.051	1.0	1.0	144	294	0.511	0.629
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.517	0.016	0.032	1.6	1.3	731	1,477	0.485	0.550
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.679	0.035	0.052	0.7	0.8	63	117	0.609	0.749
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.503	0.025	0.050	1.4	1.2	312	573	0.452	0.553

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Ulaanbaatar city

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	**Confidence limits**	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.6	1.2	23,833	3,185	0.997	1.000
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.1	0.4	1,371	685	0.999	1.000
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.981	0.012	0.012	2.1	1.4	551	290	0.958	1.000
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.058	0.007	0.122	2.5	1.6	5,459	2,661	0.044	0.072
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.097	0.011	0.110	1.4	1.2	2,172	1,062	0.076	0.118
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.049	0.007	0.142	3.3	1.8	6,486	3,185	0.035	0.062
Households with a television	SR.5	0.970	0.004	0.004	1.6	1.3	6,486	3,185	0.962	0.978
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.995	0.002	0.002	1.7	1.3	6,486	3,185	0.992	0.998
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.428	0.022	0.051	6.3	2.5	6,486	3,185	0.384	0.472
Households with internet	SR.8	0.530	0.030	0.057	11.7	3.4	6,486	3,185	0.469	0.590
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.461	0.021	0.046	4.8	2.2	5,459	2,661	0.419	0.503
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.513	0.030	0.058	3.7	1.9	2,172	1,062	0.454	0.572
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.990	0.002	0.002	1.1	1.0	5,459	2,661	0.986	0.994
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.980	0.005	0.006	1.6	1.3	2,172	1,062	0.969	0.991
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.986	0.003	0.003	2.2	1.5	5,459	2,661	0.979	0.993
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.963	0.011	0.012	3.6	1.9	2,172	1,062	0.941	0.985
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.885	0.011	0.012	3.1	1.8	5,459	2,661	0.864	0.907
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.850	0.012	0.015	3.2	1.8	5,459	2,661	0.825	0.874

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.802	0.017	0.022	2.0	1.4	2,172	1,062	0.767	0.837
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.767	0.018	0.023	1.9	1.4	2,172	1,062	0.731	0.802
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.519	0.027	0.053	2.0	1.4	1,371	685	0.464	0.573
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.394	0.020	0.052	4.7	2.2	5,459	2,661	0.353	0.435
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.624	0.038	0.061	1.8	1.3	551	290	0.548	0.701
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.430	0.026	0.061	2.9	1.7	2,172	1,062	0.378	0.482
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.143	0.010	0.072	2.3	1.5	5,459	2,661	0.123	0.164
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.607	0.020	0.033	1.8	1.3	2,172	1,062	0.567	0.646
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.857	0.009	0.011	1.9	1.4	5,459	2,661	0.838	0.876
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.404	0.019	0.047	1.6	1.3	2,172	1,062	0.367	0.442
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.015	0.004	0.230	2.2	1.5	5,459	2,661	0.008	0.023
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.158	0.021	0.131	3.4	1.8	2,172	1,062	0.116	0.199
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.319	0.013	0.040	2.0	1.4	5,459	2,661	0.293	0.344
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.522	0.020	0.038	1.7	1.3	2,172	1,062	0.482	0.562
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.011	0.003	0.289	2.4	1.5	5,459	2,661	0.004	0.017
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.041	0.009	0.221	2.2	1.5	2,172	1,062	0.023	0.059
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.061	0.005	0.089	2.2	1.5	8,433	4,324	0.050	0.071
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.063	0.007	0.108	3.4	1.8	8,433	4,324	0.050	0.077
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.042	0.005	0.117	2.6	1.6	8,433	4,324	0.032	0.052
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	3.3	0.145	0.044	na	na	na	na	3.0	3.6
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	32.4	6.622	0.205	na	na	na	na	19.1	45.6
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.037	0.013	0.355	1.6	1.3	726	342	0.011	0.063
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.443	0.014	0.032	1.5	1.2	3,671	1,780	0.414	0.471
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.581	0.016	0.027	1.2	1.1	2,544	1,224	0.550	0.613
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.388	0.020	0.052	2.2	1.5	2,682	1,300	0.348	0.428
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.995	0.002	0.002	0.5	0.7	1,091	525	0.991	1.000
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.902	0.019	0.021	2.1	1.5	1,091	525	0.864	0.940
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.753	0.023	0.030	1.5	1.2	1,091	525	0.708	0.799
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.527	0.021	0.039	0.9	1.0	1,091	525	0.486	0.569
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.978	0.008	0.008	1.6	1.3	1,091	525	0.961	0.994
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.984	0.005	0.005	0.8	0.9	1,091	525	0.974	0.994
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.998	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.1	1,091	525	0.998	0.999
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.308	0.022	0.071	1.2	1.1	1,091	525	0.265	0.352
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.994	0.004	0.004	1.3	1.2	1,091	525	0.987	1.000
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.975	0.014	0.014	3.9	2.0	1,073	519	0.947	1.000
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.982	0.007	0.007	1.4	1.2	1,091	525	0.968	0.995

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.755	0.024	0.032	1.6	1.3	1,091	525	0.707	0.803
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.530	0.028	0.053	1.7	1.3	1,091	525	0.474	0.587
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.365	0.028	0.076	1.8	1.3	1,091	525	0.309	0.421
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.633	0.027	0.043	1.7	1.3	1,091	525	0.578	0.688
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.931	0.016	0.017	2.0	1.4	1,091	525	0.900	0.962
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.934	0.014	0.015	1.7	1.3	1,091	525	0.905	0.962
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.018	0.004	0.236	2.7	1.6	5,459	2,661	0.009	0.026
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.089	0.012	0.133	1.8	1.4	2,172	1,062	0.065	0.113
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(0.241)	(0.023)	(0.097)	(0.10)	(0.32)	98	35	(0.194)	(0.287)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	0.534	0.042	0.079	0.6	0.7	193	78	0.450	0.618
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.009	0.005	0.525	1.7	1.3	1,371	685	0.000	0.018
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.056	0.012	0.217	0.8	0.9	551	290	0.032	0.080
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.692	0.021	0.030	1.0	1.0	963	494	0.651	0.734
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.408	0.023	0.057	0.5	0.7	467	240	0.361	0.455
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.039	0.015	0.384	1.8	1.3	634	302	0.009	0.068
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.422	0.031	0.074	1.2	1.1	634	302	0.360	0.485
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.771	0.034	0.044	1.0	1.0	301	157	0.703	0.839
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	0.431	0.049	0.114	1.3	1.1	268	132	0.332	0.529
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	0.708	0.036	0.051	0.7	0.8	232	115	0.636	0.780
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.239	0.022	0.094	1.9	1.4	1,371	685	0.194	0.284
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.215	0.027	0.125	1.2	1.1	551	290	0.161	0.269
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.333	0.013	0.040	2.1	1.4	5,459	2,661	0.307	0.359
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.263	0.030	0.114	4.9	2.2	2,172	1,062	0.203	0.323
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.603	0.013	0.021	1.6	1.3	5,105	2,425	0.578	0.629
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.575	0.022	0.039	1.9	1.4	1,986	951	0.530	0.619
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.823	0.011	0.013	2.1	1.5	5,459	2,661	0.802	0.845
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.703	0.021	0.030	2.3	1.5	2,172	1,062	0.660	0.746
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.306	0.012	0.038	1.7	1.3	5,459	2,661	0.283	0.329
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.204	0.016	0.079	1.7	1.3	2,172	1,062	0.172	0.236
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.368	0.028	0.075	1.0	1.0	634	302	0.313	0.424
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.172	0.034	0.198	1.3	1.1	301	157	0.104	0.240
HIV counselling during antenatal care (a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.215	0.026	0.122	2.1	1.5	1,091	525	0.163	0.268
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.229	0.024	0.103	1.7	1.3	1,091	525	0.182	0.276
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.624	0.028	0.045	1.7	1.3	1,091	525	0.568	0.680
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.028	0.007	0.246	1.8	1.4	2,172	1,062	0.014	0.041
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	0.979	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	205	85	0.976	0.982
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.985	0.009	0.009	1.4	1.2	524	248	0.966	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.918	0.019	0.021	1.2	1.1	524	248	0.880	0.955

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.917	0.021	0.023	1.4	1.2	524	248	0.876	0.959
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.917	0.021	0.023	1.4	1.2	524	248	0.876	0.959
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.917	0.021	0.023	1.4	1.2	524	248	0.876	0.959
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.922	0.018	0.020	1.1	1.1	524	248	0.886	0.958
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.796	0.043	0.054	1.6	1.3	302	143	0.711	0.881
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.858	0.027	0.032	1.5	1.2	524	248	0.804	0.913
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	0.665	0.044	0.066	1.2	1.1	302	143	0.578	0.753
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	0.555	0.051	0.092	1.4	1.2	314	129	0.452	0.657
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	0.655	0.039	0.060	0.9	0.9	314	129	0.577	0.734
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	0.179	0.045	0.253	1.8	1.3	314	129	0.088	0.269
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	0.765	0.036	0.047	0.9	1.0	314	129	0.693	0.836
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.734	0.027	0.037	11.8	3.4	23,832	3,183	0.680	0.788
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.455	0.046	0.101	27.2	5.2	23,769	3,181	0.362	0.547
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.999	0.001	0.001	1.6	1.3	23,810	3,181	0.997	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.450	0.047	0.104	27.9	5.3	23,833	3,185	0.357	0.543
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.642)	(0.023)	(0.036)	(0.07)	(0.26)	76	32	(0.596)	(0.687)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(0.650)	(0.064)	(0.099)	(0.56)	(0.75)	76	32	(0.522)	(0.779)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.972	0.008	0.008	1.1	1.1	1,091	525	0.956	0.987
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.637	0.025	0.039	1.4	1.2	1,091	525	0.587	0.686
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.402	0.046	0.113	1.2	1.1	289	140	0.311	0.493
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.552	0.050	0.091	1.4	1.2	289	140	0.451	0.653
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	0.825	0.019	0.024	0.2	0.5	227	96	0.786	0.864
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	0.363	0.067	0.185	1.2	1.1	132	62	0.228	0.498
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.608	0.029	0.048	1.8	1.3	1,087	518	0.550	0.666
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	0.895	0.006	0.007	0.0	0.2	156	74	0.884	0.907
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.393	0.038	0.098	1.7	1.3	580	279	0.316	0.470
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	0.236	0.040	0.169	0.9	0.9	218	99	0.156	0.316
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	0.642	0.039	0.061	0.6	0.8	218	99	0.564	0.720
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.663	0.031	0.047	1.7	1.3	798	378	0.600	0.725
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.513	0.038	0.074	2.2	1.5	798	378	0.437	0.588
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.426	0.031	0.073	2.0	1.4	1,087	518	0.364	0.488
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.022	0.004	0.196	1.1	1.1	2,745	1,316	0.013	0.031
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.008	0.003	0.358	1.3	1.1	2,745	1,316	0.002	0.013
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.079	0.014	0.174	3.4	1.8	2,709	1,302	0.051	0.106
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.020	0.006	0.311	2.6	1.6	2,709	1,302	0.008	0.033

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.008	0.003	0.357	1.4	1.2	2,692	1,295	0.002	0.014
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.002	0.001	0.579	0.7	0.8	2,692	1,295	0.000	0.003
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.104	0.014	0.135	2.7	1.6	2,692	1,295	0.076	0.132
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.036	0.010	0.280	3.8	1.9	2,692	1,295	0.016	0.056
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.793	0.011	0.014	2.2	1.5	6,395	3,150	0.771	0.814
Early stimulation and responsive care										
(a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.681	0.023	0.034	2.1	1.4	1,753	840	0.634	0.727
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.224	0.032	0.141	4.8	2.2	1,753	840	0.161	0.288
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.464	0.023	0.050	1.8	1.3	1,753	840	0.418	0.510
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.389	0.020	0.052	2.3	1.5	2,836	1,357	0.349	0.430
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.620	0.025	0.040	3.5	1.9	2,836	1,357	0.571	0.669
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.114	0.014	0.127	2.8	1.7	2,836	1,357	0.085	0.143
Early child development index	TC.53	0.733	0.024	0.032	1.6	1.3	1,172	561	0.686	0.780
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.853	0.020	0.024	1.8	1.3	1,172	561	0.813	0.893
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.774	0.024	0.031	1.8	1.4	1,172	561	0.726	0.822
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.859	0.027	0.031	1.8	1.4	601	314	0.805	0.912
School readiness	LN.3	0.889	0.020	0.022	1.2	1.1	567	296	0.849	0.929
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.889	0.037	0.042	4.4	2.1	599	313	0.815	0.964
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)										
(a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.942	0.015	0.016	5.5	2.4	2,605	1,388	0.912	0.971
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.911	0.017	0.018	2.4	1.6	1,323	713	0.878	0.944
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.919	0.016	0.017	1.6	1.2	922	468	0.887	0.950
Out–of–school rate										
(a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.056	0.016	0.280	6.4	2.5	2,605	1,388	0.024	0.087
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.060	0.012	0.210	2.0	1.4	1,323	713	0.035	0.084
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.062	0.014	0.225	1.6	1.3	922	468	0.034	0.090
Over–age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.003	0.002	0.631	1.6	1.3	2,477	1,336	0.000	0.007
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.005	0.002	0.499	0.9	0.9	1,312	725	0.000	0.010
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.866	0.017	0.020	2.6	1.6	3,160	1,011	0.832	0.901
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.560	0.030	0.054	3.7	1.9	3,160	1,011	0.499	0.620
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.245	0.021	0.087	2.5	1.6	3,160	1,011	0.203	0.288
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.204	0.023	0.114	3.3	1.8	3,160	1,011	0.157	0.250
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.848	0.014	0.016	1.5	1.2	3,160	1,011	0.820	0.875
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.280	0.033	0.119	2.8	1.7	2,036	514	0.213	0.347
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.592	0.027	0.046	3.2	1.8	3,282	1,036	0.537	0.646

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.794	0.018	0.023	2.1	1.4	3,252	1,022	0.757	0.830
School and home languages	LN.20	0.982	0.006	0.006	1.8	1.3	3,132	999	0.970	0.993
Support with homework	LN.21	0.680	0.020	0.030	1.8	1.4	3,093	995	0.639	0.720
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.608	0.023	0.037	2.2	1.5	3,252	1,022	0.562	0.653
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.461	0.049	0.106	3.1	1.8	1,000	328	0.364	0.559
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.439	0.023	0.052	1.9	1.4	2,802	916	0.393	0.484
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.276	0.048	0.173	3.2	1.8	838	283	0.181	0.372
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.998	0.002	0.002	1.7	1.3	2,836	1,357	0.995	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.523	0.015	0.028	2.2	1.5	6,765	2,487	0.494	0.552
Child labour	PR.3	0.121	0.013	0.104	2.5	1.6	5,400	1,668	0.096	0.146
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.006	0.006	0.947	1.9	1.4	726	342	0.000	0.017
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.129	0.021	0.160	1.3	1.1	726	342	0.088	0.170
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	232	121	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.001	0.001	0.515	0.0	0.2	232	121	0.000	0.003
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.044	0.016	0.355	2.0	1.4	645	343	0.013	0.075
Men	PR.5	0.012	0.005	0.461	0.4	0.6	319	169	0.001	0.022
Spousal age difference among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.053	0.021	0.403	1.4	1.2	353	159	0.010	0.095
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.063	0.006	0.102	1.9	1.4	5,459	2,661	0.050	0.076
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.084	0.011	0.131	1.7	1.3	2,172	1,062	0.062	0.106
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.467	0.051	0.109	1.6	1.3	345	158	0.364	0.569
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	0.308	0.037	0.121	0.6	0.8	182	97	0.234	0.383
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.472	0.020	0.042	4.2	2.0	5,459	2,661	0.433	0.512
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.776	0.025	0.032	3.8	1.9	2,172	1,062	0.727	0.826
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.063	0.007	0.107	2.0	1.4	5,459	2,661	0.050	0.076
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.032	0.006	0.201	1.4	1.2	2,172	1,062	0.019	0.045
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.987	0.004	0.004	3.4	1.8	23,833	3,185	0.979	0.994
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.945	0.009	0.010	5.2	2.3	23,833	3,185	0.927	0.963
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.757	0.021	0.028	7.7	2.8	23,833	3,185	0.715	0.800
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.066	0.016	0.241	2.8	1.7	4,507	585	0.034	0.098
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.152	0.022	0.143	2.7	1.6	4,759	628	0.109	0.196
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.255	0.037	0.145	4.8	2.2	4,507	585	0.181	0.329
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.856	0.014	0.016	5.1	2.3	23,833	3,185	0.828	0.884
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.989	0.003	0.003	3.2	1.8	23,833	3,185	0.982	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.468	0.045	0.097	26.3	5.1	23,833	3,185	0.377	0.558

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.781	0.018	0.024	6.3	2.5	23,833	3,185	0.744	0.818
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.905	0.014	0.015	4.2	2.1	13,607	1,940	0.877	0.932
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.054	0.009	0.162	4.8	2.2	23,833	3,185	0.036	0.071
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.813	0.019	0.024	5.8	2.4	4,811	2,358	0.775	0.852
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.027	0.004	0.134	1.2	1.1	4,811	2,358	0.020	0.034
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.046	0.006	0.135	2.2	1.5	7,154	2,508	0.034	0.059
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.195	0.016	0.080	4.1	2.0	5,459	2,661	0.164	0.227
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.164	0.015	0.092	1.8	1.3	2,172	1,062	0.134	0.194
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.533	0.113	0.017	2.1	1.5	1,369	684	6.308	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.692	0.075	0.011	3.8	2.0	5,457	2,660	6.543	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.688	0.183	0.027	2.3	1.5	551	290	6.321	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.531	0.087	0.013	2.2	1.5	2,172	1,062	6.356	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.853	0.020	0.023	2.1	1.4	1,371	685	0.813	0.892
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.836	0.013	0.016	3.3	1.8	5,459	2,661	0.810	0.862
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.863	0.029	0.034	2.1	1.5	551	290	0.804	0.921
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.853	0.016	0.018	2.1	1.4	2,172	1,062	0.822	0.884
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.673	0.023	0.035	1.7	1.3	1,371	685	0.626	0.719
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.613	0.017	0.027	3.1	1.8	5,459	2,661	0.580	0.646
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.634	0.041	0.064	2.1	1.4	551	290	0.553	0.716
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.538	0.025	0.047	2.7	1.6	2,172	1,062	0.488	0.589

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Bayan–Ulgii province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.949	0.016	0.017	5.3	2.3	4,771	1,039	0.917	0.980
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.967	0.007	0.008	0.4	0.7	245	246	0.952	0.982
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.971	0.008	0.009	0.4	0.6	142	142	0.955	0.988
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.037	0.003	0.085	0.3	0.5	1,006	1,006	0.031	0.043
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.154	0.014	0.088	0.6	0.8	458	458	0.127	0.181
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.333	0.011	0.033	0.6	0.8	1,039	1,039	0.311	0.355
Households with a television	SR.5	0.779	0.020	0.025	2.3	1.5	1,039	1,039	0.740	0.818
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.981	0.002	0.003	0.3	0.6	1,039	1,039	0.976	0.986
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.180	0.014	0.078	1.4	1.2	1,039	1,039	0.152	0.208
Households with internet	SR.8	0.157	0.014	0.088	1.5	1.2	1,039	1,039	0.130	0.185
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.222	0.011	0.049	0.7	0.8	1,006	1,006	0.200	0.244
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.152	0.014	0.093	0.7	0.8	458	458	0.124	0.181
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.833	0.011	0.014	0.9	1.0	1,006	1,006	0.810	0.855
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.896	0.007	0.008	0.2	0.5	458	458	0.882	0.910
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.870	0.008	0.010	0.6	0.8	1,006	1,006	0.854	0.887
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.936	0.008	0.008	0.4	0.7	458	458	0.921	0.952
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.526	0.016	0.030	1.0	1.0	1,006	1,006	0.495	0.557
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.467	0.013	0.028	0.7	0.8	1,006	1,006	0.441	0.492
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.495	0.014	0.029	0.4	0.6	458	458	0.466	0.523
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.416	0.010	0.024	0.2	0.4	458	458	0.396	0.437
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.317	0.017	0.053	0.3	0.6	245	246	0.283	0.350
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.206	0.009	0.044	0.5	0.7	1,006	1,006	0.188	0.224
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.133	0.017	0.129	0.4	0.6	142	142	0.098	0.167
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.138	0.013	0.097	0.7	0.8	458	458	0.111	0.165
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.002	0.001	0.485	0.5	0.7	1,006	1,006	0.000	0.004
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.237	0.013	0.054	0.4	0.6	458	458	0.211	0.263
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.993	0.002	0.002	0.7	0.8	1,006	1,006	0.989	0.997
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.775	0.013	0.017	0.5	0.7	458	458	0.749	0.801
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.002	0.001	0.515	0.5	0.7	1,006	1,006	0.000	0.004
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.041	0.007	0.169	0.6	0.7	458	458	0.027	0.055
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.061	0.006	0.098	0.6	0.8	1,006	1,006	0.049	0.073
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.174	0.010	0.060	0.3	0.6	458	458	0.153	0.195

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.003	0.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	1,006	1,006	0.003	0.003
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.004	0.002	0.508	0.5	0.7	458	458	0.000	0.009
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.063	0.006	0.100	1.4	1.2	2,042	2,038	0.051	0.076
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.055	0.005	0.082	0.8	0.9	2,042	2,038	0.046	0.064
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.003	0.001	0.466	1.4	1.2	2,042	2,038	0.000	0.006
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.009	0.009	0.995	0.9	0.9	103	102	0.000	0.026
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.511	0.011	0.021	0.3	0.6	753	753	0.490	0.532
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.747	0.013	0.018	0.5	0.7	509	507	0.720	0.773
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.280	0.012	0.041	0.4	0.6	548	547	0.257	0.303
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) (a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.919	0.010	0.011	0.3	0.6	231	231	0.899	0.939
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.715	0.021	0.030	0.5	0.7	231	231	0.673	0.758
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.407	0.017	0.042	0.3	0.5	231	231	0.372	0.441
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.145	0.008	0.055	0.1	0.3	231	231	0.129	0.161
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.834	0.014	0.016	0.3	0.6	231	231	0.806	0.861
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.995	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	231	231	0.995	0.996
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	231	231	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.192	0.015	0.078	0.3	0.6	231	231	0.162	0.222
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.992	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.1	231	231	0.991	0.993
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.991	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.1	230	230	0.990	0.991
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.979	0.005	0.005	0.3	0.6	231	231	0.968	0.989
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.881	0.021	0.024	1.0	1.0	231	231	0.839	0.924
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.542	0.026	0.047	0.6	0.8	231	231	0.491	0.594
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.250	0.018	0.071	0.4	0.6	231	231	0.214	0.285
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.855	0.012	0.014	0.3	0.5	231	231	0.831	0.879
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.929	0.011	0.012	0.4	0.7	231	231	0.907	0.951
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.946	0.009	0.010	0.4	0.6	231	231	0.928	0.964
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.002	0.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	1,006	1,006	0.002	0.002
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.002	0.000	0.032	0.0	0.0	458	458	0.002	0.002
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	2	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	1	1	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	245	246	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	142	142	0.000	0.000
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.986	0.005	0.005	0.4	0.6	205	205	0.976	0.997
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.944	0.009	0.010	0.2	0.4	132	132	0.926	0.962
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	(0.051)	(0.027)	(0.533)	(0.63)	(0.79)	42	42	(0.000)	(0.106)
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	(0.023)	(0.002)	(0.076)	(0.01)	(0.08)	42	42	(0.020)	(0.027)
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	14	(*)	(*)

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									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	1	1	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	5	(*)	(*)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.036	0.005	0.126	0.1	0.4	245	246	0.027	0.045
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.050	0.008	0.153	0.2	0.4	142	142	0.035	0.066
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.154	0.007	0.044	0.4	0.6	1,006	1,006	0.141	0.168
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.186	0.011	0.062	0.4	0.6	458	458	0.163	0.209
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.712	0.023	0.033	1.1	1.0	404	404	0.666	0.758
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.881	0.014	0.015	0.4	0.6	224	223	0.853	0.908
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.278	0.010	0.037	0.5	0.7	1,006	1,006	0.257	0.298
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.279	0.016	0.057	0.6	0.8	458	458	0.247	0.311
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.051	0.006	0.119	0.8	0.9	1,006	1,006	0.039	0.063
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.039	0.006	0.148	0.4	0.6	458	458	0.028	0.051
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	(0.095)	(0.021)	(0.218)	(0.20)	(0.45)	42	42	(0.053)	(0.136)
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	14	14	(*)	(*)
HIV counselling during antenatal care										
(a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.083	0.016	0.187	0.7	0.9	231	231	0.052	0.114
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.014	0.000	0.030	0.0	0.1	231	231	0.013	0.015
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.047	0.004	0.085	0.1	0.3	231	231	0.039	0.055
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.729	0.013	0.018	0.4	0.6	458	458	0.703	0.755
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	4	4	(*)	(*)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.970	0.018	0.019	1.3	1.2	117	117	0.934	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.761	0.039	0.052	1.0	1.0	117	117	0.682	0.840
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.769	0.037	0.049	0.9	1.0	117	117	0.695	0.844
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.769	0.037	0.049	0.9	1.0	117	117	0.695	0.844
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.769	0.037	0.049	0.9	1.0	117	117	0.695	0.844
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.727	0.036	0.049	0.7	0.9	117	117	0.655	0.798
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.750	0.020	0.027	0.1	0.4	61	60	0.709	0.790
Full immunization coverage										
(a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.682	0.035	0.051	0.6	0.8	117	117	0.613	0.752
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	0.650	0.025	0.039	0.2	0.4	61	60	0.599	0.700
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	0.233	0.045	0.192	0.6	0.8	54	54	0.144	0.323
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc										
(a) ORS	TC.13a	0.320	0.051	0.160	0.6	0.8	54	54	0.217	0.422
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	54	54	0.000	0.000
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	0.510	0.010	0.020	0.0	0.1	54	54	0.489	0.530
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.070	0.009	0.130	1.3	1.1	4,771	1,039	0.052	0.088
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.019	0.010	0.534	5.8	2.4	4,771	1,039	0.000	0.040
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.7	0.8	4,771	1,039	0.996	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.019	0.010	0.534	5.8	2.4	4,771	1,039	0.000	0.040

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	9	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	9	(*)	(*)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.977	0.012	0.012	1.4	1.2	231	231	0.953	1.000
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.744	0.034	0.046	1.4	1.2	231	231	0.676	0.811
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.667	0.024	0.036	0.2	0.4	61	60	0.619	0.716
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.701	0.025	0.035	0.2	0.4	61	60	0.652	0.750
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	(0.717)	(0.039)	(0.055)	(0.35)	(0.59)	45	46	(0.638)	(0.796)
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	(0.418)	(0.054)	(0.128)	(0.43)	(0.65)	38	37	(0.311)	(0.526)
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.632	0.017	0.027	0.3	0.5	245	245	0.598	0.665
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	(0.721)	(0.042)	(0.058)	(0.35)	(0.59)	41	41	(0.637)	(0.805)
Minimum acceptable diet										
(a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.194	0.019	0.097	0.3	0.5	132	133	0.157	0.231
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	53	52	0.000	0.000
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	0.588	0.061	0.103	0.8	0.9	53	52	0.467	0.710
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.615	0.031	0.050	0.7	0.9	184	185	0.554	0.676
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.193	0.018	0.094	0.4	0.6	184	185	0.156	0.229
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.254	0.028	0.111	1.0	1.0	245	245	0.198	0.311
Underweight prevalence										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.035	0.004	0.104	0.2	0.5	612	612	0.028	0.042
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.012	0.002	0.204	0.3	0.5	612	612	0.007	0.016
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.201	0.011	0.056	0.5	0.7	609	609	0.179	0.224
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.049	0.002	0.046	0.1	0.3	609	609	0.044	0.053
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.013	0.003	0.229	0.4	0.7	609	609	0.007	0.019
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.003	0.002	0.544	0.6	0.8	609	609	0.000	0.007
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.040	0.006	0.149	0.6	0.8	609	609	0.028	0.052
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.007	0.002	0.248	0.2	0.5	609	609	0.003	0.010
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.861	0.006	0.007	0.3	0.6	1,039	1,039	0.848	0.873
Early stimulation and responsive care										
(a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.376	0.015	0.041	0.4	0.6	370	370	0.345	0.407
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.081	0.010	0.126	0.5	0.7	370	370	0.060	0.101
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.231	0.010	0.042	0.2	0.4	370	370	0.211	0.250
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.077	0.007	0.091	0.4	0.7	615	615	0.063	0.091
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.733	0.011	0.015	0.4	0.6	615	615	0.712	0.755
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.075	0.006	0.083	0.3	0.6	615	615	0.063	0.088
Early child development index	TC.53	0.818	0.014	0.017	0.3	0.6	259	259	0.790	0.845
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.868	0.015	0.017	0.5	0.7	259	259	0.838	0.897
Learn										

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.528	0.023	0.044	0.6	0.7	259	259	0.482	0.574
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.613	0.038	0.061	0.8	0.9	127	129	0.537	0.688
School readiness	LN.3	0.654	0.028	0.042	0.4	0.6	111	110	0.599	0.709
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.853	0.015	0.018	0.2	0.4	104	103	0.822	0.884
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)										
(a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.957	0.004	0.005	0.3	0.5	557	556	0.948	0.966
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.895	0.012	0.014	0.7	0.8	416	416	0.870	0.920
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.724	0.019	0.026	0.5	0.7	288	287	0.687	0.761
Out–of–school rate										
(a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.041	0.004	0.107	0.3	0.5	557	556	0.032	0.050
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.048	0.007	0.157	0.5	0.7	416	416	0.033	0.062
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.091	0.014	0.155	0.7	0.8	288	287	0.063	0.119
Over–age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.007	0.003	0.369	0.6	0.8	554	553	0.002	0.013
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.015	0.006	0.410	1.1	1.0	421	421	0.003	0.028
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.777	0.017	0.022	0.6	0.8	368	369	0.742	0.811
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.495	0.021	0.043	0.7	0.8	368	369	0.453	0.537
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.326	0.021	0.066	0.8	0.9	368	369	0.283	0.369
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.268	0.021	0.080	0.9	0.9	368	369	0.225	0.311
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.700	0.011	0.015	0.2	0.5	368	369	0.679	0.722
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	(0.157)	(0.037)	(0.238)	(0.34)	(0.58)	34	33	(0.082)	(0.231)
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.312	0.023	0.075	1.0	1.0	379	379	0.265	0.359
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.770	0.020	0.026	0.8	0.9	371	371	0.730	0.810
School and home languages	LN.20	0.848	0.010	0.012	0.3	0.5	366	366	0.827	0.868
Support with homework	LN.21	0.674	0.019	0.028	0.6	0.7	358	359	0.637	0.711
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.106	0.008	0.078	0.3	0.5	371	371	0.090	0.123
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.053	0.002	0.039	0.0	0.1	101	101	0.048	0.057
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.536	0.022	0.040	0.7	0.8	352	352	0.493	0.579
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.404	0.024	0.060	0.2	0.5	91	91	0.356	0.453
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.997	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	615	615	0.997	0.997
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.400	0.017	0.043	1.3	1.1	1,004	1,006	0.366	0.435
Child labour	PR.3	0.257	0.013	0.052	0.6	0.8	667	667	0.230	0.284
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	103	102	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.018	0.009	0.489	0.4	0.7	103	102	0.000	0.035

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	55	55	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.016	0.016	0.955	0.8	0.9	55	55	0.000	0.047
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	143	144	0.000	0.000
Men	PR.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	87	87	0.000	0.000
Spousal age difference among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	(0.052)	(0.028)	(0.534)	(0.63)	(0.79)	41	41	(0.000)	(0.108)
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.033	0.004	0.123	0.5	0.7	1,006	1,006	0.025	0.041
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.034	0.004	0.113	0.2	0.5	458	458	0.027	0.042
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.254)	(0.049)	(0.194)	(0.41)	(0.64)	33	33	(0.156)	(0.352)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	17	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.559	0.018	0.032	1.3	1.1	1,006	1,006	0.523	0.595
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.900	0.011	0.013	0.6	0.8	458	458	0.878	0.923
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.197	0.014	0.073	1.3	1.1	1,006	1,006	0.168	0.225
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.049	0.006	0.115	0.3	0.6	458	458	0.038	0.060
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.734	0.020	0.027	2.2	1.5	4,771	1,039	0.694	0.775
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.705	0.020	0.029	2.0	1.4	4,771	1,039	0.665	0.745
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.967	0.008	0.008	2.2	1.5	4,771	1,039	0.950	0.983
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.226	0.028	0.124	1.2	1.1	993	213	0.170	0.283
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.158	0.026	0.164	1.4	1.2	998	214	0.106	0.210
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.402	0.023	0.057	0.6	0.8	993	213	0.357	0.448
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.907	0.011	0.012	1.4	1.2	4,771	1,039	0.886	0.928
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.756	0.008	0.010	0.3	0.6	4,771	1,039	0.740	0.771
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.066	0.010	0.149	1.6	1.3	4,771	1,039	0.046	0.086
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.630	0.009	0.015	0.4	0.6	4,771	1,039	0.611	0.648
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.992	0.003	0.003	0.9	1.0	3,478	761	0.986	0.998
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.003	0.002	0.544	1.0	1.0	4,771	1,039	0.000	0.007
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.885	0.009	0.010	0.7	0.9	899	900	0.867	0.904
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.051	0.007	0.133	0.9	0.9	899	900	0.037	0.064
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.062	0.004	0.060	0.2	0.5	1,037	1,037	0.055	0.069
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.152	0.007	0.046	0.4	0.6	1,006	1,006	0.138	0.166
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.132	0.011	0.082	0.5	0.7	458	458	0.111	0.154
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.868	0.090	0.013	0.4	0.7	244	245	6.689	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.576	0.042	0.006	0.4	0.7	1,002	1,002	6.491	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	7.171	0.145	0.020	0.6	0.8	142	142	6.880	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.849	0.079	0.011	0.6	0.8	458	458	6.692	1.000

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.821	0.022	0.026	0.8	0.9	245	246	0.778	0.865
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.805	0.009	0.012	0.6	0.8	1,006	1,006	0.786	0.824
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.900	0.015	0.017	0.4	0.6	142	142	0.870	0.931
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.866	0.010	0.011	0.4	0.6	458	458	0.847	0.886
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.468	0.013	0.028	0.2	0.4	245	246	0.442	0.495
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.422	0.011	0.026	0.5	0.7	1,006	1,006	0.401	0.444
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.651	0.021	0.033	0.3	0.5	142	142	0.608	0.693
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.545	0.012	0.022	0.3	0.5	458	458	0.521	0.568

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Bayankhongor province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.986	0.002	0.002	0.3	0.5	3,703	1,066	0.982	0.989
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.988	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	183	181	0.987	0.990
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.940	0.018	0.019	0.6	0.7	96	95	0.903	0.977
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.023	0.002	0.099	0.2	0.5	861	861	0.019	0.028
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.062	0.007	0.106	0.3	0.5	379	379	0.048	0.075
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.028	0.004	0.128	0.5	0.7	1,066	1,066	0.021	0.035
Households with a television	SR.5	0.887	0.006	0.007	0.4	0.6	1,066	1,066	0.874	0.900
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.982	0.002	0.002	0.3	0.5	1,066	1,066	0.978	0.986
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.144	0.012	0.086	1.3	1.2	1,066	1,066	0.119	0.169
Households with internet	SR.8	0.155	0.022	0.138	3.8	1.9	1,066	1,066	0.112	0.198
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.225	0.015	0.066	1.1	1.0	861	861	0.195	0.254
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.154	0.015	0.096	0.6	0.8	379	379	0.125	0.184
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.958	0.006	0.006	0.8	0.9	861	861	0.947	0.970
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.928	0.006	0.006	0.2	0.4	379	379	0.916	0.940
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.956	0.006	0.006	0.6	0.8	861	861	0.945	0.967
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.923	0.007	0.008	0.3	0.5	379	379	0.909	0.938

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.570	0.018	0.031	1.1	1.0	861	861	0.535	0.605
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.494	0.019	0.038	1.2	1.1	861	861	0.456	0.531
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.468	0.018	0.039	0.5	0.7	379	379	0.432	0.504
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.404	0.025	0.061	0.9	1.0	379	379	0.355	0.453
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.239	0.016	0.067	0.3	0.5	183	181	0.207	0.271
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.206	0.016	0.076	1.3	1.1	861	861	0.174	0.237
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.088	0.014	0.157	0.2	0.5	96	95	0.061	0.116
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.128	0.013	0.101	0.6	0.8	379	379	0.102	0.153
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.026	0.003	0.099	0.2	0.5	861	861	0.021	0.031
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.627	0.016	0.026	0.4	0.7	379	379	0.594	0.659
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.982	0.001	0.001	0.1	0.3	861	861	0.980	0.985
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.418	0.018	0.043	0.5	0.7	379	379	0.382	0.454
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.007	0.001	0.169	0.2	0.4	861	861	0.004	0.009
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.168	0.015	0.090	0.6	0.8	379	379	0.138	0.198
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.196	0.010	0.052	0.6	0.8	861	861	0.175	0.216
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.368	0.017	0.047	0.5	0.7	379	379	0.333	0.402
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.010	0.003	0.266	0.6	0.8	861	861	0.005	0.016
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.005	0.003	0.512	0.5	0.7	379	379	0.000	0.011
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.060	0.005	0.078	0.6	0.8	1,444	1,440	0.051	0.069
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.059	0.005	0.077	0.5	0.7	1,444	1,440	0.050	0.068
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.006	0.001	0.156	0.2	0.5	1,444	1,440	0.004	0.008
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.386	0.014	0.035	0.4	0.7	555	554	0.359	0.413
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.995	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	181	180	0.994	0.995
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.910	0.007	0.008	0.1	0.3	181	180	0.896	0.924
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.713	0.018	0.025	0.3	0.5	181	180	0.678	0.748
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.417	0.023	0.055	0.4	0.6	181	180	0.371	0.463
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.961	0.007	0.007	0.2	0.5	181	180	0.948	0.975
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	181	180	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	181	180	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.220	0.017	0.079	0.3	0.6	181	180	0.186	0.255
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.977	0.008	0.008	0.5	0.7	181	180	0.962	0.993
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.988	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	181	180	0.987	0.989
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.994	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	181	180	0.994	0.995
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.872	0.015	0.017	0.4	0.6	181	180	0.842	0.902
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.756	0.028	0.037	0.8	0.9	181	180	0.700	0.812
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.597	0.027	0.046	0.6	0.7	181	180	0.542	0.651

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									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.724	0.010	0.014	0.1	0.3	181	180	0.704	0.744
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.966	0.002	0.002	0.0	0.1	181	180	0.963	0.969
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.978	0.006	0.006	0.3	0.5	181	180	0.967	0.990
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.004	0.001	0.261	0.3	0.5	861	861	0.002	0.007
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.029	0.002	0.061	0.0	0.2	379	379	0.026	0.033
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	4	4	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	11	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.011	0.001	0.063	0.0	0.1	183	181	0.010	0.012
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.064	0.003	0.042	0.0	0.1	96	95	0.059	0.069
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.773	0.010	0.013	0.1	0.2	111	110	0.754	0.793
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.441	0.026	0.060	0.2	0.5	74	74	0.388	0.493
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.022	0.001	0.033	0.0	0.0	90	89	0.020	0.023
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.290	0.008	0.027	0.0	0.2	90	89	0.274	0.305
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.711	0.014	0.020	0.0	0.2	54	53	0.683	0.739
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	(0.214)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.00)	(0.00)	26	26	(0.214)	(0.214)
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	(0.710)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.00)	(0.02)	38	38	(0.708)	(0.713)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.176	0.014	0.080	0.2	0.5	183	181	0.148	0.205
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.199	0.020	0.100	0.2	0.5	96	95	0.159	0.239
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.314	0.007	0.023	0.2	0.5	861	861	0.299	0.328
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.107	0.012	0.108	0.5	0.7	379	379	0.084	0.130
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.732	0.007	0.009	0.1	0.4	682	682	0.719	0.745
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.748	0.013	0.017	0.3	0.5	317	316	0.722	0.774
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.666	0.009	0.014	0.3	0.6	861	861	0.647	0.685
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.604	0.006	0.010	0.1	0.2	379	379	0.592	0.617
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.260	0.005	0.020	0.1	0.4	861	861	0.249	0.271
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.222	0.009	0.042	0.2	0.4	379	379	0.203	0.241
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.416	0.033	0.080	0.4	0.6	90	89	0.350	0.483
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.223	0.015	0.069	0.1	0.3	54	53	0.192	0.253
HIV counselling during antenatal care (a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.280	0.020	0.073	0.4	0.6	181	180	0.239	0.321
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.174	0.026	0.148	0.8	0.9	181	180	0.122	0.225
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.463	0.020	0.042	0.3	0.5	181	180	0.423	0.502
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.014	0.003	0.215	0.2	0.5	379	379	0.008	0.020
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	12	12	(*)	(*)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.988	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	90	89	0.987	0.989
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.954	0.002	0.002	0.0	0.1	90	89	0.950	0.959
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.932	0.003	0.004	0.0	0.1	90	89	0.926	0.939
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.932	0.003	0.004	0.0	0.1	90	89	0.926	0.939
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.932	0.003	0.004	0.0	0.1	90	89	0.926	0.939
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.910	0.016	0.017	0.3	0.5	90	89	0.879	0.941

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Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.856	0.060	0.070	1.4	1.2	50	50	0.736	0.976
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.886	0.016	0.018	0.2	0.5	90	89	0.855	0.918
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	0.775	0.041	0.053	0.5	0.7	50	50	0.693	0.856
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	(0.446)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.00)	(0.04)	42	42	(0.441)	(0.452)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	(0.541)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.00)	(0.03)	42	42	(0.537)	(0.546)
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	42	42	(0.000)	(0.000)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	(0.641)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.01)	(0.10)	42	42	(0.627)	(0.656)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.321	0.019	0.059	1.7	1.3	3,702	1,065	0.284	0.359
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.081	0.029	0.364	12.4	3.5	3,703	1,066	0.022	0.140
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	3,695	1,063	1.000	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.081	0.029	0.364	12.4	3.5	3,703	1,066	0.022	0.140
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	4	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	4	(*)	(*)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.989	0.005	0.005	0.5	0.7	181	180	0.978	0.999
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.743	0.014	0.019	0.2	0.4	181	180	0.715	0.771
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.731)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.00)	(0.02)	49	49	(0.728)	(0.733)
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	(0.750)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.00)	(0.02)	49	49	(0.747)	(0.752)
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	(0.724)	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.02)	(0.14)	29	29	(0.701)	(0.748)
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	(0.612)	(0.038)	(0.061)	(0.16)	(0.40)	29	28	(0.536)	(0.687)
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.738	0.015	0.021	0.2	0.5	183	182	0.708	0.768
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	(0.853)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.00)	(0.00)	25	25	(0.852)	(0.853)
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.162	0.024	0.150	0.4	0.7	106	105	0.113	0.210
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	(0.038)	(0.000)	(0.005)	(0.00)	(0.01)	28	28	(0.037)	(0.038)
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	(0.821)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.00)	(0.01)	28	28	(0.819)	(0.823)
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.641	0.027	0.042	0.4	0.6	134	133	0.587	0.694
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.210	0.027	0.128	0.6	0.8	134	133	0.156	0.263
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.189	0.022	0.115	0.6	0.7	183	182	0.145	0.232
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.031	0.006	0.192	0.6	0.7	478	478	0.019	0.042
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.013	0.004	0.292	0.5	0.7	478	478	0.005	0.021
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.132	0.010	0.079	0.5	0.7	476	476	0.111	0.153
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.019	0.005	0.257	0.6	0.8	476	476	0.009	0.029
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.039	0.004	0.114	0.3	0.5	475	475	0.030	0.048
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.021	0.004	0.198	0.4	0.6	475	475	0.013	0.029

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Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.087	0.009	0.101	0.5	0.7	475	475	0.070	0.105
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.017	0.004	0.248	0.5	0.7	475	475	0.009	0.026
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.644	0.017	0.026	1.3	1.1	1,063	1,063	0.611	0.678
Early stimulation and responsive care (a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.381	0.021	0.055	0.6	0.8	303	304	0.339	0.423
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.046	0.008	0.178	0.5	0.7	303	304	0.029	0.062
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.221	0.012	0.053	0.2	0.5	303	304	0.198	0.245
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.158	0.017	0.107	1.0	1.0	486	486	0.124	0.192
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.690	0.012	0.018	0.3	0.6	486	486	0.666	0.714
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.187	0.013	0.071	0.6	0.7	486	486	0.160	0.213
Early child development index	TC.53	0.754	0.016	0.021	0.3	0.5	200	201	0.722	0.786
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.919	0.012	0.013	0.4	0.6	200	201	0.895	0.943
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.679	0.020	0.030	0.4	0.6	200	201	0.638	0.720
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.888	0.024	0.027	0.5	0.7	96	96	0.840	0.935
School readiness	LN.3	0.881	0.020	0.023	0.4	0.6	109	109	0.841	0.921
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.974	0.002	0.002	0.0	0.1	101	102	0.971	0.977
Net attendance ratio (adjusted) (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.987	0.002	0.002	0.2	0.4	426	427	0.982	0.992
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.919	0.008	0.008	0.2	0.5	266	266	0.903	0.934
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.746	0.039	0.052	1.2	1.1	149	147	0.668	0.824
Out–of–school rate (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.011	0.002	0.213	0.2	0.5	426	427	0.006	0.016
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.048	0.006	0.118	0.2	0.4	266	266	0.037	0.060
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.205	0.036	0.175	1.2	1.1	149	147	0.133	0.277
Over–age for grade (a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.002	0.003	1.012	1.1	1.0	430	430	0.000	0.007
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	263	262	0.000	0.000
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.728	0.021	0.029	0.8	0.9	343	345	0.686	0.771
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.456	0.023	0.050	0.7	0.8	343	345	0.410	0.501
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.156	0.013	0.085	0.5	0.7	343	345	0.129	0.182
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.129	0.015	0.115	0.7	0.8	343	345	0.099	0.159
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.795	0.018	0.023	0.7	0.8	343	345	0.759	0.831
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.246	0.017	0.069	0.1	0.4	85	86	0.212	0.280
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.355	0.025	0.069	0.9	1.0	356	358	0.306	0.404
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.786	0.011	0.014	0.2	0.5	350	352	0.764	0.808
School and home languages	LN.20	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	340	341	1.000	1.000

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Support with homework	LN.21	0.523	0.015	0.028	0.3	0.6	341	343	0.493	0.552
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.538	0.016	0.029	0.4	0.6	350	352	0.506	0.570
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.336	0.024	0.071	0.3	0.5	99	100	0.289	0.384
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.543	0.012	0.023	0.2	0.5	338	339	0.518	0.567
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.386	0.028	0.073	0.3	0.6	96	97	0.330	0.442
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.996	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	486	486	0.996	0.996
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.499	0.013	0.025	0.6	0.7	872	874	0.474	0.524
Child labour	PR.3	0.210	0.011	0.053	0.4	0.6	563	563	0.188	0.232
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.024	0.011	0.468	0.4	0.7	84	83	0.002	0.047
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.120	0.019	0.161	0.3	0.5	84	83	0.082	0.159
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	54	54	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.020	0.001	0.040	0.0	0.0	54	54	0.018	0.021
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.092	0.023	0.246	0.6	0.8	99	98	0.047	0.137
Men	PR.5	(0.026)	(0.001)	(0.036)	(0.00)	(0.04)	42	41	(0.024)	(0.027)
Spousal age difference										
(b) among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.034	0.001	0.024	0.0	0.0	57	56	0.033	0.036
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.067	0.005	0.071	0.3	0.6	861	861	0.058	0.077
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.066	0.004	0.061	0.1	0.3	379	379	0.058	0.074
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.359	0.011	0.030	0.0	0.2	58	57	0.337	0.380
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(0.483)	(0.022)	(0.046)	(0.05)	(0.22)	25	25	(0.439)	(0.527)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.606	0.019	0.032	1.3	1.2	861	861	0.568	0.645
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.904	0.006	0.007	0.2	0.4	379	379	0.892	0.916
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.207	0.012	0.060	0.8	0.9	861	861	0.183	0.232
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.095	0.008	0.084	0.3	0.5	379	379	0.079	0.111
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.701	0.021	0.030	2.3	1.5	3,703	1,066	0.658	0.743
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.662	0.019	0.029	1.8	1.3	3,703	1,066	0.623	0.700
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.940	0.006	0.006	0.7	0.8	3,703	1,066	0.929	0.952
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.202	0.037	0.183	2.2	1.5	671	190	0.128	0.276
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.173	0.012	0.071	0.3	0.6	730	207	0.148	0.197
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.071	0.021	0.296	1.8	1.3	671	190	0.029	0.113
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.672	0.012	0.018	0.7	0.8	3,703	1,066	0.648	0.696
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.703	0.011	0.016	0.6	0.8	3,703	1,066	0.681	0.725
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.111	0.029	0.266	9.4	3.1	3,703	1,066	0.052	0.169
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.478	0.013	0.027	0.7	0.8	3,703	1,066	0.452	0.503

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.998	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.1	2,349	667	0.997	0.998
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.001	0.000	0.012	0.0	0.0	3,703	1,066	0.001	0.002
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.922	0.004	0.005	0.2	0.4	778	778	0.913	0.930
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.020	0.003	0.132	0.3	0.5	778	778	0.015	0.025
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.071	0.005	0.064	0.3	0.5	866	867	0.062	0.080
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.128	0.006	0.046	0.3	0.5	861	861	0.116	0.140
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.105	0.012	0.114	0.6	0.8	379	379	0.081	0.129
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	7.075	0.106	0.015	0.4	0.6	183	181	6.863	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	7.061	0.056	0.008	0.6	0.7	861	861	6.949	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	5.831	0.087	0.015	0.1	0.3	96	95	5.656	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	5.944	0.116	0.019	0.9	1.0	377	377	5.712	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.912	0.014	0.015	0.4	0.7	183	181	0.884	0.940
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.876	0.007	0.008	0.4	0.6	861	861	0.863	0.890
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.937	0.013	0.014	0.3	0.5	96	95	0.911	0.963
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.905	0.008	0.009	0.3	0.6	379	379	0.888	0.921
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.518	0.021	0.040	0.3	0.6	183	181	0.476	0.560
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.437	0.015	0.034	0.8	0.9	861	861	0.407	0.466
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.594	0.033	0.055	0.4	0.7	96	95	0.528	0.660
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.478	0.015	0.031	0.3	0.6	379	379	0.449	0.508

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Govi–Altai province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.972	0.005	0.005	0.9	1.0	3,671	1,071	0.962	0.982
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.974	0.002	0.002	0.0	0.1	166	167	0.971	0.978
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.949	0.026	0.028	1.2	1.1	83	83	0.897	1.000
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.040	0.006	0.161	0.9	0.9	802	802	0.027	0.052
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.069	0.006	0.093	0.2	0.5	348	348	0.057	0.082
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.158	0.005	0.031	0.2	0.4	1,071	1,071	0.148	0.168
Households with a television	SR.5	0.873	0.008	0.009	0.6	0.8	1,071	1,071	0.857	0.889
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.976	0.003	0.003	0.3	0.6	1,071	1,071	0.971	0.981
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.198	0.015	0.076	1.5	1.2	1,071	1,071	0.168	0.228
Households with internet	SR.8	0.130	0.011	0.087	1.2	1.1	1,071	1,071	0.107	0.153
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.302	0.018	0.059	1.2	1.1	802	802	0.267	0.338
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.135	0.008	0.060	0.2	0.4	348	348	0.119	0.152
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.965	0.005	0.005	0.6	0.8	802	802	0.955	0.975
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.973	0.004	0.004	0.2	0.5	348	348	0.965	0.982
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.964	0.004	0.004	0.4	0.6	802	802	0.956	0.972
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.974	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	348	348	0.973	0.975
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.620	0.019	0.030	1.2	1.1	802	802	0.583	0.658
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.554	0.016	0.030	0.9	0.9	802	802	0.521	0.586
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.416	0.012	0.029	0.2	0.5	348	348	0.391	0.440
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.339	0.014	0.043	0.3	0.6	348	348	0.310	0.368
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.252	0.025	0.101	0.6	0.8	166	167	0.201	0.303
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.276	0.015	0.053	0.9	0.9	802	802	0.246	0.305
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.152	0.025	0.163	0.4	0.6	83	83	0.103	0.202
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.133	0.010	0.072	0.3	0.5	348	348	0.114	0.152
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.022	0.002	0.111	0.2	0.5	802	802	0.017	0.026
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.497	0.016	0.032	0.3	0.6	348	348	0.466	0.529
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.982	0.004	0.004	0.6	0.8	802	802	0.975	0.989
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.513	0.015	0.030	0.3	0.6	348	348	0.482	0.543
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.006	0.002	0.260	0.3	0.6	802	802	0.003	0.010
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.153	0.009	0.062	0.2	0.5	348	348	0.134	0.172
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.172	0.010	0.058	0.6	0.8	802	802	0.152	0.192
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.318	0.018	0.056	0.5	0.7	348	348	0.282	0.354

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.003	0.002	0.696	1.0	1.0	802	802	0.000	0.006
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.011	0.002	0.222	0.2	0.4	348	348	0.006	0.016
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.052	0.004	0.083	0.5	0.7	1,420	1,415	0.043	0.061
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.063	0.007	0.109	1.1	1.1	1,420	1,415	0.050	0.077
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.010	0.002	0.188	0.5	0.7	1,420	1,415	0.006	0.014
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.039	0.011	0.283	0.3	0.5	79	79	0.017	0.061
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.516	0.010	0.019	0.2	0.5	613	611	0.496	0.536
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.710	0.006	0.009	0.1	0.3	435	434	0.697	0.723
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.462	0.016	0.035	0.5	0.7	499	497	0.429	0.494
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.993	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	163	163	0.993	0.994
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.775	0.015	0.020	0.2	0.5	163	163	0.744	0.806
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.530	0.022	0.041	0.3	0.6	163	163	0.486	0.573
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.276	0.026	0.095	0.6	0.7	163	163	0.224	0.329
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.969	0.014	0.014	1.0	1.0	163	163	0.941	0.996
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.969	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	163	163	0.967	0.972
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.981	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	163	163	0.979	0.982
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.131	0.018	0.133	0.4	0.7	163	163	0.096	0.167
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.993	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	163	163	0.993	0.994
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.993	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	158	158	0.992	0.994
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.977	0.006	0.006	0.2	0.5	163	163	0.966	0.988
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.909	0.017	0.019	0.6	0.8	163	163	0.874	0.943
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.761	0.014	0.019	0.2	0.4	163	163	0.732	0.790
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.654	0.023	0.036	0.4	0.6	163	163	0.607	0.701
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.682	0.020	0.030	0.3	0.6	163	163	0.641	0.723
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.987	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	163	163	0.985	0.988
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.953	0.015	0.016	0.8	0.9	163	163	0.923	0.982
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.005	0.001	0.220	0.2	0.4	802	802	0.003	0.007
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.030	0.006	0.200	0.4	0.7	348	348	0.018	0.041
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	4	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	10	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	166	167	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.024	0.001	0.062	0.0	0.1	83	83	0.021	0.027
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.773	0.022	0.029	0.3	0.6	113	114	0.729	0.817
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.574	0.047	0.082	0.6	0.8	71	71	0.480	0.669
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	73	73	0.000	0.000
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.294	0.022	0.076	0.2	0.4	73	73	0.249	0.339

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	(0.728)	(0.029)	(0.039)	(0.15)	(0.38)	37	37	(0.671)	(0.785)
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	22	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	(0.847)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.00)	(0.00)	27	27	(0.847)	(0.847)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.153	0.024	0.158	0.8	0.9	166	167	0.105	0.202
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.221	0.022	0.099	0.2	0.5	83	83	0.177	0.264
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.315	0.008	0.024	0.2	0.5	802	802	0.300	0.331
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.201	0.012	0.058	0.3	0.5	348	348	0.178	0.225
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.711	0.008	0.011	0.2	0.4	565	567	0.695	0.726
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.654	0.022	0.034	0.6	0.7	261	261	0.610	0.698
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.589	0.017	0.028	0.9	1.0	802	802	0.555	0.622
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.402	0.011	0.027	0.2	0.4	348	348	0.380	0.423
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.228	0.012	0.052	0.6	0.8	802	802	0.204	0.251
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.077	0.007	0.091	0.2	0.5	348	348	0.063	0.091
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.376	0.035	0.094	0.4	0.6	73	73	0.306	0.447
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	(0.024)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.00)	(0.00)	37	37	(0.024)	(0.025)
HIV counselling during antenatal care										
(a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.252	0.014	0.054	0.2	0.4	163	163	0.225	0.279
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.126	0.015	0.120	0.3	0.6	163	163	0.096	0.156
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.543	0.020	0.038	0.3	0.5	163	163	0.502	0.584
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	348	348	0.000	0.000
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	6	7	(*)	(*)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.987	0.013	0.013	1.0	1.0	81	80	0.962	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.976	0.002	0.002	0.0	0.1	81	80	0.972	0.979
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.926	0.020	0.021	0.5	0.7	81	80	0.886	0.966
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.926	0.020	0.021	0.5	0.7	81	80	0.886	0.966
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.926	0.020	0.021	0.5	0.7	81	80	0.886	0.966
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.939	0.020	0.021	0.5	0.7	81	80	0.900	0.978
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(0.829)	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.12)	(0.34)	47	47	(0.791)	(0.867)
Full immunization coverage										
(a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.865	0.024	0.027	0.4	0.6	81	80	0.818	0.913
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	(0.719)	(0.043)	(0.060)	(0.42)	(0.65)	47	47	(0.633)	(0.806)
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	17	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc										
(a) ORS	TC.13a	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	17	(*)	(*)
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	17	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	17	(*)	(*)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.289	0.024	0.084	3.0	1.7	3,671	1,071	0.240	0.337
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.143	0.036	0.251	11.3	3.4	3,671	1,071	0.071	0.215
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	3,668	1,070	0.999	0.999

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.142	0.036	0.254	11.4	3.4	3,671	1,071	0.070	0.214
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	3	3	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	3	3	(*)	(*)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.988	0.005	0.005	0.4	0.6	163	163	0.977	0.999
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.891	0.011	0.012	0.2	0.5	163	163	0.869	0.913
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.708	0.042	0.059	0.4	0.7	51	51	0.624	0.792
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.728	0.042	0.058	0.5	0.7	51	51	0.643	0.813
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	19	(*)	(*)
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	(0.536)	(0.071)	(0.133)	(0.59)	(0.77)	30	30	(0.393)	(0.678)
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.733	0.033	0.045	1.0	1.0	176	176	0.667	0.799
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	23	(*)	(*)
Minimum acceptable diet										
(a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.193	0.024	0.122	0.4	0.6	101	101	0.146	0.240
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	24	(*)	(*)
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	24	(*)	(*)
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.609	0.018	0.030	0.2	0.4	125	125	0.572	0.646
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.188	0.020	0.104	0.3	0.6	125	125	0.149	0.228
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.164	0.020	0.124	0.5	0.7	176	176	0.123	0.204
Underweight prevalence										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.033	0.005	0.151	0.3	0.6	419	419	0.023	0.044
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.005	0.000	0.029	0.0	0.0	419	419	0.005	0.005
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.111	0.011	0.097	0.5	0.7	417	417	0.090	0.133
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.026	0.003	0.118	0.2	0.4	417	417	0.020	0.032
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.014	0.002	0.172	0.2	0.4	418	418	0.009	0.019
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.007	0.000	0.028	0.0	0.0	418	418	0.007	0.007
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.080	0.010	0.119	0.5	0.7	418	418	0.061	0.100
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.017	0.006	0.323	0.8	0.9	418	418	0.006	0.028
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.653	0.011	0.018	0.6	0.8	1,067	1,067	0.630	0.676
Early stimulation and responsive care										
(a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.551	0.018	0.033	0.4	0.6	258	258	0.514	0.588
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.094	0.012	0.130	0.5	0.7	258	258	0.070	0.118
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.386	0.018	0.048	0.4	0.6	258	258	0.349	0.422
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.231	0.013	0.055	0.4	0.6	433	433	0.205	0.256
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.688	0.018	0.026	0.6	0.8	433	433	0.653	0.723
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.100	0.012	0.120	0.7	0.8	433	433	0.076	0.124
Early child development index	TC.53	0.818	0.016	0.020	0.3	0.5	172	173	0.786	0.850

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.906	0.013	0.014	0.3	0.6	172	173	0.881	0.932
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.776	0.022	0.029	0.5	0.7	172	173	0.731	0.820
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.847	0.013	0.016	0.1	0.4	100	99	0.820	0.873
School readiness	LN.3	0.844	0.033	0.040	0.7	0.9	87	88	0.777	0.911
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.946	0.010	0.011	0.2	0.4	91	91	0.926	0.966
Net attendance ratio (adjusted) (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.964	0.007	0.008	0.7	0.8	441	440	0.949	0.979
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.954	0.004	0.005	0.1	0.4	271	268	0.945	0.963
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.839	0.017	0.020	0.3	0.6	153	153	0.805	0.873
Out–of–school rate (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.033	0.007	0.223	0.8	0.9	441	440	0.019	0.048
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.038	0.004	0.114	0.1	0.4	271	268	0.029	0.047
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.116	0.016	0.137	0.4	0.6	153	153	0.084	0.148
Over–age for grade (a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	405	404	0.000	0.000
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.010	0.004	0.445	0.5	0.7	282	280	0.001	0.018
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.780	0.018	0.023	0.6	0.8	330	329	0.744	0.817
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.464	0.022	0.048	0.6	0.8	330	329	0.420	0.508
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.187	0.017	0.093	0.6	0.8	330	329	0.152	0.222
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.164	0.014	0.089	0.5	0.7	330	329	0.135	0.193
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.780	0.021	0.027	0.9	0.9	330	329	0.737	0.822
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.142	0.042	0.297	0.8	0.9	53	53	0.058	0.227
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.468	0.017	0.037	0.4	0.6	340	339	0.433	0.503
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.807	0.007	0.009	0.1	0.3	337	336	0.794	0.821
School and home languages	LN.20	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.8	0.9	327	327	0.993	1.000
Support with homework	LN.21	0.554	0.023	0.042	0.7	0.8	327	326	0.508	0.601
Children with foundational reading and number skills Three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.546	0.018	0.034	0.5	0.7	337	336	0.509	0.583
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.334	0.032	0.096	0.5	0.7	104	103	0.270	0.398
Four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.529	0.013	0.025	0.2	0.5	311	310	0.503	0.556
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.459	0.025	0.055	0.2	0.5	89	88	0.408	0.510
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.993	0.002	0.002	0.3	0.6	433	433	0.988	0.997
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.403	0.010	0.026	0.4	0.6	800	799	0.382	0.423
Child labour	PR.3	0.264	0.012	0.043	0.4	0.6	550	550	0.241	0.287

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	79	79	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.077	0.012	0.150	0.1	0.4	79	79	0.054	0.101
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	35	35	(0.000)	(0.000)
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	35	35	(0.000)	(0.000)
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.036	0.016	0.439	0.6	0.8	88	88	0.004	0.067
Men	PR.5	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	47	48	(0.000)	(0.000)
Spousal age difference										
(b) among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	50	50	0.000	0.000
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.051	0.006	0.120	0.6	0.8	802	802	0.039	0.064
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.034	0.005	0.148	0.3	0.5	348	348	0.024	0.044
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.327)	(0.013)	(0.041)	(0.03)	(0.18)	41	42	(0.301)	(0.354)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	12	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.586	0.011	0.018	0.4	0.6	802	802	0.565	0.607
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.935	0.009	0.010	0.5	0.7	348	348	0.916	0.953
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.168	0.015	0.087	1.2	1.1	802	802	0.139	0.197
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.055	0.014	0.257	1.3	1.1	348	348	0.027	0.082
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.737	0.015	0.020	1.2	1.1	3,671	1,071	0.707	0.766
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.695	0.015	0.021	1.1	1.1	3,671	1,071	0.665	0.724
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.909	0.012	0.013	1.9	1.4	3,671	1,071	0.885	0.933
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.229	0.023	0.101	0.9	1.0	671	209	0.183	0.275
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.218	0.014	0.066	0.4	0.6	682	213	0.189	0.247
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.093	0.036	0.389	4.7	2.2	671	209	0.021	0.166
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.817	0.005	0.006	0.2	0.4	3,671	1,071	0.807	0.827
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.701	0.016	0.022	1.2	1.1	3,671	1,071	0.670	0.732
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.221	0.033	0.150	6.8	2.6	3,671	1,071	0.155	0.287
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.397	0.024	0.061	2.7	1.6	3,671	1,071	0.348	0.446
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.998	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.1	2,094	633	0.997	0.998
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.001	0.000	0.016	0.0	0.0	3,671	1,071	0.001	0.001
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.897	0.013	0.014	1.2	1.1	705	706	0.872	0.922
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.011	0.001	0.123	0.1	0.4	705	706	0.009	0.014
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.056	0.005	0.088	0.4	0.6	808	808	0.046	0.065
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.098	0.007	0.072	0.4	0.7	802	802	0.084	0.112
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.165	0.012	0.076	0.4	0.6	348	348	0.140	0.190
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	7.508	0.112	0.015	0.4	0.7	165	166	7.284	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	7.570	0.083	0.011	1.3	1.1	801	801	7.404	1.000

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	7.488	0.228	0.030	1.2	1.1	83	83	7.032	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	7.557	0.081	0.011	0.7	0.8	348	348	7.396	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.902	0.012	0.013	0.3	0.5	166	167	0.878	0.926
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.859	0.009	0.011	0.6	0.8	802	802	0.840	0.878
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.903	0.020	0.022	0.4	0.6	83	83	0.863	0.943
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.884	0.010	0.011	0.3	0.6	348	348	0.865	0.903
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.624	0.029	0.046	0.6	0.8	166	167	0.567	0.681
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.505	0.015	0.029	0.7	0.8	802	802	0.475	0.535
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.654	0.045	0.068	0.7	0.8	83	83	0.564	0.743
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.499	0.016	0.032	0.4	0.6	348	348	0.467	0.531

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Zavkhan province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.867	0.013	0.015	1.5	1.2	3,414	1,035	0.841	0.894
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.982	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	117	117	0.980	0.984
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.970	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	68	68	0.968	0.973
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.032	0.003	0.093	0.2	0.5	747	747	0.026	0.038
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.039	0.008	0.212	0.6	0.8	312	312	0.023	0.056
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.025	0.004	0.144	0.6	0.7	1,035	1,035	0.018	0.033
Households with a television	SR.5	0.793	0.013	0.017	1.1	1.1	1,035	1,035	0.766	0.820
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.964	0.002	0.002	0.1	0.3	1,035	1,035	0.960	0.967
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.134	0.007	0.055	0.5	0.7	1,035	1,035	0.120	0.149
Households with internet	SR.8	0.111	0.004	0.033	0.1	0.4	1,035	1,035	0.103	0.118
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.220	0.010	0.045	0.4	0.7	747	747	0.200	0.240
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.113	0.009	0.077	0.2	0.5	312	312	0.095	0.130
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.936	0.006	0.006	0.4	0.6	747	747	0.925	0.947

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.943	0.007	0.007	0.3	0.5	312	312	0.930	0.956
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.946	0.006	0.006	0.5	0.7	747	747	0.935	0.958
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.703	0.036	0.052	2.0	1.4	312	312	0.631	0.776
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.495	0.012	0.025	0.4	0.7	747	747	0.470	0.519
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.444	0.013	0.029	0.5	0.7	747	747	0.418	0.470
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.278	0.020	0.073	0.6	0.8	312	312	0.238	0.319
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.238	0.019	0.079	0.6	0.8	312	312	0.200	0.276
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.317	0.020	0.062	0.2	0.5	117	117	0.278	0.356
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.204	0.009	0.043	0.3	0.6	747	747	0.186	0.221
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.139	0.018	0.127	0.2	0.4	68	68	0.104	0.174
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.094	0.010	0.105	0.4	0.6	312	312	0.074	0.114
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.013	0.001	0.102	0.1	0.3	747	747	0.010	0.015
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.481	0.020	0.041	0.5	0.7	312	312	0.442	0.520
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.984	0.004	0.004	0.7	0.8	747	747	0.976	0.992
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.528	0.016	0.030	0.3	0.6	312	312	0.496	0.559
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.010	0.003	0.259	0.5	0.7	747	747	0.005	0.015
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.120	0.010	0.080	0.3	0.5	312	312	0.101	0.139
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.147	0.008	0.053	0.4	0.6	747	747	0.132	0.163
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.334	0.028	0.083	1.1	1.0	312	312	0.279	0.390
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.005	0.002	0.402	0.6	0.8	747	747	0.001	0.010
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.005	0.000	0.027	0.0	0.0	312	312	0.005	0.006
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.090	0.006	0.063	0.5	0.7	1,303	1,301	0.078	0.101
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.059	0.003	0.045	0.2	0.4	1,303	1,301	0.054	0.064
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.012	0.003	0.249	1.0	1.0	1,303	1,301	0.006	0.018
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Early childbearing	TM.2	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	41	42	(0.000)	(0.000)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.511	0.007	0.014	0.1	0.3	552	551	0.497	0.526
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.658	0.006	0.010	0.1	0.3	411	411	0.645	0.671
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.424	0.012	0.028	0.3	0.5	457	457	0.400	0.448
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.991	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	124	124	0.990	0.991
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.798	0.026	0.033	0.5	0.7	124	124	0.745	0.850
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.660	0.026	0.039	0.4	0.6	124	124	0.608	0.712
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.345	0.026	0.075	0.4	0.6	124	124	0.293	0.397

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.981	0.009	0.009	0.6	0.7	124	124	0.963	1.000
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.983	0.009	0.009	0.6	0.8	124	124	0.966	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.983	0.009	0.009	0.6	0.8	124	124	0.966	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.186	0.013	0.070	0.1	0.4	124	124	0.160	0.212
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.983	0.009	0.009	0.6	0.8	124	124	0.966	1.000
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.982	0.009	0.009	0.6	0.7	122	122	0.964	1.000
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.950	0.013	0.014	0.5	0.7	124	124	0.923	0.977
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.732	0.040	0.055	1.0	1.0	124	124	0.652	0.812
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.627	0.018	0.029	0.2	0.4	124	124	0.591	0.663
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.421	0.029	0.068	0.4	0.6	124	124	0.363	0.478
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.695	0.037	0.054	0.8	0.9	124	124	0.620	0.770
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.907	0.014	0.016	0.3	0.5	124	124	0.879	0.935
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.901	0.010	0.011	0.1	0.4	124	124	0.881	0.921
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.003	0.001	0.521	0.6	0.7	747	747	0.000	0.006
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.030	0.005	0.182	0.3	0.6	312	312	0.019	0.040
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	2	2	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	9	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	117	117	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	68	68	0.000	0.000
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.823	0.023	0.028	0.3	0.6	93	93	0.778	0.868
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.602	0.039	0.064	0.4	0.6	59	59	0.525	0.680
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	(0.025)	(0.001)	(0.030)	(0.00)	(0.03)	30	31	(0.023)	(0.026)
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	(0.353)	(0.039)	(0.109)	(0.20)	(0.44)	30	31	(0.276)	(0.430)
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	(0.718)	(0.047)	(0.066)	(0.34)	(0.59)	31	32	(0.624)	(0.813)
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	11	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	23	(*)	(*)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.135	0.016	0.117	0.2	0.5	117	117	0.104	0.167
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.148	0.014	0.097	0.1	0.3	68	68	0.119	0.177
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.314	0.015	0.047	0.8	0.9	747	747	0.284	0.344
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.125	0.019	0.155	1.1	1.0	312	312	0.086	0.164
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.702	0.012	0.017	0.4	0.6	529	534	0.677	0.727
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.595	0.019	0.032	0.3	0.5	189	193	0.557	0.634
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.549	0.020	0.037	1.3	1.1	747	747	0.508	0.590
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.284	0.020	0.070	0.6	0.8	312	312	0.244	0.323
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.150	0.009	0.057	0.4	0.7	747	747	0.133	0.167
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.059	0.008	0.129	0.3	0.6	312	312	0.044	0.075
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	(0.252)	(0.073)	(0.289)	(0.84)	(0.92)	30	31	(0.106)	(0.397)
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	(0.102)	(0.004)	(0.037)	(0.00)	(0.07)	31	32	(0.095)	(0.110)
HIV counselling during antenatal care										
(a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.208	0.010	0.049	0.1	0.3	124	124	0.187	0.228
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.140	0.011	0.081	0.1	0.4	124	124	0.117	0.162

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.395	0.021	0.053	0.2	0.5	124	124	0.353	0.437
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	312	312	0.000	0.000
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	8	8	(*)	(*)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.987	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	57	56	0.986	0.988
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.891	0.004	0.004	0.0	0.1	57	56	0.884	0.898
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.927	0.021	0.022	0.3	0.6	57	56	0.885	0.968
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.927	0.021	0.022	0.3	0.6	57	56	0.885	0.968
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.927	0.021	0.022	0.3	0.6	57	56	0.885	0.968
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.843	0.020	0.024	0.2	0.4	57	56	0.802	0.883
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(0.810)	(0.011)	(0.014)	(0.03)	(0.18)	39	39	(0.788)	(0.833)
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.787	0.022	0.028	0.2	0.4	57	56	0.743	0.830
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	(0.658)	(0.045)	(0.068)	(0.34)	(0.58)	39	39	(0.569)	(0.747)
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	(0.407)	(0.013)	(0.032)	(0.02)	(0.15)	32	31	(0.381)	(0.433)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	(0.579)	(0.019)	(0.032)	(0.04)	(0.21)	32	31	(0.542)	(0.617)
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	(0.131)	(0.004)	(0.032)	(0.00)	(0.07)	32	31	(0.122)	(0.139)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	(0.583)	(0.019)	(0.032)	(0.04)	(0.21)	32	31	(0.545)	(0.620)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.122	0.007	0.054	0.4	0.6	3,413	1,034	0.109	0.135
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.066	0.004	0.054	0.2	0.5	3,413	1,034	0.059	0.073
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.994	0.001	0.001	0.2	0.4	3,398	1,028	0.992	0.996
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.062	0.004	0.057	0.2	0.5	3,414	1,035	0.055	0.069
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	14	14	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	14	(*)	(*)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.984	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	124	124	0.983	0.985
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.738	0.018	0.024	0.2	0.5	124	124	0.702	0.774
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.646)	(0.011)	(0.018)	(0.02)	(0.13)	29	29	(0.623)	(0.668)
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	(0.685)	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.01)	(0.12)	29	29	(0.664)	(0.705)
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	22	(*)	(*)
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	15	(*)	(*)
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.763	0.021	0.027	0.3	0.5	126	126	0.721	0.804
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	(0.884)	(0.035)	(0.039)	(0.31)	(0.56)	27	27	(0.814)	(0.954)
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.120	0.027	0.221	0.5	0.7	83	83	0.067	0.173
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	14	(*)	(*)
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	14	(*)	(*)
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.579	0.036	0.062	0.5	0.7	97	97	0.507	0.650
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.151	0.025	0.167	0.5	0.7	97	97	0.101	0.202
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.179	0.015	0.086	0.2	0.5	126	126	0.148	0.210

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.009	0.000	0.030	0.0	0.1	378	378	0.008	0.009
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.003	0.000	0.030	0.0	0.0	378	378	0.003	0.003
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.102	0.004	0.041	0.1	0.3	364	364	0.094	0.111
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.028	0.006	0.203	0.4	0.7	364	364	0.017	0.040
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.006	0.003	0.524	0.6	0.8	357	357	0.000	0.013
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.006	0.003	0.524	0.6	0.8	357	357	0.000	0.013
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.128	0.010	0.078	0.3	0.6	357	357	0.108	0.148
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.013	0.003	0.199	0.2	0.4	357	357	0.008	0.019
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.530	0.019	0.036	1.5	1.2	1,026	1,026	0.492	0.568
Early stimulation and responsive care (a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.447	0.010	0.021	0.1	0.3	261	261	0.428	0.466
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.059	0.006	0.097	0.2	0.4	261	261	0.048	0.071
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.285	0.010	0.034	0.1	0.3	261	261	0.266	0.305
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.174	0.009	0.054	0.2	0.5	387	387	0.155	0.192
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.695	0.014	0.019	0.3	0.6	387	387	0.667	0.722
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.129	0.007	0.055	0.2	0.4	387	387	0.115	0.144
Early child development index	TC.53	0.781	0.025	0.032	0.7	0.8	186	186	0.732	0.831
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.904	0.019	0.021	0.8	0.9	186	186	0.865	0.943
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.740	0.011	0.015	0.1	0.4	186	186	0.717	0.762
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.850	0.014	0.017	0.1	0.4	82	83	0.822	0.879
School readiness	LN.3	0.833	0.037	0.044	0.9	0.9	92	91	0.759	0.906
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.903	0.013	0.015	0.2	0.4	89	89	0.876	0.930
Net attendance ratio (adjusted) (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.975	0.005	0.005	0.4	0.6	421	419	0.965	0.984
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.972	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	257	255	0.970	0.974
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.887	0.017	0.019	0.4	0.6	145	144	0.852	0.921
Out–of–school rate (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.021	0.004	0.170	0.3	0.5	421	419	0.014	0.028
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.025	0.003	0.139	0.1	0.4	257	255	0.018	0.031
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.093	0.017	0.182	0.5	0.7	145	144	0.059	0.126
Over–age for grade (a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	412	409	0.000	0.000
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	266	264	0.000	0.000

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.699	0.016	0.023	0.4	0.6	320	319	0.666	0.731
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.292	0.012	0.042	0.2	0.5	320	319	0.268	0.317
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.106	0.009	0.085	0.3	0.5	320	319	0.088	0.124
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.081	0.005	0.060	0.1	0.3	320	319	0.072	0.091
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.683	0.012	0.017	0.2	0.5	320	319	0.659	0.706
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	(0.282)	(0.014)	(0.049)	(0.03)	(0.16)	29	29	(0.255)	(0.310)
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.421	0.016	0.038	0.3	0.6	327	326	0.389	0.453
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.691	0.005	0.008	0.0	0.2	320	318	0.681	0.702
School and home languages	LN.20	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	314	313	1.000	1.000
Support with homework	LN.21	0.578	0.013	0.022	0.2	0.5	319	318	0.553	0.604
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.487	0.013	0.026	0.2	0.4	320	318	0.462	0.512
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.318	0.032	0.100	0.5	0.7	100	100	0.255	0.382
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.483	0.012	0.024	0.2	0.4	289	287	0.460	0.506
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.307	0.018	0.058	0.1	0.4	86	86	0.271	0.342
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	387	387	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.521	0.008	0.015	0.2	0.4	758	758	0.505	0.537
Child labour	PR.3	0.248	0.011	0.043	0.3	0.6	523	523	0.227	0.269
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	41	42	(0.000)	(0.000)
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	(0.080)	(0.030)	(0.379)	(0.51)	(0.71)	41	42	(0.019)	(0.140)
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	29	29	(0.000)	(0.000)
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	29	29	(0.000)	(0.000)
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.025	0.012	0.467	0.4	0.6	75	75	0.002	0.048
Men	PR.5	(0.021)	(0.001)	(0.065)	(0.00)	(0.06)	39	39	(0.018)	(0.024)
Spousal age difference among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	19	19	(*)	(*)
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.039	0.003	0.077	0.2	0.4	747	747	0.033	0.045
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.040	0.007	0.184	0.4	0.7	312	312	0.025	0.055
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.240)	(0.027)	(0.112)	(0.11)	(0.33)	29	29	(0.186)	(0.293)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	13	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.643	0.007	0.011	0.2	0.4	747	747	0.628	0.657
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.977	0.005	0.005	0.3	0.6	312	312	0.967	0.987
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.077	0.009	0.119	0.9	0.9	747	747	0.059	0.095
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.034	0.001	0.027	0.0	0.1	312	312	0.032	0.036
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.675	0.012	0.018	0.7	0.8	3,414	1,035	0.651	0.699
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.621	0.011	0.018	0.6	0.7	3,414	1,035	0.598	0.643
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.962	0.005	0.006	0.9	0.9	3,414	1,035	0.951	0.973

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.190	0.028	0.145	1.4	1.2	672	199	0.134	0.245
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.240	0.034	0.143	1.9	1.4	685	204	0.171	0.309
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.044	0.001	0.025	0.0	0.1	672	199	0.042	0.046
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.664	0.017	0.025	1.3	1.1	3,414	1,035	0.631	0.698
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.718	0.013	0.018	0.8	0.9	3,414	1,035	0.692	0.744
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.079	0.004	0.056	0.3	0.5	3,414	1,035	0.071	0.088
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.467	0.008	0.018	0.3	0.5	3,414	1,035	0.451	0.484
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.996	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	2,307	710	0.995	0.996
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.003	0.000	0.013	0.0	0.0	3,414	1,035	0.003	0.003
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.917	0.008	0.009	0.5	0.7	667	666	0.901	0.932
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.022	0.002	0.097	0.1	0.4	667	666	0.018	0.026
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.043	0.005	0.126	0.6	0.7	784	784	0.032	0.054
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.115	0.005	0.043	0.2	0.4	747	747	0.105	0.125
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.114	0.009	0.081	0.3	0.5	312	312	0.096	0.132
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.888	0.110	0.016	0.3	0.6	117	117	6.668	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	7.233	0.023	0.003	0.1	0.3	742	742	7.187	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.631	0.092	0.014	0.2	0.5	68	68	6.448	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.584	0.059	0.009	0.4	0.6	312	312	6.465	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.915	0.014	0.015	0.3	0.5	117	117	0.887	0.943
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.874	0.009	0.010	0.5	0.7	747	747	0.856	0.891
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.912	0.018	0.020	0.3	0.5	68	68	0.876	0.947
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.919	0.006	0.007	0.2	0.4	312	312	0.906	0.931
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.551	0.026	0.048	0.3	0.6	117	117	0.498	0.604
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.376	0.008	0.022	0.2	0.5	747	747	0.359	0.393
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.441	0.029	0.065	0.2	0.5	68	68	0.383	0.499
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.400	0.015	0.038	0.3	0.6	312	312	0.369	0.431

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Umnugovi province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.943	0.008	0.009	1.3	1.1	3,281	1,016	0.927	0.960
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.981	0.013	0.013	1.1	1.0	125	125	0.956	1.000
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.939	0.018	0.019	0.3	0.6	55	56	0.903	0.975
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.019	0.006	0.298	1.2	1.1	681	681	0.008	0.031
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.053	0.008	0.146	0.3	0.6	285	285	0.038	0.069
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.087	0.009	0.106	1.1	1.0	1,016	1,016	0.069	0.105
Households with a television	SR.5	0.878	0.012	0.013	1.3	1.1	1,016	1,016	0.855	0.902
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.984	0.004	0.004	0.8	0.9	1,016	1,016	0.977	0.991
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.216	0.014	0.065	1.2	1.1	1,016	1,016	0.188	0.244
Households with internet	SR.8	0.238	0.025	0.106	3.6	1.9	1,016	1,016	0.187	0.288
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.263	0.021	0.079	1.5	1.2	681	681	0.221	0.304
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.195	0.019	0.099	0.7	0.8	285	285	0.157	0.234
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.990	0.002	0.002	0.4	0.6	681	681	0.986	0.995
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.970	0.007	0.008	0.5	0.7	285	285	0.956	0.985
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.986	0.004	0.004	0.7	0.9	681	681	0.979	0.994
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.979	0.004	0.004	0.2	0.5	285	285	0.971	0.987
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.740	0.018	0.025	1.2	1.1	681	681	0.703	0.776
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.686	0.022	0.032	1.5	1.2	681	681	0.643	0.729
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.663	0.022	0.033	0.6	0.8	285	285	0.619	0.707
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.584	0.029	0.050	1.0	1.0	285	285	0.526	0.641
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.295	0.037	0.125	0.8	0.9	125	125	0.221	0.369
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.241	0.020	0.084	1.5	1.2	681	681	0.201	0.282
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.228	0.032	0.140	0.3	0.6	55	56	0.164	0.292
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.180	0.021	0.116	0.8	0.9	285	285	0.138	0.222
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.054	0.007	0.128	0.6	0.8	681	681	0.040	0.068
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.657	0.024	0.036	0.7	0.8	285	285	0.609	0.704
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.943	0.006	0.006	0.4	0.6	681	681	0.931	0.954
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.403	0.019	0.046	0.4	0.6	285	285	0.366	0.440
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.010	0.002	0.204	0.3	0.5	681	681	0.006	0.014
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.200	0.015	0.073	0.4	0.6	285	285	0.171	0.230
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.227	0.014	0.060	0.7	0.8	681	681	0.200	0.254
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.478	0.034	0.071	1.3	1.1	285	285	0.410	0.546

Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.001	0.000	0.023	0.0	0.0	681	681	0.001	0.001
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.059	0.010	0.164	0.5	0.7	285	285	0.040	0.079
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.063	0.008	0.127	1.3	1.2	1,242	1,243	0.047	0.079
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.052	0.005	0.090	0.5	0.7	1,242	1,243	0.042	0.061
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.002	0.002	0.779	1.8	1.3	1,242	1,243	0.000	0.006
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.119	0.034	0.283	0.7	0.9	73	70	0.052	0.187
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.467	0.016	0.035	0.6	0.8	540	537	0.435	0.500
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.630	0.020	0.031	0.6	0.8	388	384	0.591	0.669
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.317	0.017	0.055	0.6	0.8	440	436	0.282	0.351
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.995	0.005	0.005	0.7	0.8	147	146	0.986	1.000
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.954	0.015	0.015	0.7	0.8	147	146	0.924	0.983
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.844	0.028	0.033	0.9	0.9	147	146	0.788	0.899
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.525	0.039	0.075	0.9	1.0	147	146	0.446	0.604
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.944	0.020	0.021	1.1	1.0	147	146	0.904	0.983
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.992	0.008	0.008	1.2	1.1	147	146	0.975	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	147	146	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.241	0.032	0.134	0.8	0.9	147	146	0.177	0.305
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.995	0.005	0.005	0.7	0.8	147	146	0.986	1.000
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.990	0.007	0.007	0.8	0.9	146	145	0.975	1.000
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.995	0.005	0.005	0.7	0.8	147	146	0.986	1.000
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.849	0.018	0.021	0.4	0.6	147	146	0.813	0.885
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.629	0.038	0.060	0.9	0.9	147	146	0.553	0.705
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.534	0.040	0.074	0.9	1.0	147	146	0.455	0.614
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.708	0.030	0.042	0.6	0.8	147	146	0.648	0.767
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.933	0.022	0.023	1.1	1.0	147	146	0.890	0.976
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.971	0.012	0.012	0.7	0.9	147	146	0.947	0.995
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.003	0.002	0.715	0.9	1.0	681	681	0.000	0.007
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.063	0.010	0.150	0.4	0.7	285	285	0.044	0.082
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	2	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	18	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.019	0.013	0.684	1.1	1.1	125	125	0.000	0.045
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.014	0.014	1.003	0.8	0.9	55	56	0.000	0.041
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.655	0.033	0.051	0.3	0.6	65	67	0.589	0.722
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	(0.655)	(0.043)	(0.123)	(0.36)	(0.60)	43	44	(0.266)	(0.440)
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.015	0.015	1.006	1.1	1.0	73	71	0.000	0.046
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.209	0.048	0.230	1.0	1.0	73	71	0.113	0.305
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	(0.738)	(0.035)	(0.048)	(0.22)	(0.47)	36	35	(0.667)	(0.808)
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	15	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.024)	(0.03)	(0.18)	26	26	(0.658)	(0.726)

Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.215	0.022	0.101	0.3	0.6	125	125	0.172	0.258
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.137	0.038	0.279	0.7	0.8	55	56	0.060	0.213
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.385	0.012	0.031	0.4	0.6	681	681	0.361	0.409
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.161	0.019	0.117	0.8	0.9	285	285	0.124	0.199
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.641	0.010	0.015	0.2	0.5	578	583	0.622	0.660
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.618	0.021	0.035	0.4	0.6	213	214	0.575	0.661
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.722	0.017	0.024	1.0	1.0	681	681	0.688	0.756
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.420	0.023	0.056	0.6	0.8	285	285	0.373	0.466
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.248	0.017	0.069	1.1	1.0	681	681	0.214	0.283
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.161	0.017	0.105	0.6	0.8	285	285	0.127	0.195
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.250	0.047	0.187	0.8	0.9	73	71	0.156	0.343
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	(0.150)	(0.029)	(0.191)	(0.22)	(0.47)	36	35	(0.093)	(0.207)
HIV counselling during antenatal care (a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.309	0.033	0.108	0.8	0.9	147	146	0.242	0.375
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.213	0.030	0.143	0.8	0.9	147	146	0.152	0.274
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.425	0.040	0.093	0.9	1.0	147	146	0.345	0.504
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.004	0.000	0.046	0.0	0.0	285	285	0.003	0.004
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	18	(*)	(*)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	67	67	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	67	67	1.000	1.000
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	67	67	1.000	1.000
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	67	67	1.000	1.000
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	67	67	1.000	1.000
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.935	0.025	0.026	0.7	0.8	67	67	0.886	0.984
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(0.837)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.03)	(0.18)	39	40	(0.815)	(0.858)
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.935	0.025	0.026	0.7	0.8	67	67	0.886	0.984
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	(0.720)	(0.031)	(0.043)	(0.19)	(0.43)	39	40	(0.658)	(0.782)
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	(0.653)	(0.041)	(0.062)	(0.25)	(0.50)	35	35	(0.572)	(0.735)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	(0.542)	(0.066)	(0.121)	(0.59)	(0.77)	35	35	(0.411)	(0.673)
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	(0.163)	(0.036)	(0.223)	(0.33)	(0.57)	35	35	(0.090)	(0.236)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	(0.669)	(0.040)	(0.059)	(0.24)	(0.49)	35	35	(0.590)	(0.748)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.474	0.030	0.063	3.6	1.9	3,280	1,015	0.414	0.533
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.133	0.035	0.261	10.6	3.3	3,281	1,016	0.064	0.203
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.1	0.3	3,279	1,014	0.998	0.999
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.131	0.035	0.265	10.8	3.3	3,281	1,016	0.062	0.201
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	8	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	8	(*)	(*)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.990	0.005	0.005	0.4	0.6	147	146	0.981	1.000
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.771	0.024	0.032	0.5	0.7	147	146	0.722	0.819
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.636)	(0.037)	(0.059)	(0.29)	(0.53)	48	48	(0.562)	(0.711)

Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	(0.731)	(0.048)	(0.066)	(0.55)	(0.74)	48	48	(0.635)	(0.827)
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	(0.776)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.00)	(0.02)	31	31	(0.774)	(0.779)
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	20	(*)	(*)
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.682	0.034	0.050	0.8	0.9	152	152	0.614	0.749
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	17	(*)	(*)
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.448	0.046	0.103	0.6	0.8	74	74	0.356	0.540
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	(0.210)	(0.010)	(0.049)	(0.02)	(0.14)	30	30	(0.190)	(0.231)
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	(0.721)	(0.023)	(0.031)	(0.07)	(0.27)	30	30	(0.676)	(0.766)
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.832	0.034	0.041	0.8	0.9	104	104	0.764	0.900
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.425	0.042	0.098	0.7	0.9	104	104	0.342	0.509
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.365	0.033	0.090	0.7	0.8	152	152	0.299	0.430
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.023	0.005	0.238	0.5	0.7	405	405	0.012	0.034
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	405	405	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.087	0.015	0.171	1.1	1.1	403	403	0.057	0.117
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.012	0.003	0.238	0.3	0.5	403	403	0.006	0.017
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.013	0.003	0.252	0.3	0.6	404	404	0.007	0.020
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.007	0.002	0.306	0.2	0.5	404	404	0.003	0.011
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.061	0.011	0.180	0.8	0.9	404	404	0.039	0.082
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.010	0.004	0.409	0.7	0.8	404	404	0.002	0.019
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.808	0.008	0.010	0.4	0.6	1,010	1,010	0.792	0.824
Early stimulation and responsive care (a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.522	0.026	0.050	0.7	0.8	259	260	0.470	0.575
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.100	0.019	0.194	1.1	1.0	259	260	0.061	0.139
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.312	0.022	0.070	0.6	0.8	259	260	0.269	0.356
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.235	0.015	0.062	0.5	0.7	411	411	0.206	0.264
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.747	0.026	0.035	1.5	1.2	411	411	0.694	0.799
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.129	0.010	0.076	0.3	0.6	411	411	0.109	0.148
Early child development index	TC.53	0.753	0.031	0.041	0.9	0.9	177	178	0.692	0.814
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.871	0.023	0.027	0.8	0.9	177	178	0.825	0.917
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.701	0.027	0.038	0.6	0.8	177	178	0.647	0.754
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.857	0.027	0.032	0.5	0.7	83	79	0.802	0.912
School readiness	LN.3	0.939	0.011	0.011	0.2	0.4	93	95	0.917	0.960
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.984	0.011	0.012	0.8	0.9	94	96	0.961	1.000
Net attendance ratio (adjusted) (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.984	0.005	0.005	0.5	0.7	381	383	0.975	0.993
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.964	0.006	0.007	0.3	0.5	233	233	0.951	0.977

(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.861	0.025	0.029	0.6	0.8	116	121	0.812	0.911
Out–of–school rate										
(a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.014	0.004	0.291	0.5	0.7	381	383	0.006	0.022
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.024	0.001	0.037	0.0	0.1	233	233	0.023	0.026
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.118	0.019	0.162	0.4	0.6	116	121	0.080	0.156
Over–age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.002	0.002	0.982	0.9	1.0	379	381	0.000	0.007
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	238	238	0.000	0.000
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.868	0.015	0.017	0.6	0.8	317	317	0.838	0.898
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.523	0.024	0.045	0.7	0.8	317	317	0.475	0.570
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.180	0.019	0.106	0.8	0.9	317	317	0.141	0.218
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.149	0.017	0.113	0.7	0.8	317	317	0.116	0.183
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.894	0.013	0.015	0.6	0.8	317	317	0.867	0.921
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	(0.308)	(0.049)	(0.158)	(0.40)	(0.63)	38	37	(0.210)	(0.405)
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.482	0.025	0.051	0.8	0.9	325	324	0.433	0.532
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.782	0.014	0.017	0.3	0.6	315	315	0.754	0.809
School and home languages	LN.20	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	310	310	1.000	1.000
Support with homework	LN.21	0.650	0.023	0.035	0.7	0.9	315	315	0.604	0.696
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.686	0.022	0.032	0.7	0.8	315	315	0.641	0.730
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.567	0.042	0.074	0.5	0.7	76	76	0.483	0.651
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.648	0.025	0.038	0.8	0.9	307	307	0.598	0.697
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.568	0.029	0.052	0.3	0.5	74	74	0.509	0.626
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.995	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.1	411	411	0.994	0.996
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.489	0.014	0.030	0.6	0.8	764	761	0.460	0.518
Child labour	PR.3	0.133	0.014	0.103	0.8	0.9	514	514	0.106	0.161
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	73	70	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.167	0.037	0.223	0.7	0.8	73	70	0.093	0.242
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	28	27	(0.000)	(0.000)
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	(0.039)	(0.001)	(0.020)	(0.00)	(0.02)	28	27	(0.037)	(0.040)
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.131	0.023	0.172	0.2	0.5	52	55	0.086	0.177
Men	PR.5	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	27	29	(0.000)	(0.000)
Spousal age difference among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	50	48	(0.000)	(0.000)
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.042	0.007	0.164	0.8	0.9	681	681	0.029	0.056
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.064	0.010	0.159	0.5	0.7	285	285	0.044	0.084
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.269)	(0.063)	(0.235)	(0.57)	(0.76)	29	29	(0.142)	(0.396)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	19	(*)	(*)

Safety (women)	PR.14	0.665	0.013	0.020	0.5	0.7	681	681	0.639	0.692
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.849	0.021	0.024	0.9	1.0	285	285	0.808	0.890
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.075	0.011	0.146	1.2	1.1	681	681	0.053	0.097
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.034	0.010	0.287	0.8	0.9	285	285	0.014	0.053
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.887	0.025	0.028	6.1	2.5	3,281	1,016	0.838	0.936
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.849	0.023	0.027	4.2	2.1	3,281	1,016	0.803	0.895
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.964	0.006	0.007	1.2	1.1	3,281	1,016	0.951	0.977
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.213	0.028	0.132	1.4	1.2	620	198	0.157	0.270
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.190	0.031	0.163	1.8	1.4	631	202	0.128	0.251
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.133	0.031	0.231	2.4	1.5	620	198	0.072	0.194
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.833	0.012	0.015	1.1	1.0	3,281	1,016	0.809	0.858
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.815	0.027	0.033	5.0	2.2	3,281	1,016	0.761	0.869
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.206	0.034	0.166	7.3	2.7	3,281	1,016	0.138	0.275
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.524	0.024	0.046	2.4	1.5	3,281	1,016	0.475	0.572
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.964	0.009	0.009	1.5	1.2	2,217	706	0.947	0.981
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.024	0.006	0.254	1.6	1.3	3,281	1,016	0.012	0.036
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.825	0.017	0.021	1.3	1.1	604	605	0.790	0.860
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.075	0.007	0.094	0.4	0.7	604	605	0.061	0.090
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.037	0.007	0.181	1.0	1.0	773	774	0.023	0.050
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.090	0.010	0.114	0.9	0.9	681	681	0.069	0.110
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.087	0.011	0.124	0.4	0.6	285	285	0.065	0.109
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.996	0.132	0.019	0.5	0.7	125	125	6.731	1.000
(b) age 15–49 Men	EQ.9b	6.966	0.092	0.013	1.3	1.1	681	681	6.782	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.311	0.308	0.049	0.9	1.0	55	56	5.695	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.745	0.136	0.020	1.1	1.1	285	285	6.473	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.872	0.029	0.033	0.9	1.0	125	125	0.814	0.930
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.883	0.010	0.011	0.6	0.8	681	681	0.864	0.902
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.934	0.024	0.026	0.5	0.7	55	56	0.886	0.983
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.886	0.012	0.013	0.4	0.6	285	285	0.863	0.910
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.721	0.027	0.038	0.5	0.7	125	125	0.667	0.775
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.620	0.019	0.030	1.0	1.0	681	681	0.582	0.657
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.567	0.047	0.083	0.5	0.7	55	56	0.473	0.661
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.440	0.019	0.043	0.4	0.6	285	285	0.402	0.478

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Khuvsgul province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.911	0.016	0.017	3.2	1.8	3,688	1,051	0.879	0.943
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.982	0.007	0.007	0.5	0.7	158	156	0.967	0.996
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	61	61	1.000	1.000
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.032	0.001	0.044	0.0	0.2	760	760	0.030	0.035
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.010	0.000	0.019	0.0	0.0	289	289	0.010	0.010
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.047	0.003	0.054	0.2	0.4	1,051	1,051	0.042	0.052
Households with a television	SR.5	0.815	0.011	0.013	0.8	0.9	1,051	1,051	0.793	0.836
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.977	0.001	0.001	0.1	0.3	1,051	1,051	0.974	0.979
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.146	0.007	0.045	0.4	0.6	1,051	1,051	0.133	0.160
Households with internet	SR.8	0.143	0.005	0.037	0.2	0.5	1,051	1,051	0.132	0.153
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.217	0.012	0.054	0.6	0.8	760	760	0.194	0.240
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.168	0.007	0.044	0.1	0.3	289	289	0.153	0.183
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.948	0.002	0.003	0.1	0.3	760	760	0.944	0.953
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.918	0.005	0.005	0.1	0.3	289	289	0.909	0.927
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.956	0.004	0.004	0.3	0.5	760	760	0.948	0.964
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.936	0.005	0.005	0.1	0.3	289	289	0.926	0.946
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.411	0.009	0.022	0.3	0.5	760	760	0.393	0.429
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.379	0.008	0.022	0.2	0.5	760	760	0.363	0.396
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.408	0.008	0.019	0.1	0.3	289	289	0.393	0.424
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.353	0.006	0.016	0.0	0.2	289	289	0.341	0.364
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.315	0.019	0.060	0.3	0.5	158	156	0.277	0.353
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.204	0.011	0.053	0.5	0.7	760	760	0.183	0.226
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.212	0.019	0.091	0.1	0.4	61	61	0.173	0.250
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.150	0.007	0.044	0.1	0.3	289	289	0.137	0.163
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.021	0.004	0.171	0.5	0.7	760	760	0.014	0.028
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.545	0.008	0.014	0.1	0.3	289	289	0.530	0.561
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.977	0.003	0.003	0.3	0.6	760	760	0.971	0.983
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.462	0.008	0.017	0.1	0.3	289	289	0.446	0.477
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.011	0.002	0.200	0.3	0.6	760	760	0.007	0.016
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.157	0.006	0.039	0.1	0.3	289	289	0.145	0.169
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.178	0.008	0.047	0.4	0.6	760	760	0.161	0.195
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.332	0.015	0.044	0.3	0.5	289	289	0.302	0.361

Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.002	0.000	0.012	0.0	0.0	760	760	0.001	0.002
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.014	0.005	0.343	0.5	0.7	289	289	0.005	0.024
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.103	0.008	0.079	1.0	1.0	1,453	1,451	0.087	0.119
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.062	0.006	0.095	0.9	0.9	1,453	1,451	0.051	0.074
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.002	0.001	0.307	0.2	0.5	1,453	1,451	0.001	0.003
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.026	0.001	0.051	0.0	0.1	80	79	0.024	0.029
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.588	0.012	0.020	0.3	0.6	582	583	0.564	0.611
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.742	0.013	0.017	0.4	0.6	438	436	0.717	0.768
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.318	0.016	0.049	0.5	0.7	461	460	0.287	0.350
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.994	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	142	143	0.994	0.995
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.929	0.010	0.011	0.2	0.5	142	143	0.910	0.949
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.779	0.014	0.018	0.2	0.4	142	143	0.751	0.807
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.446	0.017	0.038	0.2	0.4	142	143	0.412	0.481
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.964	0.010	0.010	0.4	0.6	142	143	0.944	0.984
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.992	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	142	143	0.992	0.993
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	142	143	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.240	0.016	0.068	0.2	0.5	142	143	0.207	0.273
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.981	0.006	0.006	0.2	0.5	142	143	0.969	0.992
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.986	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	141	142	0.986	0.987
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.981	0.006	0.006	0.3	0.5	142	143	0.969	0.993
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.844	0.019	0.023	0.4	0.6	142	143	0.805	0.882
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.733	0.019	0.026	0.3	0.5	142	143	0.695	0.772
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.523	0.017	0.033	0.2	0.4	142	143	0.488	0.557
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.814	0.014	0.017	0.2	0.4	142	143	0.787	0.842
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.919	0.011	0.012	0.2	0.5	142	143	0.897	0.941
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.962	0.013	0.014	0.7	0.8	142	143	0.935	0.988
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.008	0.002	0.241	0.3	0.6	760	760	0.004	0.011
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.024	0.004	0.144	0.1	0.4	289	289	0.017	0.032
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	6	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	7	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	158	156	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.067	0.001	0.011	0.0	0.0	61	61	0.065	0.068
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.810	0.021	0.026	0.3	0.5	98	97	0.767	0.852
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.531	0.010	0.018	0.0	0.1	55	55	0.512	0.551
Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.029	0.001	0.049	0.0	0.1	75	73	0.026	0.032
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.250	0.031	0.125	0.4	0.6	75	73	0.188	0.313
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	(0.815)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.00)	(0.02)	27	27	(0.812)	(0.818)
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	18	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	22	(*)	(*)

Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.115	0.006	0.056	0.1	0.3	158	156	0.102	0.128
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.125	0.020	0.159	0.2	0.5	61	61	0.085	0.164
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.313	0.012	0.039	0.5	0.7	760	760	0.289	0.338
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.147	0.006	0.042	0.1	0.3	289	289	0.135	0.159
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.706	0.005	0.007	0.1	0.3	522	525	0.695	0.716
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.571	0.015	0.027	0.2	0.4	202	205	0.540	0.601
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.550	0.016	0.029	0.8	0.9	760	760	0.518	0.581
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.533	0.014	0.026	0.2	0.5	289	289	0.505	0.560
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.214	0.008	0.037	0.3	0.5	760	760	0.198	0.230
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.068	0.009	0.138	0.4	0.6	289	289	0.049	0.087
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.287	0.026	0.091	0.2	0.5	75	73	0.235	0.340
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	27	27	(0.000)	(0.000)
HIV counselling during antenatal care (a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.203	0.011	0.052	0.1	0.3	142	143	0.182	0.224
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.146	0.007	0.050	0.1	0.2	142	143	0.131	0.160
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.351	0.021	0.059	0.3	0.5	142	143	0.309	0.392
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	289	289	0.000	0.000
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	10	10	(*)	(*)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development							–			
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.945	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.0	72	72	0.943	0.947
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.879	0.003	0.003	0.0	0.1	72	72	0.874	0.884
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.895	0.002	0.002	0.0	0.1	72	72	0.890	0.899
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.895	0.002	0.002	0.0	0.1	72	72	0.890	0.899
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.895	0.002	0.002	0.0	0.1	72	72	0.890	0.899
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.875	0.003	0.003	0.0	0.1	72	72	0.870	0.880
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(0.915)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.00)	(0.05)	39	39	(0.910)	(0.920)
Full immunization coverage (a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.848	0.003	0.004	0.0	0.1	72	72	0.842	0.854
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	(0.701)	(0.033)	(0.047)	(0.20)	(0.44)	39	39	(0.635)	(0.767)
Care-seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	(0.493)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.00)	(0.00)	32	32	(0.493)	(0.493)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc (a) ORS	TC.13a	(0.465)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.00)	(0.00)	32	32	(0.465)	(0.465)
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	(0.060)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.00)	(0.00)	32	32	(0.060)	(0.060)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	(0.689)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.00)	(0.00)	32	32	(0.689)	(0.689)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.081	0.004	0.051	0.2	0.5	3,687	1,050	0.072	0.089
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.032	0.001	0.037	0.0	0.2	3,687	1,050	0.029	0.034
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.997	0.001	0.001	0.5	0.7	3,687	1,050	0.994	0.999
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.027	0.001	0.041	0.0	0.2	3,688	1,051	0.025	0.029
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	7	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	7	(*)	(*)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.979	0.006	0.006	0.2	0.5	142	143	0.968	0.991
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.623	0.019	0.031	0.2	0.5	142	143	0.585	0.662
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.629)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.00)	(0.04)	32	32	(0.622)	(0.635)

Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	(0.759)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.00)	(0.03)	32	32	(0.755)	(0.763)
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	(0.891)	(0.028)	(0.032)	(0.20)	(0.45)	26	26	(0.834)	(0.947)
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	21	(*)	(*)
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.757	0.013	0.017	0.1	0.4	149	150	0.731	0.783
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	(0.906)	(0.027)	(0.030)	(0.23)	(0.48)	28	28	(0.852)	(0.960)
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.260	0.017	0.064	0.1	0.4	96	95	0.226	0.293
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	23	(*)	(*)
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	23	(*)	(*)
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.618	0.022	0.035	0.2	0.5	118	118	0.575	0.662
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.329	0.028	0.084	0.4	0.6	118	118	0.273	0.384
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.265	0.017	0.066	0.2	0.5	149	150	0.230	0.299
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.016	0.000	0.019	0.0	0.0	395	395	0.015	0.016
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.005	0.000	0.019	0.0	0.0	395	395	0.005	0.005
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.105	0.009	0.084	0.3	0.6	393	393	0.087	0.123
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.035	0.006	0.184	0.5	0.7	393	393	0.022	0.047
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.005	0.000	0.019	0.0	0.0	391	391	0.005	0.005
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	391	391	0.000	0.000
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.138	0.012	0.087	0.5	0.7	391	391	0.114	0.162
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.019	0.003	0.149	0.2	0.4	391	391	0.013	0.025
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.697	0.014	0.020	0.9	1.0	1,037	1,037	0.670	0.724
Early stimulation and responsive care (a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.584	0.013	0.023	0.2	0.4	262	261	0.557	0.611
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.127	0.008	0.059	0.1	0.4	262	261	0.112	0.142
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.286	0.011	0.037	0.1	0.4	262	261	0.265	0.307
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.173	0.008	0.048	0.2	0.4	411	411	0.156	0.190
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.613	0.016	0.026	0.4	0.7	411	411	0.581	0.645
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.138	0.009	0.062	0.3	0.5	411	411	0.121	0.155
Early child development index	TC.53	0.748	0.013	0.017	0.2	0.4	191	189	0.722	0.774
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.887	0.009	0.010	0.2	0.4	191	189	0.869	0.906
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.662	0.012	0.018	0.1	0.3	191	189	0.639	0.686
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.755	0.025	0.033	0.4	0.6	108	110	0.705	0.805
School readiness	LN.3	0.726	0.015	0.021	0.1	0.3	97	97	0.696	0.756
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.930	0.002	0.002	0.0	0.1	92	92	0.927	0.934
Net attendance ratio (adjusted) (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.976	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	447	444	0.974	0.978
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.945	0.005	0.005	0.2	0.4	304	303	0.935	0.955

(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.826	0.007	0.008	0.0	0.2	163	162	0.813	0.839
Out–of–school rate										
(a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.019	0.001	0.041	0.0	0.1	447	444	0.018	0.021
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.030	0.005	0.168	0.3	0.5	304	303	0.020	0.041
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.125	0.008	0.067	0.1	0.3	163	162	0.108	0.141
Over–age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.007	0.000	0.040	0.0	0.1	455	454	0.007	0.008
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.007	0.003	0.480	0.5	0.7	295	295	0.000	0.013
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.714	0.016	0.023	0.4	0.7	342	342	0.681	0.746
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.438	0.011	0.026	0.2	0.4	342	342	0.416	0.461
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.215	0.005	0.024	0.1	0.2	342	342	0.205	0.226
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.186	0.004	0.023	0.0	0.2	342	342	0.177	0.195
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.749	0.020	0.027	0.7	0.9	342	342	0.708	0.789
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	(0.097)	(0.021)	(0.221)	(0.19)	(0.43)	37	37	(0.054)	(0.140)
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.474	0.006	0.013	0.1	0.2	348	347	0.461	0.486
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.731	0.006	0.008	0.1	0.3	347	346	0.719	0.743
School and home languages	LN.20	0.997	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	341	341	0.997	0.997
Support with homework	LN.21	0.572	0.012	0.021	0.2	0.4	336	336	0.548	0.595
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.708	0.011	0.015	0.2	0.4	347	346	0.686	0.729
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.533	0.016	0.030	0.1	0.3	100	97	0.501	0.566
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.489	0.020	0.040	0.5	0.7	313	313	0.450	0.528
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.275	0.026	0.094	0.2	0.5	76	75	0.223	0.326
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.993	0.003	0.003	0.4	0.6	411	411	0.988	0.998
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.439	0.008	0.019	0.2	0.5	807	807	0.422	0.456
Child labour	PR.3	0.236	0.007	0.032	0.2	0.4	566	566	0.221	0.250
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.014	0.001	0.051	0.0	0.1	80	79	0.013	0.016
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.085	0.016	0.187	0.3	0.5	80	79	0.053	0.116
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	24	24	(*)	(*)
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	24	(*)	(*)
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.012	0.001	0.043	0.0	0.0	78	77	0.011	0.013
Men	PR.5	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	37	37	(0.000)	(0.000)
Spousal age difference among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.038	0.001	0.013	0.0	0.0	56	55	0.037	0.040
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.072	0.008	0.105	0.7	0.8	760	760	0.057	0.087
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.053	0.006	0.112	0.2	0.4	289	289	0.041	0.065
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.472	0.031	0.067	0.2	0.5	55	56	0.410	0.535
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	15	(*)	(*)

Safety (women)	PR.14	0.661	0.008	0.012	0.2	0.5	760	760	0.645	0.677
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.957	0.007	0.008	0.4	0.6	289	289	0.943	0.971
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.068	0.004	0.059	0.2	0.4	760	760	0.060	0.076
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.026	0.005	0.191	0.3	0.5	289	289	0.016	0.036
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.540	0.010	0.019	0.5	0.7	3,688	1,051	0.519	0.561
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.521	0.011	0.021	0.5	0.7	3,688	1,051	0.499	0.543
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.944	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.2	3,688	1,051	0.941	0.947
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.211	0.029	0.136	1.2	1.1	648	179	0.153	0.268
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.242	0.027	0.111	1.1	1.0	732	204	0.188	0.295
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.026	0.000	0.015	0.0	0.0	648	179	0.025	0.027
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.805	0.010	0.012	0.6	0.8	3,688	1,051	0.786	0.825
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.786	0.010	0.013	0.7	0.8	3,688	1,051	0.765	0.807
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.084	0.004	0.043	0.2	0.4	3,688	1,051	0.077	0.092
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.613	0.006	0.009	0.1	0.4	3,688	1,051	0.602	0.624
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.995	0.002	0.002	0.5	0.7	2,799	811	0.991	0.999
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.004	0.001	0.366	0.5	0.7	3,688	1,051	0.001	0.007
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.880	0.008	0.009	0.4	0.6	679	679	0.864	0.896
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.043	0.003	0.078	0.2	0.4	679	679	0.036	0.050
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.048	0.006	0.122	0.6	0.8	828	827	0.036	0.060
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.124	0.005	0.036	0.1	0.4	760	760	0.115	0.133
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.080	0.009	0.114	0.3	0.6	289	289	0.062	0.099
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	7.009	0.077	0.011	0.2	0.4	157	155	6.856	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.979	0.035	0.005	0.2	0.5	757	757	6.910	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	7.104	0.116	0.016	0.1	0.4	61	61	6.871	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.739	0.070	0.010	0.3	0.6	289	289	6.599	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.878	0.019	0.022	0.5	0.7	158	156	0.840	0.916
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.861	0.006	0.007	0.2	0.5	760	760	0.849	0.872
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.904	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.0	61	61	0.902	0.907
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.878	0.006	0.007	0.1	0.3	289	289	0.866	0.891
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.678	0.010	0.014	0.1	0.3	158	156	0.658	0.697
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.547	0.011	0.021	0.4	0.6	760	760	0.524	0.569
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.666	0.018	0.027	0.1	0.3	61	61	0.631	0.701
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.463	0.016	0.034	0.3	0.5	289	289	0.432	0.495

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Bayanzurkh district

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.998	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.2	3,787	989	0.998	0.999
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	220	220	1.000	1.000
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	0.989	0.011	0.011	1.0	1.0	93	93	0.968	1.000
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.069	0.004	0.062	0.2	0.5	866	866	0.061	0.078
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.093	0.010	0.104	0.4	0.6	332	332	0.074	0.113
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.042	0.007	0.160	1.1	1.1	989	989	0.029	0.056
Households with a television	SR.5	0.962	0.006	0.006	0.8	0.9	989	989	0.950	0.973
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.997	0.001	0.001	0.3	0.6	989	989	0.995	0.999
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.432	0.011	0.026	0.5	0.7	989	989	0.409	0.455
Households with internet	SR.8	0.542	0.018	0.033	1.3	1.1	989	989	0.506	0.578
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.486	0.015	0.030	0.7	0.9	866	866	0.457	0.515
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.506	0.025	0.049	0.8	0.9	332	332	0.456	0.556
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.986	0.003	0.003	0.4	0.7	866	866	0.981	0.991
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.985	0.003	0.003	0.2	0.5	332	332	0.978	0.992
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.988	0.002	0.002	0.3	0.6	866	866	0.984	0.993
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.931	0.026	0.028	3.5	1.9	332	332	0.878	0.983
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.886	0.009	0.010	0.7	0.8	866	866	0.868	0.903
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.844	0.010	0.012	0.7	0.8	866	866	0.824	0.865
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.783	0.027	0.034	1.4	1.2	332	332	0.730	0.836
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.738	0.025	0.034	1.1	1.0	332	332	0.688	0.788
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.564	0.022	0.039	0.4	0.7	220	220	0.520	0.607
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.433	0.014	0.032	0.7	0.8	866	866	0.405	0.461
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.570	0.028	0.050	0.3	0.6	93	93	0.513	0.627
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.440	0.022	0.050	0.7	0.8	332	332	0.395	0.484
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.128	0.007	0.051	0.3	0.6	866	866	0.115	0.141
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.569	0.028	0.049	1.1	1.0	332	332	0.513	0.625
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.878	0.006	0.007	0.3	0.6	866	866	0.865	0.890
Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.449	0.027	0.060	1.0	1.0	332	332	0.395	0.502
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.010	0.003	0.276	0.7	0.8	866	866	0.005	0.016
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.202	0.013	0.062	0.3	0.6	332	332	0.177	0.227
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.321	0.013	0.039	0.6	0.8	866	866	0.296	0.346
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.524	0.033	0.063	1.5	1.2	332	332	0.458	0.590

Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.005	0.002	0.345	0.5	0.7	866	866	0.001	0.008
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.051	0.009	0.185	0.6	0.8	332	332	0.032	0.070
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.064	0.006	0.093	0.8	0.9	1,381	1,381	0.052	0.076
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.061	0.009	0.155	2.2	1.5	1,381	1,381	0.042	0.080
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.036	0.004	0.106	0.6	0.8	1,381	1,381	0.029	0.044
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.026	0.008	0.322	0.3	0.6	114	114	0.009	0.043
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.440	0.017	0.040	0.7	0.8	587	587	0.405	0.474
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.605	0.016	0.027	0.4	0.7	397	397	0.572	0.637
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.398	0.017	0.041	0.5	0.7	432	432	0.365	0.431
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider) (a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.984	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	186	186	0.982	0.986
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.898	0.014	0.016	0.4	0.6	186	186	0.869	0.926
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.726	0.016	0.022	0.2	0.5	186	186	0.693	0.758
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.489	0.017	0.035	0.2	0.5	186	186	0.455	0.523
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.952	0.006	0.007	0.2	0.4	186	186	0.939	0.964
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	0.984	0.006	0.006	0.4	0.7	186	186	0.972	0.996
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.995	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.1	186	186	0.994	0.995
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.296	0.020	0.068	0.4	0.6	186	186	0.255	0.336
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.995	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.1	186	186	0.994	0.995
Post-partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.995	0.006	0.006	1.0	1.0	183	183	0.983	1.000
Post-natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.978	0.005	0.005	0.2	0.5	186	186	0.968	0.989
Skin-to-skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.753	0.027	0.036	0.7	0.8	186	186	0.699	0.806
Skin-to-skin care	TM.15	0.527	0.027	0.051	0.5	0.7	186	186	0.473	0.581
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.382	0.019	0.049	0.3	0.5	186	186	0.345	0.419
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.656	0.020	0.030	0.3	0.6	186	186	0.617	0.695
Post-natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.952	0.010	0.011	0.4	0.6	186	186	0.932	0.972
Post-natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.925	0.016	0.018	0.7	0.8	186	186	0.892	0.958
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.012	0.002	0.160	0.3	0.5	866	866	0.008	0.015
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.078	0.007	0.096	0.3	0.5	332	332	0.063	0.093
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	0.400	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	10	10	0.400	0.400
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(0.500)	(0.061)	(0.122)	(0.37)	(0.61)	26	26	(0.378)	(0.622)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.009	0.004	0.444	0.4	0.6	220	220	0.001	0.017
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.022	0.014	0.664	0.9	0.9	93	93	0.000	0.050
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.621	0.038	0.062	1.0	1.0	161	161	0.544	0.698
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.366	0.040	0.108	0.5	0.7	82	82	0.287	0.445
Age-mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.020	0.010	0.502	0.5	0.7	100	100	0.000	0.040
Sex with non-regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.450	0.030	0.067	0.4	0.6	100	100	0.390	0.510
Sex with non-regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.808	0.028	0.035	0.3	0.5	52	52	0.752	0.864
Condom use with non-regular partners (women)	TM.28	(0.422)	(0.051)	(0.120)	(0.46)	(0.68)	45	45	(0.321)	(0.523)
Condom use with non-regular partners (men)	TM.28	(0.690)	(0.040)	(0.058)	(0.31)	(0.56)	42	42	(0.610)	(0.771)

Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.205	0.024	0.116	0.8	0.9	220	220	0.157	0.252
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.194	0.027	0.140	0.4	0.7	93	93	0.139	0.248
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.344	0.018	0.053	1.3	1.1	866	866	0.307	0.381
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.175	0.013	0.072	0.4	0.6	332	332	0.149	0.200
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.589	0.008	0.014	0.2	0.5	810	810	0.573	0.605
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.552	0.018	0.032	0.4	0.6	286	286	0.517	0.588
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.838	0.010	0.012	0.6	0.8	866	866	0.819	0.858
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.657	0.027	0.041	1.1	1.0	332	332	0.603	0.710
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.301	0.013	0.042	0.6	0.8	866	866	0.276	0.327
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.172	0.022	0.127	1.1	1.0	332	332	0.128	0.215
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.350	0.028	0.081	0.3	0.6	100	100	0.293	0.407
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.154	0.005	0.033	0.0	0.1	52	52	0.144	0.164
HIV counselling during antenatal care										
(a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.226	0.027	0.119	0.8	0.9	186	186	0.172	0.280
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.231	0.021	0.090	0.5	0.7	186	186	0.189	0.273
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.656	0.024	0.037	0.5	0.7	186	186	0.608	0.704
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.030	0.008	0.252	0.7	0.8	332	332	0.015	0.045
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	22	22	(*)	(*)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.977	0.017	0.017	1.0	1.0	86	86	0.943	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.942	0.020	0.021	0.6	0.8	86	86	0.902	0.982
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.942	0.020	0.021	0.6	0.8	86	86	0.902	0.982
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.942	0.020	0.021	0.6	0.8	86	86	0.902	0.982
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.942	0.020	0.021	0.6	0.8	86	86	0.902	0.982
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.930	0.024	0.026	0.8	0.9	86	86	0.882	0.979
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(0.833)	(0.047)	(0.056)	(0.74)	(0.86)	48	48	(0.740)	(0.927)
Full immunization coverage										
(a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.884	0.024	0.028	0.5	0.7	86	86	0.835	0.933
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	(0.771)	(0.066)	(0.086)	(1.16)	(1.08)	48	48	(0.639)	(0.903)
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	0.500	0.047	0.094	0.5	0.7	58	58	0.406	0.594
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc										
(a) ORS	TC.13a	0.655	0.022	0.034	0.1	0.4	58	58	0.611	0.700
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	0.086	0.028	0.322	0.6	0.7	58	58	0.031	0.142
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	0.776	0.046	0.060	0.7	0.8	58	58	0.683	0.869
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.751	0.016	0.021	1.3	1.1	3,787	989	0.720	0.782
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.428	0.034	0.081	4.8	2.2	3,784	988	0.359	0.497
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.1	0.4	3,786	988	0.999	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.426	0.035	0.082	4.9	2.2	3,787	989	0.356	0.496
Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	9	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	9	(*)	(*)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.984	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	186	186	0.982	0.986
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.618	0.022	0.035	0.4	0.6	186	186	0.574	0.662
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.569	0.022	0.039	0.1	0.3	51	51	0.524	0.613
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	0.667	0.021	0.031	0.1	0.3	51	51	0.625	0.708
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	(0.714)	(0.056)	(0.079)	(0.42)	(0.65)	28	28	(0.602)	(0.827)

Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	(0.385)	(0.054)	(0.141)	(0.31)	(0.56)	26	26	(0.276)	(0.493)
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.647	0.019	0.029	0.3	0.5	187	187	0.610	0.684
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	(0.939)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.00)	(0.06)	33	33	(0.934)	(0.945)
Minimum acceptable diet (a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.367	0.020	0.053	0.2	0.4	98	98	0.328	0.407
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	(0.132)	(0.027)	(0.202)	(0.23)	(0.48)	38	38	(0.078)	(0.185)
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	(0.684)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.01)	(0.11)	38	38	(0.668)	(0.701)
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.669	0.008	0.013	0.0	0.2	136	136	0.652	0.686
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.500	0.019	0.038	0.2	0.4	136	136	0.462	0.538
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.412	0.022	0.053	0.4	0.6	187	187	0.368	0.456
Underweight prevalence (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.021	0.003	0.165	0.2	0.5	435	435	0.014	0.027
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.005	0.000	0.048	0.0	0.1	435	435	0.004	0.005
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.072	0.012	0.163	0.9	0.9	432	432	0.048	0.095
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.014	0.004	0.273	0.5	0.7	432	432	0.006	0.021
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.012	0.002	0.189	0.2	0.4	430	430	0.007	0.016
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.005	0.002	0.486	0.5	0.7	430	430	0.000	0.009
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe) (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.095	0.013	0.133	0.8	0.9	430	430	0.070	0.121
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.023	0.008	0.325	1.1	1.0	430	430	0.008	0.038
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.792	0.013	0.016	0.9	1.0	972	972	0.767	0.817
Early stimulation and responsive care (a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.628	0.019	0.031	0.4	0.7	266	266	0.589	0.667
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.199	0.017	0.087	0.5	0.7	266	266	0.164	0.234
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.402	0.015	0.038	0.3	0.5	266	266	0.372	0.433
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.386	0.017	0.043	0.5	0.7	453	453	0.353	0.420
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.640	0.014	0.021	0.4	0.6	453	453	0.613	0.667
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.130	0.014	0.110	0.8	0.9	453	453	0.102	0.159
Early child development index	TC.53	0.792	0.029	0.037	0.9	1.0	173	173	0.733	0.851
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.908	0.018	0.020	0.6	0.8	173	173	0.872	0.943
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.711	0.029	0.041	0.7	0.9	173	173	0.652	0.770
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.828	0.031	0.037	0.7	0.8	99	99	0.766	0.890
School readiness	LN.3	0.887	0.030	0.034	0.8	0.9	97	97	0.827	0.946
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.936	0.017	0.018	0.5	0.7	109	109	0.902	0.970
Net attendance ratio (adjusted) (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.970	0.008	0.009	1.1	1.0	432	432	0.953	0.987
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.922	0.014	0.015	0.6	0.8	218	218	0.894	0.950
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.870	0.018	0.021	0.4	0.6	146	146	0.834	0.906
Out–of–school rate (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.025	0.008	0.322	1.2	1.1	432	432	0.009	0.042

(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.055	0.013	0.240	0.7	0.9	218	218	0.029	0.082
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.096	0.013	0.135	0.3	0.5	146	146	0.070	0.122
Over–age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.005	0.002	0.494	0.5	0.7	417	417	0.000	0.010
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.018	0.008	0.411	0.7	0.8	218	218	0.003	0.033
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.921	0.015	0.017	1.0	1.0	305	305	0.891	0.952
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.580	0.029	0.050	1.0	1.0	305	305	0.523	0.638
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.239	0.021	0.086	0.7	0.8	305	305	0.198	0.281
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.226	0.023	0.103	0.9	1.0	305	305	0.180	0.273
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.898	0.014	0.016	0.7	0.8	305	305	0.869	0.927
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.267	0.018	0.066	0.4	0.6	225	225	0.231	0.302
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.603	0.015	0.024	0.3	0.5	312	312	0.573	0.632
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.812	0.013	0.016	0.4	0.6	308	308	0.785	0.838
School and home languages	LN.20	0.974	0.003	0.003	0.1	0.3	302	302	0.967	0.980
Support with homework	LN.21	0.633	0.025	0.039	0.8	0.9	300	300	0.584	0.683
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.646	0.021	0.032	0.6	0.8	308	308	0.604	0.688
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.490	0.032	0.064	0.4	0.6	102	102	0.427	0.553
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.444	0.022	0.050	0.5	0.7	257	257	0.399	0.488
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.291	0.035	0.119	0.5	0.7	79	79	0.222	0.360
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.998	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	453	453	0.998	0.998
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.469	0.015	0.031	0.7	0.8	784	784	0.440	0.499
Child labour	PR.3	0.106	0.007	0.062	0.2	0.5	518	518	0.093	0.119
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	114	114	0.000	0.000
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.088	0.021	0.239	0.6	0.8	114	114	0.046	0.130
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	36	36	(0.000)	(0.000)
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	36	36	(0.000)	(0.000)
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.057	0.015	0.273	0.5	0.7	106	106	0.026	0.088
Men	PR.5	0.035	0.018	0.502	0.5	0.7	57	57	0.000	0.070
Spousal age difference among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	0.019	0.001	0.033	0.0	0.0	53	53	0.018	0.020
Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.070	0.004	0.054	0.2	0.4	866	866	0.063	0.078
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.117	0.009	0.076	0.3	0.5	332	332	0.100	0.135
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.393	0.027	0.069	0.2	0.4	61	61	0.339	0.448
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(0.359)	(0.035)	(0.096)	(0.20)	(0.44)	39	39	(0.290)	(0.428)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.421	0.017	0.041	1.1	1.0	866	866	0.387	0.456
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.729	0.026	0.035	1.1	1.0	332	332	0.678	0.780
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.058	0.005	0.092	0.4	0.7	866	866	0.047	0.068
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.024	0.005	0.196	0.3	0.6	332	332	0.015	0.034

Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.974	0.008	0.008	2.2	1.5	3,787	989	0.958	0.989
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.933	0.008	0.009	1.0	1.0	3,787	989	0.917	0.950
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.772	0.019	0.025	2.0	1.4	3,787	989	0.734	0.810
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.161	0.040	0.249	2.8	1.7	688	175	0.081	0.242
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.236	0.043	0.181	2.6	1.6	772	194	0.150	0.321
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.251	0.032	0.129	1.3	1.1	688	175	0.187	0.316
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.834	0.010	0.012	0.7	0.8	3,787	989	0.814	0.854
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.989	0.003	0.003	1.1	1.0	3,787	989	0.983	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.428	0.033	0.078	4.5	2.1	3,787	989	0.361	0.495
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.768	0.013	0.016	0.9	0.9	3,787	989	0.743	0.794
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.896	0.008	0.009	0.4	0.6	2,289	568	0.880	0.912
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.062	0.008	0.132	1.1	1.1	3,787	989	0.045	0.078
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.826	0.017	0.021	1.6	1.3	757	757	0.791	0.861
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.050	0.008	0.157	1.0	1.0	757	757	0.034	0.066
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.055	0.007	0.121	0.7	0.8	784	784	0.042	0.068
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.155	0.011	0.070	0.8	0.9	866	866	0.133	0.176
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.217	0.030	0.140	1.8	1.3	332	332	0.156	0.278
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.475	0.083	0.013	0.4	0.6	219	219	6.309	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.547	0.045	0.007	0.4	0.7	865	865	6.458	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.602	0.097	0.015	0.2	0.5	93	93	6.407	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.455	0.064	0.010	0.3	0.6	332	332	6.328	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.864	0.022	0.026	0.9	1.0	220	220	0.819	0.908
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.855	0.007	0.009	0.4	0.6	866	866	0.840	0.869
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.871	0.025	0.029	0.5	0.7	93	93	0.821	0.921
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.883	0.010	0.012	0.3	0.6	332	332	0.862	0.903
Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.732	0.011	0.014	0.1	0.4	220	220	0.711	0.753
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.633	0.013	0.020	0.6	0.8	866	866	0.607	0.658
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.624	0.032	0.051	0.4	0.6	93	93	0.560	0.687
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.587	0.023	0.040	0.8	0.9	332	332	0.540	0.634

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Nalaikh district

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and SISS/MICS indicators, Mongolia, 2018

	SISS/ MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	3,993	1,080	0.999	0.999
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) women	SR.2	0.987	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	236	236	0.986	0.989
Literacy rate (age 15–24 years) men	SR.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	112	112	1.000	1.000
Exposure to mass media (women)	SR.3	0.042	0.006	0.142	0.8	0.9	877	877	0.030	0.054
Exposure to mass media (men)	SR.3	0.055	0.007	0.136	0.4	0.6	380	380	0.040	0.070
Households with a radio	SR.4	0.039	0.004	0.115	0.6	0.8	1,080	1,080	0.030	0.048
Households with a television	SR.5	0.983	0.002	0.002	0.3	0.6	1,080	1,080	0.979	0.988
Households with a telephone	SR.6	0.995	0.002	0.002	0.6	0.8	1,080	1,080	0.992	0.999
Households with a computer	SR.7	0.240	0.015	0.064	1.4	1.2	1,080	1,080	0.209	0.271
Households with internet	SR.8	0.308	0.029	0.093	4.2	2.0	1,080	1,080	0.251	0.366
Use of computer (women)	SR.9	0.352	0.018	0.051	1.2	1.1	877	877	0.316	0.388
Use of computer (men)	SR.9	0.247	0.020	0.080	0.8	0.9	380	380	0.208	0.287
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.981	0.003	0.004	0.6	0.7	877	877	0.974	0.988
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.947	0.007	0.008	0.4	0.6	380	380	0.933	0.962
Use of mobile phone (women)	SR.11	0.987	0.003	0.003	0.5	0.7	877	877	0.982	0.993
Use of mobile phone (men)	SR.11	0.961	0.005	0.005	0.2	0.5	380	380	0.951	0.970
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)										
Women										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.820	0.012	0.015	0.9	0.9	877	877	0.796	0.844
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.780	0.015	0.020	1.2	1.1	877	877	0.749	0.811
Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	SR.12a	0.739	0.022	0.029	0.9	1.0	380	380	0.696	0.783
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	SR.12b	0.692	0.027	0.039	1.3	1.1	380	380	0.638	0.746
ICT skills										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.508	0.021	0.041	0.4	0.6	236	236	0.467	0.550
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.319	0.018	0.056	1.3	1.1	877	877	0.284	0.355
Men										
(a) age 15–24	SR.13a	0.366	0.027	0.073	0.3	0.6	112	112	0.313	0.419
(b) age 15–49	SR.13b	0.224	0.019	0.086	0.8	0.9	380	380	0.185	0.262
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.104	0.006	0.056	0.3	0.6	877	877	0.092	0.115
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.539	0.022	0.041	0.8	0.9	380	380	0.495	0.584
Non–smokers (women)	SR.14b	0.897	0.006	0.006	0.3	0.6	877	877	0.886	0.909

Non–smokers (men)	SR.14b	0.474	0.024	0.051	0.9	0.9	380	380	0.426	0.522
Smoking before age 15 (women)	SR.15	0.014	0.003	0.225	0.6	0.8	877	877	0.008	0.020
Smoking before age 15 (men)	SR.15	0.132	0.015	0.117	0.8	0.9	380	380	0.101	0.162
Use of alcohol (women)	SR.16	0.260	0.014	0.053	0.9	0.9	877	877	0.232	0.288
Use of alcohol (men)	SR.16	0.489	0.013	0.027	0.3	0.5	380	380	0.463	0.516
Use of alcohol before age 15 (women)	SR.17	0.005	0.001	0.268	0.3	0.5	877	877	0.002	0.007
Use of alcohol before age 15 (men)	SR.17	0.032	0.006	0.179	0.4	0.6	380	380	0.020	0.043
Children's living arrangements	SR.18	0.074	0.008	0.109	1.5	1.2	1,534	1,534	0.058	0.090
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	SR.19	0.055	0.006	0.116	1.2	1.1	1,534	1,534	0.042	0.067
Children with at least one parent living abroad	SR.20	0.026	0.005	0.202	1.7	1.3	1,534	1,534	0.016	0.037
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.038	0.014	0.372	0.6	0.8	105	105	0.010	0.066
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.464	0.015	0.031	0.5	0.7	577	577	0.435	0.494
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.649	0.019	0.029	0.6	0.8	396	396	0.612	0.686
Women's own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on country specific definition)	TM.S1	0.422	0.025	0.059	1.1	1.0	419	419	0.373	0.472
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	TM.5a	0.994	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.1	160	160	0.993	0.994
(b) at least four times by any provider	TM.5b	0.850	0.022	0.026	0.6	0.8	160	160	0.806	0.894
(c) at least six times by any provider (based on country specific definition)	TM.S2	0.731	0.036	0.049	1.0	1.0	160	160	0.660	0.803
(d) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5c	0.556	0.027	0.048	0.5	0.7	160	160	0.502	0.610
Content of antenatal care	TM.6	0.956	0.010	0.011	0.4	0.6	160	160	0.936	0.977
Institutional deliveries	TM.8	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	160	160	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	160	160	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.325	0.032	0.098	0.7	0.9	160	160	0.261	0.389
Children weighed at birth	TM.11	0.988	0.006	0.007	0.5	0.7	160	160	0.975	1.000
Post–partum stay in health facility	TM.12	0.988	0.009	0.009	1.0	1.0	160	160	0.970	1.000
Post–natal health check for the newborn	TM.13	0.975	0.010	0.010	0.6	0.8	160	160	0.955	0.995
Skin–to–skin care (based on country specific definition)	TM.14	0.800	0.017	0.021	0.3	0.5	160	160	0.766	0.834
Skin–to–skin care	TM.15	0.563	0.024	0.043	0.4	0.6	160	160	0.514	0.611
Newborns dried	TM.S3	0.394	0.025	0.064	0.4	0.6	160	160	0.344	0.444
Delayed bathing	TM.16	0.738	0.026	0.036	0.6	0.8	160	160	0.685	0.790
Post–natal signal care functions[6]	TM.19	0.944	0.014	0.015	0.6	0.8	160	160	0.915	0.972
Post–natal health check for the mother	TM.20	0.900	0.023	0.025	0.9	1.0	160	160	0.855	0.945
Multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.22	0.007	0.002	0.304	0.6	0.7	877	877	0.003	0.011
Multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.22	0.050	0.008	0.168	0.6	0.7	380	380	0.033	0.067
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (women)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	6	6	(*)	(*)
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships (men)	TM.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	19	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young people (women)	TM.24	0.004	0.004	1.006	1.0	1.0	236	236	0.000	0.013
Sex before age 15 among young people (men)	TM.24	0.045	0.017	0.389	0.8	0.9	112	112	0.010	0.079
Young people who have never had sex (women)	TM.25	0.674	0.033	0.048	0.8	0.9	175	175	0.609	0.740
Young people who have never had sex (men)	TM.25	0.506	0.025	0.050	0.2	0.5	87	87	0.456	0.556

Age–mixing among sexual partners (women)	TM.26	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	95	95	0.000	0.000
Sex with non–regular partners (women)	TM.27	0.453	0.033	0.074	0.4	0.7	95	95	0.386	0.520
Sex with non–regular partners (men)	TM.27	0.644	0.042	0.065	0.4	0.7	59	59	0.560	0.728
Condom use with non–regular partners (women)	TM.28	(0.488)	(0.028)	(0.057)	(0.13)	(0.36)	43	43	(0.433)	(0.544)
Condom use with non–regular partners (men)	TM.28	(0.737)	(0.027)	(0.037)	(0.14)	(0.38)	38	38	(0.682)	(0.791)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (women)	TM.29	0.220	0.017	0.077	0.4	0.6	236	236	0.186	0.254
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (men)	TM.29	0.232	0.031	0.132	0.6	0.8	112	112	0.171	0.293
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (women)	TM.30	0.391	0.013	0.032	0.6	0.8	877	877	0.366	0.416
Knowledge of mother–to–child transmission of HIV (men)	TM.30	0.279	0.027	0.096	1.4	1.2	380	380	0.225	0.333
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	TM.31	0.566	0.016	0.028	0.8	0.9	754	754	0.534	0.598
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	TM.31	0.518	0.024	0.047	0.8	0.9	338	338	0.469	0.567
People who know where to be tested for HIV (women)	TM.32	0.778	0.019	0.025	1.8	1.4	877	877	0.739	0.816
People who know where to be tested for HIV (men)	TM.32	0.689	0.023	0.034	1.0	1.0	380	380	0.643	0.736
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.33	0.319	0.013	0.042	0.7	0.9	877	877	0.292	0.346
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.33	0.234	0.018	0.075	0.7	0.8	380	380	0.199	0.269
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (women)	TM.34	0.400	0.026	0.066	0.3	0.5	95	95	0.348	0.452
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results (men)	TM.34	0.288	0.035	0.122	0.3	0.6	59	59	0.218	0.358
HIV counselling during antenatal care										
(a) counselling on HIV	TM.35a	0.175	0.018	0.104	0.4	0.6	160	160	0.139	0.211
(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	TM.35b	0.194	0.021	0.111	0.5	0.7	160	160	0.151	0.237
HIV testing during antenatal care	TM.36	0.519	0.031	0.061	0.6	0.8	160	160	0.456	0.582
Male circumcision	TM.37	0.058	0.010	0.177	0.7	0.9	380	380	0.037	0.078
Institutional abortion	TM.S7	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	24	24	(*)	(*)
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.961	0.019	0.020	0.7	0.8	76	76	0.922	0.999
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.961	0.013	0.014	0.4	0.6	76	76	0.934	0.987
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.934	0.014	0.015	0.2	0.5	76	76	0.907	0.961
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.934	0.014	0.015	0.2	0.5	76	76	0.907	0.961
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.934	0.014	0.015	0.2	0.5	76	76	0.907	0.961
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.921	0.020	0.022	0.4	0.6	76	76	0.881	0.961
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(0.867)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.14)	(0.38)	45	45	(0.828)	(0.905)
Full immunization coverage										
(a) 12–23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	TC.11a	0.855	0.019	0.023	0.2	0.5	76	76	0.816	0.894
(b) 30–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.11b	(0.844)	(0.029)	(0.034)	(0.28)	(0.53)	45	45	(0.786)	(0.903)
Care–seeking for diarrhoea	TC.12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	21	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc										
(a) ORS	TC.13a	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	21	(*)	(*)
(b) ORS and zinc	TC.13b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	21	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	TC.14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	21	(*)	(*)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	TC.15	0.430	0.041	0.096	7.5	2.7	3,988	1,078	0.348	0.512
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	TC.16	0.261	0.050	0.191	14.0	3.7	3,993	1,080	0.161	0.361
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	TC.17	0.998	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	3,991	1,078	0.998	0.998
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.259	0.051	0.195	14.3	3.8	3,993	1,080	0.158	0.360

Care–seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	9	9	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	TC.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	9	(*)	(*)
Children ever breastfeed	TC.30	0.975	0.011	0.012	0.8	0.9	160	160	0.952	0.998
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.681	0.026	0.038	0.5	0.7	160	160	0.630	0.732
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.535)	(0.036)	(0.067)	(0.22)	(0.46)	43	43	(0.463)	(0.606)
Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.33	(0.628)	(0.033)	(0.053)	(0.20)	(0.44)	43	43	(0.562)	(0.694)
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	TC.34	(0.852)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.03)	(0.18)	27	27	(0.827)	(0.876)
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	TC.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	16	(*)	(*)
Age–appropriate breastfeeding	TC.37	0.699	0.029	0.042	0.6	0.8	156	156	0.640	0.758
Introduction of solid, semi–solid or soft foods	TC.38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	18	(*)	(*)
Minimum acceptable diet										
(a) breastfed children	TC.39a	0.368	0.023	0.062	0.2	0.4	87	87	0.322	0.413
(b) non–breastfed children	TC.39b	(0.038)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.00)	(0.00)	26	26	(0.038)	(0.038)
Milk feeding frequency for non–breastfed children	TC.40	(0.500)	(0.038)	(0.077)	(0.15)	(0.38)	26	26	(0.423)	(0.577)
Minimum dietary diversity	TC.41	0.690	0.032	0.046	0.5	0.7	113	113	0.627	0.754
Minimum meal frequency	TC.42	0.460	0.027	0.058	0.3	0.6	113	113	0.407	0.514
Bottle feeding	TC.43	0.365	0.023	0.062	0.3	0.6	156	156	0.320	0.411
Underweight prevalence										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.033	0.007	0.204	0.6	0.8	426	426	0.019	0.046
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.44b	0.012	0.005	0.449	1.0	1.0	426	426	0.001	0.022
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.109	0.016	0.143	1.1	1.0	422	422	0.078	0.140
(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.45b	0.038	0.006	0.148	0.4	0.6	422	422	0.027	0.049
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.019	0.006	0.330	0.9	0.9	420	420	0.006	0.032
(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.46b	0.012	0.003	0.288	0.4	0.6	420	420	0.005	0.019
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)										
(a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.133	0.014	0.104	0.7	0.8	420	420	0.106	0.161
(b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.47b	0.031	0.006	0.181	0.4	0.7	420	420	0.020	0.042
Iodized salt consumption	TC.48	0.890	0.009	0.010	0.8	0.9	1,077	1,077	0.873	0.908
Early stimulation and responsive care										
(a) Any adult household member	TC.49a	0.520	0.027	0.053	0.8	0.9	279	279	0.465	0.574
(b) Father	TC.49b	0.111	0.021	0.188	1.2	1.1	279	279	0.069	0.153
(c) Mother	TC.49c	0.294	0.021	0.072	0.6	0.8	279	279	0.252	0.336
Availability of children's books	TC.50	0.267	0.019	0.071	0.8	0.9	435	435	0.229	0.305
Availability of playthings	TC.51	0.634	0.023	0.036	1.0	1.0	435	435	0.589	0.680
Inadequate supervision	TC.52	0.152	0.011	0.072	0.4	0.6	435	435	0.130	0.173
Early child development index	TC.53	0.720	0.026	0.036	0.6	0.8	189	189	0.668	0.771
Early child development index (based on country specific definition)	TC.S1	0.868	0.020	0.023	0.6	0.8	189	189	0.828	0.907
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.677	0.034	0.051	1.0	1.0	189	189	0.609	0.746
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.861	0.015	0.017	0.2	0.5	115	115	0.832	0.890
School readiness	LN.3	0.821	0.029	0.035	0.6	0.8	106	106	0.763	0.878
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.981	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.1	108	108	0.980	0.983

Net attendance ratio (adjusted)										
(a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	LN.5a	0.992	0.003	0.003	0.5	0.7	525	525	0.987	0.998
(b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	LN.5b	0.975	0.007	0.007	0.6	0.8	276	276	0.960	0.989
(c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.5c	0.934	0.015	0.016	0.6	0.8	166	166	0.904	0.963
Out-of-school rate										
(a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school	LN.6a	0.008	0.003	0.366	0.5	0.7	525	525	0.002	0.013
(b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6b	0.007	0.004	0.515	0.5	0.7	276	276	0.000	0.015
(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	LN.6c	0.036	0.013	0.362	0.8	0.9	166	166	0.010	0.062
Over-age for grade										
(a) Primary school	LN.10a	0.002	0.000	0.042	0.0	0.0	512	512	0.002	0.002
(b) Lower secondary school	LN.10b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	291	291	0.000	0.000
Availability of information on children's school performance	LN.12	0.848	0.011	0.013	0.4	0.6	394	394	0.826	0.870
Opportunity to participate in school management	LN.13	0.510	0.024	0.048	0.9	1.0	394	394	0.462	0.559
Participation in school management	LN.14	0.195	0.013	0.068	0.4	0.7	394	394	0.169	0.222
Effective participation in school management	LN.15	0.165	0.009	0.052	0.2	0.5	394	394	0.148	0.182
Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	LN.16	0.850	0.013	0.015	0.5	0.7	394	394	0.825	0.876
Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	LN.17	0.239	0.020	0.084	0.2	0.5	92	92	0.199	0.279
Availability of books at home	LN.18	0.461	0.021	0.046	0.7	0.8	397	397	0.419	0.503
Reading habit at home	LN.19	0.848	0.015	0.017	0.7	0.8	389	389	0.819	0.878
School and home languages	LN.20	0.982	0.008	0.008	1.4	1.2	387	387	0.966	0.998
Support with homework	LN.21	0.618	0.017	0.027	0.4	0.7	390	390	0.585	0.651
Children with foundational reading and number skills										
Three foundational reading tasks										
(a) Age 7–14	LN.22a	0.702	0.031	0.044	1.8	1.3	389	389	0.640	0.764
(b) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22b	0.532	0.041	0.078	0.8	0.9	124	124	0.450	0.615
Four foundational number tasks										
(d) Age 7–14	LN.22d	0.624	0.020	0.031	0.6	0.8	378	378	0.585	0.664
(e) Age for grade 2/3	LN.22e	0.496	0.034	0.069	0.5	0.7	117	117	0.427	0.564
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.998	0.002	0.002	1.0	1.0	435	435	0.993	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.511	0.015	0.030	0.8	0.9	869	869	0.480	0.541
Child labour	PR.3	0.078	0.007	0.088	0.4	0.6	600	600	0.065	0.092
Child marriage										
Women										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	0.010	0.010	1.021	1.0	1.0	105	105	0.000	0.029
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	0.067	0.011	0.164	0.2	0.4	105	105	0.045	0.089
Men										
(a) before age 15	PR.4a	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	48	48	(0.000)	(0.000)
(b) before age 18	PR.4b	(0.042)	(0.003)	(0.075)	(0.01)	(0.11)	48	48	(0.035)	(0.048)
Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union										
Women	PR.5	0.076	0.012	0.157	0.3	0.5	131	131	0.052	0.100
Men	PR.5	0.031	0.001	0.041	0.0	0.1	64	64	0.029	0.034
Spousal age difference										
(b) among women age 20–24 years	PR.7b	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	45	45	(0.000)	(0.000)

Experience of robbery and assault (women)	PR.12	0.047	0.005	0.097	0.4	0.6	877	877	0.038	0.056
Experience of robbery and assault (men)	PR.12	0.087	0.008	0.094	0.3	0.6	380	380	0.070	0.103
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.390)	(0.020)	(0.051)	(0.07)	(0.26)	41	41	(0.350)	(0.430)
Crime reporting (men)	PR.13	(0.273)	(0.053)	(0.194)	(0.45)	(0.67)	33	33	(0.167)	(0.379)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.522	0.020	0.038	1.4	1.2	877	877	0.483	0.562
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.832	0.015	0.018	0.6	0.8	380	380	0.802	0.862
Attitudes towards domestic violence (women)	PR.15	0.082	0.009	0.108	0.9	1.0	877	877	0.064	0.100
Attitudes towards domestic violence (men)	PR.15	0.050	0.006	0.118	0.3	0.5	380	380	0.038	0.062
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved drinking water sources	WS.1	0.975	0.004	0.004	0.8	0.9	3,993	1,080	0.967	0.984
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.830	0.013	0.016	1.4	1.2	3,993	1,080	0.803	0.857
Availability of drinking water	WS.3	0.816	0.013	0.016	1.2	1.1	3,993	1,080	0.790	0.842
Faecal contamination of source water	WS.4	0.062	0.006	0.103	0.2	0.4	738	205	0.050	0.075
Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS.5	0.084	0.014	0.171	0.8	0.9	771	214	0.055	0.113
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.218	0.042	0.192	2.9	1.7	738	205	0.135	0.302
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.898	0.010	0.011	1.1	1.0	3,993	1,080	0.878	0.917
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.1	1.0	3,993	1,080	0.976	0.992
Use of improved sanitation facilities (based on country specific definition)	WS.S1	0.320	0.048	0.149	11.3	3.4	3,993	1,080	0.225	0.416
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.726	0.023	0.031	2.8	1.7	3,993	1,080	0.681	0.772
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on–site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.988	0.001	0.001	0.1	0.3	2,927	765	0.986	0.990
Removal of excreta for treatment off–site	WS.11	0.007	0.001	0.191	0.3	0.5	3,993	1,080	0.004	0.009
Menstrual hygiene management	WS.12	0.881	0.010	0.011	0.7	0.9	790	790	0.861	0.901
Exclusion from activities during menstruation	WS.13	0.034	0.005	0.140	0.5	0.7	790	790	0.025	0.044
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.047	0.005	0.103	0.5	0.7	879	879	0.037	0.056
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.113	0.009	0.081	0.7	0.9	877	877	0.095	0.131
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.153	0.016	0.104	0.7	0.9	380	380	0.121	0.185
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15–24)										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.441	0.120	0.019	0.9	1.0	236	236	6.201	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.572	0.078	0.012	1.2	1.1	877	877	6.416	1.000
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.9a	6.054	0.226	0.037	1.1	1.0	112	112	5.602	1.000
(b) age 15–49	EQ.9b	6.192	0.134	0.022	1.4	1.2	380	380	5.925	1.000
Happiness										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.886	0.016	0.018	0.6	0.8	236	236	0.854	0.917
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.867	0.010	0.012	0.8	0.9	877	877	0.846	0.887
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.10a	0.866	0.013	0.015	0.2	0.4	112	112	0.840	0.892
(b) age 15–49	EQ.10b	0.839	0.015	0.018	0.7	0.8	380	380	0.809	0.870

Perception of a better life										
Women										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.661	0.030	0.046	1.0	1.0	236	236	0.600	0.722
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.586	0.016	0.027	0.9	0.9	877	877	0.555	0.617
Men										
(a) age 15–24	EQ.11a	0.705	0.027	0.039	0.4	0.6	112	112	0.651	0.760
(b) age 15–49	EQ.11b	0.547	0.019	0.035	0.6	0.7	380	380	0.509	0.586

na: not applicable

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

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

APPENDIX D
DATA QUALITY

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single–year age distribution of household population, by sex, Mongolia, 2018

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	657	2.7	606	2.4	45	302	1.2	345	1.3
1	584	2.4	573	2.2	46	300	1.2	370	1.4
2	635	2.6	639	2.5	47	260	1.1	290	1.1
3	705	2.9	640	2.5	48	310	1.3	304	1.2
4	700	2.9	621	2.4	49	239	1.0	316	1.2
5	663	2.7	643	2.5	50	267	1.1	347	1.4
6	640	2.6	635	2.5	51	276	1.1	302	1.2
7	652	2.7	549	2.1	52	249	1.0	296	1.2
8	586	2.4	599	2.3	53	245	1.0	292	1.1
9	557	2.3	565	2.2	54	234	1.0	309	1.2
10	539	2.2	560	2.2	55	225	0.9	300	1.2
11	489	2.0	484	1.9	56	262	1.1	299	1.2
12	442	1.8	359	1.4	57	207	0.8	243	0.9
13	371	1.5	337	1.3	58	259	1.1	313	1.2
14	412	1.7	358	1.4	59	200	0.8	298	1.2
15	302	1.2	327	1.3	60	158	0.6	216	0.8
16	388	1.6	353	1.4	61	167	0.7	217	0.8
17	351	1.4	277	1.1	62	160	0.7	152	0.6
18	275	1.1	218	0.9	63	156	0.6	174	0.7
19	237	1.0	228	0.9	64	131	0.5	147	0.6
20	253	1.0	207	0.8	65	69	0.3	108	0.4
21	271	1.1	260	1.0	66	71	0.3	110	0.4
22	224	0.9	299	1.2	67	56	0.2	79	0.3
23	322	1.3	320	1.2	68	78	0.3	123	0.5
24	249	1.0	311	1.2	69	52	0.2	82	0.3
25	306	1.3	323	1.3	70	64	0.3	111	0.4
26	340	1.4	358	1.4	71	45	0.2	68	0.3
27	427	1.7	387	1.5	72	33	0.1	74	0.3
28	438	1.8	425	1.7	73	44	0.2	97	0.4
29	498	2.0	453	1.8	74	49	0.2	55	0.2
30	448	1.8	459	1.8	75	38	0.2	64	0.2
31	472	1.9	498	1.9	76	50	0.2	73	0.3
32	394	1.6	457	1.8	77	34	0.1	28	0.1
33	392	1.6	412	1.6	78	57	0.2	76	0.3
34	387	1.6	350	1.4	79	32	0.1	25	0.1
35	392	1.6	425	1.7	80	46	0.2	32	0.1
36	313	1.3	404	1.6	81	19	0.1	52	0.2
37	338	1.4	363	1.4	82	15	0.1	32	0.1
38	306	1.3	315	1.2	83	12	0.0	32	0.1
39	354	1.4	312	1.2	84	8	0.0	26	0.1
40	283	1.2	339	1.3	85+	75	0.3	137	0.5
41	291	1.2	338	1.3					
42	328	1.3	371	1.4	DK/Missing[A]	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	358	1.5	330	1.3					
44	283	1.2	357	1.4	**Total**	24,403	100.0	25,655	100.0

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table DQ.1.2W: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	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	2,098	na	na	na
15–19	1,403	1,224	11.2	87.2
20–24	1,397	1,196	10.9	85.6
25–29	1,946	1,788	16.3	91.9
30–34	2,175	2,027	18.5	93.2
35–39	1,819	1,673	15.3	91.9
40–44	1,735	1,593	14.5	91.8
45–49	1,625	1,459	13.3	89.7
50–54	1,547	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	12,101	10,960	100.0	90.6
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	1.50	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	0.95	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: 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, Mongolia, 2018

	Household population of men age 10–54 years		Interviewed men age 15–49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10–14	2,252	1,073	na	na	na
15–19	1,552	690	577	13.1	83.6
20–24	1,318	569	450	10.2	79.0
25–29	2,009	973	773	17.5	79.4
30–34	2,093	1,022	800	18.1	78.3
35–39	1,703	829	650	14.7	78.4
40–44	1,543	795	621	14.1	78.1
45–49	1,410	678	547	12.4	80.6
50–54	1,272	615	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	11,628	5,557	4,417	100.0	79.5
Ratios					
10–14 to 15–19	1.45	1.56	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	0.90	0.91	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households 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, Mongolia, 2018

	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	1,263	1,208	19.8	95.7
1	1,156	1,091	17.9	94.4
2	1,274	1,247	20.4	97.9
3	1,345	1,290	21.1	96.0
4	1,321	1,266	20.8	95.8
5	1,306	na	na	na
6	1,275	na	na	na
7	1,201	na	na	na
Total (0–4)	6,359	6,103	100.0	96.0
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.10	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.99	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3–20 in households and 5–17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3–20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5–17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Mongolia, 2018

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3–20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview[A]	5–17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5–17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	1,302	na	na	na	na
4	1,315	na	na	na	na
5	1,317	10.7	784	10.8	97.5
6	1,269	11.2	821	11.3	97.3
7	1,238	9.8	718	9.9	97.7
8	1,123	9.3	679	9.4	97.5
9	1,150	8.7	636	8.8	96.7
10	1,141	8.4	608	8.4	96.3
11	991	7.5	549	7.6	96.8
12	852	6.0	434	6.0	96.7
13	838	5.7	408	5.6	94.9
14	852	6.2	439	6.1	94.3
15	736	5.2	375	5.2	95.3
16	752	6.4	456	6.3	95.3
17	588	5.0	346	4.8	92.7
18	383	na	na	na	na
19	391	na	na	na	na
20	405	na	na	na	na
Total (5–17)	12,847	na	na	na	na
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.0	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.0	1.1	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.9	0.5	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.7	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'.

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information,and regions, Mongolia, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of household members
Total	**99.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**50,057**
Region							
Western	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,025
Khangai	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,852
Central	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,796
Eastern	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,551
Ulaanbaatar	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,833
Area							
Urban	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	33,781
Capital city	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,833
Aimag center	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,947
Rural	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	16,277
Soum center bagh	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,631
Rural bagh	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,646
Age[A]							
0–4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,359
5–14	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,439
15–24	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,670
25–49	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,059
50–64	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,102
65–84	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,218
85+	91.1	8.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	211

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Mongolia, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of women
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**10,794**
Region							
Western	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,222
Khangai	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,833
Central	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,549
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	731
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,459
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,495
Capital city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,459
Aimag center	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,036
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,299
Soum center bagh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,284
Rural bagh	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,015
Age							
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,206
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,184
25–29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,762
30–34	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,998
35–39	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,644
40–44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,564
45–49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,436

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Mongolia, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of men
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**4,477**
Region							
Western	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	552
Khangai	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	767
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	674
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	312
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,172
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,966
Capital city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,172
Aimag center	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	794
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,511
Soum center bagh	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	549
Rural bagh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	962
Age							
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	586
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	455
25–29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	788
30–34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	811
35–39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	656
40–44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	627
45–49	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	553

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Mongolia, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth						Date of last birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/ DK/Other	Total	Number of most recent live births
Total	**99.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**8,632**	**99.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**6,622**
Region											
Western	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	965	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	833
Khangai	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,556	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,274
Central	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,329	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,063
Eastern	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	625	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	504
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,157	99.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,948
Area											
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,833	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,244
Capital city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,157	99.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,948
Aimag center	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,676	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,296
Rural	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,799	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,378
Soum center bagh	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,099	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	903
Rural bagh	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,700	99.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,475

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Mongolia, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of children under 5
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**6,091**
Region							
Western	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	768
Khangai	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,064
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	979
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	444
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,836
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,049
Capital city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,836
Aimag center	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,213
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,042
Soum center bagh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	837
Rural bagh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,205
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,206
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,090
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,244
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,288
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,262

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5–17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5–17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Mongolia, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of selected children age 5–17 years
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**7,427**
Region							
Western	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	892
Khangai	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,394
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,197
Eastern	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	550
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,394
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,022
Capital city	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,394
Aimag center	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,628
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,405
Soum center bagh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,014
Rural bagh	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,391
Age							
5–9	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,726
10–14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,494
15–17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,207

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Mongolia, 2018

	Salt was tested					Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test >0 ppm	2nd test >0 ppm	3rd test >0 ppm	4th test >0 ppm	4th test 0 ppm	No salt in household	Other[A]		
Total	**70.2**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**0.8**	**23.9**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**13,798**
Region									
Western	50.2	1.8	0.4	0.2	46.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	1,568
Khangai	64.6	0.7	3.6	2.4	26.4	0.6	1.7	100.0	2,574
Central	73.7	1.4	0.6	0.0	23.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	2,168
Eastern	84.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	10.9	1.6	0.9	100.0	1,002
Ulaanbaatar	73.9	1.8	1.9	0.6	19.6	0.8	1.3	100.0	6,486
Area									
Urban	72.4	1.6	2.0	0.7	21.2	0.7	1.2	100.0	9,235
Capital city	73.9	1.8	1.9	0.6	19.6	0.8	1.3	100.0	6,486
Aimag center	69.0	1.3	2.4	0.9	25.2	0.4	0.9	100.0	2,749
Rural	65.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	29.3	0.7	0.9	100.0	4,563
Soum center bagh	70.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	25.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,886
Rural bagh	62.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	32.2	1.0	1.1	100.0	2,677
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	59.5	1.3	1.7	1.1	34.1	0.9	1.3	100.0	2,882
Second	75.4	1.1	1.9	0.9	19.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	2,686
Middle	75.5	0.8	1.7	0.4	19.5	1.3	0.8	100.0	2,680
Fourth	73.8	1.4	1.3	0.6	20.6	0.6	1.5	100.0	2,782
Richest	67.6	2.7	2.1	0.9	25.0	0.1	1.4	100.0	2,769

[A] Includes those tests indicating 0 ppm in first test where a second test was not performed.

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected and completed household and source water quality testing and percentage of positive blank tests by area, Mongolia, 2018

	Percentage of households:								
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Total number of households in sample	With complete water quality test for:		Total number of households in sample	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test[A]
				Household	Source				
Total	**20.0**	**19.8**	**13,798**	**19.8**	**18.6**	**2,765**	**1.5**	**485**	**560**
Area									
Urban	20.1	19.8	9,235	19.8	18.5	1,853	0.9	312	374
Capital city	20.1	19.7	6,486	19.7	18.2	1,302	1.2	209	263
Aimag center	20.0	19.9	2,749	19.9	19.3	550	0.2	103	110
Rural	20.0	19.8	4,563	19.8	18.9	912	2.7	173	187
Soum center bagh	20.2	20.1	1,886	20.1	19.3	381	2.9	72	78
Rural bagh	19.8	19.5	2,677	19.5	18.6	531	2.6	101	108

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married (age 15–49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	7.1	8,640
Only month missing	6.0	8,640
Both month and year missing	1.0	8,640
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.1	8,640
Ever had sex (age 15–49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	5.7	9,513
Time since last intercourse missing	0.4	9,513
Ever had sex (age 15–24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	3.2	1,163
Time since last intercourse missing	0.6	1,163

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses.

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of men
Ever married (age 15–49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	5.3	3,208
Only month missing	4.1	3,208
Both month and year missing	1.2	3,208
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	3,208
Ever had sex (age 15–49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.1	4,008
Time since last intercourse missing	0.3	4,008
Ever had sex (age 15–24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.1	612
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	612

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses.

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Mongolia, 2018

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**97.8**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**2.2**	**6,091**
Age (in months)								
<6	98.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.4	615
6–11	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1.9	596
12–23	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	1,092
24–35	96.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.4	1,238
36–47	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	1,288
48–59	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	1,262

Table DQ.3.5: 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, Mongolia, 2018

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/ Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**97.1**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.1**	**100.0**	**2.9**	**6,091**
Age (in months)								
<6	97.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	2.4	615
6–11	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	2.4	596
12–23	98.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	2.0	1,092
24–35	95.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	4.7	1,238
36–47	96.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	3.2	1,288
48–59	97.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	2.1	1,262

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Mongolia, 2018

	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	**96.6**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**2.5**	**100.0**	**3.4**	**6,091**
Age (in months)								
<6	98.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	100.0	2.0	615
6–11	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	3.1	596
12–23	97.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	100.0	2.2	1,092
24–35	94.0	0.3	1.2	0.7	3.7	100.0	6.0	1,238
36–47	96.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.1	100.0	3.1	1,288
48–59	96.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.0	100.0	3.2	1,262

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Mongolia, 2018

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**5,966**	**100.0**	**5,977**	**100.0**
Digit				
0	592	9.9	979	16.4
1	591	9.9	573	9.6
2	697	11.7	701	11.7
3	551	9.2	530	8.9
4	589	9.9	550	9.2
5	614	10.3	684	11.4
6	499	8.4	551	9.2
7	642	10.8	558	9.3
8	658	11.0	465	7.8
9	533	8.9	385	6.4

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7–14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7–9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practice, Mongolia, 2018

	Percent distribution of children with:							Percentage of children:				
		Incomplete FL modules, by reason:										
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children age 7–14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7–14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practice	Number of children age 7–9 years with completed FL module
Total	**98.7**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**4,576**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**4,515**	**17.7**	**2,056**
Region												
Western	98.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	513	0.8	1.5	503	24.6	220
Khangai	98.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	903	1.5	0.2	887	14.5	389
Central	98.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	780	0.0	0.3	770	16.0	351
Eastern	97.7	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	349	0.0	0.2	341	20.4	148
Ulaanbaatar	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,032	1.4	0.5	2,015	17.5	949
Area												
Urban	99.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	3,059	1.4	0.4	3,031	17.0	1,395
Capital city	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,032	1.4	0.5	2,015	17.5	949
Aimag center	98.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,028	1.3	0.3	1,017	15.9	445
Rural	97.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	100.0	1,516	0.3	0.6	1,484	19.1	661
Soum center bagh	97.4	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.6	100.0	651	0.2	0.4	634	13.8	280
Rural bagh	98.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	866	0.3	0.7	850	22.9	381
Age												
7	99.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	734	0.3	1.8	727	25.5	727
8	98.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	100.0	696	0.2	0.7	682	15.1	682
9	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	651	0.9	0.3	646	11.5	646
10	99.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	622	1.7	0.0	618	na	0
11	97.7	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	562	1.9	0.2	549	na	0
12	98.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	100.0	444	1.2	0.3	436	na	0
13	99.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	417	0.8	0.1	414	na	0
14	98.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	450	1.2	0.0	443	na	0

na: not applicable

Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Mongolia, 2018

	Handwashing facility						
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Total	**80.3**	**16.8**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**13,798**
Region							
Western	64.5	33.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	1,568
Khangai	66.5	29.0	2.9	0.4	1.2	100.0	2,574
Central	80.0	18.6	1.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,168
Eastern	69.7	26.7	2.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	1,002
Ulaanbaatar	91.3	5.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	100.0	6,486
Area							
Urban	90.0	7.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	100.0	9,235
Capital city	91.3	5.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	100.0	6,486
Aimag center	86.8	11.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	2,749
Rural	60.7	35.5	2.6	0.4	0.8	100.0	4,563
Soum center bagh	73.2	24.1	1.9	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,886
Rural bagh	52.0	43.4	3.1	0.6	1.0	100.0	2,677
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	43.5	51.1	3.6	0.6	1.2	100.0	2,882
Second	78.4	18.7	1.7	0.4	0.7	100.0	2,686
Middle	89.0	8.9	1.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	2,680
Fourth	94.0	3.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	100.0	2,782
Richest	98.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.0	100.0	2,769

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates,and percentage of birth certificates seen, Mongolia, 2018

	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 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	**80.0**	**19.2**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**80.6**	**6,091**
Region							
Western	82.7	15.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	84.0	768
Khangai	78.4	20.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	79.1	1,064
Central	81.2	18.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	81.7	979
Eastern	72.7	25.9	1.3	0.1	100.0	73.7	444
Ulaanbaatar	80.6	18.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	81.0	2,836
Area							
Urban	82.4	17.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	82.8	4,049
Capital city	80.6	18.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	81.0	2,836
Aimag center	86.5	13.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	86.9	1,213
Rural	75.3	23.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	76.3	2,042
Soum center bagh	78.9	20.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	79.7	837
Rural bagh	72.8	25.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	74.0	1,205
Age (in months)							
0–5	79.9	15.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	83.4	615
6–11	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.0	596
12–23	81.3	18.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	81.5	1,092
24–35	77.9	21.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	78.0	1,238
36–47	80.5	18.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	81.0	1,288
48–59	78.6	20.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	79.2	1,262

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0–35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, and regions, Mongolia, 2018

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records						
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer(2)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Percentage of vaccination records available at health facility seen by the interviewer	Number of children age 0–35 months
Total	**6.1**	**2.4**	**81.4**	**9.6**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**89.4**	**69.5**	**3,540**
Region									
Western	9.6	7.4	69.7	12.5	0.9	100.0	84.8	77.2	455
Khangai	6.2	3.4	79.6	10.3	0.6	100.0	88.5	78.7	592
Central	7.1	1.8	84.1	6.5	0.5	100.0	92.8	69.6	571
Eastern	7.9	1.6	76.2	13.6	0.7	100.0	84.8	67.2	259
Ulaanbaatar	4.5	1.0	85.1	9.1	0.2	100.0	90.3	64.4	1,664
Area									
Urban	4.8	1.5	84.7	8.7	0.4	100.0	90.7	65.9	2,350
Capital city	4.5	1.0	85.1	9.1	0.2	100.0	90.3	64.4	1,664
Aimag center	5.3	2.8	83.6	7.6	0.8	100.0	91.7	69.7	686
Rural	8.8	4.1	74.9	11.6	0.6	100.0	86.6	76.4	1,190
Soum center bagh	9.7	5.0	72.8	12.0	0.5	100.0	85.8	72.6	474
Rural bagh	8.2	3.5	76.3	11.3	0.6	100.0	87.1	78.9	716
Age (in months)									
0–5	1.3	1.9	92.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	95.4	69.1	615
6–11	2.9	1.6	87.3	8.2	0.0	100.0	91.4	74.3	596
12–23	8.0	2.1	80.5	9.2	0.2	100.0	89.8	71.2	1,092
24–35	8.4	3.3	73.8	13.3	1.1	100.0	84.7	65.8	1,238

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 2–24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Mongolia, 2018

	Currently attending																			
			General education school											Vocational school						
			Grade											Grade						
	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	Higher than secondary	Total	Number of household members age 2–24 years
Age at beginning of school year																				
2																				
3	29.8	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,364
4	20.0	79.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,340
5	15.7	61.2	22.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,287
6	6.8	0.8	71.6	20.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,274
7	1.8	0.4	4.2	70.4	23.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,195
8	3.5	0.0	0.3	5.6	66.4	24.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,182
9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.0	66.3	24.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,120
10	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.4	63.8	27.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,114
11	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.2	69.7	20.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	949
12	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.3	6.3	64.5	23.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	798
13	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	7.9	61.2	22.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	695
14	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	6.2	69.4	14.7	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	755
15	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	8.7	61.2	10.9	1.1	6.8	0.2	0.7	1.5	100.0	631
16	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.6	8.8	51.6	14.9	4.8	2.3	0.1	5.0	100.0	743
17	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	5.3	27.2	1.8	2.5	1.4	37.2	100.0	607
18	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	55.5	100.0	507
19	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.6	48.7	100.0	461
20	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	42.7	100.0	459
21	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	22.1	100.0	521
22	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	12.5	100.0	549
23	92.6	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	0.2	0.0	7.1	100.0	634
24[A]	96.2	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	0.1	0.0	3.7	100.0	512

[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 6–24 at the time of interview

Table DQ.6.1: 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 born to women age 15–49 years, by age of women, Mongolia, 2018

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Total	**10,839**	**10,324**	**1.0**	**10,331**	**9,980**	**1.0**	**508**	**344**	**1.5**	**10,794**
Age										
15–19	26	15	1.7	25	14	1.8	1	1	0.5	1,206
20–24	485	403	1.2	474	401	1.2	11	1	7.3	1,184
25–29	1,489	1,360	1.1	1,461	1,342	1.1	27	18	1.5	1,762
30–34	2,299	2,209	1.0	2,240	2,184	1.0	59	25	2.3	1,998
35–39	2,232	2,177	1.0	2,155	2,107	1	77	70	1.1	1,644
40–44	2,199	2,192	1.0	2,050	2,090	1.0	150	102	1.5	1,564
45–49	2,109	1,968	1.1	1,925	1,841	1.0	184	127	1.4	1,436

Table DQ.6.2: 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 of women age 15–49 years, Mongolia, 2018

	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	**20,311**	**851**	**21,162**	**100.0**	**95.4**	**99.8**	**103.5**	**147.8**	**105.0**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Years preceding survey												
0	1,135	18	1,153	100.0	77.1	99.6	108.2	4413.2	111.4	na	na	na
1	1,036	11	1,047	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.6	81.3	105.4	90.4	46.1	89.5
2	1,157	27	1,184	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	76.9	94.7	104.1	188.3	105.2
3	1,187	19	1,206	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	244.9	106.1	101.2	69.2	100.5
4	1,189	26	1,215	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.5	264.9	112.4	103.8	156.2	104.5
5	1,104	15	1,119	99.9	100.0	99.9	106.1	155.2	106.7	96.8	69.3	96.3
6	1,092	17	1,109	100.0	96.5	99.9	106.6	136.5	107.0	101.7	112.2	101.9
7	1,043	15	1,058	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.2	100.8	114.0	99.7	94.3	99.6
8	1,000	16	1,015	100.0	97.9	100.0	99.8	120.5	100.1	101.1	102.8	101.1
9	935	15	950	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	174.2	96.4	17.9	4.4	17.1
10+	9,433	664	10,097	99.9	96.1	99.7	102.2	146.7	104.7	na	na	na
Five–year periods preceding survey												
0–4	5,704	101	5,805	100.0	95.8	99.9	104.7	195.1	105.8	na	na	na
5–9	5,174	78	5,252	100.0	98.8	100.0	104.6	134.4	104.9	na	na	na
10–4	3,469	126	3,594	100.0	97.0	99.9	105.3	120.9	105.8	na	na	na
15–9	2,668	186	2,854	100.0	93.5	99.5	100.5	166.3	103.8	na	na	na
20+	3,296	353	3,649	99.9	97.1	99.6	100.5	147.4	104.2	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.6.3: 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, among live–born children to women age 15–49 years, by 5–year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Mongolia, 2018

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	19	11	6	16	52
1	11	4	10	24	49
2	2	5	4	1	12
3	3	3	7	6	19
4	0	0	2	0	3
5	0	3	1	2	6
6	4	0	0	0	4
7	2	1	4	11	19
8	0	0	0	2	2
9	0	0	0	2	2
10	2	1	4	3	10
12	0	1	0	0	1
14	6	1	0	0	7
15	0	1	0	0	1
16	2	0	0	0	2
17	0	0	2	0	2
18	0	0	1	0	1
20	1	2	2	0	5
21	0	0	0	0	0
24	2	0	0	0	2
27	0	0	2	2	3
28	0	0	0	0	0
30	4	0	0	0	4
Total 0–30 days	57	33	45	71	207
Percent early neonatal[A]	68.4	75.6	66.3	70.5	69.8

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: 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 among live–born children to women age 15–49 years, for the 5–year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Mongolia, 2018

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0[A]	57	33	45	71	207
1	13	5	12	16	46
2	3	3	1	8	15
3	1	2	8	15	25
4	0	1	0	4	5
5	5	0	3	3	11
6	1	2	5	2	10
7	6	1	5	2	13
8	2	2	3	7	14
9	1	1	5	2	8
10	1	0	1	4	7
11	2	1	0	2	5
12	0	2	0	0	2
13	0	0	1	0	1
14	0	1	2	2	6
15	0	2	1	1	4
16	0	1	0	0	1
17	1	0	1	0	2
18	2	0	0	2	4
20	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	92	50	88	136	366
Percent neonatal[B]	62.0	65.3	51.3	52.6	56.4

[A] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[B] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E
QUESTIONNAIRES

MICS

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
Social Indicator Sample Survey 2018

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		**HH**
HH1. *Cluster Number:* ___ ___ ___	**HH2**. *Household Number:* ___ ___	
HH3. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**HH4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
HH5. *Interview Date (year/ month/ day):* 2 0 1 8 /__ __ /__ __	**HH7**. *Region:* WESTERN ..... 1 KHANGAI ..... 2 CENTRAL ..... 3 EASTERN ..... 4 ULAANBAATAR 5	
HH6. *Location:* CAPITAL CITY ..... 1 AIMAG CENTER ..... 2 SOUM CENTER ..... 3 RURAL AREA 4	**HH8**. *Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES ..... 1 NO .....
HH9. *Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
	HH10. *Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	***HH11***. *Record the time* HOURS : MINUTES : ___
HH12. Hello. My name is (***your name***). I am working with the National statistics office. We are conducting a survey on the situationof children, families, and households. I would like to talk with you regarding these issues. This interview will take about 20 minutes. We might then interview other members of your household. The information you provide to us will remain confidential as per clause 4 of article 5 of the law of mongolia on personal secrets and clause 3 of article 22 of the law on statistics. This information will only be used anonymously for analysis of the survey results. If you don't want to answer a question or if you want to stop the interview, just let me know. Can we start the interview now?	
YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS* 2 ⇨ *HH46*

HH46. *Result of Household Questionnaire interview:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT ..... 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME ..... 03 REFUSED ..... 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING ..... 05 DWELLING DESTROYED ..... 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND ..... 07 OTHERS *(specify)* _____ 96

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:* NAME _____ ___ ___	*To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed*		*To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed*	
	TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: MEN AGE 15-49	**HH50**	__ __	**HH54**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO ..... 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HL

List the names of all members of the household in Column HL2.Then fill in the Columns HL3 and HL4. After filling in the Columns HL2-HL4 for each member, ask if there are any others, who live in the household: Are there any others, such as a baby or someone who is not a family member (a housekeeper or a friend etc, but who lives here, even if they are not at home now). Then ask Questions HL5-HL20 for each member of the household.

If an additional questionnaire form was used, please note: ..... ☐

HL1. *Line Number*	**HL2.** First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3.** What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4.** Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5.** What is (***name***)'s date of birth? DK - 9998 DK - 98		**HL6.** How old is (***name***)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL8.** *Record line number if woman and age 15-49*	**HL9.** *Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.*	**HL10.** *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11.** Age 0-17? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line*	**HL12.** Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL16* 8 DK ✩ *HL16*	**HL13.** Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL15*	**HL14.** *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15.** Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1ABROAD **IN MONGOLIA:** 2 IN THE SAME AIMAG/ CITY 3 IN ANOTHER AIMAG/CITY 4IN ANOTHER PLACE 8 DK	**HL16.** Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL20* 8 DK ✩ *HL20*	**HL17.** Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL19*	**HL18.** *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19.** Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD **IN MONGOLIA:** 2 IN THE SAME AIMAG/ CITY 3 IN ANOTHER AIMAG/ CITY 4 IN ANOTHER PLACE 8 DK	**HL20.** *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank ask::* Who is the primary caretaker of (***name***)? *If "no one" for a child aged 15-17, record "90"*
LINE	NAME	RELATIONSHIP*	M F	YEAR	MONTH	AGE	15-49 WOMEN	15-49 MEN	0-4	Y N	Y N D	Y N	MOTHER		Y N D	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
02		__ __	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
03		__ __	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
04		__ __	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
05		__ __	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
06		__ __	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
07		__ __	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
08		__ __	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
09		__ __	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
10		__ __	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___

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

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILDREN
06 PARENTS
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHERS (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' EDUCATION 1 **ED**

ED1. *Line Number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.* *Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.*		**ED3**. *Aged 2 or over?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED4**. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next Line*		**ED5**. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended? **LEVEL:** 0 ECE ⇨ *ED7* 1 SECONDARY SCHOOL 3 VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS, TECHNICUM 4 UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE, COLLEGE 8 DK					**GRADE/ YEAR:** 98 DK ⇩ *ED6A*	**ED6**. Did (***name***) ever complete that grade/ year? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED7* 8 DK			**ED6A**. Did (***name***) complete that education level? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED7**. *Age 2-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next line*		**ED8**. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next line*	
LINE	NAME	AGE	Y	N	Y	N	LEVEL					GRADE/ YEAR	Y	N	D	Y	N	D	Y	N	Y	N
01		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	4	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	4	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	4	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	4	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	4	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	4	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	4	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	4	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	4	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	4	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' EDUCATION 2

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name, age*		**ED9**. At any time during the current (2018/19) school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *ED15*		**ED10**. During current (2018/19) school year, which level and grade or course is (***name***) attending? **LEVEL:** 0 ECE ⇨ *ED11* 1 SECONDARY SCHOOL 3 VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS, TECHNICUM 4 UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE, COLLEGE 8 DK	**GRADE/ COURSE:** 98 DK	**ED11**. Is (he/she) attending a public school? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	**ED15**. At any time during the previous (2017/18) school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next line* 8 DK ⇨ *Next line*	**ED16**. During previous (2017/18) school year, which level and grade or course did (***name***) attend? **LEVEL:** 0 ECE ⇨ *Next line* 1 SECONDARY SCHOOL 3 VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS, TECHNICUM 4 UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE, COLLEGE 8 DK	**GRADE/ COURSE:** 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE/ COURSE	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/ COURSE
01			1	2	0 1 3 4 8		1 3 6 8	1 2 8	0 1 3 4 8	
02			1	2	0 1 3 4 8		1 3 6 8	1 2 8	0 1 3 4 8	
03			1	2	0 1 3 4 8		1 3 6 8	1 2 8	0 1 3 4 8	
04			1	2	0 1 3 4 8		1 3 6 8	1 2 8	0 1 3 4 8	
05			1	2	0 1 3 4 8		1 3 6 8	1 2 8	0 1 3 4 8	
06			1	2	0 1 3 4 8		1 3 6 8	1 2 8	0 1 3 4 8	
07			1	2	0 1 3 4 8		1 3 6 8	1 2 8	0 1 3 4 8	
08			1	2	0 1 3 4 8		1 3 6 8	1 2 8	0 1 3 4 8	
09			1	2	0 1 3 4 8		1 3 6 8	1 2 8	0 1 3 4 8	
10			1	2	0 1 3 4 8		1 3 6 8	1 2 8	0 1 3 4 8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC2. To what ethnic group does (***name of the head of the household from HL2***) belong?	KHALKH .....01 KAZAKH .....02 DURVUD .....03 BURIAT .....04 DARIGANGA .....05 BAYAD .....06 URIANKHAI .....07 ZAKHCHIN .....08 DARKHAD .....09 KHOTOGOID .....10 TORGUUD .....11 UULD .....12 KHOTON .....13 MYANGAD .....14 TUVA .....15 BARGA .....16 SARTUUL .....17 UZEMCHIN .....18 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 DK 98	
HC1A. Does ***(name of the head of household from HL2)*** hold any religion? *If "Yes", then ask*: What is ***(name of the head of household from HL2)****'s* religion?	**HOLDS A RELIGION** BUDDHIST .....1 CHRISTIAN .....2 MUSLIM .....3 SHAMANIST .....4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 NO RELIGION .....7 DK 8	
HC1C. *Type of accommodation of the household.* *Record observation.* *If necessary, ask and clarify.*	GER .....1 APARTMENT, CONDOMINIUM .....2 CONVENIENT SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE.....3 SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE .....4 PUBLIC ACCOMODATION, DORMITORY ....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____6	2⇨ *HC1H* 3⇨ *HC1H* 4⇨ *HC1H* 5⇨ *HC1H* 6⇨ *HC1H*
HC1D. How many walls does your ger have?	NUMBER OF WALLS .....__ __	
HC1E. What is the material of the floor of your ger?	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND .....11 DUNG .....12 **RUDIMENTARY MATERIAL** WOOD, TIMBER .....21 **FINISHED MATERIAL** CEMENT .....34 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
HC1F. Is the roof of your ger single or multiple layered?	SINGLE .....1 MULTIPLE 2	
HC1G. Are exterior cover of your ger single or multiple layered?	SINGLE .....1 MULTIPLE 2	1⇨ *HC6B* 2⇨ *HC6B*
HC1H. How many square meters does your accommodation have? *Include kitchen, corridor and bathrooms.*	SQ.METER..... ___ ___ ___ DK 998	

HC1I. How many rooms does your accommodation have? Include living room, bedroom, children's room and office room *Do not include kitchen, corridor or bathrooms.*	NUMBER OF ROOMS .....__ __	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually used for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS .....__ __	
HC4. What is the main material of the floor of your accommodation?	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND .....11 DUNG.....12 **RUDIMENTARY MATERIAL** WOOD, TIMBER.....21 **FINISHED MATERIAL** WOOD PARQUET, POLISHED WOOD .....31 LAMINATE PANELS.....32 TILE.....33 CONCRETE/ CEMENT .....34 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 DK 98	
HC4A. Do you have floor insulation? *If 'Yes',* ask: *"what material did you use for insulation?"*	**NO INSULATION** .....11 **YES, HAVE INSULATION** FIBERGLASS.....21 BASALTWOOL .....22 SPRAY FOAM .....23 GRAVEL/ ASH/ SLAG/ SAWDUST.....31 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 DK 98	
HC5. *Main material of roof.* *Record observation.*	**FINISHED MATERIAL** METAL/ IRON.....31 WAVE STEEL ROOF TILE .....33 LEAD SHEET/ PITCH.....37 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
HC5A. Do you have roof insulation? *If 'Yes',* ask: "What material did you use for insulation?"	**NO, NOT INSULATED**.....11 **YES, INSULATED** FIBERGLASS.....21 BASALTWOOL .....22 SPRAY FOAM .....23 WHITE FOAM SHEET .....24 GRAVEL/ ASH/ SLAG/ SAWDUST.....31 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 DK 98	

HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	**RUDIMENTARY WALLS** STONE WITH MUD.....22 **FINISHED MATERIAL** CEMENT.....31 BLOCK.....34 WOOD, TIMBER.....36 BRICK POLISHING.....37 REGULAR.....38 METAL COATING.....39 PVC SHEETS.....40 PLASTERING.....41 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
HC6A. Do you have wall insulation? *If 'Yes'*, ask: "What material did you use for insulation?"	**NO, NOT INSULATED**.....11 **YES, INSULATED** FIBERGLASS.....21 BASALTWOOL.....22 SPRAY FOAM.....23 WHITE FOAM SHEET.....24 GRAVEL/ ASH/ SLAG/ SAWDUST.....31 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
HC6B. *Check HC1C: Whether the household dwelling is apartment, condominium or public accommodation, dormitory?*	YES, HC1C=2 OR HC1C=5 .....1 NO, OTHER 2	1 ⇨*HC7*
HC6C. Do you erect a pandal/barn at the doorsteps of your accommodation in winter?	YES.....1 NO 2	
HC7. Does your household have : [A] A fixed telephone line? [B] A radio? [C] A couch? [D] A wardrobe? [E] A metal bed? [F] A double size bed?	YES NO FIXED TELEPHONE LINE.....1 2 RADIO.....1 2 COUCH .....1 2 WARDROBE .....1 2 METAL BED.....1 2 DOUBLE SIZE BED.....1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity? *If 'yes' then ask*: Where do you get it?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID .....1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) .....2 NO 3	3 ⇨*HC10A*

HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A television?	TV 1 2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
[C] A freezer?	FREEZER 1 2	
[D] A vacuum cleaner?	VACUUM CLEANER 1 2	
[E] A microwave oven?	MICORWAVE OVEN 1 2	
[F] An oven?	OVEN 1 2	
[G] An iron?	IRON 1 2	
[H] A mixer/combine?	MIXER/COMBINE 1 2	
[I] An electric cooker?	ELECTRIC COOKER 1 2	
[J] A coffee maker?	COFFEE MAKER 1 2	
[K] A rice cooker?	RICE COOKER 1 2	
[L] A bread maker?	BREAD MAKER 1 2	
[M] A semi-automatic washing machine?	SEMI-AUTOMATIC WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
[N] A fully automatic washing machine?	FULLY AUTOMATIC WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
[O] An air purifier?	AIR PURIFIER 1 2	
[P] An air humidifier?	AIR HUMIDIFIER 1 2	
[Q] A video camera, photo camera?	VIDEO CAMERA, PHOTO CAMERA 1 2	
HC10A. Does anyone in your household own a wristwatch?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC10. Does your household own:	YES NO	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE 1 2	
[D] An animal drawn cart?	ANIMAL DRAWN CART 1 2	
[E] A meduim or large size Jeep?	JEEP 1 2	
[F] A sedan car?	SEDAN CAR 1 2	
[G] A truck?	TRUCK 1 2	
[H] A microbus?	MICROBUS 1 2	
[I] A tractor?	TRACTOR 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer, laptop or a tablet?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile phone? *If 'Yes', then ask*: Is it smartphone?	YES, SMARTPHONE .....1 YES, ANALOGUE.....2 YES, BOTH SMARTPHONE AND ANALOGUE .....3 NO 4	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES.....1 NO 2	
HC14. 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?	OWN ACCOMMODATION.....1 OTHERS' ACCOMODATION RENT .....2 NO RENT .....3 OTHERS (*specify)* _____6	
HC15. Does your household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC17*
HC16. What is the total size of the agricultural land owned by your household?	HECTARE..... 1 ___ ___ ___ ___ 100 SQ.M..... 2 ___ ___ ___ ___ SQ.M..... 3 ___ ___ ___ ___ DK 99998	
HC17. Does your household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC19*
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Cow? [B] Camel? [C] Horse? [D] Goat? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [X] Other (*specify)*_____ *If the answer is 'none', record '0000' for that animal. If more than 9995, record "9995", if the respondent does not know, circle '9998'.*	 COW..... ___ ___ ___ ___ CAMEL ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ HORSE ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ GOAT ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ SHEEP..... ___ ___ ___ ___ CHICKENS ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ PIGS..... ___ ___ ___ ___ OTHER..... ___ ___ ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES.....1 NO 2	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE/ COOKER.....01 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE.....03 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE .....07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE.....08 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE .....09 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU5* 03 ⇨*EU5* 97 ⇨*EU6*
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? *If more than one, record the type of fuel (energy source) mainly used.*	COAL/ LIGNITE .....04 WOOD .....06 CROP RESIDUE/ GRASS/ STRAW/ SHRUBS ....07 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE.....08 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS .....09 GARBAGE / PLASTIC / TYRE / USED MOTOR OIL.....10 SAWDUST.....11 IMPROVED FUEL .....12 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? *If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.*	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM .....1 IN A SEPARATE KITCHEN .....2 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING .....3 OTHER (*specify*) _____6	
EU6. What does your household mainly use for space heating when needed?	CENTRAL HEATING.....01 ELECTRIC SPACE HEATER MANUFACTURED .....02 HANDMADE .....03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE.....04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE.....05 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE .....06 WOODHEATER WITH CHIMNEY.....07 LOW PRESSURE STEAM BOILER .....08 OTHERS (*specify*) _____96 NO SOURCE OF HEATING.....97	01 ⇨*EU9* 97 ⇨*EU9*
EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater? *If more than one, record the type of fuel (energy source) mainly used.*	RENEWABLE ENERGY .....01 ELECTRICITY .....02 COAL.....09 WOOD .....11 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS .....12 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE.....13 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS .....14 GARBAGE / PLASTIC / TYRE / USED MOTOR OIL.....15 SAWDUST.....16 IMPROVED FUEL .....17 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	

EU9. What does your household mainly use to light the household?	ELECTRICITY .....01 SOLAR LANTERN .....02 RECHARGEABLE LIGHT, FLASHLIGHT, LANTERN .....03 BATTERY OPERATED LIGHT, FLASHLIGHT, LANTERN .....04 GASOLINE/ DIESEL GENERATOR .....06 CANDLE.....13 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 NO LIGHTING 97	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 **TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE** PROTECTED WELL ..... 21 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 22 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRINGS** PROTECTED SPRINGS..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRINGS ..... 42 **WATER KIOSK** CONNECTED WITH PIPED WATER..... 72 NOT CONNECTED WITH PIPED WATER..... 73 RAIN, SNOW WATER ..... 51 TANKER TRUCK ..... 61 ANIMAL DRAWN WATER CART ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)..... 81 BOTTLED WATER..... 91 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	 11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 21 ⇨ *WS3* 22 ⇨ *WS3* 31 ⇨ *WS3* 32 ⇨ *WS3* 41 ⇨ *WS3* 42 ⇨ *WS3* 72 ⇨ *WS4* 73 ⇨ *WS4* 51 ⇨ *WS3* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4* 81 ⇨ *WS3* 96 ⇨ *WS3*
WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? *If respondent is not clear, ask the exact place where they get domestic water from a household member, who usually fetches water.*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 **TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE** PROTECTED WELL ..... 21 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 22 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRINGS** PROTECTED SPRINGS..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRINGS ..... 42 **WATER KIOSK** CONNECTED WITH PIPED WATER..... 72 NOT CONNECTED WITH PIPED WATER..... 73 RAIN, SNOW WATER ..... 51 TANKER TRUCK ..... 61 ANIMAL DRAWN WATER CART ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)..... 81 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	 11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 72 ⇨ *WS4* 73 ⇨ *WS4* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4*
WS3. Where is the water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	1 ⇨ *WS7* 2 ⇨ *WS7*
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT..... 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES ..... __ __ __ DK 998	000 ⇨ *WS7*

MICS6.HH.12

WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ..... __ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE ..... 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*WS11* 8 ⇨*WS11*
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE ..... 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE ..... 2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If 'Pit laterine', probe:* Is your toilet ventilated inproved pit latrine? *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 DK WHERE ..... 18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE ..... 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT ..... 23 COMPOSTING TOILET ..... 31 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	 11 ⇨*WS14* 18 ⇨*WS14* 23 ⇨*WS14* 95 ⇨*End* 96 ⇨*WS14*
WS12. Has your toilet ever been emptied or buried? *If 'Yes', probe:* Within the last 5 years or more?	**YES, EMPTIED** WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS ..... 1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO ..... 2 DK WHEN ..... 3 NO, NEVER EMPTIED ..... 4 DK 8	 4 ⇨*WS14* 8 ⇨*WS14*
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? *Probe:* Was it removed by a service provider?	**REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER** TO A TREATMENT PLANT ..... 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 3 **EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD** BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE ..... 5 OTHERS (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	

WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS16. 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?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) ..... 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS..... 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD /PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 4 ⇨*HW5* 5 ⇨*HW4* 6 ⇨*HW5*
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	
HW3. *Is soap or sanitizer present at the place for handwashing?*	YES, PRESENT..... 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨*HW7* 2 ⇨*HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or sanitizer in your house for washing hands?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO, NOT SHOWN..... 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP.....A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE).....B	

SALT IODISATION		SA
SA1. We would like to determine iodine content in salt your household uses for cooking. May I have a small amount of salt your household uses for cooking? *Add to the salt two drops of solution in a bottle with white cap supplied in the test kit with black cap (**iodate**) and observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds. Compare it to the color chart and record the result code (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds with the test result.*	**SALT TESTED** 0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3 **SALT NOT TESTED** NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 2 ⇨*HH13* 3 ⇨*HH13* 4 ⇨*HH13* 6 ⇨*HH13*
SA2. The salt did not react to my test, so I would like to perform more tests. Could you please give me a little more of the same salt? *On a fresh sample of salt, add 5 drops of recheck solution in a bottle with red cap supplied with the test kit and then add 2 drops of test solution on the same spot and compare to the colour chart. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds. Compare with the colour chart and record result code (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to the test outcome.*	**SALT TESTED** 0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3 **SALT NOT TESTED** OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 2 ⇨*HH13* 3 ⇨*HH13* 6 ⇨*HH13*
SA3. *Take a fresh sample of salt using solution in a bottle with white cap supplied with the test kit with a dark blue cap (**iodide**).* *Add 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds. Compare it with the colour chart and record the result code (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to the test outcome.*	**SALT TESTED** 0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3 **SALT NOT TESTED** OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 2 ⇨*HH13* 3 ⇨*HH13* 6 ⇨*HH13*
SA4. *Recheck on a fresh sample of salt using recheck solution supplied the test kit with a dark blue cap.* *Add 5 drops of recheck solution in a bottle with red cap supplied with the test kit and add 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Check if the color turns dark within 30 seconds. compare to the colour chart and record the result code (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to the test outcome.*	**SALT TESTED** 0 PPM (NO REACTION) ..... 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3 **SALT NOT TESTED** OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	

HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR, MINUTE ..... __ __ : __ __	
HH14. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	MONGOLIAN.....1 KAZAKH 2	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	MONGOLIAN.....1 KAZAKH 2	
HH16. *Native language of the Respondent.*	MONGOLIAN.....1 KAZAKH .....2 TUVA .....3 OTHER (*specify*) _____6	
HH17. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE.....2 NO, NOT USED 3	

HH18. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:*	NO CHILDREN ..... 0 1 CHILD ..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) ..... __	0 ⇨ *HH29* 1 ⇨ *HH27*

HH19. *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.*

HH20. *Rank number*	**HH21**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH22**. *Name from HL2*	**HH23**. *Sex from HL4*	**HH24**. *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	

HH25. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. 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 HH18 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 record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	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

HH26. *Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.* **HH27**. *(When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*	RANK NUMBER ..... __ LINE NUMBER ..... NAME _____ AGE ..... __ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.*

HH29. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE-WOMAN AGE 15-49 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH34*

HH30. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*

HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH34*
HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇨ *HH34*

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH34.*

☐ *'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*

☐ *'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*

HH34. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?*	YES, HH8=1 ..... 1 NO, HH8=2 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH35. *Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE-MAN AGE 15-49 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH36. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.*		
HH37. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH38. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*

HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH42*
HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*		
HH42. *Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?*	YES, HH9=1 ..... 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇨ *HH45*
HH43. *Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household.*		
HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇨ *Record "02" in*

test? *If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.*		*Question WQ31 of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WATER QUALITY TEST (E.coli)*

HH45. *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),*
- *Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,*
- *Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,*
- *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then*
- *Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER NOTE

SUPERVISOR NOTE

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 YEARS
Social indicator Sample Survey 2018

INFORMATION PANEL		**FS**
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
FS7. *Date of interview (Year / Month / Day):* 2 0 1 8 /___ ___ / ___ ___	**FS8**. *Record the time:*	HOUR : MINUTES ___ ___ : ___ ___

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY.....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	1 ⇨*FS10B* 2 ⇨*FS10A*
FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about ***20*** minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**FS10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about ***20*** minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*FS17*	

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*)_____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	FS4=HH47 ..... 1 FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*End*
CB2. In what month and year was (***name***) born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ MONTH..... __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 SECONDARY SCHOOL ..... 1 __ __ VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS, TECHNICUM..... 3 __ __ UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE, COLLEGE .. 4 __ __	000 ⇨*CB7*
CB6. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
CB6A. Did (***name***) ever complete that school?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the 2018/2019 school year did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB9*
CB8. During 2018/2019 school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 SECONDARY SCHOOL ..... 1 __ __ VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS, TECHNICUM..... 3 __ __ UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE, COLLEGE .. 4 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 2017/2018 school year did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
CB10. During 2017/2018 school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 SECONARY SCHOOL ..... 1 __ __ VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS, TECHNICUM..... 3 __ __ UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE, COLLEGE . 4 __ __	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) 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 or milking animals? [B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a 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? [X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	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	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*CL7*
CL3. 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 ..... __ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)? Particularly:		
[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD..... 1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING 1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE..... 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK..... 1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS..... 1 2	
CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*End*

CL13. 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 ..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. 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 any other adult 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 BEHAVIOR 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	
FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End*
FCD5. 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	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES .....1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES .....1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES .....1 NO 2	
FCF4. 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?		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 .....1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF6A* 2 ⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 .....1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **FCF8B**. 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	
FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 .....1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨*FCF14*
FCF10. Without (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. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*

FCF11. Without (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. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS AT ALL.....4	
FCF12. With (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 DIFFICLTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL.....4	3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF13. With (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 METERS AT ALL.....4	1 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF14. 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 DIFFICLTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL.....4	3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters/half kilometer on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS AT ALL.....4	
FCF16. 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	
FCF17. 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	
FCF18. 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	
FCF19. Compared to children of same age, does (***Name***) have difficulty in learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF20. 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	

FCF21. 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	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CAN NOT ACCEPT ANY CHANGES.....4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL.....4	
FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY .....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CAN NOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL.....4	
FCF25. Next 2 questions have 5 different options. I will ask questions first and then read for you each of the answers. 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	
FCF26. 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	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨ *End* 3 ⇨ *End*
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (***name***). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (***name***) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Does (***name***) have books at home to read besides textbooks? *If answer is "Yes" then ask to clarify:* How many books does (*name*) have?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *PR6A* 8 ⇨ *PR6A*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name)*** with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR6A. Did you attend **(*name*)**'s parents' meeting?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *PR6C* 8 ⇨ *PR6C*
PR6B. Who did attend the last parents' meeting?	PARENTS ..... 01 GRAND PARENTS ..... 02 BROTHER, SISTER (ADULT) ..... 03 BROTHER, SISTER (MINOR) ..... 04 DORMITORY TEACHER ..... 05 OTHER(*specify*) _____ 96 NOBODY ATTENDED ..... 97 DK/DO NOT REMEMBER 98	
PR6C. Do you know if there is parents' Association in **(*Name*)**'s school**?**	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR6D. Do you know that general secondary school has School Management Council with representatives of teachers, school management, parents and children?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *PR10*
PR7. Does (***name)***'s school have a School Management Council in which parents can participate (such as PTA, etc.)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *PR10* 8 ⇨ *PR10*

PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] (***Name***)'s school development policies, programme, plan or rules? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (***name)***'s school?	Y N DK SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PROGRAMM, PLAN, RULES ..... 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. In the past 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received information on (***name***)'s performance from the school?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (***name)***'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration, a sport event or an art festival? [B] To discuss (***name)***'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	Y N DK CELEBRATION, SPORT EVENT OR ART FESTIVAL ..... 1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8	
PR12. In the past 12 months, has (***name***)'s school been closed due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disaster: for example, flooding, dzud and infectious disease breakout or similar? [B] Other disaster: such as fire building collapse, riots or similar? [C] Teacher strike? [X] Other?	Y N DK NATURAL DISASTER ..... 1 2 8 OTHER DISASTER ..... 1 2 8 TEACHER STRIKE ..... 1 2 8 OTHER 1 2 8	
PR13. In the past 12 months, was (***name***) unable to attend class due to his/her teacher's absence?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR14. *Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
PR15. When (***teacher strike / teacher absence***) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS.....1 AGE 7-14 YEARS.....2 AGE 15-17 YEARS.....3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*
FL1. I would like to talk to (***name***) and do a simple exercise on reading and numbers. These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school. The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made. This will take about 20 minutes.		
May I talk to (***name***)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN .....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN.....2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL2. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
FL3. I am (***your name***). What is your name? Could you tell me a little bit about yourself? *When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent.* Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from National Statistical Office**.** I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/***Name of caretaker***) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.		
Are you ready to get started?	YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL4. *Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:*

- ☐ *You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.*
- ☐ *You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.*
- ☐ *The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS Book without difficulty while you can see which page is open.*

FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.		
FL6. Let's start talking about reading? [A] Do you read books at home? [B] Does someone read to you at home?	YES NO READ BOOKS AT HOME .....1 2 READ TO AT HOME.....1 2	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	MONGOLIAN..... 1 KAZAKH ..... 2 TUVA..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	

FL8. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL9A*
FL8A. *Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?* *Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.*	YES, CB4/ED4=1 ..... 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL9B*
FL8B.*Check FL7: Are **READING & NUMBERS Book** available in the language spoken at home or not?*	YES, FL7=1, 2 ..... 1 NO, FL7=3, 6, 8 2	1 ⇨*FL10B* 2 ⇨*FL23*
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? **FL9B**. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? *Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.*	MONGOLIAN ..... 1 KAZAKH ..... 2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨*FL10A* 2 ⇨*FL10A* 6 ⇨*FL23* 8 ⇨*FL23*
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL9A/B***). Would you like to start reading the story? **FL10B**. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL7***). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL11. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*FL13*
FL12. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*FL19*

FL13. *Give the child the **READING & NUMBERS Book**.*

Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:

Now we are going to do some reading. *Point to the sentence.* I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.

Muujgai is a cat. Banhar is a dog. Muujgai is 5. Banhar is 6.

FL14. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL15. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How old is Muujgai?	MUUJGAI IS 5 YEARS OLD ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 DID NOT ANSWER WITHIN 5 SECOND 3	1 ⇨*FL17*
FL16. *Say:* Muujgai is 5 years old. *and go to FL23.*		⇨*FL23*

FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Is it Muujgai or Banhar?	BANHAR IS OLDER (THAN MUUJGAI) ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 DID NOT ANSWER WITHIN 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL19*
FL18. *Say:* Banhar is older than Muujgai. Banhar is 6 and Muujgai is 5. *and go to FL23.*		⇨*FL23*

FL19. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.*

Thank you. Now I want you to try this.

Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.

You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.

If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.

On	the	way	back	home.	Misheel
1	2	3	4	5	6
likes	flowers.	One	day,	on	the
7	8	9	10	11	12
way	from	school	she	saw	yellow
13	14	15	16	17	18
flowers	growing	behind	the	potato	field
19	20	21	22	23	24
She	wanted	to	give	flowers	to
25	26	27	28	29	30
her	mother	before	the	flowers	fall
31	32	33	34	35	36
off	in	Autumn.	Misheel	ran	fast
37	38	39	40	41	42
alongside	the	field	to	pick	up
43	44	45	46	47	48
flowers.	She	stumbled	over	a	large
49	50	51	52	53	54
stone	near	the	field.	Having	heard
55	56	57	58	59	60
the	girl	crying,	a	farmer	came
61	62	63	64	65	66
to	her.	The	farmer	consoled	her
67	68	69	70	71	72
by	giving	her	flowers.	She	was
73	74	75	76	77	78
delighted	and	ran	home	happily.	
79	80	81	82	83	

FL20. *Result of the child reading:*

LAST WORD ATTEMPTED.....NUMBER __ __

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED.....NUMBER __ __

FL21. *How well did the child read the story?*

THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY.....1

THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY.....2 → 2 ⇨*FL23*

THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY.....3 → 3 ⇨*FL23*

FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. Thank you. Let's start next exercise. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask* [A] What does Misheel like? [B] What did Misheel see on the way from school? [C] Why did Misheel start crying? [D] Where did Misheel fall (down)? [E] Why was Misheel happy?	CORRECT (MISHEEL LIKES FLOWERS) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' ..... 3 CORRECT (SHE SAW YELLOW FLOWERS) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' ..... 3 CORRECT (BECAUSE SHE STUMBLED) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' ..... 3 CORRECT (SHE FELL NEAR FIELD) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' ..... 3 CORRECT (BECAUSE A FARMER GAVE FLOWER TO HER. / BECAUSE SHE GOT FLOWERS FOR HER MOTHER) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
FL23. *Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS Book so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.* Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. *Point to the first number and say:* Start here. *If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:* What is this number*?* *STOP RULE* *If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:* Thank you. Let's start next exercise.	**9** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **12** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **30** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **48** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **74** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **731** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL23A. *Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?*	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2	2 ⇨ *FL28*

FL24. *Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next exercise.	7 5 _____ 11 24 _____ 58 49 _____ 65 67 _____ 146 154 _____	
FL25. *Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at this sum. How much is (***number plus number***)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next exercise.	3 + 2 =_____ 8 + 6 =_____ 7 + 3 =_____ 13 + 6 =_____ 12 + 24 =_____	

FL26. *Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say:*

Here are some numbers. 1, 2, and 4. What number goes here?

*If the child answers **correctly** say:*

That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.

*If the child answers **incorrectly**, **do not explain the child how to get the correct answer**. Just say:*

The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 1, 2, 3, 4.
3 goes here. Let's do another one.

Now turn the page to the next practice sheet. Say:

Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and ___. What number goes here?

*If the child answers **correctly** say:*

*If the child answers **correctly** say:*

*If the child answers **incorrectly** say*:

The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 5, 10, 15, 20.
20 goes here. Now I want you to try this on your own.

FL27. *Now turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS Book with the first missing number activity. Say*: Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (*pointing to the missing number*). *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive activities, say:* Thank you. That is ok.	5 6 7 ___ 14 15 ___ 17 20 ___ 40 50 2 4 6 ___ 5 8 11 ___	

FL28. *Result of interview with child.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETE .....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED .....03 CHILD REFUSED.....04 PARTLY COMPLETED .....05 INCAPACITATED.....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____96	

FS11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	MONGOLIAN .....1 KAZAKH 2	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	MONGOLIAN .....1 KAZAKH 2	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	MONGOLIAN .....1 KAZAKH .....2 TUVA.....3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
FS15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE .....2 NO, NOT USED.....3	
FS16. *Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.* *Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.* *Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5
Social indicator sample survey 2018

UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL		**UF**
UF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	
UF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	**UF6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Date of interview (Year / Month / Day):* 2 0 1 8 /___ ___ /___ ___	**UF8**. *Record the time:*	HOUR : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY NO, FIRST INTERVIEW	1 ⇨*UF10B* 2 ⇨*UF10A*
UF10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**UF10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*UF17*	

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (***name***)'s ***Birth Certificate, Mother and child health booklet (pink book),*** *and* ***Child Vaccination Record card?*** We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what year, month and day was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (his/her) birthday? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Year and month must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH YEAR .....2 0 1 __ MONTH.....__ __ DAY.....__ __ DK DAY.....98	
UB2. 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.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEAS).....__	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, OR 1.....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇨*End*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 .....1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*UB6*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the Education module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. If child is attending ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 .....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*End*
UB6. Has (***name***) ever attended kindergarten or any alternative ECE programme?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*End*
UB7. Since September, 2018 has (***name***) attended the programme mentioned in (kindergarten or any alternative ECE programme*) at any time?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*End*
UB8A. Does (***name***) currently attend (kindergarten or any alternative ECE programme)? **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (**name**) has attended the ECE programme this school year. Does (***name***) currently attend kindergarten or any alternative ECE programme?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (***name***) have a birth certificate? *If yes, ask:* May I see it?	YES, SEEN ..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	1 ⇨ *End* 2 ⇨ *End*
BR2. Has (***name***)'s birth been registered with the Civil Registration Authority?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*End*
BR3. Do you know how to register (***name***)'s birth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1.Do you have children's books or picture books for (***name***)? *If answer is "Do have" ask to clarify:* Then how many children's and picture book 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 (***name***) play with [A] Homemade toys such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? [D] Smart phone, tablet, computer?	Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS..... 1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP..... 1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS ..... 1 2 8 SMART PHONE, TABLET, COMPUTER..... 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. On how many days in the past week was (***name***): [A] Left alone for more than one hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? *If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN ONE HOUR..... __ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH CHILD YOUNGER THAN TEN FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇨*End*

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***): *If 'Yes', ask:* Who engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.* *Record all that apply.* *'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.*		**MOTHER**	**FATHER**	**OTHER**	**NO ONE**	
[A] Read books 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 or with (***name***), including lullabies?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	
[D] Took (***name***) outside the home?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	
[E] Played with (***name***)?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (***name***)?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
EC5G. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2					1 ⇨ *End*
EC5H. Now I will ask a few questions about the health and development of ***(name)***. Children are not same in their learning and development. For example, some start walking earlier than the others. These questions are about (***name***)'s development. Can (***Name***) recognize and differentiate colors?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC5I. *Can (**Name***) recognize simple forms like, triangle, square, round?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC6. Can (***name***) identify or name at least 10 letters of the alphabet?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC7. Can (***Name***) read at least four simple, popular words?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					
EC7A. Can (***Name***) count?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8					

EC8. Does (***name***) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC9. 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	
EC9A. Can (***name***) hold objects with his/her thumb, index finger or middle finger, like a spoon, fork or pen?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC10. Is ***(name***) sometimes too sick to play?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC11. Does (***name***) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC12. When given something to do, is (***name***) able to do it independently?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC13. Does ***(name***) get along well with other children?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC14. Does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC15. Does (***name)*** get distracted easily?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 ..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCD2. 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 any other adult 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 BEHAVIOR 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	
UCD3. *Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *UCD5*
UCD4. *Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCD5. 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	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 .....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear eyeglasses?	YES.....1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES.....1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES.....1 NO 2	
UCF5. 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?		
UCF6. *Check UCF2: Child wears eyeglasses?*	YES, UCF2=1.....1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) eyeglasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. *Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1.....1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing? For example, hearing people's voices, talking or music? **UCF9B.** Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing? For example, hearing people's voices, talking or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFCULTY..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL.....4	
UCF10. *Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1.....1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFIULTY..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4	
UCF12. With ***(name's)*** equipment or assistance, does (*he/she*) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL.....4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*
UCF13. 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	

UCF14. 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	
UCF15. Does ***(name)*** have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL.....4	
UCF16. When ***(name)*** speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL.....4	
UCF17. 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	
UCF18. 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	
UCF19. 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	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE					BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2				2 ⇨ *End*
BD2. Does (***name***) ever breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				2 ⇨ *BD3A* 8 ⇨ *BD3A*
BD3. Is (***name***) being breastfed now?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD3A. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2 2				2 ⇨ *End*
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 Oral Rehydration Salt Solution (ORS) yesterday?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD6. Did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. It could be any liquid (***name***) had with meal or drank separately. It can also include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (***name***) drink (***name of item***) yesterday during the day or 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] Broth?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8	
[D] Infant formula such as Hai Hai, Nan, Humana, Milasan, Nutrilon etc.?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	
[D1] How many times did (***name***) drink infant formula? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES FED BY INFANT FORMULA ..... __				
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	
[E1] How many times did (***name***) drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ..... __				
[X] Any other liquids?	LIQUID EXCEPT THE ABOVE MENTIONED ONES	1	2 ⇩ *BD8*	8 ⇩ *BD8*	
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned.*	(*Specify*) _____				

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.

- Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
  Record answers using the food groups below.
- What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
  Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or the night?		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? *Please pay attention, that depending on the milk content, liquid yougurt should be recorded in question BD7[E] or BD7[X].*	YOGURT	1	2 ⇩ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇩ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name)*** eat yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	TIMES ..... __			
[B] Any baby food, such as Gerber, Humana, Wakodo, Fruto Nyanya, Agusha?	FORTIFIED CHILD FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	BREAD, RICE, PORRIDGE, NOODLES ETC. FOODS MADE FROM GRAIN	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	CARROTS, PUMPKIN,SWEET POTATO, YELLOW MASHED FOOD	1	2	8
[E] White and red radish or any other white color vegetables?	WHITE RADDISH,RED RADISH, AND OTHER WHITE VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as broccoli, spinach?	BROCCOLI, SPINACH ETC. GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Watermelon, orange and ripe mango?	WATERMELON, ORGANGE, MANGO	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits, vegetable other than the mentioned above?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Intestines (liver, kidney, heart, other organ meats)?	INTESTINE	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as pork, beef, poultry, lamb, goat or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas or nuts, including food products made from these?	PRODUCTS FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS	1	2	8
[N] Cheese, curds and other diary product?	CHEESE, CURDS AN OTHER DIARY PRODUCTS	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ⇩ *BD9*	8 ⇩ *BD9*
[X1] *Record any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that are not reflected in the above food types.*	(*Specify*) _____			

MICS6.UF.11

BD9. How many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	

IMMUNISATION			IM
IM1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*		AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨*End*
IM2. Do you have a **Mother and child health book (pink book) or Vaccination Card** or any other document where that (***name***) vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAVE VACCINATION CARD OR A MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH BOOK ONLY.....1 YES, HAVE OTHER DOCUMENT ONLY.....2 YES, HAVE MORE THAN ONE DOCUMENT (INCLUDING VACCINATION CARD OR A MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH BOOK).....3 NO, DO NOT HAVE ANY DOCUMENT 4	1 ⇨*IM5* 3 ⇨*IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have a Mother and Child Health handbook or Vaccination Card from a private health provider for (***name***)?		YES .....1 NO 2	
IM4. *Check IM2:*		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 .....1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4.....2	2 ⇨*IM11*
IM5. May I see the (***name***)'s Mother and Child Health handbook, vaccination card or any other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN. ..... 3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 4	4 ⇨*IM11*
IM6. *a) Copy the dates for each type of immunization dose recorded on the Immunization card/ maternal and child health handbook:* *b) If the card/ maternal and child health handbook shows that a vaccination was administered but the date is not recorded, record '4444' in the "year" column.*		**DATE OF IMMUNISATION** **YEAR** / **MONTH** / **DAY**	
BCG	BCG		
HepB (at birth)	HepB0		
Polio (OPV) (at birth)	OPV0		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2		
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	Penta2		
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 3	Penta3		
MMR 1	MMR1		
MMR 2	MMR2		
HepA 1	HepA1		
HepA 2	HepA2		
IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines BCG to HepA2 recorded?*		YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*

MICS6.UF.13

IM8. Did (***Name***) participate in 10 days Vaccination Campaign? For example: [A] Vacciation Days in May [B] Vaccination Days in October	Y N DK MAY VACCINATION DAYS ..... 1 2 8 OCTOBER VACCINATION DAYS..... 1 2 8	
IM9. If (***name***) received any other vaccines including vaccinations received during the vaccination days just mentioned except those recorded in the document?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '6666' in the corresponding year column for each vaccine received.* *For vaccinations <u>not</u> received record '0000'.* *When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.*		⇨*End*
IM11. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunisation day or Child Health Day?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM12. Did (***Name***) participate in any 10 days Vaccination Campaign? For example: [A] Vacciation Days in May [B] Vaccination Days in October	Y N DK MAY VACCINATION DAYS .....1 2 8 OCTOBER VACCINIATION DAYS.....1 2 8	
IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12:*	ALL NO OR DK .....1 AT LEAST ONE YES.....2	1 ⇨*End*
IM14. 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	
IM15. Did (***name***) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES WITHIN 24 HOURS ..... 1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	
IM16. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? *Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM20* 8 ⇨*IM20*
IM17. Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	TIMES.....__ DK 8	
IM20. Has (***name***) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM26* 8 ⇨*IM26*

Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.		
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ DK.....8	
IM26. Has (***name***) ever received a MMR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*IM28A* 8 ⇨*IM28A*
IM26A. How many times was the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ DK.....8	
IM28A. Has (***name***) received HepA vaccine that is a shot in the arm at the age of 14 months and older to prevent from hepatitis A (infectious hepatitis)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*IM28* 8 ⇨*IM28*
IM28B. How many times was the vaccine HepA received?	TIMES.....__ DK.....8	
IM28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire*		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (***name***) had diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA2. *Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?*	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK ..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*CA3A* 2 ⇨*CA3B*
CA3A. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. 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	
CA3B. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. 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?		
CA4. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD ..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD ..... 7 DK 8	
CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA7* 8 ⇨*CA7*

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ (*Name of place*)	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (1ST, 2ND, 3RD, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER).....A SECONDARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (AIMAG/ DISTRICT HOSPITAL).....B SOUM LEVEL HOSPITAL/FAMILY HEALTH CENTER.....D AMBULANCE.....F **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL.....I DOCTOR .....J PHARMACY .....K DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....W **OTHERS** RELATIVE/FRIEND .....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET .....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER .....R OTHER (*specify*)_____X	
CA7. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given: [A] Packed ORS such as khrosol or oralit? [B] Pre-packed ORS (fluid)? [C] Zinc preparation (tablet or syrup)? [D] Home made oral rehydration fluid, light broth, rice-water, yogurt, milk with water, boiled water?	YES NO DK PACKED ORS .....1 2 8 PRE-PACKED ORS.....1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP.....1 2 8 LIGHT BROTH, RICE-WATER, YOGURT, MILK WITH WATER.....1 2 8	
CA8. *Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?*	YES, 'YES' IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B].....1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B].....2	2 ⇨*CA10*
CA9. Where did you get the (*mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B]*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (1ST, 2ND, 3RD, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER).....A SECONDARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (AIMAG/ DISTRICT HOSPITAL).....B SOUM LEVEL HOSPITAL/FAMILY HEALTH CENTER.....D **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL.....I DOCTOR .....J PHARMACY .....K DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....W **OTHER** RELATIVE / FRIEND .....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET .....Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONAR .....R OTHER (*specify*)_____X DK / DON'T REMEMBER _____Z	

CA10. *Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?*	YES, CA7[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2	2 ⇨*CA12*
CA11. Where did you get the zinc? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (1ST, 2ND, 3RD, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER) ..... A SECONDARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (AIMAG/ DISTRICT HOSPITAL) ..... B SOUM LEVEL HOSPITAL/FAMILY HEALTH CENTER ..... D **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL ..... I DOCTOR ..... J PHARMACY ..... K DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONAR ..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER _____ Z	
CA12. When (***Name***) was having diarrhea, did he/she given anything else to treat diarrhea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*
CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? *Probe*: Anything else? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) ..... B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... H **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N INTRAVENOUS (IV) ..... O INTESTINAL MICROFLORA (LINEKS, PROBOVISION) ..... R HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) been ill with a fever?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had an illness with a cough?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA19* 8 ⇨*CA19*
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY ..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨*CA20* 2 ⇨*CA20* 3 ⇨*CA20* 6 ⇨*CA20* 8 ⇨*CA20*
CA19. *Check CA14: Did child have fever?*	YES, CA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨*CA30*
CA20. When (**name**) was sick did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from hospital or any other source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA22* 8 ⇨*CA22*
CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC SECTOR** TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (1ST, 2ND, 3RD, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER) ..... A SECONDARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (AIMAG/ DISTRICT HOSPITAL) ..... B SOUM LEVEL HOSPITAL/FAMILY HEALTH CENTER ..... D AMBULANCE ..... F **PRIVATE SECTOR** HOSPITAL ..... I DOCTOR ..... J PHARMACY ..... K DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W **OTHER** RELATIVE/ FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONAR ..... R OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
CA22. At any time during the illness, was (***name***) given any medicine for the illness?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*CA30* 8 ⇨*CA30*

CA23. What medicine was (***name***) given? *Probe:* Any other medicine? *Record all medicines given.* *<u>If unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**ANTIBIOTIC** AMOXICILINE/ FLEMOXIN SOLUTAB .... L COTRIMAXOZOLE..... M OTHER KIND OF ANTIBIOTICS PILL/SYRUP..... N OTHER KIND OF ANTIBIOTICS INJECTION..... O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... W **OTHER MEDICINE** PARACETAMOL / PANADOL / ACETOMENAPHTHANE..... R ASPIRIN ..... S IBUPROFEN (NUROFEN) ..... T ANTIVIRAL DRUG (VIFERON, ANAFERON, ERGOFERON) ..... U ANTIFUNGAL DRUG ..... V INTESTINAL MICROFLORA (LINEKS, PROBOVISION) ..... P ALLERGY DRUG (KETOTOFEN, CETIRIZINE, CHLORPHENIRAMINE).... Q VITAMINS (C, D, MULTI)..... I DK TYPE OF MEDICINE (ONLY KNOW BRAND NAME OF MEDICINE) ..... W OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
CA24. *Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?*	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 ⇨*CA30*
CA25. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O***)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (1ST, 2ND, 3RD, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER)..... A SECONDARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (AIMAG/ DISTRICT HOSPITAL)..... B SOUM LEVEL HOSPITAL/FAMILY HEALTH CENTER..... D **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL..... I DOCTOR ..... J PHARMACY ..... K DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... W **OTHER** RELATIVE /FRIEND ..... P SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA30. *Check UB2: Child's age*?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨*End*

CA31. The last time ***(name)*** passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE .....01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE .....02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH .....03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE).....04 BURIED.....05 LEFT IN THE OPEN.....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 DK.....98	

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
UF12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	MONGOLIAN.....1 KAZAKH 2	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	MONGOLIAN.....1 KAZAKH 2	
UF14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	MONGOLIAN.....1 KAZAKH .....2 TUVA.....3 OTHER *(specify)* _____6	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

UF16. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL	AN
AN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**AN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
AN3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	**AN4**. *Child's age from UB2:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __
AN5. *Mother's/ caretaker's name, line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT ..... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED ..... 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 99.5 OTHER (*specify*) 99.6	99.3 ⇨*AN13* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?*	YES ..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. *Check AN4: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*AN11A* 2 ⇨*AN11B*
AN11A. *The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* **AN11B**. *The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH /HEIGHT (CM)..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED ..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨*AN13* 999.5 ⇨*AN13* 999.6 ⇨*AN13*
AN12. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN ..... 1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. *Today's date (Year / Month / Day):* 2 0 1 8 /___ ___ /___ ___		
AN14. *Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Next child*
AN15. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN
Social Indicator Sample Survey 2018

INFORMATION PANEL	**MWM**
MWM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**MWM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
MWM3. *Man's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**MWM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
MWM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**MWM6**. *Date of interview (Year/ Month / Day):* 2 0 1 8 / ___ ___ / ___ ___

Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.	**MWM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES ___ ___ : ___ ___

MWM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*MWM9B* 2 ⇨*MWM9A*

MWM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health, education and other topics. This interview usually takes about 20 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**MWM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health, education and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*MAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*MWM17*

MWM17. *Result of interview* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED .....01 NOT AT HOME.....02 REFUSED .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*)_____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

MEN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. *Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	MWM3=HH47 ..... 1 MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ *MWB3*
MWB2. *Check ED5, ED6 on EDUCATION Module of the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Education level?*	ED5>105 OR (ED5=105, ED6=1) ..... 1 ED5<105 OR (ED5=105, ED6=2) 2	1 ⇨ *MWB15* 2 ⇨ *MWB14*
MWB3. In what year and month were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR ..... 9998 MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH 98	
MWB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MWB14*
MWB6. What is the highest level of school grade or year of you have attended? *If Master's first grade - 21, second grade - 22, if Doctor, grade is 30 code, regardless of course.*	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 SECONDARY SCHOOL ..... **1** __ __ VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER (TECHNICUM) ..... **3** __ __ UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE/COLLEGE ..... **4** __ __	000 ⇨ *MWB14*
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MWB7B. Did you complete that school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MWB8. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨ *MWB13*
MWB9. At any time during the current school year (2018/2019) did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MWB11*
MWB10. During this current school year (2018/2019), which level and grade or year are you attending? *If Master's first grade - 21, second grade - 22, if Doctor, grade is 30 codes, regardless of course.*	SECONDARY SCHOOL ..... **1** __ __ VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER (TECHNICUM) ..... **3** __ __ UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE/COLLEGE ..... **4** __ __	
MWB11. At any time during the previous school year (2017/2018) did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MWB13*
MWB12. During that previous school year (2017/2018) which level and grade or year did you attend? *If Master's first grade - 21, second grade - 22, if Doctor, grade is 30 code, regardless of course.*	SECONDARY SCHOOL ..... **1** __ __ VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER (TECHNICUM) ..... **3** __ __ UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE/COLLEGE ..... **4** __ __	
MWB13. *Check MWB6, MWB7: Respondent's attended 5th or more grade of General education school?*	(MWB6>105) OR (MWB6=105 AND MWB7=1) . 1 (MWB6<105) OR (MWB6=105 AND MWB7=2) . 2	1 ⇨ *MWB15*

MWB14. 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 / BRAILLE (*specify language*) _____ 4	
MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (***name of the current place of residence***)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS ..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	 95 ⇨ *End*
MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in capital city, or aimag center, or soum center, or in a rural area?	CAPITAL CITY ..... 1 AIMAG CENTER ..... 2 SOUM CENTER ..... 3 RURAL AREA ..... 4 OVERSEAS 5	1 ⇨ *End* 5 ⇨ *MWB17A*
MWB17. Before you moved here, in which aimag did you live in?	ARKHANGAI ..... 01 BAYAN-ULGII ..... 02 BAYANKHONGOR ..... 03 BULGAN ..... 04 GOBI-ALTAI ..... 05 DORNOGOVI ..... 06 DORNOD ..... 07 DUNDGOVI ..... 08 ZAVKHAN ..... 09 UVURKHANGAI ..... 10 UMNUGOVI ..... 11 SUKHBAATAR ..... 12 SELENGE ..... 13 TUV ..... 14 UVS ..... 15 KHOVD ..... 16 KHUVSGUL ..... 17 KHENTII ..... 18 DARKHAN-UUL ..... 19 ORKHON ..... 21 GOVISUMBER 22	01 ⇨ *End* 02 ⇨ *End* 03 ⇨ *End* 04 ⇨ *End* 05 ⇨ *End* 06 ⇨ *End* 07 ⇨ *End* 08 ⇨ *End* 09 ⇨ *End* 10 ⇨ *End* 11 ⇨ *End* 12 ⇨ *End* 13 ⇨ *End* 14 ⇨ *End* 15 ⇨ *End* 16 ⇨ *End* 17 ⇨ *End* 18 ⇨ *End* 19 ⇨ *End* 21 ⇨ *End* 22 ⇨ *End*
MWB17A. Before you moved here, in which country did you live in?	SOUTH KOREA ..... 01 AMERICA ..... 02 CZECH ..... 03 CHINA ..... 04 JAPAN ..... 05 RUSSIA ..... 06 GERMANY ..... 07 ENGLAND ..... 08 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MMT
MMT1. How often do you read a newspaper or magazine: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 EVERY DAY..... 3	
MMT2. How often do you listen to the radio: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 EVERY DAY..... 3	
MMT3. How often do you watch television: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 EVERY DAY..... 3	
MMT4. Have you ever used a computer, a notebook or a tablet from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*MMT9*
MMT5. During the last three months, how often did you use a computer, a notebook or a tablet: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 EVERY DAY..... 3	0 ⇨*MMT9*

MMT6. During the last three months, did you do any of the following actions on a computer, a notebook or a tablet: [A] Copy or move a file or folder? [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? [C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? [D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? [E] Connect and install a new device, such as modem, camera or printer? [F] Find, download, install and configure software? [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? [H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device? [I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	Y N COPY/ MOVE FILE ..... 1 2 USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT ..... 1 2 SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT ..... 1 2 USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA . 1 2 CONNECT DEVICE ..... 1 2 INSTALL SOFTWARE ..... 1 2 CREATE PRESENTATION ..... 1 2 TRANSFER FILE ..... 1 2 PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MMT7. *Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MMT6[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, MMT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇨*MMT10*
MMT8. *Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MMT6[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, MMT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇨*MMT10*
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MMT11*
MMT10. During the last three months, how often did you use the internet: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you have a mobile phone? *If response is 'Yes', probe:* Is it a simple/analogue phone or a smartphone?	YES SMARTPHONE ..... 1 SIMPLE/ANALOGUE ..... 2 NO 3	

MMT12. During the last three months, how often did you use your mobile phone: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 EVERY DAY..... 3	

FERTILITY		MCM
MCM1. Now I would like to ask about your own children. 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? *This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MCM8* *8 ⇨MCM8*
MCM2. Do you have any of your own sons or daughters who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MCM5*
MCM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
MCM4 How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
MCM5. 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*
MCM6. Of those children who do not live with you, how many are sons? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
MCM7. Of those children who do not live with you, how many are daughters? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a boy or a girl who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking*: I mean, to a child who ever breathed, or had heartbeat, or made any movement, or cried or showed other signs of life – even if for a short time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MCM11*
MCM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
MCM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
MCM11. *Record sum of answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (***total number in MCM11***) live births during your life. Is this correct?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MCM14*
MCM13. *Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response to MCM12 is 'Yes'.*		
MCM14. *Check MCM11: How many children of his own?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 ..... 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 ..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE 2	0 ⇨*End* 1 ⇨*MCM18A*

MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MCM17*
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN ..... __ __	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE ..... __ __	⇨*MCM18B*
MCM18A. In what year and month was the child you have fathered born? **MCM18B.** In what month and year was the last of these ***(total number in MCM11)*** children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? *Month and year must be recorded*	DATE OF BIRTH YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ MONTH..... __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARDS 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:		Y	N	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 prepares burns the food?	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8	

VICTIMIZATION		MVT
MVT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MVT9B* 8 ⇨*MVT9B*
MVT2. Did the last of such incidents occur in the last 12 months, i.e. since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MVT5B* 8 ⇨*MVT5B*
MVT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If response is "DK/ Don't remember", probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONCE ..... 1 TWICE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT4. *Check MVT3: Once or more times?*	ONE TIME, MVT3=1 ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3, 8 2	1 ⇨*MVT5A* 2 ⇨*MVT5B*
MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **MVT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT8* 8 ⇨*MVT8*
MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapons? *Record all that apply.*	YES, KNIFE ..... A YES, GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
MVT8. Did you or anyone else report this incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe*: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*MVT9A* 2 ⇨*MVT9A* 3 ⇨*MVT9A* 8 ⇨*MVT9A*

MVT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), been physical attacked?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MVT20*
MVT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), have you been physically attacked? *If 'No',probe*: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.*	DK 8	8 ⇨*MVT20*
MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨*MVT12B* 8 ⇨*MVT12B*
MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONCE ..... 1 TWICE ..... 2 THREE, OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*MVT12A* 2 ⇨*MVT12B* 3 ⇨*MVT12B* 8 ⇨*MVT12B*
MVT12A. Where did this happen? **MVT12B**. Where did happen the last time?	AT HOME ..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME ..... 12 IN THE STREET ..... 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT ..... 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFE / BAR ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 AT SCHOOL ..... 31 AT WORKPLACE ..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK / Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PERSONS ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*MVT14A* 2 ⇨*MVT14B* 3 ⇨*MVT14B* 8 ⇨*MVT14B*
MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **MVT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2 ⇨*MVT19* 8 ⇨*MVT19*

MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else item used as a weapon? *Record all answers.*	YES, KNIFE ..... A YES, GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE (*specify*) _____ X	
MVT19. Did you or anyone else reported the incident to the police? *If 'Yes',probe*: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, REPORTED HIMSELF ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORT ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	Y N DK	
[A] Ethnicity?	ETHNICITY 1 2 8	
[B] Sex?	GENDER 1 2 8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1 2 8	
[D] Age?	AGE 1 2 8	
[E] Religion and belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1 2 8	
[G] Birthplace?	BIRTHPLACE 1 2 8	
[H] Rural-urban disparity?	RURAL/URBAN 1 2 8	
[I] Living standard (rich, poor)?	LIVING STANDARD 1 2 8	
[J] Place of current residence (apartment or outskirts *ger* neighborhood)?	PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE ... 1 2 8	
[K] Level of education?	LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1 2 8	
[X] Other reasons?	OTHER REASONS 1 2 8	
MVT23. During the last 12 months, or since (***months of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***), has anyone stolen from you something?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*MVT25* 8 ⇨*MVT25*
MVT24. Have you or anyone else reported this incident to the police? *If 'more than once'*: Have you or anyone else reported last incident to the police?	YES, REPORTED HERSELF ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, DID NOT REPORT ..... 3 DK/ NOT SURE 8	
MVT25. During the last 12 months, or since (***months of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***), did you lose something due to fraud?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*

MVT26. Have you or anyone else reported this incident to the police? *If 'more than once'*: Have you or anyone else reported last incident to the police?	YES, REPORTED HERSELF ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, DID NOT REPORT ..... 3 DK/ NOT SURE 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	1 ⇨*MM7* 1 ⇨*MM7*
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO 3	 3 ⇨*End*
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 someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MMA8A* 2 ⇨*MMA8B*
MMA8A. In what year and month did you start living with your (wife/partner)? **MMA8B**. In what year and month did you start living with your first (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION YEAR ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ DK YEAR ..... 9998 MONTH ..... ___ ___ DK MONTH 98	
MMA9. *Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
MMA10. *Check MMA7: In union only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MMA11A* 2 ⇨*MMA11B*
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? **MMA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your first (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*End*
MAF2. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses? *Include if glasses are worn for reading.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use hearing aids?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, 4) cannot do the activity at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the 4 possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, 4) cannot do the activity at all.		
MAF5. *Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, MAF2=1 ..... 1 NO, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇨*MAF6A* 2 ⇨*MAF6B*
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? **MAF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
MAF7. *Check MAF3: Respondent uses hearing aid?*	YES, MAF3=1 ..... 1 NO, MAF3=2 2	1 ⇨*MAF8A* 2 ⇨*MAF8B*
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? **MAF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty in remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES ..... 3 CANNOT TO REMEMBER OR CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES ..... 3 CONNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
MAF12 Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
MSB1. *Check for presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. 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 ⇨ *End*
MSB2. I would like to ask you about sexual activity. 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 ⇨ *End*
MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MSB4. 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.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .....4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER.....5 OTHER (*specify*)_____6	3 ⇨*MSB6* 4 ⇨*MSB6* 5 ⇨*MSB6* 6 ⇨*MSB6*
MSB5. *Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MMA1=1, 2.....1 NO, MMA1=3.....2	1 ⇨*MSB7*
MSB6. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old was this person?	AGE .....__ __ DK.....98	
MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ *End*
MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this another person, was a condom used?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MSB9. 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', probe:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', circle '2'. If 'No', circle '3'.*	WIFE.....1 COHABITING PARTNER.....2 GIRLFRIEND.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .....4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER.....5 OTHER (*specify*)_____6	3 ⇨*MSB12* 4 ⇨*MSB12* 5 ⇨*MSB12* 6 ⇨*MSB12*
MSB10. *Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MMA1=1, 2.....1 NO, MMA1=3.....2	2 ⇨*MSB12*
MSB11. *Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?*	YES, MMA7=1.....1 NO, MMA7≠1.....2	1 ⇨ *End*

MSB12. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old was this person?	AGE .....__ __ DK.....98	

STIs AND HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard or read about HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MHA37*
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their risk of getting the HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA7A. Can people get infected with HIV by using needle or syringe used by other person?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby in the following ways: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	Y N DK DURING PREGNANCY..... 1 2 3 DURING DELIVERY..... 1 2 3 BY BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 3	
MHA9. *Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: Is there a 'Yes' response to any of these?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MHA24*
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MHA27*
MHA25. How many months ago was the most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *MHA28* 2 ⇨ *MHA28* 8 ⇨ *MHA28*
MHA27. Do you know of a place where can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MHA30*

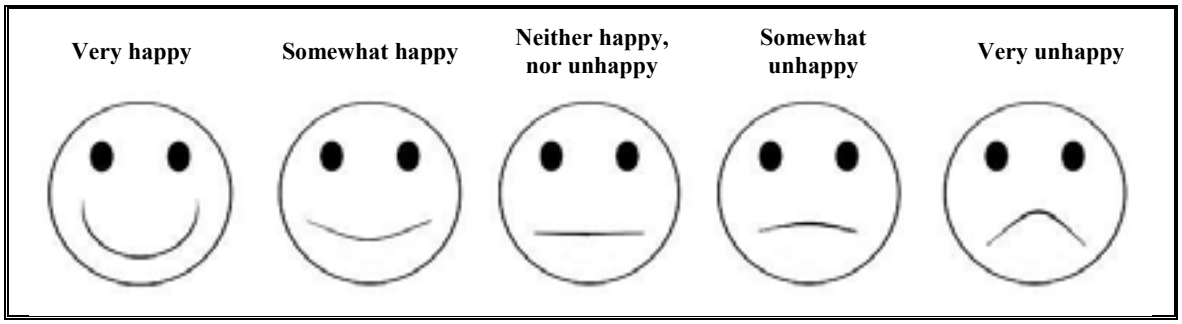
MHA29. Have you ever tested for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33 Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV ?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV ..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA37. Now I would like to ask you some additional questions about your health in the last 12 months. Sometimes genitals odor or abnormal discharge may occur. In the past 12 months, did you have such symptoms?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA38. Sometimes genital blisters, ulcers or verruca may occur. In the past 12 months, did you have such symptoms?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA39. Have you ever been tested for the STI?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
MHA40. Have you been tested for STIs in the past 12 months?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

CIRCUMCISION		MMC
MMC1. Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
MMC2. How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ..... __ __ DK 98	
MMC3. Who did the circumcision?	SPECIALIST IN CIRCUMCISION RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... 1 HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL ..... 2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
MMC4. Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY ..... 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL ..... 2 AT HOME ..... 3 RITUAL SITE ..... 4 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	

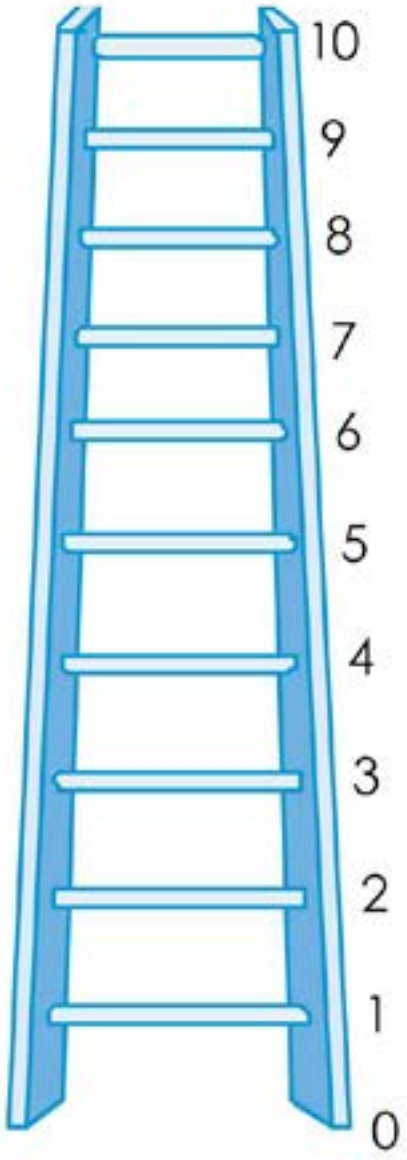
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MTA6*
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time??	NEVER ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨ *MTA6*
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES ..... 1 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 'every day' or 'almost every day', circle '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY/ ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, pipe tobacco etc.?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MTA10*
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, pipe tobacco etc.?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MTA10*
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? *Record all mentioned.*	CIGAR ..... A PIPE ..... D ROLL UP ..... E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use ***(names of products mentioned in MTA8)***? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'.* *If 'every day' or 'almost every day', circle '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY/ ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, or snuff?	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 during the last one month? *Circle all mentioned.*	CHEWING TOBACCO ..... A SNUFF ..... B OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MTA13 During the last one month, on how many days did you use ***(names of products mentioned in MTA12)***? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less a month, circle '10'.* *If 'every day' or 'almost every day', circle '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY/ 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 ⇨ *End*

MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of vodka, cognac, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD AT ALL.....00 AGE .....___ ___	00 ⇨ *End*
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 'every day' or 'almost every day', circle '30'.*	DID NOT DRINK.....00 NUMBER OF DAYS.....0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10 EVERY DAY/ ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇨ *End*
MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS.....___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. 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	
MLS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Please note that the steps on this ladder are numbered from 0 to 10. Let us consider that the highest step on the ladder represents the best life condition and wellbeing, and the lowest step on the ladder represents the worst. Which of the ladder steps do you think you are currently standing on? *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP ..... ___ ___	
MLS3. 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	
MLS4. 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	



Best possible life



Worst possible life

MWM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
MWM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENR DURING THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 3	
MWM12. *Language of Questionnaire:*	MONGOLIAN ..... 1 KAZAKH 2	
MWM13. *Language of the interview:*	MONGOLIAN ..... 1 KAZAKH 2	
MWM14. *Native language of Respondent:*	MONGOLIAN ..... 1 KAZAKH ..... 2 TUVA ..... 3 OTHER *(specify)* _____ 6	
MWM15. *Was translation used in any parts of the questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MWM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*
  - ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
  - ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S NOTE

SUPERVISOR'S NOTE

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN
Social Indicator Sample Survey 2018

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**
WM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WM3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Date of interview (year/ month / day):* 2 0 1 8 /___ ___ / ___ ___

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	**WM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

WM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*
WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from **National Statistical Office**. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health, education and other topics. This interview usually takes about 20-50 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health, education and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 20-50 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*WM17*	

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

WOMEN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	WM3=HH47 ..... 1 WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ *WB3*
WB2. *Check ED5, ED6 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5>105 OR (ED5=105, ED6=1) ..... 1 ED5<105 OR (ED5=105, ED6=2) 2	1 ⇨ *WB15* 2 ⇨ *WB14*
WB3. In what year and month were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DKYEAR ..... 9998 MONTH ..... __ __ DKMONTH 98	
WB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB14*
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended? *If Master's first grade - 21, second grade -22. If Doctor, grade is 30 code, regardless of cource.*	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ..... 000 SECONDARY SCHOOL ..... **1** __ __ VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER (TECHNICUM) ..... **3** __ __ UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE/COLLEGE **4** __ __	000 ⇨ *WB14*
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
WB7B. Did you complete that school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
WB8. *Check WB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 25-49 YEARS 2	2 ⇨ *WB13*
WB9. At any time during the current school year (2018/2019) did you attend school?"	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB11*
WB10. During this current school year (2018/2019), which level and grade or year are you attending? *If Master's first grade - 21, second grade -22. If Doctor, grade is 30 code, regardless of cource.*	SECONDARY SCHOOL ..... **1** __ __ VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER (TECHNICUM) ..... **3** __ __ UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE/COLLEGE **4** __ __	
WB11. At any time during the previous school year (2017/2018) did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WB13*
WB12. During that previous school year (2017/2018) which level and grade or year did you attend? *If Master's first grade - 21, second grade -22. If Doctor, grade is 30 code, regardless of cource.*	SECONDARY SCHOOL ..... **1** __ __ VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER (TECHNICUM) ..... **3** __ __ UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE/COLLEGE **4** __ __	
WB13. *Check WB6, WB7: Respondent's attended 5th or more grade of General education school?*	(WB6>105) OR (WB6=105 AND WB7=1) ..... 1 (WB6<105) OR (WB6=105 AND WB7=2) 2	1 ⇨ *WB15*

WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If the 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/ BRAILLE (*specify language*)_____ 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of the current place of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	 95 ⇨*End*
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in capital city, in aimag center, soum center, or in a rural area?	CAPITAL CITY..... 1 AIMAG CENTER..... 2 SOUM CENTER..... 3 RURAL AREA ..... 4 OVERSEAS 5	1 ⇨*End* 5 ⇨*WB17A*
WB17. Before you moved here, in which aimag did you live in?	ARKHANGAI..... 01 BAYAN-ULGII ..... 02 BAYANKHONGOR..... 03 BULGAN ..... 04 GOBI-ALTAI..... 05 DORNOGOVI..... 06 DORNOD..... 07 DUNDGOVI ..... 08 ZAVKHAN ..... 09 UVURKHANGAI..... 10 UMNUGOVI..... 11 SUKHBAATAR ..... 12 SELENGE ..... 13 TUV ..... 14 UVS..... 15 KHOVD ..... 16 KHUVSGUL..... 17 KHENTII..... 18 DARKHAN-UUL ..... 19 ORKHON..... 21 GOVISUMBER 22	01 ⇨*End* 02 ⇨*End* 03 ⇨*End* 04 ⇨*End* 05 ⇨*End* 06 ⇨*End* 07 ⇨*End* 08 ⇨*End* 09 ⇨*End* 10 ⇨*End* 11 ⇨*End* 12 ⇨*End* 13 ⇨*End* 14 ⇨*End* 15 ⇨*End* 16 ⇨*End* 17 ⇨*End* 18 ⇨*End* 19 ⇨*End* 21 ⇨*End* 22 ⇨*End*
WB17A. Before you moved here, in which country did you live in?	SOUTH KOREA..... 01 AMERICA ..... 02 CZECH..... 03 CHINA ..... 04 JAPAN ..... 05 RUSSIA..... 06 GERMANY..... 07 ENGLAND..... 08 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MT
MT1. How often do you read a newspaper or magazine: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 EVERY DAY 3	
MT2. How often do you listen to the radio: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 EVERY DAY 3	
MT3. How often do you watch television: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 EVERY DAY 3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer, a notebook or a tablet from any location?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MT9*
MT5. During the last 3 months, how often did you use a computer, a notebook or a tablet: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 EVERY DAY 3	0 ⇨*MT9*

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you do any of the following actions on a computer, a notebook or a tablet:	Y N	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/ MOVE FILE 1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 2	
[C] Sending e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA . 1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE 1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE 1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1 2	
MT7. *Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT8. *Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MT11*
MT10. During the last 3 months, how often did you use the internet: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you have a mobile phone? *If response is 'Yes', probe:* Is it a simple/analogue phone or a smartphone?	YES SMARTPHONE ..... 1 SIMPLE/ANALOGUE ..... 2 NO 3	

MT12. During the last three months, how often did you use your mobile phone: every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 EVERY DAY..... 3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME .....__ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME .....__ __	
CM5. 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*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE .....__ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	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 any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD.....__ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD.....__ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM.....__ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CM14*
CM13. *Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response to CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM14. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS CM11=01, OR MORE.....1	0 ⇨*End*

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY **BH**

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. *BH Line No.*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTIPLE	**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	**BH4**. In what year and month was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe:* What is (***name of birth***)'s birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO	**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO	**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when he/she died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO
Line	Name	S M	B G	Year	Month	Day	Y N	Age	Y N	Line number	Unit	Number	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *Next birth*	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 birth*
03		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add birth* 2 ⇩ *Next birth*
04		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add birth* 2 ⇩ *Next birth*
05		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add birth* 2 ⇩ *Next birth*
06		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add birth* 2 ⇩ *Next birth*
07		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add birth* 2 ⇩ *Next birth*
08		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add birth* 2 ⇩ *Next birth*
09		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add birth* 2 ⇩ *Next birth*

BH0. *BH Line No.*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTIPLE	**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	**BH4**. In what year and month was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe:* What is (***name of birth***)'s birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO	**BH6**. How old is (***name of birth***)? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO	**BH8**. *Copy and record household line number of child (from HL1) Record "00" if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was *(**name of birth**)* when he/she died? *If "1 year", probe:* How many months old was ***(name of birth)***? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years.*		**BH10**. Were there any other children births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO	
Line	Name	S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line number	Unit	Number	Y	N
10		1 2	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add birth*	*2* ⇩ *Next birth*
11		1 2	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add birth*	*2* ⇩ *Next birth*
12		1 2	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add birth*	*2* ⇩ *Next birth*
13		1 2	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add birth*	*2* ⇩ *Next birth*
14		1 2	1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __	1 2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1 2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add birth*	*2* ⇩ *Next birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?

YES..... 1

NO 2

1 ⇨ *Record birth(s) in Birth History*

CM15. *Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:*	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME ..... 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1 ⇨*CM17*
CM16. *Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM17. *Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in (**year of interview minus 2**)?* *If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (**year of interview minus 2**), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.*	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0 ⇨*End*
CM18. *Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST –BORN CHILD _____	

MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH AND ABORTION		AB
AB0A. *Check CM11: Has the woman given birth a baby?*	YES, CM11≠0 ..... 1 NO, CM11=0 2	1 ⇨*AB1*
AB0B. Have you ever been pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
AB1. For women, some pregnancies may end up with miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion. I would like to talk to you about this. Have you had any cases of pregnancy ending up with miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
AB2. When was the last time you had miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion?	YEAR ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ MONTH ..... ___ ___ DK 98	
AB3. *Check AB2: If miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion occurred within the last 2 years preceding the survey, that is, since (**month of interview**) in (**year of interview minus 2**)?*	NO MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH, MISSED ABORTION OR ABORTION OCCURRED WITHIN THE LAST 2 YEARS ..... 1 A MISCARRIAGE,OR STILLBIRTH, OR MISSED ABORTION OR ABORTION OCCURRED WITHIN THE LAST 2 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*End*

	PREGNANCIES RESULTED IN MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH, MISSED ABORTION OR ABORTION			
	01	02	03	04
AB4. What was the year and month of your last miscarriage, or stillbirth, or missed abortion, or abortion?	*Filled in AB2*	YEAR .. __ __ __ __ MONTH..... __ __ DK 98	YEAR __ __ __ __ MONTH ..... __ __ DK 98	YEAR. __ __ __ __ MONTH..... __ __ DK..... 98
AB5. At how many week did your pregnancy terminate?	WEEKS..... __ __	WEEKS..... __ __	WEEKS ..... __ __	WEEKS..... __ __
AB6. Did your pregnancy end with a miscarriage, or a stillbirth, or a missed abortion or an abortion?	MISCARRIAGE ....1 STILLBIRTH.....2 MISSED ABORTION .....3 ABORTION.....4	MISCARRIAGE ....1 STILLBIRTH .....2 MISSED ABORTION .....3 ABORTION.....4	MISCARRIAGE....1 STILLBIRTH .....2 MISSED ABORTION .....3 ABORTION 4	MISCARRIAGE ....1 STILLBIRTH.....2 MISSED ABORTION.....3 ABORTION.....4
AB7. In the last two years, have you had any other cases of pregnancy which ended with miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion?	YES.....1 ..... ⇨ *next column* NO.....2 ..... ⇨ *AB8*	YES.....1 ..... ⇨ *next column* NO .....2 ..... ⇨ *AB8*	YES .....1 ..... ⇨ *next column* NO .....2 ..... ⇨ *AB8*	YES.....1 ..... ⇨ *next column* NO.....2 ..... ⇨ *AB8*

AB8. *Check AB6: Did the woman have abortion in the last two years?*	HAD ABORTION (AB6 = 4) ..... 1 DID NOT HAVE ABORTION (AB6 <> 4)..... 2	2 ⇨*End*

AB9. Where was your last abortion performed? *If response is "Private hospital" probe:* Was it a hospital in Ulaanbaatar, or in aimag/soum? Was it an in-patient hospital or an out-patient clinic?	**PUBLIC HOSPITAL** TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (1ST, 2ND, 3RD, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER) ..... 11 SECONDARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (AIMAG/ DISTRICT HOSPITAL) ..... 12 MATERNITY HOSPITAL ..... 13 SOUM LEVEL HOSPITAL/FAMILY HEALTH CENTER ..... 15 **PRIVATE HOSPITAL** ULAANBAATAR HOSPITAL IN-PATIENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 OUT-PATIENT CLINIC ..... 22 AIMAG /SOUM HOSPITAL IN-PATIENT HOSPITAL ..... 23 OUT-PATIENT CLINIC ..... 24 NGO'S HOSPITAL ..... 30 **OTHER** AT HOME / AT SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE ..... 31 OTHER *(specify)* _____ 96	
AB10. Who performed your last abortion?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** GYNAECOLOGIST ..... 01 PHYSICIAN ..... 02 FAMILY/ SOUM DOCTOR ..... 03 MIDWIFE ..... 04 AUXILIARY MIDWIFE ..... 05 NURSE ..... 06 OTHER *(specify)* _____ 96 MYSELF 09	
AB11. What method was used to perform your last abortion?	DILATION AND CURETTAGE/EVACUATION ..... 1 MANUAL VACUUM ASPIRATION ..... 2 ELECTRIC VACUUM ASPIRATION ..... 3 PILL/ MEDICINE ..... 4 RIVANOL SOLUTION ..... 5 OTHER *(specify)* _____ 6 DK 8	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name*_____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
DB2. When you got pregnant with (***name***), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*DB5*
DB3. *Check CM11: Number of births?*	ONLY 1 BIRTH ..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨*DB4A* 2 ⇨*DB4B*
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE 2	
DB5. When you decided to get pregnant with (***Name***), did maternity allowance (monetary allowance for mothers and children) influence your decision?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MN6A*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** GYNAECOLOGIST ..... D PHYSICIAN ..... E FAMILY/ SOUM DOCTOR ..... I MIDWIFE ..... J AUXILIARY MIDWIFE ..... C NURSE ..... K OTHER *(specify)* _____ X	
MN4. How many weeks pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	WEEKS ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, was any of the following done at least once?	Y N	
[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] Ultrasound	ULTRASOUND 1 2	
[H] Hepatitis B and C (HBV, HBC) markers	HEPATITIS B AND C (HBV, HBC) MARKERS 1 2	
[I] Test for Positive / Negative Blood (to identify Rh group)	TEST FOR POSITIVE / NEGATIVE (RH) BLOOD 1 2	
[J] Test for Tuberculosis (TB test)	TEST FOR TUBERCULOSIS 1 2	

MN6A. Did you take any of the following supplements during your pregnancy with (***name***)? [A] Iron supplement [B] Folic acid [C] Multi-nutrient supplement [D] Multi-vitamins such as "Prenatal" or "Elevit"	Y N IRON SUPPLEMENT ..... 1 2 FOLIC ACID..... 1 2 MULTINUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT..... 1 2 MULTI-VITAMINS 1 2	
MN6B. *Check MN6A [A]: Took iron supplement during pregnancy?*	YES, MN6A [A]=1 .....1 NO, MN6A [A]=2 2	2 ⇨*MN19*
MN6CA. How many days did you take the iron supplement?	NUMBER OF DAYS..... ___ ___ ___ DK 998	
MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? *Probe*: Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** GYNAECOLOGIST .....D PHYSICIAN ..... E FAMILY/ SOUM DOCTOR ..... I MIDWIFE ..... J AUXILIARY MIDWIFE .....C NURSE ..... K **OTHER** TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... F PUBLIC HEALTH WORKER .....G OTHER (*specify*) _____X NO ONE .....Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *Probe to identify the place of delivery.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and circle "76".* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC HOSPITAL** TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (1ST, 2ND, 3RD, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER) .....21 SECONDARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (AIMAG/ DISTRICT HOSPITAL) .....22 MATERNITY HOSPITAL .....23 SOUM LEVEL HOSPITAL/FAMILY HEALTH CENTER .....24 **PRIVATE HOSPITAL** ULAANBAATAR .....31 AIMAG/SOUM .....32 **OTHER** AT HOME .....11 AT SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE .....12 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....76 OTHER *(specify)* _____ 96	11 ⇨*MN23* 12 ⇨*MN23* 96 ⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN23*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS.....1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* Photo Credit: Joyce Godwin	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN23A. That time, did your child have a hat worn?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN23B. That time, did your child covered with blanket?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was *(**name**)* dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY/WITHIN 1 HOUR.....000 HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ NEVER BATHED .....997 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MN35* 8 ⇨*MN35*
MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? *If the Maternal and newborn health booklet is available, record weight from the Maternal and newborn health booklet.*	FROM BOOKLET .....**1 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL .....**2 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)?	YES .....1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (***name***)?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MN39B*

MN37. How long after birth did you first put (***name***) to the breast? *If less than 1 hour after birth, record '000' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY .....000 HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ DK/ DO NOT REMEMBER.....998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything to drink other than breast milk, such as water, milk (other than breast milk), other mother's milk etc.?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *MN39A* 2 ⇨ *End*
MN39A. What was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first three days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) .....A WATER.....B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER .....C SUGAR - SALT - WATER SOLUTION.....E FRUIT JUICE .....F INFANT FORMULA.....G TEA / MILK INFUSIONS .....H HONEY.....I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE .....J OTHER MOTHER'S MILK .....K OTHER (*specify*) _____X NOTHING TO DRINK WAS GIVEN.....Y	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *End*
PN2. *Check MN20: Was child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-32 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨ *PN7*
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about services and care provided to you after the birth of (***name***). How long did you stay at (***name or type of facility in MN20***) after the delivery of (***name***)? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. 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 MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN5. 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 your health before you left ***(name or type or facility in MN20)***?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***). Did anyone check on (name)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***)? *If response is "Yes", probe*: Was it within 3 days after birth, or in more than 3 days after birth?	YES, WITHIN 3 DAYS ..... 1 YES, IN MORE THAN 3 DAYS ..... 2 NO 3	1 ⇨ *PN12* 2 ⇨ *PN12* *3* ⇨ *PN17*
PN7. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, MN19 = D, E, I, J, C, K, F, G ..... 1 NO, MN19 = X, Y 2	2 ⇨ *PN11*

PN8. You have already said that (***person or persons in MN19***) 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 MN19***) left you, did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN19*
PN11. 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 ⇨*PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 TWO OR MORE TIMES 2	1 ⇨*PN13A* 2 ⇨*PN13B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN13B**. 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** __ __ DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN14. Who checked on (***name***)'s health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** PEDIATRICIAN ..... D PHYSICIAN ..... E FAMILY/ SOUM DOCTOR ..... I MIDWIFE ..... J AUXILIARY MIDWIFE ..... C NURSE ..... K **OTHER** TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... F PUBLIC HEALTH WORKER ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

PN15. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record "76" until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC HOSPITAL** TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (1ST, 2ND, 3RD, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER) ..... 21 SECONDARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (AIMAG/ DISTRICT HOSPITAL) ..... 22 MATERNITY HOSPITAL ..... 23 SOUM LEVEL HOSPITAL/FAMILY HEALTH CENTER ..... 24 **PRIVATE HOSPITAL** ULAANBAATAR ..... 31 AIMAG/ SOUM ..... 32 **OTHER** AT HOME ..... 11 AT SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE ..... 12 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER *(specify)* _____ 96	
PN16. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-32 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12, OR 96 2	2 ⇨ *PN18*
PN17. After you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on your health? *If response is "Yes", probe*: Within 3 days after birth, or more than 3 days after birth?	YES, WITHIN 3 DAYS ..... 1 YES, IN MORE THAN 3 DAYS ..... 2 NO 3	1 ⇨ *PN21* 2 ⇨ *PN21* 3 ⇨ *PN25*
PN18. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, MN19 = D, E, I, J, C, K, F, G ..... 1 NO, MN19 = X, Y 2	2 ⇨ *PN20*
PN19. After the delivery was over and (***person or persons in MN19***) left, did anyone check on your health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *PN21* 2 ⇨ *PN25*
PN20. After the birth of (***name***), did anyone check on your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *PN25*
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 TWO OR MORE TIMES 2	1 ⇨ *PN22A* 2 ⇨ *PN22B*
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN22B**. 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** __ __ DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 998	

PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** GYNAECOLOGIST .....D PHYSICIAN ..... E FAMILY/ SOUM DOCTOR ..... I MIDWIFE ..... J AUXILIARY MIDWIFE ..... C NURSE ..... K **OTHER** TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... F PUBLIC HEALTH WORKER .....G OTHER (*specify*) _____X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the place of check.* *If <u>unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record "76" until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ (*Name of place*)	**PUBLIC HOSPITAL** TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (1ST, 2ND, 3RD , MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER) .....21 SECONDARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (AIMAG/ DISTRICT HOSPITAL).....22 MATERNITY HOSPITAL .....23 SOUM LEVEL HOSPITAL/FAMILY HEALTH CENTER .....24 **PRIVATE HOSPITAL** ULAANBAATAR .....31 AIMAG/ SOUM .....32 **OTHER** AT HOME.....11 AT SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE .....12 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....76 OTHER *(specify)* _____ 96	
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:	Y N DK	
[A] Examine (***name)'s*** cord?	EXAMINE THE CORD 1 2 8	
[B] Take the temperature of (***name***)?	TAKE TEMPERATURE OF CHILD 1 2 8	
[D] Take the temperature of you?	TAKE TEMPERATURE OF MOTHER 1 2 8	
[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 8	
PN26. *Check MN36: Was the child ever breastfed?*	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2 ⇨*PN28*
PN27. Observe (***name***)'s breastfeeding?	Y N DK OBSERVED BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 8	
PN28. *Check MN33: Was the child weighed at birth?*	YES, MN33=1 .....1 NO, MN33=2 .....2 DK, MN33=8 3	1 ⇨*PN29A* 2 ⇨*PN29B* 3 ⇨*PN29C*

PN29A. You mentioned that (***name***) was weighed at birth. After that, was (***name***) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? **PN29B**. You mentioned that (***name***) was not weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? **PN29C**. You mentioned that you do not know if (***name***) was weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES .....1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name)***'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES .....1 NO 2	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk to you about another subject family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT ..... 1 NOT PREGNANT ..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨ *CP3*
CP2. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End* 2 ⇨ *End*
CP4. What type of method are you using? *If response is "IUD", probe:* Was it inserted in your upper arm? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A MALE STERILIZATION ..... B IUD ..... C INJECTABLES ..... D IMPLANTS ..... E PILL ..... F MALE CONDOM ..... G FEMALE CONDOM ..... H DIAPHRAGM ..... I FOAM / JELLY ..... J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD ..... K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM ..... L WITHDRAWAL ..... M OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇨ *UN6*
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 ⇨ *UN5*
UN3. *Check CM11: Any births?*	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ *UN4A* 1 ⇨ *UN4B*
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE/ NO MORE 2	
UN5. 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 NONE/ NO MORE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN8* 2 ⇨ *UN13A* 8 ⇨ *UN13A*
UN6. *Check CP4: Currently using "Female sterilization"?*	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ *UN13A*
UN7. 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 ⇨ *UN10* 3 ⇨ *UN12* 8 ⇨ *UN10*
UN8. 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** __ __ SOON ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER ..... 996 DK 998	 994 ⇨ *UN12*
UN9. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ *UN13A*
UN10. *Check CP2: Currently using a contraception method?*	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ *UN13A*
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN13A* 8 ⇨ *UN13A*

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant? *If says she cannot get pregnant, probe:* How long have you been attempting to become pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX .....A MENOPAUSAL.....B NEVER MENSTRUATED .....C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) .....D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 1-2 YEARS WITHOUT RESULT .....J 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	
UN13A. *Check CM11: Had live births?*	YES, CM11≠0 ..... 1 NO, CM11=0 2	1⇨ *UN13BA* 2⇨ *UN13BB*
UN13BA. If you imagined that you were returning to your age when you have not had any children yet, how many children would you want to have? **UN13BB.** How many children would you like to have?	NEVER WANT / DOESN'T WANT..... 00 NUMBER OF DESIRED CHILDREN .... ___ ___ OTHER (*specify*).....96	00⇨ *UN13* 96⇨ *UN13*
UN13C. How many boys would you like to have / would you want to have?	 BOYS ..... ___ ___ SEX DOESN'T MATTER.....95	 95⇨ *UN13*
UN13D. How many girls would you like to have / would you want to have?	 GIRLS ..... ___ ___	
UN13. *Check UN12: "Never menstruated" mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C.....1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C.....2	1⇨ *End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO .....**1** __ __ WEEKS AGO.....**2** __ __ MONTHS AGO.....**3** __ __ YEARS AGO .....**4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY .....993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH.....994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	 993⇨ *End* 994⇨ *End* 995⇨ *End*
UN15. *Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR .....1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	 2⇨ *End*
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ NOT SURE/NO SUCH ACTIVITY.....8	 2⇨ *UN17* 8⇨ *UN17*

UN16A. Can you name the main reason you refrained from attending school, or going to work, or any social activities?	FEELING UNWELL OR IN PAIN.....1 HEAVY BLEEDING .....2 POOR SANITATION FACILITIES OUTSIDE HOME .....3 FEAR OF DEGRADING TREATMENT BY OTHERS.....4 OTHER (*specify*) _____6 DK 8	
UN17. During your last menstruation, was it difficult for you to care of personal hygiene at home? *Probe if needed:* Was there anything to fear or to be anxious about?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? *Probe*: How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS ..... ___ ___ DK 98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO 3	 3 ⇨*End*
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 someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what year and month did you start living with your (husband/partner)? **MA8B**. In what year and month did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION YEAR ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ DK YEAR ..... 9998 MONTH ..... ___ ___ DK MONTH 98	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
MA10. *Check MA7: In union only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARDS 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:	Y N 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 prepares tasteless meal orburns the food?	TASTELESS MEAL ORBURNS FOOD1 2 8	
DV2. *Check MA1: Currently married or living together with someone as if married?*	YES, MA1=1, 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	*2 ⇨End*
DV3. Can you say NO to your (husband / partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE / DEPENDS ON SITUATION 8	
DV4. Who usually makes decisions related to caring about your reproductive health? For example, women's health check, family planning, antenatal care etc.	MYSELF..... 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER..... 2 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 3 JOINTLY WITH OTHERS 4	
DV5. *Check CP2/CP3: Currently or ever use any methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant?*	YES, CP2=1 OR CP3=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 AND CP3=2..... 2	*2 ⇨End*
DV6. Who usually makes decisions on the method of contraception use? Yourself, or your husband / partner, or together jointly?	MOSTLY HERSELF..... 1 MOSTLY HUSBAND / PARTNER..... 2 JOINTLY ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) 6	

VICTIMIZATION		VT
VT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*VT9B* 8 ⇨*VT9B*
VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since ***(month of interview)*** of (***year of interview minus 1***)??	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*VT5B* 8 ⇨*VT5B*
VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If response is "DK/ Don't remember", probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONCE ..... 1 TWICE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT4. *Check VT3: Once or more times?*	ONE TIME, VT3=1 ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*VT5A* 2 ⇨*VT5B*
VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **VT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE 8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨*VT8* 8 ⇨*VT8*
VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, KNIFE ..... A YES, GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe*: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK/ NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*VT9A* 2 ⇨*VT9A* 3 ⇨*VT9A* 8 ⇨*VT9A*

VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) of (***year of interview minus 3***), been physical attacked? **VT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) of (***year of interview minus 3***), have you been physically attacked? *If 'No',probe*: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*VT20* 8 ⇨*VT20*
VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*
VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONCE ..... 1 TWICE ..... 2 THREE, OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*VT12A* 2 ⇨*VT12B* 3 ⇨*VT12B* 8 ⇨*VT12B*
VT12A. Where did this happen? **VT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME..... 12 ON THE STREET..... 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT..... 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC(*specify*) _____ 26 AT SCHOOL..... 31 AT WORKPLACE..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?"	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PEOPLE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨*VT14A* 2 ⇨*VT14B* 3 ⇨*VT14B* 8 ⇨*VT14B*
VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **VT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE..... 8	2 ⇨*VT19* 8 ⇨*VT19*
VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, KNIFE..... A YES, GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	

VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes',probe*: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK/ NOT SURE 8	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	Y N DK	
[A] Ethnicity?	ETHNICITY 1 2 8	
[B] Sex?	GENDER 1 2 8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1 2 8	
[D] Age?	AGE 1 2 8	
[E] Religion and belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1 2 8	
[G] Birthplace?	BIRTHPLACE 1 2 8	
[H] Rural-urban disparity?	RURAL/URBAN 1 2 8	
[I] Living standard (rich, poor)?	LIVING STANDARD 1 2 8	
[J] Place of current residence (apartment or outskirts *ger* neighborhood)?	PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE ... 1 2 8	
[K] Level of education?	LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1 2 8	
[X] Other reasons?	OTHER REASONS 1 2 8	
VT23. During the last 12 months, or since (***months of interview***) of (***year of interview minus 1***), has anyone stolen from you something?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨ *VT25* 8 ⇨ *VT25*
VT24. Have you or anyone else reported this incident to the police? *If 'more than once'*: Have you or anyone else reported last incident to the police?	YES, REPORTED HERSELF ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, DID NOT REPORT ..... 3 DK/ NOT SURE 8	
VT25. During the last 12 months, or since (***months of interview***) of (***year of interview minus 1)***, did you lose something due to fraud?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE 8	 2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*

VT26. Have you or anyone else reported this incident to the police? *If 'more than once'*: Have you or anyone else reported last incident to the police?	YES, REPORTED HERSELF.....1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, DID NOT REPORT.....3 DK/ NOT SURE.....8	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. *Check WB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*End*
AF2. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses? *Include if glasses are worn for reading.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use hearing aids?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, 4) cannot do the activity at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the 4 possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, 4) cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. *Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, AF2=1 ..... 1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇨*AF6A* 2 ⇨*AF6B*
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? **AF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. *Check AF3: Respondent uses hearing aid?*	YES, AF3=1 ..... 1 NO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇨*AF8A* 2 ⇨*AF8B*
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? **AF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES ..... 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty in remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER OR CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
SB1. *Check for presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. 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 ⇨ *End*
SB2. I would like to ask you about sexual activity. 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 ⇨ *End*
SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
SB4. 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 'boyfriend', then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', circle '2'. If 'No', circle '3'.*	HUSBAND .....1 COHABITING PARTNER.....2 BOYFRIEND.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .....4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____6	3 ⇨*SB6* 4 ⇨*SB6* 5 ⇨*SB6* 6 ⇨*SB6*
SB5. *Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2.....1 NO, MA1=3 2	1 ⇨*SB7*
SB6. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE .....__ __ DK.....98	
SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ *End*
SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this another person, was a condom used?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
SB9. What was your relationship to this person? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to 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.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .....4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	3 ⇨*SB12* 4 ⇨*SB12* 5 ⇨*SB12* 6 ⇨*SB12*
SB10. *Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	2 ⇨*SB12*
SB11. *Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1 ⇨ *End*

SB12. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ..... __ __ DK..... 98	

STIs AND HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard or read about HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HA37*
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their risk of getting the HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA5. Can people get the HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7A. Can people get infected with HIV by using needle or syringe used by other person?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby in the following ways: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	Y N DK DURING PREGNANCY ..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY..... 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
HA9. *Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: Is there a 'Yes' response to any of these?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HA11*
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA11. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the histore (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨ *HA24*
HA12. *Check MN2: Was antenatal care recieved?*	YES, MN2=1 ..... 1 NO, MN2=2..... 2	2 ⇨ *HA17*

HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (***name***), were you given any information about? [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? [C] Getting tested for HIV? Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	Y N DK HIV FROM MOTHER……1 2 8 THINGS TO DO…… 1 2 8 TESTED FOR HIV…… 1 2 8 OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV…… 1 2 8	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*HA17* 8 ⇨*HA17*
HA16. Regardless of the result, all women who are tested are supposed to receive counselling services. After you received the result, were you receive any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA17. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-32 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12, OR 96..... 2	2 ⇨*HA21*
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*HA21*
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*HA22* 2 ⇨*HA22*
HA21. *Check HA14: Was respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?*	YES, HA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	 2 ⇨*HA24*
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*HA25*
HA23. How many months ago was the most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	1 ⇨*HA28* 2 ⇨*HA28* 3 ⇨*HA28*
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*HA27*
HA25. How many months ago was the most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*HA28* 2 ⇨*HA28* 8 ⇨*HA28*
HA27. Do you know of a place where can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*HA30*

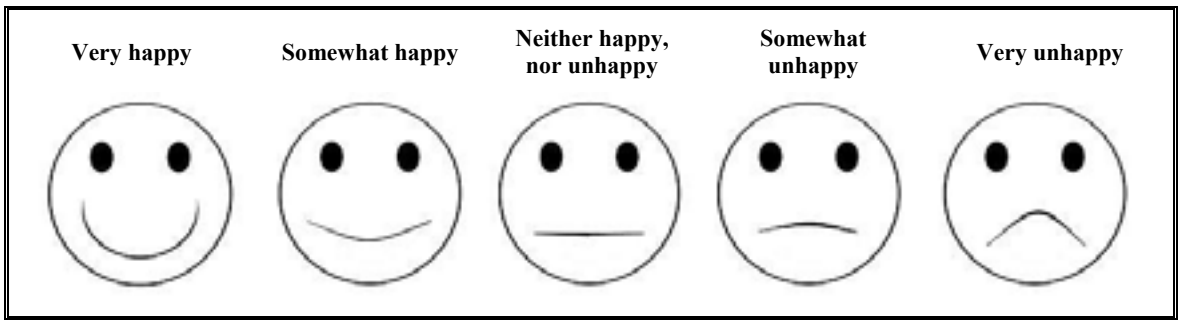
HA29. Have you ever tested for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or throught to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DK/ NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV ..... 7 DK/ NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA37. Now I would like to ask you some additional questions about your health in the last 12 months. Sometimes genitals odor or an abnormal discharge may occur. In the past 12 months, did you have such symptoms?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA38. Sometimes genital blisters, ulcers or verruca may occur. In the past 12 months, did you have such symptoms?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA39. Have you ever been tested for the STI?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
HA40. Have you been tested for STIs in the past 12 months?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

CERVICAL CANCER		CC
CC1. Did you hear or read about cervical cancer?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
CC2. Have you ever had any cervical cancer screening for early detection/Pap smear test?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *CC6*
CC3. Where did you get the cervical cancer screening for early detection/Pap smear test done? *If response is "PRIVATE HOSPITAL", then probe*: Was it a hospital in Ulaanbaatar or Aimag/Soum?	**PUBLIC HOSPITAL** TERTIARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (1ST, 2ND, 3RD, MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER) .....21 SECONDARY LEVEL HOSPITAL (AIMAG/ DISTRICT HOSPITAL) .....22 MATERNITY HOSPITAL .....23 SOUM LEVEL HOSPITAL/FAMILY HEALTH CENTER .....24 **PRIVATE HOSPITAL** ULAANBAATAR HOSPITAL .....31 AIMAG/ SOUM HOSPITAL .....32 OTHER *(specify)* _____ 96	
CC4. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
CC5. When was the last time you had cervical cancer screening for early detection/ Pap smear test?	DAYS AGO .....**1** __ __ WEEKS AGO .....**2** __ __ MONTHS AGO .....**3** __ __ YEARS AGO .....**4** __ __	1 ⇨ *CC7* 2 ⇨ *CC7* 3 ⇨ *CC7* 4 ⇨ *CC7*
CC6. What was the main reason you did not recieved the cervical cancer screening for early detection/Pap smear test?	NO PLACE FOR SCREENING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD .....01 NO TIME .....02 NO OFFER FROM PHYSICIAN .....03 FAR AWAY FROM HOSPITAL .....04 NO NEED .....05 NOT APPROPIATE AGE .....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	
CC7. Human PapillomaVirus vaccination is the adolescent girls to prevent from cervical cancer. Have you ever heard of vaccination for Human PapillomaVirus?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
CC8. *Check WB4: Woman aged under 30?*	UNDER AGE OF 30 .....1 30 AND OVER 2	 2 ⇨ *CC10*
CC9. Have you ever recieved vaccination to Human PapillomaVirus**?**	YES .....1 NO 2	
CC10. *Check WB4: Woman aged under 20 ?*	UNDER AGE OF 20 .....1 20 AND OVER 2	1 ⇨ *End*
CC11. Do you think it is appropriate for girls to take vaccination to Human PapillomaVirus?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

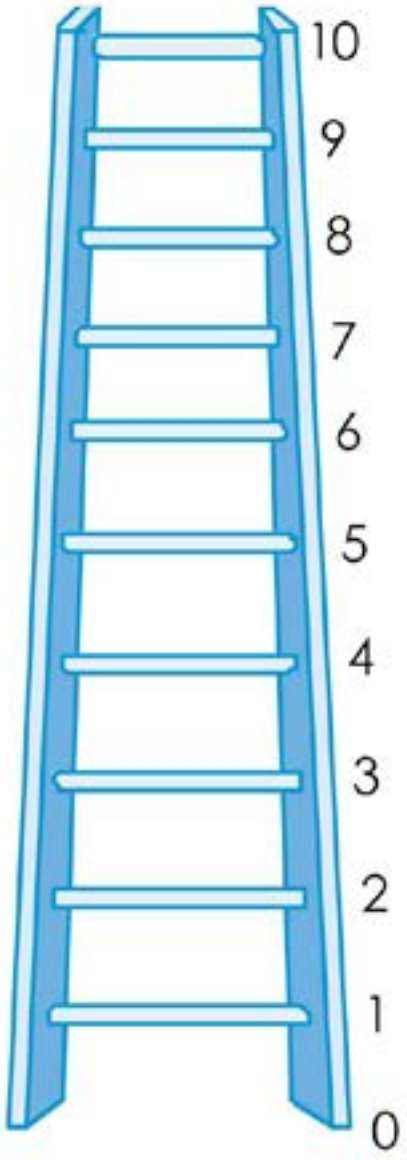
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *TA6*
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE ... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨ *TA6*
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	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 30 days, circle '10'.* *If 'every day' or 'almost every day', circle '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN 30 DAYS ..... 10 EVERY DAY/ ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, pipe tobacco etc. ?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *TA10*
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, pipe tobacco etc. ?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *TA10*
TA8.What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? *Record all mentioned.*	CIGAR ..... A PIPE ..... D ROLL UP ..... E OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use ***(name of products mentioned in TA8)***? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'.* *If 'every day' or 'almost every day', circle '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY/ ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, or snuff?	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 during the last one month? *Record all mentioned.*	CHEWING TOBACCO ..... A SNUFF ..... B OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use ***(name of products mentioned in TA12)***? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less a month, circle '10'.* *If 'every day' or 'almost every day', circle '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY/ 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 ⇨ *End*

TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of vodka, cognac or whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD AT ALL..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨ *End*
TA16. 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 "every day" 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 EVERY DAY/ ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇨ *End*
TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. 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	
LS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Please note that the steps on this ladder are numbered from 0 to 10. Let us consider that the highest step on the ladder represents the best life condition and wellbeing, and the lowest step on the ladder represents the worst. Which of the ladder steps do you think you are currently standing on? *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP ..... ___ ___	
LS3. 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	
LS4. 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	



Best possible life



Worst possible life

WM10. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE .....1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*)_____2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____3	
WM12. *Language of the Questionnaire:*	MONGOLIAN .....1 KAZAKH 2	
WM13. *Language of the interview:*	MONGOLIAN .....1 KAZAKH 2	
WM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	MONGOLIAN .....1 KAZAKH .....2 TUVA.....3 OTHER *(specify)* _____6	
WM15. *Was translator used in any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE .....2 NO, NOT USED.....3	

WM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*
  - ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
  - ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

WATER QUALITY TEST QUESTIONNAIRE
(E.COLI)
Social indicator sample survey 2018

INFORMATION PANEL	**WQ**
WQ1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WQ2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WQ3. *Measurer's name and number :* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WQ4**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WQ5. *Year /month /day:*	2 0 1 8 /___ ___ /___ ___
WQ6. *Check question HH10 in INFORMATION PANEL of the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for the water quality blank test?*	YES.....1 NO.....2

WQ7. *Name of respondent to water quality test questionnaire (E.coli):* NAME _____		
WQ8. *Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	1 ⇨ *WQ10* 2 ⇨ *WQ31*

WQ31. *Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN.....02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

WATER QUALITY TEST		
WQ10. *Record the time:*	HOUR, MINUTE ..... :	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WQ31 and record '03'*
WQ12. *Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.*	DIRECT FROM SOURCE ..... 1 COVERED CONTAINER ..... 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER ..... 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	
WQ13. *Label sample **H-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	2 ⇨ *WQ17* 8 ⇨ *WQ17*
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all items mentioned.*	BOILED IT ..... A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE ..... B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH ..... C USED A WATER FILTER ..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION ..... E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 **TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE** PROTECTED WELL ..... 21 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 22 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRINGS** PROTECTED SPRINGS ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRINGS ..... 42 **WATER KIOSK** CONNECTED WITH PIPED WATER ..... 72 NOT CONNECTED WITH PIPED WATER ..... 73 RAIN, SNOW WATER ..... 51 TANKER TRUCK ..... 61 ANIMAL DRAWN WATER CART ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

MICS6.WQ.2

WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well? *If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?*	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL ... 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR ..... 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE ..... 4 DON'T KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 2 ⇨ *WQ20* 3 ⇨ *WQ20* 4 ⇨ *WQ20* 5 ⇨ *WQ20* 6 ⇨ *WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *Label sample **S-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED ..... 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ20. *Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *WQ22*
WQ21. *Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.* *Label **B-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE ..... 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ22. *Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.*		
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOUR, MINUTE ..... __ __ : __ __	

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS		
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Test result record date : Year/ month/ day*	2 0 1 8 /___ ___ /___ ___	
WQ25. *Record the time:*	HOUR, MINUTE ..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26. *Household water test (100ml)*: *Record 3-digit count of colonies.* *If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'* *If it is not possible to read results, record '991'* *If the results are lost, record '992'*	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?*	YES, WQ19=1 .....1 NO, WQ19=2, OR BLANK 2	2⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *Source water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1 .....1 NO, WQ21=2, OR BLANK 2	2⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *Blank water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	⇨*WQ31*

MEASURER'S NOTE

SUPERVISOR'S NOTE