APPENDIX SEVEN

TABULATION GUIDELINES

SURVEY COORDINATORS:

THE TABULATION GUIDELINES PROVIDED IN THIS APPENDIX ARE ACCOMPANIED BY SPSS PROGRAMMING AVAILABLE AT **www.childinfo.org** THAT REPRODUCE THE TABLES WHEN RUN WITH MICS3 DATA SETS. SOME COUNTRIES MAY NEED TO DELETE THOSE TABLES ON TOPICS NOT INCLUDED IN THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES, CUSTOMIZE CATEGORIES BASED ON THOSE IN THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES, OR ADD NEW TABLES BASED ON ADDITIONAL TOPICS THEY MAY HAVE INCLUDED IN THEIR SURVEYS.

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MICS3 INDICATORS BY TABLE NUMBER

TOPIC	INDICATOR NUMBER	INDICATOR	TABLE
CHILD MORTALITY			
Child mortality	1	Under-five mortality rate	CM.1
	2	Infant mortality rate	CM.1
NUTRITION			
Anthropometry	6	Underweight prevalence	NU.1
	7	Stunting prevalence	NU.1
	8	Wasting prevalence	NU.1
Breastfeeding	45	Timely initiation of breastfeeding	NU.2
	15	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	NU.3
	16	Continued breastfeeding rate	NU.3
	17	Timely complementary feeding rate	NU.3
	18	Frequency of complementary feeding	NU.4
	19	Adequately fed infants	NU.4
Salt iodization	41	Iodized salt consumption	NU.5
Vitamin A	42	Vitamin A supplementation (under-fives)	NU.6
	43	Vitamin A supplementation (post-partum mothers)	NU.7
Low birthweight	9	Low-birthweight infants	NU.8
	10	Infants weighed at birth	NU.8
CHILD HEALTH			
Immunization	25	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.1
	26	Polio immunization coverage	CH.1
	27	DPT immunization coverage	CH.1
	28	Measles immunization coverage	CH.1
	31	Fully immunized children	CH.1
	29	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	CH.1c
	30	Yellow fever immunization coverage	CH.1c
Tetanus toxoid	32	Neonatal tetanus protection	CH.3
Care of illness	33	Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	CH.4
	34	Home management of diarrhoea	CH.5
	35	Received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding	CH.5
	23	Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	CH.6
	22	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7
Solid fuel use	24	Solid fuels	CH.8
Malaria	36	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	CH.10
	37	Under-fives sleeping under insecticide-treated nets	CH.11
	38	Under-fives sleeping under mosquito nets	CH.11
	39	Antimalarial treatment (under-fives)	CH.12
	40	Intermittent preventive malaria treatment (pregnant women)	CH.13
Source and cost of supplies	96	Source of supplies	CH.14, CH.15, CH.16, CH.17
	97	Cost of supplies	CH.14, CH.15, CH.16, CH.17

TOPIC	INDICATOR NUMBER	INDICATOR	TABLE
ENVIRONMENT			
Water and Sanitation	11	Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1
	13	Water treatment	EN.2
	12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5, EN.7
	14	Disposal of child's faeces	EN.6
Security of tenure	93	Security of tenure	EN.8
	94	Durability of housing	EN.9
	95	Slum household	EN.10
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH			
Contraception and unmet need	21	Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1, RH.2
	98	Unmet need for family planning	RH.2
	99	Demand satisfied for family planning	RH.2
Maternal and newborn health	20	Antenatal care	RH.3
	44	Content of antenatal care	RH.4
	4	Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5
	5	Institutional deliveries	RH.5
Maternal mortality	3	Maternal mortality ratio	RH.6
CHILD DEVELOPMENT			
Child development	46	Support for learning	CD.1
	47	Father's support for learning	CD.1
	48	Support for learning: children’s books	CD.2
	49	Support for learning: non-children’s books	CD.2
	50	Support for learning: materials for play	CD.2
	51	Non-adult care	CD.3
EDUCATION			
Education	52	Pre-school attendance	ED.1
	53	School readiness	ED.1
	54	Net intake rate in primary education	ED.2
	55	Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3
	56	Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4
	57	Children reaching grade five	ED.5
	58	Transition rate to secondary school	ED.6
	59	Primary completion rate	ED.6
	61	Gender parity index	ED.7
Literacy	60	Adult literacy rate	ED.8
CHILD PROTECTION			
Birth registration	62	Birth registration	CP.1
Child labour	71	Child labour	CP.2, CP.2w
	72	Labourer students	CP.3
	73	Student labourers	CP.3
Child discipline	74	Child discipline	CP.4

TOPIC	INDICATOR NUMBER	INDICATOR	TABLE
Early marriage and polygyny	67	Marriage before age 15, before age 18	CP.5
	68	Young women aged 15-19 currently married/in union	CP.5
	70	Polygyny	CP.5
	69	Spousal age difference	CP.6
Female genital mutilation/cutting	66	Approval for FGM/C	CP.7
	63	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	CP.7
	64	Prevalence of extreme form of FGM/C	CP.7
	65	FGM/C prevalence among daughters	CP.8
Domestic violence	100	Attitudes towards domestic violence	CP.9
Disability	101	Child disability	CP.10
HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, AND ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN			
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3
	89	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4
	86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5
	87	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	HA.6
	88	Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6
	90	Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.7
	91	Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA.7
Sexual behaviour	84	Age at first sex among young people	HA.8
	92	Age-mixing among sexual partners	HA.8
	83	Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9
	85	Higher risk sex in the last year	HA.9
Support to orphaned and vulnerable children	75	Prevalence of orphans	HA.10, HA.11
	78	Children's living arrangements	HA.10
	76	Prevalence of vulnerable children	HA.11
	77	School attendance of orphans versus non-orphans	HA.12
	81	External support to children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS	HA.13
	79	Malnutrition among children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS	HA.14
	80	Early sex among children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS	HA.15

TABLES RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN THE PRELIMINARY REPORT

The following tables are recommended for inclusion in the preliminary report. Countries may delete tables that are based on indicators not included in their survey.

GENERAL TABULATION NOTES

The model tabulations presented in this appendix are shown with suggested breakdowns by background characteristics such as region, urban-rural residence, ethnicity/language/religion groups and education. It is important to be aware, however, that the sample sizes of some surveys will not be large enough to produce reliable estimates for these breakdowns. For proportions or percentages, **the recommended minimum size of the denominator is 25 unweighted cases**. A percentage with an unweighted denominator less than 25 cases should not be shown in the table, while a percentage based on less than 50 cases should be shown in parentheses. If your sample requires the use of weights, then you will have to run the tabulations both weighted and unweighted in order to determine whether the unweighted denominators are below 50 cases.

Many of the tables related to children contain breakdowns by mother's education. In MICS3 surveys, some information on children whose mothers do not live in the household is collected from the primary caretaker. For these children, the caretaker's education should be used for breakdowns labeled 'mother's education'.

Missing cases and 'don't know' responses are not shown in the tables, with the exception of those tables that include percentage distributions of responses to a question where 'Don't know' responses were explicitly allowed in the questionnaire; in such cases, 'Don't know' categories are shown. In general, however, missing cases and 'don't know' responses should be included in the actual tabulations as separate categories If the total of 'missing' and 'don't know' is less than 5 percent, these two categories should be combined into a single category and denoted as 'Don't Know/Missing'. For cases when the combination of these two categories is more than 5 percent, then each should be shown on separate columns, and caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the results.

The tables are presented in the same order that they will be included in the final reports of MICS3 surveys, and are grouped into the following topics:

Each table has footnotes which indicate the MICS and MDG indicators included in the table, if any, as well as algorithms explaining how the indicators in the table are calculated, based on the question numbers in the model MICS3 questionnaires. Footnotes may also be included in the same table to provide simple definitions and descriptions of indicators included.

SPSS syntax files have been written for all of these tables. These files are posted at www.childinfo.org. For a better and more detailed understanding of the algorithms used for the calculation of the tables, these files should be consulted, together with explanations shown in the tables.

Table HH.1: Results of household and individual interviews

Number of households, women, and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, Country, Year

	Residence		Region			
	Urban	Rural	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Total
Number of households						
Sampled						
Occupied						
Interviewed						
Response rate						
Number of women						
Eligible						
Interviewed						
Response rate						
Overall response rate						
Number of children under 5						
Eligible						
Mother/Caretaker interviewed						
Response rate						
Overall response rate						

The denominator for the household response rate is the number of households found to be occupied during the field work (HH9 = 1, 2, 3, 6); the numerator is the number of households with complete household questionnaires (HH9 = 1). The denominator for the women’s response rate is the number of eligible women enumerated in the household listing (i.e., women aged 15-49 years, HH12); the numerator is the number of women successfully interviewed (HH13). The denominator for the response rate for the questionnaire for children under 5 is the number of under five children identified in the household listing (HH14); the numerator is the number of complete questionnaires for children under five (HH15).

Overall response rates are calculated for individual interviews by multiplying the household response rate with the women's and under-five's response rates, respectively.

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Percent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and dependency age groups, and number of children aged 0-17 years, by sex, Country, Year

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age						
0-4						
5-9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70+						
Missing/DK						
Dependency age groups						
< 15						
15-64						
65 +						
Missing/DK						
Children aged 0-17						
Adults 18+/Missing/ DK						
Total		100.0		100.0		100.0

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, Country, Year

		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male			
Female			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Number of household members			
1			
2-3			
4-5			
6-7			
8-9			
10+			
Ethnicity/Language/Religion			
Group 1			
Group 2			
Group 3			
Total	100.0		
At least one child aged < 18 years			
At least one child aged < 5 years			
At least one woman aged 15-49 years			

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by background characteristics, Country, Year

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Age			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union			
Formerly married/in union			
Never married/in union			
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth			
Never gave birth			
Education			
None			
Primary			
Secondary +			
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Richest			
Ethnicity/Language/Religion			
Group 1			
Group 2			
Group 3			
Total	100.0		

Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics

Percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics, Country, Year

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male			
Female			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Age			
< 6 months			
6-11 months			
12-23 months			
24-35 months			
36-47 months			
48-59 months			
Mother's education			
None			
Primary			
Secondary +			
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Richest			
Ethnicity/Language/Religion			
Group 1			
Group 2			
Group 3			
Total	100.0		

Table CM.1: Child mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rates, Country, Year

	Infant mortality rate*	Under-five mortality rate**
Sex		
Male		
Female		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Women's education		
None		
Primary		
Secondary +		
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Richest		
Ethnicity/Language/Religion		
Group 1		
Group 2		
Group 3		
Total		

*** MICS indicator 2; MDG indicator 14**

**** MICS indicator 1; MDG indicator 13**

Note: Many surveys will not have sample sizes that will support regional breakdowns.

The infant and under-five mortality rates are obtained via a calculation which uses as input information in Table CM2: numbers of women, children ever born, and proportion dead, by age of women. Numbers for this table are obtained from the Child Mortality Module.

Table CM.2: Children ever born and proportion dead

Mean number of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by age of women, Country, Year

	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of children surviving	Proportion dead	Number of women
Age				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
Total				

This table provides the basic data needed to calculate indirect estimates of infant and child mortality. The number of children ever born for each woman is obtained by assigning a value of zero to women who have never given birth (CM1=2) and by the response to the question that sums the number of children in the Child Mortality Module for those women who have given birth (CM9). The proportion dead is based on the answers to CM8.

Estimation of mortality rates should be preceded by some basic checks of data quality. Programs to perform data quality analyses are available from UNICEF New York.

The table above will need to be run separately for each background characteristic in table CM.1 to produce the input data needed to estimate the infant and under five mortality rates in table CM.1.

Table NU.1: Child malnourishment

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are severely or moderately malnourished, Country, Year

	Weight for age		Height for age		Weight for height			Number of children aged 0-59 months
	% below - 2 SD*	% below - 3 SD*	% below - 2 SD**	% below - 3 SD**	% below - 2 SD***	% below - 3 SD***	% above + 2 SD	
Sex								
Male								
Female								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Age								
< 6 months								
6-11 months								
12-23 months								
24-35 months								
36-47 months								
48-59 months								
Mother's education								
None								
Primary								
Secondary +								
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Richest								
Ethnicity/Language/Religion								
Group 1								
Group 2								
Group 3								
Total								

*** MICS indicator 6; MDG indicator 4**

**** MICS indicator 7**

***** MICS indicator 8**

Columns 1 and 2 refer to children whose weight for age z-scores (i.e., the exact number of standard deviations from the median) fall below -2 standard deviations (moderately underweight) and -3 standard deviations (severely underweight) from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO reference population. Columns 3 and 4 refer to children whose height for age z-scores fall below -2 standard deviations (moderately stunted or short for their age) and -3 standard deviations (severely stunted or short for their age) from the median height for age of the reference population. Stunted children are considered as chronically undernourished. Columns 5 and 6 refer to children whose weight for height z-scores fall -2 standard deviations (moderately wasted) or -3 standard deviations (severely wasted) from the weight for height of the reference population. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The table also includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

The percent 'below –2 standard deviations' includes those who fall -3 standard deviations below the median.

Children whose height or weight are missing are excluded from the calculations. If height and weight data are missing for more than 10 percent of under-five children, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the results. In addition, children for whom the indices are out of range are omitted.

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey who breastfed their baby within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Country, Year

	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth**	Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Months since birth			
< 6 months			
6-11 months			
12-23 months			
Mother's education			
None			
Primary			
Secondary +			
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Richest			
Ethnicity/Language/Religion			
Group 1			
Group 2			
Group 3			
Total			

*** MICS indicator 45**

* MN13=000 (immediately) OR 100 (less than 1 hour).

** MN13=000 (immediately) OR (MN13 >= 100 and MN13 <= 123). Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

Denominator: Women with a birth in the two years preceding the survey (CM12=Yes).

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, Country, Year

	Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Percent exclusively breastfed*	Number of children	Percent receiving breastmilk and solid/ mushy food**	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children
Sex										
Male										
Female										
Region										
Region 1										
Region 2										
Region 3										
Residence										
Urban										
Rural										
Mother's education										
None										
Primary										
Secondary +										
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest										
Second										
Middle										
Fourth										
Richest										
Ethnicity/Language/Religion										
Group 1										
Group 2										
Group 3										
Total										

*** MICS indicator 15**

* Children still breastfed (BF2=1) AND no other food given (answer must be 2 (No) for BF3B, C, D, E, F, G and H; only BF3A =1 is permissible).

**** MICS indicator 17**

** Children still breastfed (BF2=1) AND complementary foods given in the last 24 hours (BF3H=1), even if also given other breast milk substitutes.

***** MICS indicator 16**

*** Children still breastfed (BF2=1)

Breastfeeding status is based on mother's or caretaker's reports of children's consumption in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusive breastfeeding refers to children who receive only breastmilk, or breastmilk and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine (BF2 = 1 and BF3B-BF3H = 2, BF3A can be = 1). Complementary feeding refers to children who receive breastmilk and solid or semi-solid food (BF2 = 1 and BF3H = 1).

Table NU.3w. Infant feeding patterns by age

Percent distribution of children aged under 3 years by feeding pattern by age group, Country, Year

	Infant feeding pattern							
	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfed and plain water only	Breastfed and non-milk liquids	Breastfed and other milk / formula	Breastfed and other complimentary foods	Weaned (not breastfed)	Total	Number of children
Age in months								
0-1								
2-3								
4-5								
6-7								
8-9								
10-11								
12-13								
14-15								
16-17								
18-19								
20-21								
22-23								
24-25								
26-27								
28-29								
30-31								
32-33								
34-35								

Breastfeeding status is based on mother's or caretaker's reports of children's consumption in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusive breastfeeding refers to children who receive only breastmilk, or breastmilk and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine (BF2 = 1 and BF3B-BF3H = 2, BF3A can be = 1).

Breastfed and plain water only: BF2 = 1 and BF3B = 1, and BF3C-BF3H >< 1

Breastfed and non-milk liquids: BF2 = 1and (BF3C = 1 or BF3D = 1 or BF3G = 1) and BF3E, BF3F and BF3H >< 1

Breastfed and other milk/formula: BF2 = 1 and ((BF3E or BF3F = 1) and BF3H >< 1)

Breastfed and other complimentary foods: BF2 = 1 and BF3H = 1

Weaned (not breatfed): BF1 >< 1 or BF2 >< 1

This table provides the data needed to produce the graph on breastfeeding patterns by age

Table NU.4: Adequately fed infants

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

	Percent of infants					
	0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropriately fed**	Number of infants aged 0-11 months
Sex						
Male						
Female						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Mother's education						
None						
Primary						
Secondary +						
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Richest						
Ethnicity/Language/Religion						
Group 1						
Group 2						
Group 3						
Total						

*** MICS indicator 18**

* Breastfeeding module, (BF2=1 AND BF5>=2) for 6-8 month olds OR (BF2=1 AND BF5>=3) for 9-11 month olds

**** MICS indicator 19**

** Children 0-5 months still breastfed (Breastfeeding module, BF2=1) AND no other food given (answer must be 2 (No) for BF3B, C, D, E, F, G and H; only BF3A =1 is permissible), plus children 6-11 months who ate complementary foods -- (BF2=1 AND BF5>=2) for 6-8 month olds OR (BF2=1 AND BF2>=3) for 9-11 month olds

Table NU.5: Iodized salt consumption

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Country, Year

	Percent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households interviewed	Percent of households with Salt test result				Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	< 15 PPM	15+ PPM*	Total	
Region							
Region 1						100.0	
Region 2						100.0	
Region 3						100.0	
Residence							
Urban						100.0	
Rural						100.0	
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest						100.0	
Second						100.0	
Middle						100.0	
Fourth						100.0	
Richest						100.0	
Total						100.0	

*** MICS indicator 41**

Adequately iodized salt is defined as salt that contains at least 15 parts per million of iodine.

If a household has salt, but it is not tested (SI1=7), these households are omitted from the denominator of the indicator.

If fewer than 90 percent of households in the survey had their salt tested, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the results.

Table NU.6: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children aged 6-59 months by whether they have received a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Country, Year

	Percent of children who received vitamin A:			Not sure if received vitamin A	Never received vitamin A	Total	Number of children aged 6-59 months
	Within last 6 months*	Prior to last 6 months	Not sure when				
Sex							
Male						100.0	
Female						100.0	
Region							
Region 1						100.0	
Region 2						100.0	
Region 3						100.0	
Residence							
Urban						100.0	
Rural						100.0	
Age							
6-11 months						100.0	
12-23 months						100.0	
24-35 months						100.0	
36-47 months						100.0	
48-59 months						100.0	
Mother's education							
None						100.0	
Primary						100.0	
Secondary +						100.0	
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest						100.0	
Second						100.0	
Middle						100.0	
Fourth						100.0	
Richest						100.0	
Ethnicity/Language/Religion							
Group 1						100.0	
Group 2						100.0	
Group 3						100.0	
Total						100.0	

*** MICS indicator 42**

* Although the MICS questionnaire includes a question on Vitamin A supplements for all children under age 5, this table is based on data for children aged 6-59 months only. Those who received a Vitamin A supplement 6 months ago or less are included in the first column (VA1 = 1 and VA2 < 6).

Vitamin A supplementation is recommended in countries with an under-five mortality rate of 70 or higher or where Vitamin A deficiency is a public health problem. Capsules are generally given to children on visits to health centers or during National Immunization Day campaigns. If a campaign was held in a country just prior to or after the MICS survey, this will affect the results reported in this table.

Table NU.7: Post-partum mothers' vitamin A supplementation

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by whether they received a high dose vitamin A supplement before the infant was 8 weeks old, Country, Year

	Received vitamin A supplement*	Not sure if received vitamin A	Number of women aged 15-49 years
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Education			
None			
Primary			
Secondary +			
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Richest			
Ethnicity/Language/Religion			
Group 1			
Group 2			
Group 3			
Total			

***MICS indicator 43**

The numerator includes all women who say they received a vitamin A dose in the first two months after their last birth (even if their last birth was less than two months prior to the interview) (MN1 = 1). The denominator includes women who had a live birth in the two years preceding the date of interview.

Table NU.8: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that weighed below 2500 grams at birth, Country, Year

	Percent of live births:		
	Below 2500 grams*	Weighed at birth**	Number of live births
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Mother's education			
None			
Primary			
Secondary +			
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Richest			
Ethnicity/Language/Religion			
Group 1			
Group 2			
Group 3			
Total			

*** MICS indicator 9**

**** MICS indicator 10**

The percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's **size** at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) (MN9) and the mother's recall of the child's **weight** if the child was weighed at birth (MN11). First, the two items are cross-tabulated for those children who were weighed at birth to obtain the proportion of births in each category of size who weighed less than 2500 grams (25% of children reported as weighing exactly 2500 grams are treated as weighing less than 2500 grams to adjust for heaping on 2500 grams -- this is based on empirical distributions from DHS surveys). This proportion is then multiplied by the total number of children falling in the size category to obtain the estimated number of children in each size category who were of low birth weight. The numbers for each size category are summed to obtain the total number of low birth weight children. This number is divided by the total number of live births to obtain the percentage with low birth weight.

In the example shown below, the estimated number of births weighing less than 2500 grams is 157.3 and the total number of births is 950 so the percentage with low birth weight is 157.3/950 or 16.6%

Example: Low birth weight estimation

Size at birth	Number of weighed births (1)	Number of births weighing < 2500 g (2)	Number of births weighing exactly 2500 g (3)	Proportion of births weighing < 2500 g ((2) + ((3)*0.25)) / (1) = (4)	Total number of births (5)	Estimated number < 2500 g (4) x (5) = (6)
Very large	100	2	2	0.025	120	3.0
Larger than average	200	6	4	0.035	240	8.4
Average	250	28	18	0.130	300	39.0
Smaller than average	150	35	16	0.260	200	52.0
Very small	50	29	6	0.610	90	54.9
Total	-	-	-	-	950	157.3

Percent with low birth weight is 157.3 / 950.0 = 16.6%

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Country, Year

	Percentage of children who received:											Number of children aged 12-23 months
	BCG*	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3**	Polio0	Polio1	Polio2	Polio3***	Measles****	All*****	None	
Vaccinated at any time before the survey												
According to:												
Vaccination card												
Mother's report												
Either												
Vaccinated by 12 months of age												

*** MICS indicator 25**

**** MICS indicator 27**

***** MICS indicator 26**

****** MICS indicator 28; MDG indicator 15**

* Total number of 12-23 month olds vaccinated with BCG, (OPV3, DPT3, Measles, HepB, or HiB) before 12 months, as validated by card or mother's recall. To estimate the number of children without a card to have received vaccine before 1st birthday the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life is assumed to be the same as for the proportion of children with a card that received the vaccine before 1st birthday.

**** In countries where measles vaccination is typically given at 15 months of age, such as in Latin America, 18-29 month-old age group is used.

******* MICS indicator 31**

***** Number of 12-23 month-olds receiving DPT1-3, OPV-1-3, BCG and measles before first birthday.

This table is based on information copied onto the questionnaire from a vaccination card (IM2 – IM4C and IM6) AND, in cases for which no card was available, on the mother's or caretaker's reports of the child's vaccination history (IM11 – IM17). The denominator for the vaccination coverage rates includes children age 12-23 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the top panel, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the bottom panel, only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday should be included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Children who received 'all' vaccinations are those who have received 3 doses of DPT, 3 doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0), BCG, and Measles.

Table CH.1c: Vaccinations in first year of life (continued)

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Country, Year

	Percentage of children who received:							Number of children aged 12-23 months
	HepB1	HepB2	HepB3*	Hib1	Hib2	Hib3	Yellow fever**	
Vaccinated at any time before the survey								
According to:								
Vaccination card								
Mother's report								
Either								
Vaccinated by 12 months of age								

*** MICS indicator 29**

**** MICS indicator 30**

This table is based on information copied onto the questionnaire from a vaccination card (IM5A – IM7) AND, in cases for which no card was available, on the mother's or caretaker's reports of the child's vaccination history (IM11 – IM17). The denominator for the vaccination coverage rates includes children age 12-23 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the top panel, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the bottom panel, only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday should be included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Note: Columns on Hib are intended for only those countries where Hib is part of the immunization schedule and therefore added to the questionnaire

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Country, Year

	Percentage of children who received:											Percent with health card	Number of children aged 12-23 months
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Polio0	Polio1	Polio2	Polio3	Measles	All	None		
Sex													
Male													
Female													
Region													
Region 1													
Region 2													
Region 3													
Residence													
Urban													
Rural													
Mother's education													
None													
Primary													
Secondary +													
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest													
Second													
Middle													
Fourth													
Richest													
Ethnicity/Language/Religion													
Group 1													
Group 2													
Group 3													
Total													

In this table, the calculation is the same as the top panel of Table CH.1 (i.e., the child's age at vaccination is not taken into account). Children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey are included in the numerator.

Table CH.2c: Vaccinations by background characteristics (continued)

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Country, Year

	Percentage of children who received:								
	HepB1	HepB2	HepB3	Hib1	Hib2	Hib3	Yellow Fever	Percent with health card	Number of children aged 12-23 months
Sex									
Male									
Female									
Region									
Region 1									
Region 2									
Region 3									
Residence									
Urban									
Rural									
Mother's education									
None									
Primary									
Secondary +									
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest									
Second									
Middle									
Fourth									
Richest									
Ethnicity/Language/Religion									
Group 1									
Group 2									
Group 3									
Total									

In this table, the calculation is the same as the top panel of the previous table (i.e., the child's age at vaccination is not taken into account). Children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey are included in the numerator.

Note: Columns on Hib are intended for only those countries where Hib is part of the immunization schedule and therefore added to the questionnaire

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 12 months protected against neonatal tetanus, Country, Year

	Percent of mothers with a birth in the last 12 months who:						
	Received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Received at least 2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	Received at least 3 doses, last within prior 5 years	Received at least 4 doses, last within prior 10 years	Received at least 5 doses during lifetime	Protected against tetanus*	Number of mothers
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Education							
None							
Primary							
Secondary +							
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Richest							
Ethnicity/Language/Religion							
Group 1							
Group 2							
Group 3							
Total							

*** MICS indicator 32**

The information contained in the first five columns of this table are calculated in a hierarchical fashion:
1) If the mother reports receiving at least two tetanus toxoid injections during the most recent pregnancy (TT3 >= 2), she should be included in the first column.
2) If she reports receiving one injection during the last pregnancy (TT3=1) and at least one dose prior to the pregnancy (TT6>=1) or at least two tetanus toxoid injections (TT6 >=2) the last of which occurred less than 3 years ago (TT2 = 1 or TT8 < 3 years ago) she should be included in the second column.
3) If she received at least 3 tetanus toxoid injections over her lifetime (TT6 >= 3), the last of which occurred in the last 5 years (this may include one during her last pregnancy) (TT2 = 1 or TT8 < 5), then she should be included in the third column.

4) If she does not report either of the three previous situations but she has received at least 4 tetanus toxoid injections during her lifetime (TT6 >= 4), the last of which was in the last 10 years (TT8 <10), then she should be included in the fourth column.

5) Finally if she has not yet been included in one of the categories, but received five or more tetanus toxoid injections (TT6 >=5) at any point in her lifetime she falls in the fifth column

All women who fall into one of the first 5 columns are considered 'protected against tetanus' and should be included in the sixth column.

In many surveys, the sample sizes may be too small to present breakdowns by background characteristics.

Tetanus toxoid injections are given to women during pregnancy to protect infants from neonatal tetanus, a major cause of infant death that is due primarily to unsanitary conditions during childbirth. Two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy offer full protection. However, if a woman was vaccinated during a previous pregnancy, she may only need a booster to give full protection. Five doses are thought to provide lifetime protection.

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration treatment

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), Country, Year

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received:				ORT Use Rate *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	Pre-packaged ORS fluid	No treatment		
Sex								
Male								
Female								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Age								
0-11 months								
12-23 months								
24-35 months								
36-47 months								
48-59 months								
Mother's education								
None								
Primary								
Secondary +								
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Richest								
Ethnicity/Language/Religion								
Group 1								
Group 2								
Group 3								
Total								

*** MICS indicator 33**

* Percent under fives with diarrhoea in previous 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution (ORT)
In this table, the percentages receiving various treatments will not add to 100 since some children may have received more than one type of treatment. The ORT use rate includes those who received oral rehydration salts from a packet or any appropriate household solution or pre-packaged ORS fluid (CA1 = 1 and CA2A = 1 or CA2B = 1 or CA2C=1).

Table CH.5: Home management of diarrhoea

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Country, Year

			Children with diarrhoea who:						
	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Drank more	Drank the same or less	Ate somewhat less, same or more	Ate much less or none	Home manage-ment of diarrhoea*	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding**	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Sex									
Male									
Female									
Region									
Region 1									
Region 2									
Region 3									
Residence									
Urban									
Rural									
Age									
0-11 months									
12-23 months									
24-35 months									
36-47 months									
48-59 months									
Mother's education									
None									
Primary									
Secondary +									
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest									
Second									
Middle									
Fourth									
Richest									
Ethnicity/Language/Religion									
Group 1									
Group 2									
Group 3									
Total									

*** MICS indicator 34**

***** Home management of diarrhoea - Percent of under fives with diarrhoea in previous 2 weeks (CA1=1) who took "more" fluids (CA3=3) AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food (CA4 = 3, 4, or 5).

**** MICS indicator 35**

****** Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding - Percent of under fives with diarrhoea in previous 2 weeks (CA1=1) who received [ORS and/or an appropriate household solution (ORT) or took "more" fluids (CA2A=1 or CA2B=1 or CA2C=1 or CA3=3)] AND who continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food (CA4 = 3,4 or 5).

Table CH.6: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks taken to a health provider, Country, Year

			Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to:															
			Public sources						Private sources					Other source				
	Had acute respiratory infection[1]	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Govt. Hospital	Govt. health centre	Govt. health post	Village health worker	Mobile/ outreach clinic	Other public	Private hospital/ clinic	Private physician	Pharmacy	Mobile clinic	Other private medical	Relative or friend	Shop	Trad. Practi-tioner	Any appropriate provider*	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia
Sex																		
Male																		
Female																		
Region																		
Region 1																		
Region 2																		
Region 3																		
Residence																		
Urban																		
Rural																		
Age																		
0-11 months																		
12-23 months																		
24-35 months																		
36-47 months																		
48-59 months																		
Mother's education																		
None																		
Primary																		
Secondary +																		
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest																		
Second																		
Middle																		
Fourth																		
Richest																		
Ethnicity/ Language/ Religion																		
Group 1																		
Group 2																		
Group 3																		
Total																		

*** MICS indicator 23**

* CA5=1 AND CA6=1 AND (CA7=1 OR 3) AND having seen an appropriate health provider, CA8=1 AND (CA9=A-H, I-J, L-O) (excludes Pharmacy)

[1] Children with acute respiratory infection or suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough (CA5=1) accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing (CA6=1) and whose symptoms were due to a problem in the chest, or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose (CA7=1 or 3).

In this table, the percentages taken to various providers will not add to 100 since some children may have been taken to see more than one type of provider.

Table CH.7: Antibiotic treatment of pneumonia

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotic treatment, Country, Year

	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks*	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey
Sex		
Male		
Female		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Age		
0-11 months		
12-23 months		
24-35 months		
36-47 months		
48-59 months		
Mother's education		
None		
Primary		
Secondary +		
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Richest		
Ethnicity/Language/Religion		
Group 1		
Group 2		
Group 3		
Total		

*** MICS indicator 22**

* Numerator: CA5=1 AND CA6=1 AND (CA7=1 OR 3) AND CA11=A

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough (CA5=1) accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing (CA6=1) and whose symptoms were due to a problem in the chest, or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose (CA7=1 or 3).

Table CH.7A: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Country, Year

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia*	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Region										
Region 1										
Region 2										
Region 3										
Residence										
Urban										
Rural										
Mother's education										
None										
Primary										
Secondary +										
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest										
Second										
Middle										
Fourth										
Richest										
Ethnicity/Language/Religion										
Group 1										
Group 2										
Group 3										
Total										

* Percentage of mothers/caretakers who state fast AND difficult breathing as signs for taking a child to a health facility immediately

* CA14=D AND E

In this table, the percentages will not add to 100 since some mothers/caretakers may have indicated more than one symptom.

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking, Country, Year

	Percentage of households using:														
	Electricity	Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal, lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw, shrubs, grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	Other source	Total	Solid fuels for cooking*	Number of households
Region															
Region 1													100.0		
Region 2													100.0		
Region 3													100.0		
Residence															
Urban													100.0		
Rural													100.0		
Education of household head															
None													100.0		
Primary													100.0		
Secondary +													100.0		
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest													100.0		
Second													100.0		
Middle													100.0		
Fourth													100.0		
Richest													100.0		
Ethnicity/Language/Religion															
Group 1													100.0		
Group 2													100.0		
Group 3													100.0		
Total													100.0		

*** MICS indicator 24; MDG Indicator 29**

* Households that use solid fuels (HC6 = 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, OR 11) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook.

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use by type of stove or fire

Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking by type of stove or fire, Country, Year

	Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking:					Number of households using solid fuels for cooking
	Closed stove with chimney	Open stove or fire with chimney or hood	Open stove or fire with no chimney or hood	Other stove	Total	
Region						
Region 1					100.0	
Region 2					100.0	
Region 3					100.0	
Residence						
Urban					100.0	
Rural					100.0	
Education of household head						
None					100.0	
Primary					100.0	
Secondary +					100.0	
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest					100.0	
Second					100.0	
Middle					100.0	
Fourth					100.0	
Richest					100.0	
Ethnicity/Language/Religion						
Group 1					100.0	
Group 2					100.0	
Group 3					100.0	
Total					100.0	

Numerators for columns (1)-(5) are HC6=06-11 AND (1) HC7=3; (2) HC7=1 OR 2 AND HC7A=1; (3) HC7=1 OR 2 AND HC7A<>1; (4) HC7=6. Denominators for each column are households using solid fuels for cooking (see Table CH.8).

Table CH.10: Availability of insecticide treated nets

Percentage of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN), Country, Year

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	Percentage of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN)*	Number of households
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Education of household head			
None			
Primary			
Secondary +			
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Richest			
Ethnicity/Language/Religion			
Group 1			
Group 2			
Group 3			
Total			

***MICS indicator 36**

*From ITN module, ITN is defined as:
(1) long-lasting net (TN3L1=1 OR TN3L2=1) OR
(2) pre-treated net obtained in the previous 12 months ((TN3P1=1 OR TN3P2=1) AND TN6<12) OR
(3) other net obtained in previous 12 months and pre-treated ((TN3O1=1 OR TN3O2=1 OR TN3O3=1 OR TN3O4=1) AND TN5=1 AND TN6<12) OR
(4) pre-treated or other net treated in the previous 12 months ((TN3P1=1 OR TN3P2=1 OR TN3O1=1 OR TN3O2=1 OR TN3O3=1 OR TN3O4=1) AND TN7=1 AND TN8<12)).

A household is considered to have at least one mosquito net if TN1 = 1.

Table CH.11: Children sleeping under bednets

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who slept under an insecticide treated net during the previous night, Country, Year

	Percentage of children who:						
	Slept under a bednet*	Slept under an insecticide treated net**	Slept under an untreated net	Slept under a net but don't know if treated	Don't know if slept under a net	Did not sleep under a bednet	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex							
Male							
Female							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Age							
0-11 months							
12-23 months							
24-35 months							
36-47 months							
48-59 months							
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Richest							
Ethnicity/Language/Religion							
Group 1							
Group 2							
Group 3							
Total							

*** MICS indicator 38**

* Numerator: ML10 = 1

**** MICS indicator 37; MDG indicator 22**

** From Malaria module, those who slept under a net that was: (1) long-lasting net (ML12=11 OR 12) OR (2) pre-treated net obtained in the previous 12 months ((ML12=21 OR 22) AND ML11<12) OR (3) other net obtained in the previous 12 months and already treated (ML11<12 AND ML13=1) OR (4) net was treated within the last 12 months (ML14=1 AND ML15 <12).

Table CH.12: Treatment of children with anti-malarial drugs

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who were ill with fever in the last two weeks who received anti-malarial drugs, Country, Year

			Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were treated with:													
			Anti-malarials:							Other medications:						
	Had a fever in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	Artemis-inin based combin-ations	Other anti-malarial	Any appropriate anti-malarial drug	Paracet-amol/ Panadol/ Acetamin-ophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Don't know	Any appropriate anti malarial drug within 24 hours of onset of symptoms*	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Sex																
Male																
Female																
Region																
Region 1																
Region 2																
Region 3																
Residence																
Urban																
Rural																
Age																
0-11 months																
12-23 months																
24-35 months																
36-47 months																
48-59 months																
Mother's education																
None																
Primary																
Secondary +																
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest																
Second																
Middle																
Fourth																
Richest																
Ethnicity/Language/Religion																
Group 1																
Group 2																
Group 3																
Total																

*** MICS indicator 39; MDG indicator 22**

* The percentages given various drugs will not add to 100 since some children may have been given more than one type of drug. The percentage given an 'appropriate anti-malarial drug within 24 hours of onset of symptoms' includes those who were given (ML4=A-H OR ML7=A–H) AND (ML9=0 OR 1)

In this table, the denominator for the columns on treatment is children who had a fever in the two weeks prior to the interview (ML1 = 1).

Table CH.13: Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth during the two years preceding the survey who received intermittent preventive therapy (IPT) for malaria during pregnancy, Country, Year

	Percentage of pregnant women who took:							Number of women who gave birth in prior two years
	Medicine to prevent malaria during pregnancy	SP/Fansidar only one time	SP/Fansidar two or more times*	SP/Fansidar, number unknown**	Chloroquine	Other medicines	Don't know	
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Education								
None								
Primary								
Secondary +								
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Richest								
Ethnicity/Language/Religion								
Group 1								
Group 2								
Group 3								
Total								

*** MICS indicator 40**

* Intermittent Preventive Therapy (IPT) is defined as pregnant women who received at least 2 doses of SP/Fansidar (MN6B=A AND MN6D>=2) during pregnancy

** If the percentage receiving SP/Fansidar but with the number unknown is less than 1 percent, this column may be omitted from the table.

Table CH.14: Source and cost of supplies for insecticide treated nets

Percent distribution of households by source of insecticide treated nets for prevention of malaria, percentage of households obtaining insecticide treated nets for free, and median cost of insecticide treated nets for those paying for the nets, by type of source of net, Country, Year

	Source of insecticide treated net				Number of households with at least one ITN	Percentage free		Median cost for those not free	
	Public*	Private	Other	Total		Public	Private	Public**	Private**
Region									
Region 1				100.0					
Region 2				100.0					
Region 3				100.0					
Residence									
Urban				100.0					
Rural				100.0					
Education of household head									
None				100.0					
Primary				100.0					
Secondary +				100.0					
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest				100.0					
Second				100.0					
Middle				100.0					
Fourth				100.0					
Richest				100.0					
Ethnicity/Language/Religion									
Group 1				100.0					
Group 2				100.0					
Group 3				100.0					
Total				100.0					

*** MICS indicator 96**

* ITN Numerator: TN3A=11-19; Denominator: From ITN module:
(1) long-lasting net (TN3L1=1 OR TN3L2=1) OR
(2) pre-treated net obtained in the previous 12 months ((TN3P1=1 OR TN3P2=1) AND TN6<12) OR
(3) other net obtained in previous 12 months and pre-treated ((TN3O1=1 OR TN3O2=1 OR TN3X=1 OR TN3Z=1) AND TN5=1 AND TN6<12) OR
(4) pre-treated or other net treated in the previous 12 months ((TN3P1=1 OR TN3P2=1 OR TN3O1=1 OR TN3O2=1 OR TN3X=1 OR TN3Z=1) AND TN7=1 AND TN8<12)).

**** MICS indicator 97**

Table CH.15: Source and cost of supplies for antimalarials

Percent distribution of children with fever aged 0-59 months who took antimalarials in the two weeks preceding the survey by source of antimalarials, percentage of children for whom antimalarials were obtained for free, and median cost of antimalarials for those paying for antimalarials, Country, Year

	Source of antimalarials				Number of children with fever in prior 2 weeks who were treated with antimalarials	Percentage free		Median cost for those not free	
	Public*	Private	Other	Total		Public	Private	Public**	Private**
Sex									
Male				100.0					
Female				100.0					
Region									
Region 1				100.0					
Region 2				100.0					
Region 3				100.0					
Residence									
Urban				100.0					
Rural				100.0					
Mother's education									
None				100.0					
Primary				100.0					
Secondary +				100.0					
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest				100.0					
Second				100.0					
Middle				100.0					
Fourth				100.0					
Richest				100.0					
Ethnicity/Language/Religion									
Group 1				100.0					
Group 2				100.0					
Group 3				100.0					
Total				100.0					

*** MICS indicator 96**

* Antimalarials Numerator: ML9A=11-19; Denominator: ML4=A-H or ML7=A-H

**** MICS indicator 97**

Table CH.16: Source and cost of supplies for antibiotics

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey by source of antibiotics for treatment of pneumonia, percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey for whom antibiotics were obtained for free, and median cost of antibiotics for those paying for the antibiotics, by type of source of antibiotics, Country, Year

	Source of antibiotics				Number of children with suspected pneumonia in prior 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Percentage free		Median cost for those not free	
	Public*	Private	Other	Total		Public	Private	Public**	Private**
Sex									
Male				100.0					
Female				100.0					
Region									
Region 1				100.0					
Region 2				100.0					
Region 3				100.0					
Residence									
Urban				100.0					
Rural				100.0					
Mother's education									
None				100.0					
Primary				100.0					
Secondary +				100.0					
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest				100.0					
Second				100.0					
Middle				100.0					
Fourth				100.0					
Richest				100.0					
Ethnicity/Language/Religion									
Group 1				100.0					
Group 2				100.0					
Group 3				100.0					
Total				100.0					

*** MICS indicator 96**

Antibiotic Numerator: CA11B=11-19; Denominator: CA11=A

**** MICS indicator 97**

Table CH.17: Source and cost of supplies for oral rehydration salts

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the survey by source of oral rehydration salts for treatment of diarrhoea, percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the survey for whom oral rehydration salts were obtained for free, and median cost of oral rehydration salts for those paying for the oral rehydration salts, by type of source of oral rehydration salts, Country, Year

	Source of oral rehydration salts				Number of children with diarrhoea in prior 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	Percentage free		Median cost for those not free	
	Public*	Private	Other	Total		Public	Private	Public**	Private**
Sex									
Male				100.0					
Female				100.0					
Region									
Region 1				100.0					
Region 2				100.0					
Region 3				100.0					
Residence									
Urban				100.0					
Rural				100.0					
Mother's education									
None				100.0					
Primary				100.0					
Secondary +				100.0					
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest				100.0					
Second				100.0					
Middle				100.0					
Fourth				100.0					
Richest				100.0					
Ethnicity/Language/Religion									
Group 1				100.0					
Group 2				100.0					
Group 3				100.0					
Total				100.0					

*** MICS indicator 96**

ORS Numerator: CA4B=11-19; Denominator: CA2A=1

**** MICS indicator 97**

Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources

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

	Main source of drinking water																	
	Improved sources								Unimproved sources									
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard/ plot	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water	Bottled water[1]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water[1]	Other	Total	Improved source of drinking water*	Number of household members
Region																		
Region 1																100.0		
Region 2																100.0		
Region 3																100.0		
Residence																		
Urban																100.0		
Rural																100.0		
Education of household head																		
None																100.0		
Primary																100.0		
Secondary +																100.0		
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest																100.0		
Second																100.0		
Middle																100.0		
Fourth																100.0		
Richest																100.0		
Ethnicity/Language/Religion																		
Group 1																100.0		
Group 2																100.0		
Group 3																100.0		
Total																100.0		

*** MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30**

* Water and Sanitation Module, WS1=11, 12, 13, 21, 31, 41, 51 OR (WS1=91 AND WS2=11, 12, 13, 21, 31, 41, 51)

[1] For households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water, the source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing is used to determine whether to classify the source as improved.

Persons living in households with one of these sources of drinking water are classified as using an improved source of drinking water.

This indicator is obtained by weighting the number of households by the number of household members (HH11).

Table EN.2: Household water treatment

Percent distribution of household population according to drinking water treatment method used in the household, and percentage of household population that applied an appropriate water treatment method, Country, Year

	Water treatment method used in the household									All drinking water sources		Improved drinking water sources		Unimproved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know	Appropriate water treatment method*	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
Region															
Region 1															
Region 2															
Region 3															
Residence															
Urban															
Rural															
Education of household head															
None															
Primary															
Secondary +															
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest															
Second															
Middle															
Fourth															
Richest															
Ethnicity/Language/Religion															
Group 1															
Group 2															
Group 3															
Total															

*** MICS indicator 13**

* Drinking water is considered treated if one the following methods of treatment are used: boiling; adding bleach or chlorine; using a water filter; or using solar disinfection (WS6=A, B, D, E)

Note that multiple response categories may be used and responses may total to more than 100 percent.

Table EN.3: Time to source of water

Percent distribution of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, Country, Year

	Time to source of drinking water								
	Water on premises	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour or more	Don't know	Total	Mean time to source of drinking water*	Number of households
Region									
Region 1							100.0		
Region 2							100.0		
Region 3							100.0		
Residence									
Urban							100.0		
Rural							100.0		
Education of household head									
None							100.0		
Primary							100.0		
Secondary +							100.0		
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest							100.0		
Second							100.0		
Middle							100.0		
Fourth							100.0		
Richest							100.0		
Ethnicity/Language/Religion									
Group 1							100.0		
Group 2							100.0		
Group 3							100.0		
Total							100.0		

* The mean time to source of drinking water is calculated based on those households that do not have water on the premises.

Table EN.4: Person collecting water

Percent distribution of households according to the person collecting drinking water used in the household, Country, Year

	Person collecting drinking water						
	Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Don't know	Total	Number of households
Region							
Region 1						100.0	
Region 2						100.0	
Region 3						100.0	
Residence							
Urban						100.0	
Rural						100.0	
Education of household head							
None						100.0	
Primary						100.0	
Secondary +						100.0	
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest						100.0	
Second						100.0	
Middle						100.0	
Fourth						100.0	
Richest						100.0	
Ethnicity/Language/Religion							
Group 1						100.0	
Group 2						100.0	
Group 3						100.0	
Total						100.0	

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, and the percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Country, Year

	Type of toilet facility used by household															
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility								Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal*	Number of household members
	Flush/pour flush to:															
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Flush/ pour flush to some-where else	Flush/pour flush to unknown place/not sure/don't know	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ hanging latrine	Other	No facilities / bush / field	Total		
Region																
Region 1														100.0		
Region 2														100.0		
Region 3														100.0		
Residence																
Urban														100.0		
Rural														100.0		
Education of household head																
None														100.0		
Primary														100.0		
Secondary +														100.0		
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest														100.0		
Second														100.0		
Middle														100.0		
Fourth														100.0		
Richest														100.0		
Ethnicity/Language/Religion																
Group 1														100.0		
Group 2														100.0		
Group 3														100.0		
Total														100.0		

*** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31**

* This indicator is based on responses to WS7. WS7=11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 31.

This indicator is obtained by weighting the number of households by the number of household members (HH11).

Table EN.5w: Shared use of improved sanitation facilities (working table)

Percent distribution of household population using improved sanitation facilities by the number of households using the facility, Country, Year

	Number of households using the improved sanitation facility*											
	1**	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Don't know	Total	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities
Type of facility													
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system												100.0	
Flush/pour flush to septic tank												100.0	
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine												100.0	
Ventilated improved pit latrine												100.0	
Pit latrine with slab												100.0	
Composting toilet												100.0	
Region													
Region 1												100.0	
Region 2												100.0	
Region 3												100.0	
Residence													
Urban												100.0	
Rural												100.0	
Education of household head													
None												100.0	
Primary												100.0	
Secondary +												100.0	
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest												100.0	
Second												100.0	
Middle												100.0	
Fourth												100.0	
Richest												100.0	
Ethnicity/Language/Religion													
Group 1												100.0	
Group 2												100.0	
Group 3												100.0	
Total												100.0	

* Improved sanitation facilities: WS7=11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 31 - see table EN.5.

** Indicates that the sanitation facility is not shared with members of other households.

Table EN.6: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children aged 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose stools are disposed of safely, Country, Year

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Proportion of children whose stools are disposed of safely*	Number of children aged 0-2 years
	Child used toilet	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Don't know	Total		
Region											
Region 1									100.0		
Region 2									100.0		
Region 3									100.0		
Residence											
Urban									100.0		
Rural									100.0		
Mother's education											
None									100.0		
Primary									100.0		
Secondary +									100.0		
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest									100.0		
Second									100.0		
Middle									100.0		
Fourth									100.0		
Richest									100.0		
Ethnicity/Language/Religion											
Group 1									100.0		
Group 2									100.0		
Group 3									100.0		
Total									100.0		

*** MICS indicator 14**

* CA13=1 OR 2

Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation

Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Country, Year

	Percentage of household population:			
	Using improved sources of drinking water*	Using sanitary means of excreta disposal**	Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal***	Number of household members
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Education of household head				
None				
Primary				
Secondary +				
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Richest				
Ethnicity/Language/Religion				
Group 1				
Group 2				
Group 3				
Total				

*** MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30**

* Water and Sanitation Module, WS1=11, 12, 13, 21, 31, 41, 51 OR (WS1=91 AND WS2=11, 12, 13, 21, 31, 41, 51)

**** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31**

** This indicator is based on responses to WS7. WS7=11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 31.

*** This indicator is the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water as defined in MICS indicator 11 and sanitary means of excreta disposal as defined in MICS indicator 12.

Table EN.8: Security of tenure

Percentage of household members living in households in urban areas (*or in capital city*) which lack formal documentation for their residence in the dwelling or who feel at risk of eviction from the dwelling, and percentage of household members who were evicted from any dwelling in prior 5 years, Country, Year

	Household does not have formal documentation for the residence	Respondent feels there is a risk of eviction	Household does not have security of tenure*	Household members evicted from any dwelling in prior 5 years	Number of household members
Education of household head					
None					
Primary					
Secondary +					
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Richest					
Ethnicity/Language/Religion					
Group 1					
Group 2					
Group 3					
Total					

*** MICS indicator 93**

* Households are considered not to have security of tenure if the household does not have formal documentation for the residence (HC15B<>1 AND HC15C<>A,B AND HC15D<>1), or the household members feel at risk of eviction from the dwelling (HC15F=2)

Table EN.9: Durability of Housing

Percentage of households and household members living in dwellings in urban areas (*or in capital city*) that are not considered durable, by background characteristics, Country, Year

	Dwelling has natural floor material	Dwelling is in poor condition	Dwelling is vulnerable to accidents	Dwelling located in hazardous location	Percent of households living in dwellings considered non-durable*	Number of households	Percent of household members living in dwellings considered non-durable	Number of household members
Education of household head								
None								
Primary								
Secondary +								
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Richest								
Ethnicity/Language/Religion								
Group 1								
Group 2								
Group 3								
Total								

*** MICS indicator 94**

* Dwelling is considered non-durable if it, a) Has a natural floor (column 1) and is in poor condition (column 2), or b) is vulnerable to accidents (column 3), or c) is located in a hazardous location (column 4)

Numerators of the columns are constructed as follows:

1. Dwelling has natural floor (HC3=11-19)
2. Dwelling has two or more of the following repair needs: cracks or openings in walls, no windows, broken glass in windows, holes in roof, incomplete roof, insecure door. (two or more of HC15I=A-F)
3. Dwelling has very narrow passages between houses instead of road AND too many power cables connecting to neighborhood's distribution post. (HC15J=A AND B)
4. Dwelling is located near four or more of the following hazards: landslide area, flood prone area, river bank, steep hill, garbage dump, industrial pollution area, railroad, powerplant, flyover. (four or more of HC15H=A-I)

Table EN.10: Slum housing

Percentage of households and household members in urban areas (*or in capital city*) that are considered as living in slum housing, by background characteristics, Country, Year

	Dwelling is considered non-durable	Lack of security of tenure	Over-crowding: more than three persons per sleeping room	Lack of use of improved water source	Lack of use of improved sanitation	Percent of households considered to be living in slum housing *	Number of households	Percent of household members considered to be living in slum housing	Number of household members
Education of household head									
None									
Primary									
Secondary +									
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest									
Second									
Middle									
Fourth									
Richest									
Ethnicity/Language/Religion									
Group 1									
Group 2									
Group 3									
Total									

*** MICS indicator 95; MDG indicator 32**

* A household is considered to be living in slum housing if one of the following five conditions exists:

1. Lack of durable housing (see table EN.9)
2. Lack of security of tenure (see table EN.8)
3. Overcrowding, number of persons per sleeping room (HH11/HC2) > 3
4. Lack of use of improved water source (see table EN.1)
5. Lack of use of improved sanitation (see table EN.5)

Table RH.1: Use of contraception

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

	Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:																	Number of women currently married or in union
	Not using any method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD	Injections	Implants	Condom	Female condom	Diaph-ragm/ foam/ jelly	LAM	Periodic abstin-ence	With-drawal	Other	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method*	
Region																		
Region 1																		
Region 2																		
Region 3																		
Residence																		
Urban																		
Rural																		
Age																		
15-19																		
20-24																		
25-29																		
30-34																		
35-39																		
40-44																		
45-49																		
Number of living children**																		
0																		
1																		
2																		
3																		
4+																		
Education																		
None																		
Primary																		
Secondary +																		
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest																		
Second																		
Middle																		
Fourth																		
Richest																		
Ethnicity/Language/Religion																		
Group 1																		
Group 2																		
Group 3																		
Total																		

*** MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C**

* MA1=1 or 2 and CP2=1

Modern methods of contraception include: female and male sterilization, pill, IUD, injection, implant, male and female condom, diaphragm, and foam/jelly (CP3 = A-J). Traditional methods include: LAM (lactational amenorrhea method), periodic abstinence, withdrawal, and other methods (CP3 = K-M,X). The question allows the respondent to mention current use of more than one method. If more than one method is mentioned, the case should be assigned to only one column of the table, in the order in which the columns are specified. If 1 percent or more of contraceptive users report using a combination of methods, additional categories should be created.

** Grouping should be decided on the basis of unweighted numbers of women in each category

Table RH.2: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Country, Year

	Current use of contraception*	Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied*****	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
		For spacing**	For limiting***	Total****			
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Age							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
Education							
None							
Primary							
Secondary +							
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Richest							
Ethnicity/Language/Religion							
Group 1							
Group 2							
Group 3							
Total							

*** MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C**

****** MICS indicator 98**

******* MICS indicator 99**

* MA1=1 or 2 and CP2=1

** Unmet need for spacing is defined as women who are fecund and not currently using contraception ((CP1=1 OR CP4E<>2) AND CP2<>1) and want to space their births (CP1=1 AND CP1A=2) OR (CP1<>1 AND CP4A=1 AND (CP4C>=2 years OR CP4C=995)).

*** Unmet need to limit is defined as women who are fecund and not currently using contraception ((CP1=1 OR CP4E<>2) AND CP2<>1) and want to limit their births (CP1=1 AND CP1A=3) OR (CP1<>1 AND CP4A=2)).

***** Proportion of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of currently married or in union women who are currently using contraception (col.1) of the total demand for contraception (total unmet need plus current use - col.4 + col.1).

The denominator for this table includes women who are currently married or in union (MA1=1 or 2).

Table RH.3: Antenatal care provider

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, Country, Year

	Person providing antenatal care**					No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel*	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
Region									
Region 1							100.0		
Region 2							100.0		
Region 3							100.0		
Residence									
Urban							100.0		
Rural							100.0		
Age									
15-19							100.0		
20-24							100.0		
25-29							100.0		
30-34							100.0		
35-39							100.0		
40-44							100.0		
45-49							100.0		
Education									
None							100.0		
Primary							100.0		
Secondary +							100.0		
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest							100.0		
Second							100.0		
Middle							100.0		
Fourth							100.0		
Richest							100.0		
Ethnicity/Language/Religion									
Group 1							100.0		
Group 2							100.0		
Group 3							100.0		
Total							100.0		

*** MICS indicator 20**

* Skilled health personnel includes doctors, nurses, midwives, and auxiliary midwives. MN2=A, B, C

** If the respondent mentioned more than one provider, only the most qualified provider is considered

Table RH.4: Antenatal care

Percentage of pregnant women receiving antenatal care among women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey and percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care received, Country, Year

	Percent of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy	Percent of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
		Blood test taken*	Blood pressure measured*	Urine specimen taken*	Weight measured*	
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Age						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
Education						
None						
Primary						
Secondary +						
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Richest						
Ethnicity/Language/Religion						
Group 1						
Group 2						
Group 3						
Total						

*** MICS indicator 44**

* Proportions calculated separately: Total number of women weighed, blood pressure measured, gave urine sample, gave blood sample: MN3A=1; MN3B=1; MN3C=1; MN3D=1.

Table RH.4w: Antenatal care content (working table)

Percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care provided, among women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, Country, Year

	Percent of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey and received antenatal care
	Blood test taken*	Blood pressure measured*	Urine specimen taken*	Weight measured*	
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Age					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
45-49					
Education					
None					
Primary					
Secondary +					
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Richest					
Ethnicity/Language/Religion					
Group 1					
Group 2					
Group 3					
Total					

* Proportions calculated separately: Total number of women weighed, blood pressure measured, gave urine sample, gave blood sample: MN3A=1; MN3B=1; MN3C=1; MN3D=1. Denominator includes women who gave birth in the last 2 years AND received antenatal care

Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, Country, Year

	Person assisting at delivery									
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No attendant	Total	Any skilled personnel*	Delivered in health facility**	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
Region										
Region 1							100.0			
Region 2							100.0			
Region 3							100.0			
Residence										
Urban							100.0			
Rural							100.0			
Age										
15-19							100.0			
20-24							100.0			
25-29							100.0			
30-34							100.0			
35-39							100.0			
40-44							100.0			
45-49							100.0			
Education										
None							100.0			
Primary							100.0			
Secondary +							100.0			
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest							100.0			
Second							100.0			
Middle							100.0			
Fourth							100.0			
Richest							100.0			
Ethnicity/Language/Religion										
Group 1							100.0			
Group 2							100.0			
Group 3							100.0			
Total							100.0			

*** MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17**

**** MICS indicator 5**

* Skilled health personnel includes doctors, nurses, midwives, and auxiliary midwives. MN7=A, B, C

** Health Facility: MN8=21-26 OR 31-36

Denominator is total number of women with a birth in the last 2 years, CM12 = Yes

Table RH.6: Maternal mortality ratio

Lifetime risk of maternal death and proportion of dead sisters dying of maternal causes, Country, Year

	Number of adult household respondents	Sisters who reached age 15	Sisters who reached age 15 (adjusted)	Sisters who reached aged 15 and who died	Maternal deaths	Adjustment factor	Sister units of risk exposure	Lifetime risk of maternal death	Proportion of dead sisters dying of maternal causes
Respondent age									
15-19			**			0.107			
20-24			**			0.206			
25-29			**			0.343			
30-34						0.503			
35-39						0.664			
40-44						0.802			
45-49						0.900			
50-54						0.958			
55-59						0.986			
60+						1.000			
Total						-			

Maternal Mortality Ratio*

*** MICS indicator 3; MDG indicator 16**

See Graham, W. W. Brass and R. Snow 1989. Estimating maternal mortality: the sisterhood method. *Studies in Family Planning* 20(3):125-135

MMR (Maternal Mortality Ratio) = $(1-(1-LTR)^{(1/TFR)}) * 100000$, where LTR is Lifetime risk of maternal death and TFR is Total Fertility Rate

** Sisters aged 15+ for the first three age groups are adjusted to be equal to the number of respondents in the age group times the average number of sisters to respondents aged 30+

Table CD.1: Family support for learning

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months for whom household members are engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness, Country, Year

	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months					
	For whom household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness*	Mean number of activities household members engage in with the child	For whom the father engaged in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness**	Mean number of activities the father engaged in with the child	Living in a household without their natural father	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex						
Male						
Female						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Age						
0-23 months						
24-59 months						
Mother's education						
None						
Primary						
Secondary +						
Father's education						
None					na	
Primary					na	
Secondary +					na	
Father not in HH			na	na	na	
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Richest						
Ethnicity/Language/Religion						
Group 1						
Group 2						
Group 3						
Total						

*** MICS indicator 46**

* Any adult has engaged in 4 or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days (BR8A-F=A,B,X)

**** MICS Indicator 47**

** Father has provided one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness (BR8A-F=B)

Table CD.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months living in households containing learning materials, Country, Year

	Children living in households with:		Child has:		Child plays with:						
	3 or more non-children's books*	Median number of non-children's books	3 or more children's books**	Median number of children's books	Household objects	Objects and materials found outside the home	Home-made toys	Toys that came from a store	No playthings mentioned	3 or more types of playthings ***	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex											
Male											
Female											
Region											
Region 1											
Region 2											
Region 3											
Residence											
Urban											
Rural											
Age											
0-23 months											
24-59 months											
Mother's education											
None											
Primary											
Secondary +											
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest											
Second											
Middle											
Fourth											
Richest											
Ethnicity/Language/Religion											
Group 1											
Group 2											
Group 3											
Total											

*** MICS indicator 49**

* The numerator is based on responses to CE1 (CE1>=3 and CE1<=98). The median is calculated excluding cases where the response is unknown.

**** MICS indicator 48**

** The numerator is based on responses to CE2 (CE2>=3 and CE2<=98). The median is calculated excluding cases where the response is unknown.

***** MICS indicator 50**

*** The numerator is based on CE3 where the responses included 3 or more of A, B, C and D.

Table CD.3: Children left alone or with other children

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months left in the care of other children under the age of 10 years or left alone in the past week, Country, Year

	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months			
	Left in the care of children under the age of 10 years in past week	Left alone in the past week	Left with inadequate care in past week*	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex				
Male				
Female				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Age				
0-23 months				
24-59 months				
Mother's education				
None				
Primary				
Secondary +				
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Richest				
Ethnicity/Language/Religion				
Group 1				
Group 2				
Group 3				
Total				

*** MICS indicator 51**

* Inadequate care is defined as children left in the care of other children under the age of 10 years (CE4>0) or left alone (CE5>0) in the past week.

Table ED.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme and percentage of first graders who attended pre-school, Country, Year

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education*	Number of children aged 36-59 months	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool program in previous year**	Number of children attending first grade
Sex				
Male				
Female				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Age of child				
36-47 months			na	na
48-59 months			na	na
6 years***	na	na		
Mother's education				
None				
Primary				
Secondary +				
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Richest				
Ethnicity/Language/Religion				
Group 1				
Group 2				
Group 3				
Total				

*** MICS indicator 52**

* The numerator includes children for whom BR6 = 1. The denominator is children aged 36-59 months.

**** MICS indicator 53**

** The numerator includes children for whom: (ED6 Level=1 and ED6 Grade=1) and ED8=0. The denominator is the number of children attending first grade of primary education (ED6 Level=1 and ED6 Grade=1).

*** Primary school entry age should be defined at the country level (usually based on UNESCO's ISCED1 classification). Here, it is assumed that primary education starts at age 6.

Table ED.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade 1*, Country, Year

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1*	Number of children of primary school entry age**
Sex		
Male		
Female		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Age of child**		
6		
7		
Mother's education		
None		
Primary		
Secondary +		
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Richest		
Ethnicity/Language/Religion		
Group 1		
Group 2		
Group 3		
Total		

*** MICS indicator 54**

* The numerator includes children for whom: HL5=primary school entry age and (ED6 Level=1 and ED6 Grade=1 or 2). The denominator is the number of children of primary school entry age

** Primary school entry age defined at the country level (usually based on UNESCO's ISCED1 classification).

Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of primary school age** attending primary or secondary school (NAR), Country, Year

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Age**						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
>12						
Mother's education						
None						
Primary						
Secondary +						
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Richest						
Ethnicity/Language/Religion						
Group 1						
Group 2						
Group 3						
Total						

*** MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6**

* The primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) is the percentage of children of primary school age that are attending primary or secondary school. Children of primary school age (HL5=age group defined at the country level**) currently attending primary or secondary school (ED6A=1 or 2) are included in the numerator. All children of primary school age are included in the denominator.

** The primary school age range of the population to be included in this table should correspond to country-specific primary school ages as indicated by ISCED1

Table ED.4: Secondary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of secondary school age** attending secondary school or higher (NAR), Country, Year

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Age**						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
>18						
Mother's education						
None						
Primary						
Secondary +						
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Richest						
Ethnicity/Language/Religion						
Group 1						
Group 2						
Group 3						
Total						

*** MICS indicator 56**

* The secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR) is the percentage of children of secondary school age that are attending secondary school or higher. Children of secondary school age (HL5=age group defined at the country level**) currently attending secondary school or higher (ED6A=2 or 3) are included in the numerator. All children of secondary school age are included in the denominator.

** The secondary school age range of the population to be included in this table should correspond to country-specific secondary school ages.

Table ED.4w: Secondary school age children attending primary school

Percentage of children of secondary school age** attending primary school, Country, Year

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Age**						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
>18						
Mother's education						
None						
Primary						
Secondary +						
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Richest						
Ethnicity/Language/Religion						
Group 1						
Group 2						
Group 3						
Total						

* Children of secondary school age (HL5=age group defined at the country level**) currently attending primary school (ED6A=1) are included in the numerator. All children of secondary school age are included in the denominator.

** The secondary school age range of the population to be included in this table should correspond to country-specific secondary school ages.

This table provides data for reporting on the proportion of children of secondary school age who are attending primary school. This indicator (percentage) should be used to complete the analysis for secondary school age children, including the secondary school net attendance rate and the proportion of children of secobndary school age out of school.

Table ED.5: Children reaching grade 5

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5, Country, Year

	Percent attending 2nd grade who were in 1st grade last year	Percent attending 3rd grade who were in 2nd grade last year	Percent attending 4th grade who were in 3rd grade last year	Percent attending 5th grade who were in 4th grade last year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter 1st grade*
Sex					
Male					
Female					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Mother's education					
None					
Primary					
Secondary +					
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Richest					
Ethnicity/Language/Religion					
Group 1					
Group 2					
Group 3					
Total					

*** MICS indicator 57; MDG indicator 7**

* The survival rate to grade 5 is the percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5. It is calculated as the product of four probabilities:

· The probability that a child graduates from first grade and enters second grade;

· The probability that a child graduates from second grade and enters third grade;

· The probability that a child graduates from third grade and enters fourth grade; and

· The probability that a child graduates from fourth grade and enters fifth grade.

To calculate the first probability, the number of children who are in second grade of primary school at the time of the survey (ED6A=1, ED6B=02) and who were in the first grade last year (ED8A=1, ED8B=01) are divided by the number of children who were in the first grade last year (ED8A=1, ED8B=01) and graduated to second grade (ED6A=1, ED6B=02) or dropped out of school (ED4=2). The children who repeated first grade do not enter the calculation because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. The calculation of the other three probabilities is similar: the number who graduated from one grade to another divided by the number who graduated or dropped out of that grade. The four probabilities are then multiplied together to obtain the cumulative probability of reaching fifth grade among those who enter first grade.

Table ED.6: Primary school completion and transition to secondary education

Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Country, Year

	Net primary school completion rate*	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education**	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex				
Male				
Female				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Mother's education				
None				
Primary				
Secondary +				
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Richest				
Ethnicity/Language/Religion				
Group 1				
Group 2				
Group 3				
Total				

*** MICS indicator 59; MDG indicator 7b**

* The net primary completion rate is the total number of students of primary graduation age who are completing the final year of primary education, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official primary school graduation age. It is calculated as: Primary completion rate = 100 * (number of children of primary graduation age in last primary grade - repeaters) / (number of children of primary school graduation age).

Children attending the last grade of primary school are those with ED6A=1, ED6B=the last grade and HL5=primary school graduation age. Repeaters are those in the last grade of primary in both ED6 and ED8 (ED6A=1,ED6B=the last grade and ED8A=1, ED8B=the last grade). The denominator are children whose age (HL5) is equal to the age corresponding to the last grade of primary school.

**** MICS indicator 58**

** The transition rate to secondary education is the percentage of children in the last grade of primary school who attend the first grade of secondary school the following year. It is calculated as: Transition rate to secondary education = 100* (number of children in first secondary grade who were in last primary grade the previous year) / (number of children in the last primary grade the previous year).

Children attending secondary school who were in primary school the year before the survey are those with ED6A=2 and ED8A=1, ED8B=the last grade of primary education. The denominator is children who were in the last grade of primary the previous year (ED8A=1, ED8B=the last grade of primary school).

Table ED.7: Education gender parity

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, Country, Year

	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
Sex						
Male	na		na	na		na
Female		na	na		na	na
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Mother's education						
None						
Primary						
Secondary +						
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Richest						
Ethnicity/Language/Religion						
Group 1						
Group 2						
Group 3						
Total						

*** MICS indicator 61; MDG indicator 9**

* The gender parity index (GPI) is the ratio of female to male net attendance ratios (primary or secondary). The primary and secondary net attendance ratios are presented in tables ED.3 and ED.4.

Table ED.8: Adult literacy

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate*, Country, Year

	Percentage literate*	Percentage not known**	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Education			
None			
Primary			
Secondary +	100.0	0.0	
Age			
15-19			
20-24			
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Richest			
Ethnicity/Language/Religion			
Group 1			
Group 2			
Group 3			
Total			

*** MICS indicator 60; MDG indicator 8**

* Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about every day life (WM14=3) or who attended secondary or higher education (WM11=2 or 3).

** The percentage not known includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available (WM14=4) or for whom no response was reported. If the percentage of the population for whom literacy status is not known exceeds 10 percent in any category, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the results.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration, Country, Year

			Birth is not registered because:								
	Birth is registered*	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Costs too much	Must travel too far	Didn't know child should be registered	Late, did not want to pay fine	Doesn't know where to register	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration
Sex											
Male										100.0	
Female										100.0	
Region											
Region 1										100.0	
Region 2										100.0	
Region 3										100.0	
Residence											
Urban										100.0	
Rural										100.0	
Age											
0-11 months										100.0	
12-23 months										100.0	
24-35 months										100.0	
36-47 months										100.0	
48-59 months										100.0	
Mother's education											
None										100.0	
Primary										100.0	
Secondary +										100.0	
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest										100.0	
Second										100.0	
Middle										100.0	
Fourth										100.0	
Richest										100.0	
Ethnicity/Language/Religion											
Group 1										100.0	
Group 2										100.0	
Group 3										100.0	
Total										100.0	

*** MICS indicator 62**

* The denominator of this table is all children age 0-59 months. The numerator for this indicator includes children, 0-59 months of age, whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer (BR1=1) or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered (BR2=1). The distribution of reasons for not registering the birth is based on BR3.

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, Country, Year

	Working outside household		Household chores for 28+ hours/ week	Working for family business	Total child labour*	Number of children aged 5-14 years
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Sex						
Male						
Female						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Age						
5-11 years						
12-14 years						
School participation						
Yes						
No						
Mother's education						
None						
Primary						
Secondary +						
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Richest						
Ethnicity/Language/Religion						
Group 1						
Group 2						
Group 3						
Total						

*** MICS indicator 71**

* The table is based on the responses to a series of questions in the child labour module which is administered to the mother/caretaker of each child in the household 5-14 years of age. The numerator to estimate the child labour percentage includes: (a) children 5-11 years of age that during the week preceding the survey did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic chores (HL5=5-11 and (CL3=1 or CL3=2 or CL8=1 or CL7>=28)), and (b) children 12-14 years of age that during the week preceding the survey did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic chores (HL5=12-14 and ((CL4 + CL9)>=14 or CL7>=28)).

The numerators for the columns of the table are computed as follows:

1) CL3=1 and (HL5=5-11 or (HL5=12-14 and CL4>=14))

2) CL3=2 and (HL5=5-11 or (HL5=12-14 and CL4>=14))

3) CL6=1 and CL7>=28

4) CL8=1 and (HL5=5-11 or (HL5=12-14 and CL9>=14))

5) (HL5=5-11 and (CL3=1 or CL3=2 or CL8=1 or CL7>=28)) or (HL5=12-14 and (CL4+CL9>=14 or CL7>=28))

Table CP.2w: Child labour (working table)

Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are currently working and the percentage who are involved in child labour activities (to be eliminated), by type of work, Country, Year

	Work outside the household				Household chores		Work for family business		All work		
	Paid work		Unpaid work								
	Any child work	Child labour (to be eliminated)	Any child work	Child labour (to be eliminated)	Any house-hold chores	28+ hours/ week	Any child work	Child labour (to be eliminated)	Any child work	Child labour (to be eliminated) / Total child labour*	Number of children aged 5-14 years
Sex											
Male											
Female											
Region											
Region 1											
Region 2											
Region 3											
Residence											
Urban											
Rural											
Age											
5-11 years											
12-14 years											
School participation											
Yes											
No											
Mother's education											
None											
Primary											
Secondary +											
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest											
Second											
Middle											
Fourth											
Richest											
Ethnicity/Language/Religion											
Group 1											
Group 2											
Group 3											
Total											

*** MICS indicator 71**

* The table is based on the responses to a series of questions in the child labour module which is administered to the caretaker of each child in the household 5-14 years of age. The numerator to estimate the child labour percentage includes: (a) children 5-11 years of age that during the week preceding the survey did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic chores (HL5=5-11 and (CL3=1 or CL3=2 or CL8=1 or CL7>=28)), and (b) children 12-14 years of age that during the week preceding the survey did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic chores (HL5=12-14 and ((CL4 + CL9)>=14 or CL7>=28)).

The numerators for the columns of the table are computed as follows:

1) CL3=1

2) CL3=1 and (HL5=5-11 or (HL5=12-14 and CL4>=14))

3) CL3=2

4) CL3=2 and (HL5=5-11 or (HL5=12-14 and CL4>=14))

5) CL6=1

6) CL6=1 and CL7>=28

7) CL8=1

8) CL8=1 and (HL5=5-11 or (HL5=12-14 and CL9>=14))

9) CL3=1 or CL3=2 or (CL6=1 and CL7>=28) or CL8=1

10) (HL5=5-11 and (CL3=1 or CL8=1 or CL7>=28)) or (HL5=12-14 and (CL4+CL9>=14 or CL7>=28))

The analysis of the results found in this table should focus on the columns related to child labour (to be eliminated)

Table CP.3: Labourer students and student labourers

Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are labourer students and student labourers, Country, Year

	Percentage of children in child labour*	Percentage of children attending school***	Number of children 5-14 years of age	Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school**	Number of child labourers aged 5-14	Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour****	Number of students aged 5-14
Sex							
Male							
Female							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Age							
5-9 years							
10-14 years							
Mother's education							
None							
Primary							
Secondary +							
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Richest							
Ethnicity/Language/Religion							
Group 1							
Group 2							
Group 3							
Total							

* The table is based on the responses to a series of questions in the child labour module which is administered to the caretaker of each child in the household 5-14 years of age. The numerator to estimate the child labour percentage includes: (a) children 5-11 years of age that during the week preceding the survey did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic chores (HL5=5-11 and (CL3=1 or CL3=2 or CL8=1 or CL7>=28)), and (b) children 12-14 years of age that during the week preceding the survey did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic chores (HL5=12-14 and ((CL4 + CL9)>=14 or CL7>=28)).

**** MICS indicator 72**

** Labourer students: Number of children 5-14 years of age invoved in child labour activities that are also attending school (ED4=1) divided by the total number of children 5-14 years of age involved in child labour activities.

*** Percentage of children 5-14 years of age attending school (ED4=1)

**** MICS indicator 73**

**** Student labourers: Number of children 5-14 years of age attending school (ED4=1) that are also invoved in child labour activities divided by the total number of children 5-14 attending school (ED4=1)

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Country, Year

	Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience:							
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological punishment	Minor physical punishment	Severe physical punishment	Any psychological or physical punishment*	No discipline or punishment	Mother/caretaker believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of children aged 2-14 years**
Sex								
Male								
Female								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Age								
2-4 years								
5-9 years								
10-14 years								
Mother's education								
None								
Primary								
Secondary +								
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Richest								
Ethnicity/Language/Religion								
Group 1								
Group 2								
Group 3								
Total								

*** MICS indicator 74**

The columns of the table refer to the following:

1) Children 2-14 years of age that experience only non-violent discipline (CD12A=1 OR CD12B=1 OR CD12E=1) AND (CD12C, CD12D, CD12F, CD12G, CD12H, CD12I, CD12J, AND CD12K=2)

2) Children 2-14 years of age that experience psychological punishment/discipline (CD12D=1 OR CD12H=1)

3) Children 2-14 years of age that experience minor physical punishment/discipline (CD12C=1 OR CD12F=1 OR CD12G=1 OR CD12J=1)

4) Children 2-14 years of age that experience severe physical punishment/discipline (CD12I=1 OR CD12K=1)

5) Children 2-14 years of age that experience any psychological or physical punishment/discipline (columns 2, 3 or 4)

6) Children 2-14 years of age that experince no psychological or physical punishment/discipline (CD12A through CD12K=2)

7) Children whose mother/caretaker believes that, in order to bring up the child properly, the child needs to be physically punished (CD13=1)

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

Table CP.5: Early marriage and polygyny

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years in marriage or union before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 years in marriage or union before their 18th birthday, percentage of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of married or in union women in a polygynous marriage or union, Country, Year

	Percentage married before age 15*	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18*	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 married/in union**	Number of women aged 15-19 years	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years in polygynous marriage/ union***	Number of women aged 15-49 years currently married/in union
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Age								
15-19			na	na				
20-24					na	na		
25-29					na	na		
30-34					na	na		
35-39					na	na		
40-44					na	na		
45-49					na	na		
Education								
None								
Primary								
Secondary +								
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Richest								
Ethnicity/Language/Religion								
Group 1								
Group 2								
Group 3								
Total								

*** MICS indicator 67**

* Women who were first married/in union (MA1=1 or 2 or MA3=1 or 2) by exact age 15, 18 (MA6-WM8<15,18) or (MA8<15,18), calculated using the Century Month Codes (CMCs).

**** MICS indicator 68**

** Women aged 15-19 currently married or in union (MA1=1 or 2)

***** MICS indicator 70**

*** Women in a polygynous marriage/union (MA2A = 1) as a proportion of the total number of women currently married or in union (MA1=1 or 2).

Table CP.6: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Country, Year

	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women aged 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older*	Husband/ partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older*	Husband/ partner's age unknown	Total	
Region														
Region 1						100.0							100.0	
Region 2						100.0							100.0	
Region 3						100.0							100.0	
Residence														
Urban						100.0							100.0	
Rural						100.0							100.0	
Age														
15-19						100.0		na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	na	na	na	na	na	na	na						100.0	
Education														
None						100.0							100.0	
Primary						100.0							100.0	
Secondary +						100.0							100.0	
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest						100.0							100.0	
Second						100.0							100.0	
Middle						100.0							100.0	
Fourth						100.0							100.0	
Richest						100.0							100.0	
Ethnicity/Language/Religion														
Group 1						100.0							100.0	
Group 2						100.0							100.0	
Group 3						100.0							100.0	
Total						100.0							100.0	

*** MICS indicator 69**

* Currently married or in union (MA1=1 or 2) women aged 15-19 and 20-24 according to the difference in age with their husbands/partners (MA2<>98 AND ((MA2-(WM6-WM8)>=10) OR (MA2-WM9>=10))= <0, 0-4, 5-9, 10+).

Table CP.7: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have had any form of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), type of FGM/C among those who have had FGM/C, the percentage who have had the extreme form of FGM/C (infibulation), and the percent distribution among women who have heard of FGM/C according to attitudes towards whether the practice of FGM/C should be continued, Country, Year

	Percentage of women with FGM/C who:									Percent distribution of women who believe the practice of FGM/C should:					Number of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of FGM/C
	Had any form of FGM/C*	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM/C not determined	Total	Had an extreme form of FGM/C**	Number of women with FGM/C	Continue ***	Be dis-continued	Depends on situation	Don't know	Total	
Region															
Region 1							100.0							100.0	
Region 2							100.0							100.0	
Region 3							100.0							100.0	
Residence															
Urban							100.0							100.0	
Rural							100.0							100.0	
Age															
15-19							100.0							100.0	
20-24							100.0							100.0	
25-29							100.0							100.0	
30-34							100.0							100.0	
35-39							100.0							100.0	
40-44							100.0							100.0	
45-49							100.0							100.0	
Education															
None							100.0							100.0	
Primary							100.0							100.0	
Secondary +							100.0							100.0	
FGM/C experience															
No FGM/C	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na					100.0	
Had FGM/C	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na					100.0	
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest							100.0							100.0	
Second							100.0							100.0	
Middle							100.0							100.0	
Fourth							100.0							100.0	
Richest							100.0							100.0	
Ethnicity/Language/Religion															
Group 1							100.0							100.0	
Group 2							100.0							100.0	
Group 3							100.0							100.0	
Total							100.0							100.0	

*** MICS indicator 63**

* Women aged 15-49 reporting they had any type of female genital mutilation/cutting (FG3=1). Individual forms of FGM/C include the removal of flesh from the genital area (FG4=1), the nicking of the flesh of the genital area (FG5=1) and sewing closed the genital area (FG6=1)

**** MICS indicator 64**

** Extreme form of FGM/C (infibulation) is defined as both the removal of flesh from the genital area AND sewing closed the genital area (FG4=1 and FG6=1)

***** MICS indicator 66**

*** Women who believe that the practice of FGM/C should be continued (FG16=1).

The column for form of FGM/C not determined is for those women who respond that they had been circumcised (FG3=1), but then do not respond 'yes' to any of the three following questions concerning the removal of flesh (FG4), nicking of the genital area (FG5) or whether the genital area was sewn closed (FG6)

Table CP.8: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among daughters

Percentage of women with at least one living daughter who has had female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), and the percentage by type of FGM/C of the daughters, Country, Year

			Percentage of women whose daughters:						
	Daughter had any form of FGM/C*	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM/C not determined	Total	Daughter had an extreme form of FGM/C	Number of women aged 15-49 years with at least one living daughter who had FGM/C
Region									
Region 1									
Region 2									
Region 3									
Residence									
Urban									
Rural									
Age of woman									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29									
30-34									
35-39									
40-44									
45-49									
Age of daughter									
0-4									
5-9									
10-14									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29									
30+									
Education									
None									
Primary									
Secondary +									
Mother's FGM/C experience									
No FGM/C									
Had any FGM/C									
Flesh removed									
Nicked									
Sewn closed									
Extreme form of FGM/C									
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest									
Second									
Middle									
Fourth									
Richest									
Ethnicity/Language/Religion									
Group 1									
Group 2									
Group 3									
Total									

***MICS indicator 65**

* Women reporting at least one daughter who had FGM/C (FG9 > 0). Individual forms of FGM/C include the removal of flesh from the genital area (FG11=1), the nicking of the flesh of the genital area (FG12=1) and sewing closed the genital area (FG13=1). Extreme form of FGM/C (infibulation) is defined as both the removal of flesh from the genital area AND sewing closed the genital area (FG11=1 and FG13=1).

The column for form of FGM/C not determined is for those women who respond that their daughters had been circumcised (FG9>0), but then do not respond 'yes' to any of the three following questions concerning the removal of flesh (FG11), nicking of the genital area (FG12) or whether the genital area was sewn closed (FG13)

Table CP.9: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Country, Year

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						
	When she goes out without telling him	When she neglects the children	When she argues with him	When she refuses sex with him	When she burns the food	For any of these reasons*	Number of women aged 15-49 years
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Age							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union							
Formerly married/in union							
Never married/in union							
Education							
None							
Primary							
Secondary +							
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Richest							
Ethnicity/Language/Religion							
Group 1							
Group 2							
Group 3							
Total							

*** MICS indicator 100**

* Women that consider that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife if: (a) She goes out without telling him (DV1A=1), (b) She neglects the children (DV1B=1), c) She argues with him (DV1C=1), (d) She refuses sex with him (DV1D=1), or (e) She burns the food (DV1E=1), (f) For any of these reasons (DV1A=1 or DV1B=1 or DV1C=1 or DV1D=1 or DV1E=1)

Table CP.10: Child disability

Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with disability reported by their mother or caretaker according to the type of disability, Country, Year

	Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability									Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability*	Number of children aged 2-9 years	3-9 years		2 years	
	Delay in sitting, standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Appears to have difficulty hearing	No under-standing of instr-uctions	Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose concious-ness	Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	No speak-ing / cannot be under-stood in words	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow			Speech is not normal	Number of children aged 3-9 years	Cannot name at least one object	Number of children aged 2 years
Region															
Region 1															
Region 2															
Region 3															
Residence															
Urban															
Rural															
Age of child															
2-4												[1]		[2]	
5-6														na	
7-9														na	
Mother's education															
None															
Primary															
Secondary +															
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest															
Second															
Middle															
Fourth															
Richest															
Ethnicity/Language/Religion															
Group 1															
Group 2															
Group 3															
Total															

*** MICS indicator 101**

The numerators for each of the columns are calculated based on the questions in the disability module: (1) DA3=1 (2) DA4=1 (3) DA5=1 (4) DA6=2 (5) DA7=1 (6) DA8=1 (7) DA9=2 (8) DA10=2 (9) DA13=1 (10) Any of columns 1-9, (11) DA11=1 (3-9 year olds) (12) DA12=2 (2 year olds). Note that in some questions in this module a "yes" indicated a possible disability, and in others a "no" indicated a possible disability.

[1] Percent is based on children 3-4 years of age

[2] Percent is based on children 2 years of age only

Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Country, Year

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:						
	Heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Abstaining from sex	Knows all three ways	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of women
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Age								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
Education								
None								
Primary								
Secondary +								
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Richest								
Ethnicity/Language/Religion								
Group 1								
Group 2								
Group 3								
Total								

The denominator of the columns includes all women, including those who have not heard of AIDS. Columns 1, 2, and 3 are based on the responses to HA1, HA2, HA4, and HA6, respectively.

Table HA.2: Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, Country, Year

	Percent who know that:				Percent who know that:		
	HIV cannot be transmitted by:						
	Option 1: Supernatural means	Option 2: Mosquito bites	A healthy looking person can be infected	Reject two most common misconceptions and know a healthy-looking person can be infected	Option 3: HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food	Option 4: HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles	Number of women
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Age							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
Education							
None							
Primary							
Secondary +							
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Richest							
Ethnicity/Language/Religion							
Group 1							
Group 2							
Group 3							
Total							

Not all misconceptions will be included in all surveys. Those questions that are excluded should be dropped from the table.

The denominator of the columns includes all women, including those who have not heard of AIDS.
Two most common or relevant misconceptions from among the 4 options shown in the table should be moved to columns 1 and 2. Any other remaining misconceptions which are asked about should be included in columns 5 and 6.

Column 3 concerning a healthy looking person having AIDS includes all who respond positively to question HA8 (HA8=1).

The numerator for column 4 "Rejected two most common misconceptions and know a healthy looking person can be infected" includes all those who reject two most common misconceptions (so any two of the options HA3=2, HA5=2, HA7=2 or HA7A=1) and respond correctly that a healthy-looking person can be infected (HA8=1).

Table HA.3: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Country, Year

	Know 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission	Correctly identify 3 misconceptions about HIV transmission	Have comprehensive knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions)*	Number of women
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Age				
15-19				
20-24				
15-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
Education				
None				
Primary				
Secondary +				
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Richest				
Ethnicity/Language/Religion				
Group 1				
Group 2				
Group 3				
Total				

*** MICS indicator 82; MDG indicator 19b**

* This table combines information from two previous tables. The numerator of the third column includes women who know the 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission (having one faithful unifected partner (HA2=1) and using a condom every time (HA4=1)) AND correctly identify 3 misconceptions about HIV transmission (rejecting the two most common misconceptions (two of HA3=2, HA5=2, HA7=2 or HA7A=1) and accepting that a healthy looking person can have AIDS (HA8=1)). All women are included in the denominator including those who have not heard of AIDS.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Country, Year

	Know AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know AIDS can be transmitted:				Did not know any specific way	Number of women
		During pregnancy	At delivery	Through breastmilk	All three ways*		
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Age							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
Education							
None							
Primary							
Secondary +							
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Richest							
Ethnicity/Language/Religion							
Group 1							
Group 2							
Group 3							
Total							

*** MICS indicator 89**

* The denominator includes all women, even those who have not heard of AIDS. In the first column, the numerator includes women who answered ‘yes’ when asked if they think AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child in any of the three specific ways (HA9A=1 or HA9B=1 or HA9C=1). The MICS indicator includes in the numerator women who answered ‘yes’ to all three ways (HA9A=1 and HA9B=1 and HA9C=1). The column labeled ‘Did not know any specific way’ should include women who did not respond 'yes' to any specific way (including those who responded "Don't know") (HA9A<>1 and HA9B<>1 and HA9C<>1).

Table HA.5: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express a discriminatory attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Country, Year

	Percent of women who:						
	Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Age							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
Education							
None							
Primary							
Secondary +							
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Richest							
Ethnicity/Language/Religion							
Group 1							
Group 2							
Group 3							
Total							

*** MICS indicator 86**

* Those expressing acceptance on the four questions addressing discriminatory statements are those responding 'yes' to HA10, HA11 and HA13 and 'no' to HA12 (HA10=1 and HA11=1 and HA12=2 and HA13=1). For each of the individual columns, the tests should be as follows: (1) HA13=2 (2) HA12=1 (3) HA10=2 (4) HA11=2. The column for those agreeing with at least one discriminatory statement includes those in at least one of the first four columns.

The denominator only includes women who have heard of AIDS.

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a facility for HIV testing

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have been tested and, of those tested the percentage who have been told the result, Country, Year

	Know a place to get tested*	Have been tested**	Number of women	If tested, have been told result	Number of women who have been tested for HIV
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Age					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
45-49					
Education					
None					
Primary					
Secondary +					
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Richest					
Ethnicity/Language/Religion					
Group 1					
Group 2					
Group 3					
Total					

*** MICS indicator 87**

* Women who know of a place to get tested for HIV includes those women who have already been tested, including those tested during antenatal care (HA18=1 or HA15=1 or MN5=1).

**** MICS indicator 88**

** Women who have been tested for HIV includes those tested during antenatal care (HA15=1 or MN5=1)

The first two columns of the table include all women in the denominator, even those who have not heard of AIDS.

In the fourth column, the denominator consists of women who have been tested (HA15=1 or MN5=1) and the numerator consists of women who have been told the results (HA16=1 or MN6=1).

Table HA.7: HIV testing and counselling coverage during antenatal care

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey who were offered HIV testing and counseling with their antenatal care, Country, Year

	Percent of women who:				
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Were provided information about HIV prevention during ANC visit*	Were tested for HIV at ANC visit	Received results of HIV test at ANC visit**	Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Age					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-49					
Education					
None					
Primary					
Secondary +					
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Richest					
Ethnicity/Language/Religion					
Group 1					
Group 2					
Group 3					
Total					

The numerator in column 1 is all women who received antenatal care for the last pregnancy (MN2 = A, B or C).

*** MICS indicator 90**

* The numerator for column 2 is the number of women who received counselling during the last pregnancy in the two years preceding the survey (MN4=1).

The numerator for column 3 is the number of women who received an HIV test during antental care (MN5=1).

**** MICS indicator 91**

The numerator for column 4 is the number of women who received the results of an HIV test (MN6=1) during antenatal care for the last live birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases risk of HIV infection

Percentage of young women aged 15-19 years who had sex before age 15, percentage of young women aged 20-24 who had sex before age 18, and percentage of young women aged 15-24 who had sex with a man 10 or more years older, Country, Year

	Percentage of women aged 15-19 who had sex before age 15*	Number of women aged 15-19 years	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who had sex before age 18	Number of women aged 20-24 years	Percentage who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a man 10 or more years older**	Number of women who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Age						
15-19			na	na		
20-24	na	na				
Education						
None						
Primary						
Secondary +						
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Richest						
Ethnicity/Language/Religion						
Group 1						
Group 2						
Group 3						
Total						

*** MICS indicator 84**

* Women aged 15-19 who had sex before age 15 is calculated based on responses to SB1 (SB1<>0 AND SB1<15). If the response was that the first time she had sex was when she started living with her first husband or partner, then her age at first sex is calculated from the date of first union or age at first union given in MA6 and MA8 (SB1=95 AND ((MA6-WM8)<15 OR MA8<15)). These calculations should be done with Century Month Codes (CMC). Percentage of women aged 20-24 who had sex before age 18 should be calculated similarly, but only for women aged 20-24

**** MICS indicator 92**

** This indicator is calculated only for women who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey (SB1<>0 and SB2U<>4). The age difference between sexual partners is calculated using the age of the spouse or cohabiting partner (SB4=1) if that is the last partner (MA2) or with the age of the partner as reported in SB5 (SB4>1). If the respondent had more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, responses relating to this partner are also used (SB8, SB9). The age of the partner is calcuated as being 10 or more years older than the woman if any of the following three conditions is true:

- if (SB4=1 or SB8=1) and MA2<98 and (MA2-WM9)>=10
- if SB4>1 and SB5<98 and (SB5-WM9)>=10
- if SB8>1 and SB9<98 and (SB9-WM9)>=10

Table HA.9: Condom use at last high-risk sex

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who had high risk sex in the previous year and who used a condom at last high risk sex, Country, Year

	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percent who had sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner*	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months	Percent who used a condom at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner**	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Age								
15-19								
20-24								
Education								
None								
Primary								
Secondary +								
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Richest								
Ethnicity/Language/Religion								
Group 1								
Group 2								
Group 3								
Total								

*** MICS indicator 85**

**** MICS indicator 83; MDG indicator 19a**

The numerators and denominators are as follows:

1) Numerator - Women who have ever had sex (SB1<>0). Denominator - column 4

2) Numerator - Women who had sex in the last 12 months (SB1<>0 and SB2U<4). Denominator - column 4

3) Numerator - Women who had more than one partner SB6=1. Denominator - column 4

5) Numerator - Women who had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner (SB4>1 or SB8>1). Denominator - column 6

7) Numerator - Women who used a condom at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ((SB4>1 and SB3=1) or (SB4=1 and SB8>1 and SB7=1)). Denominator - column 8

Note: Check the sample sizes for each column to ensure that there are sufficient numbers of cases to calculate the indicator.

Table HA.10: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who are orphans, Country, Year

		Living with neither parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only						
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent*	One or both parents dead**	Number of children
Sex														
Male											100.0			
Female											100.0			
Region														
Region 1											100.0			
Region 2											100.0			
Region 3											100.0			
Residence														
Urban											100.0			
Rural											100.0			
Age														
0-4 years											100.0			
5-9 years											100.0			
10-14 years											100.0			
15-17 years											100.0			
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest											100.0			
Second											100.0			
Middle											100.0			
Fourth											100.0			
Richest											100.0			
Ethnicity/Language/Religion														
Group 1											100.0			
Group 2											100.0			
Group 3											100.0			
Total											100.0			

*** MICS indicator 78**

* Children who are not living with at least one biological parent, either because the parents live elsewhere or because the parents are dead (HL9=2 or HL10=00) and (HL11=2 or HL12=00)

**** MICS indicator 75**

** Children for whom one or both biological parents are dead (HL9=2 or HL11=2).

The denominator in this table is children age 0-17 years enumerated in the household listing.

Table HA.11: Prevalence of orphanhood and vulnerability among children

Percentage of children aged 0-17 years who are orphaned or vulnerable due to AIDS, Country, Year

	Chronically ill parent	Adult death in household	Chronically ill adult in household	Vulnerable children*	One or both parents dead**	Orphans and vulnerable children	Number of children aged 0-17 years
Sex							
Male							
Female							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Age							
0-4 years							
5-9 years							
10-14 years							
15-17 years							
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Richest							
Ethnicity/ Language/ Religion							
Group 1							
Group 2							
Group 3							
Total							

*** MICS indicator 76**

* See (4) below

**** MICS indicator 75**

** See (5) below.

The columns of the table are produced as follows:

1) Either parent has been chronically ill for 3 of the 12 months preceding the survey (HL10A=1 or HL12A=1 for the specific child)

2) Adult death in the household after a chronic illness of 3 of the 12 months preceding the survey (OV4=1)

3) Any adult in the household has been sick for 3 of the 12 months preceding the survey (HL5=15-59 and HL8A=1 for any household member).

4) A vulnerable child is defined as a child who lives in a household where any of the preceding 3 conditions is true.

5) A child is an orphan if one or both of his/her biological parents is dead (HL9=2 or HL11=2 for the specific child).

6) Orphaned or vulnerable children are those defined in columns 4 or 5.

7) Total number of children aged 0-17 years as enumerated in the household listing.

Note: Drop background characteristics if sample sizes are too small.

An orphan is a child aged 0-17 years who has lost one or both parents

Table HA.12: School attendance of orphaned and vulnerable children

School attendance of children aged 10-14 years by orphanhood and vunerability due to AIDS, Country, Year

	Percent of children whose mother and father have died	School attendance rate of children whose mother and father have died	Percent of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent	School attendance rate of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent	Double orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio*	Percent of children who are orphaned or vulnerable	School attendance of children who are orphaned or vulnerable	Percent of children who are not orphaned or vulnerable	School attendance of children who are not orphaned or vulnerable	OVC vs non-OVC school attendance ratio	Total number of children aged 10-14 years
Sex											
Male											
Female											
Region											
Region 1											
Region 2											
Region 3											
Residence											
Urban											
Rural											
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest											
Second											
Middle											
Fourth											
Richest											
Total											

*** MICS indicator 77; MDG indicator 20**

* See (5) below

The columns are calculated as follows:

1) Children whose mother and father have died (HL9=2 and HL11=2)

2) School attendance for children whose parents have died (HL9=2 and HL11=2 and ED4=1)

3) Children whose parents are both alive and the child is living with at least one of them (HL9=1 and HL11=1 and (HL10>0 or HL12>0))

4) School attendance for children whose parents are both alive and who lives with at least one of them (HL9=1 and HL11=1 and (HL10>0 or HL12>0) and ED4=1)

5) The orphan to non-orphan school atendance ratio is calculated by dividing column (2) by column (4).

6) Children who are orphaned or vulnerable are defined as in column (6) of table HA.11.

7) School attendance rate for children orphaned or vulnerable (ED4=1 for children included in column (6))

8) Children who are not orphaned or vulnerable are all children except those defined in column (6).

9) School attendance rate for children who are not orphaned or vulnerable (ED4=1 for children included in column 8)

10) The orphaned and vulnerable chidren (OVC) to non-orphaned and vulnerable (non-OVC) school atendance ratio is calculated by dividing column (7) by column (9).

Note: Check the sample sizes for each column to ensure that they are sufficiently large to calculate the indicator.

A double orphan is a child whose mother and father have both died.

Orphaned and vulnerable children due to AIDS (OVC) includes children whose mother or father have died (regardless of cause), who live in a household with a chronically ill adult, whose parents are chronically ill, or who live in a household where an adult who was chronically ill has died in the past year.

Table HA.13: Support for children orphaned and vulnerable due to AIDS

Percentage of children aged 0-17 years orphaned or made vulnerable due to AIDS whose households receive free basic external support in caring for the child, Country, Year

	Percent of orphans and vulnerable children whose households received:							
	Medical support (in last 12 months)	Emotional and psychosocial support (in last 3 months	Social/ material support (in last 3 months)	Educational support (in last 12 months)	Any support*	All types of support	No support at all	Number of children orphaned or vulnerable aged 0-17 years
Sex								
Male								
Female								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Age								
0-4 years				na				
5-9 years								
10-14 years								
15-17 years								
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Richest								
Ethnicity/Language/Religion								
Group 1								
Group 2								
Group 3								
Total								

*** MICS indicator 81**

* Support for children orphaned and made vulnerable by AIDS is defined based on the preceding 4 columns:

Each of the columns of the table are calculated as follows:

1) Medical support within the past 12 months, OV10=1

2) Emotional support within the past 3 months, OV12=1

3) Material or social support, within the past 3 months, OV14=1 or OV16=1

4) School-related assistance within the past 12 months, OV18=1

5) Any support is based on any of the 4 types of support for children aged 5-17, and on 3 types of support (excluding educational support) for children aged 0-4 years.

6) All type of support is based on all 4 types of support for children aged 5-17, and on 3 types of support (excluding educational support) for children aged 0-4 years.

7) No support is based on children in households receiving none of the 4 types of support.

The denominator for all columns is the number of children aged 0-17 years orphaned and made vulnerable by AIDS as defined in column (6) of table HA.11.

Note: Drop background characteristics if sample sizes are too small.

Orphaned and vulnerable children due to AIDS (OVC) includes children whose mother or father have died (regardless of cause), who live in a household with a chronically ill adult, whose parents are chronically ill, or who live in a household where an adult who was chronically ill has died in the past year.

Table HA.14: Malnutrition among orphans and vulnerable children

Percent of children aged 0-4 years who are moderately or severely underweight, stunted or wasted by orphanhood and vulnerability due to AIDS, Country, Year

	Percentage of children aged 0-4 years who are moderately or severely:			Number of children aged 0-4 years
	Underweight	Stunted	Wasted	
Status				
Orphaned				
Vulnerable				
Orphaned or vulnerable				
Not orphaned or vulnerable				
Total				
Ratio OVC to non-OVC*				-

*** MICS indicator 79**

* The ratio of orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC -- row 3) to non-orphaned and vulnerable children (non-OVC -- row 4) is calculated by dividing the percentage of orphaned or vulnerable children who are underweight, stunted or wasted by the percentage of non-orphaned or vulnerable children who are underweight, stunted or wasted, respectively.

Note: Review the sample sizes for the orphaned or vulnerable children category to ensure sufficient sample size to produce a reliable estimate.

The orphaned or vulnerable child status is calculated as defined in column (6) of table HA.11

The definitions of moderately or severely underweight, stunted or wasted are as in table NU.1

Orphaned and vulnerable children due to AIDS (OVC) includes children whose mother or father have died (regardless of cause), who live in a household with a chronically ill adult, whose parents are chronically ill, or who live in a household where an adult who was chronically ill has died in the past year.

An orphan is a child aged 0-17 years who has lost one or both parents. Children who are both orphaned and vulnerable will appear in the vulnerable column.

Vulnerable children due to AIDS includes children who live in a household with a chronically ill adult, whose parents are chronically ill, or who live in a household where an adult who was chronically ill has died in the past year.

Table HA.15: Sexual behaviour among young women by orphanhood and vulnerability status due to AIDS

Percentage of young women aged 15-17 years who had sex before age 15 by vulnerability status and survival status of parents, Country, Year

	Percentage of young women aged 15-17 years who had sex before age 15	Number of young women aged 15-17 years
Status		
Orphaned		
Vulnerable		
Orphaned or vulnerable		
Not orphaned or vulnerable		
Total		
Ratio OVC to non-OVC*		-

*** MICS indicator 80**

* The ratio of orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC -- row 3) to non-orphaned and vulnerable (non-OVC -- row 4) is calculated by dividing the percentage of orphaned or vulnerable children who had sex before age 15 by the percentage of non-orphaned or vulnerable children who had sex before age 15.

Note: Review the sample sizes for the orphaned or vulnerable children category to ensure sufficient sample size to produce a reliable estimate.

The orphaned or vulnerable child status is calculated as defined in column (6) of table HA.11

Children 15-17 years of age who had sex before age 15 is calculated as defined in column (1) of table HA.8

Orphaned and vulnerable children due to AIDS (OVC) includes children whose mother or father have died (regardless of cause), who live in a household with a chronically ill adult, whose parents are chronically ill, or who live in a household where an adult who was

An orphan is a child aged 0-17 years who has lost one or both parents. Children who are both orphaned and vulnerable will appear in the vulnerable column.

Vulnerable children due to AIDS includes children who live in a household with a chronically ill adult, whose parents are chronically ill, or who live in a household where an adult who was chronically ill has died in the past year.