

Kazakhstan

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010/11



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
in the Republic of Kazakhstan



United Nations Population Fund



Agency of Statistics,
Republic of Kazakhstan

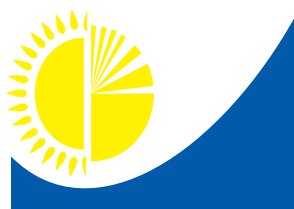




Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in the Republic of Kazakhstan

2010-2011

MONITORING THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN



Astana, 2012

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in the Republic of Kazakhstan 2010-2011
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In the Republic of Kazakhstan 2010-2011**

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Summary Table of Findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators in Kazakhstan, 2010-2011

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD MORTALITY					
Child Mortality	1.1	4.1	Under-5 mortality rate	31	per thousand
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	28	per thousand
NUTRITION					
Nutritional Status	2.1a 2.1b	1.8	Underweight prevalence Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD) Severe (- 3 SD)	3,7 1,2	percent percent
	2.2a 2.2b		Stunting prevalence Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD) Severe (- 3 SD)	13,1 5,4	percent percent
	2.3a 2.3b		Wasting prevalence Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD) Severe (- 3 SD)	4,1 1,7	percent percent
Breastfeeding and Infant Feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	96,4	percent
	2.5		Early initiation of breastfeeding	67,8	percent
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	31,8	percent
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	50,8	percent
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	26,1	percent
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	60,6	percent
	2.10		Duration of breastfeeding	14,8	percent
	2.11		Bottle feeding	46,7	percent
	2.12		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	49,4	percent
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency	55,3	percent
	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	31,0	percent
	2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	89,4	percent
Salt Iodization	2.16		Iodized salt consumption	85,4	percent
Low Birth Weight	2.18		Low-birthweight infants	4,5	percent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	97,6	percent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD HEALTH					
Vaccinations	3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage (BCG)	99,2	percent
	3.2		Polio immunization coverage (PIC)	81,3	percent
	3.3		Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	93,0	percent
	3.4	4.3	Measles immunization coverage	84,2	percent
	3.5		Hepatitis B immunization coverage (Hep B)	67,0	percent
Care of Illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	54,0	percent
	3.9		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	81,2	percent
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	86,6	percent
Solid Fuel Use	3.11		Solid fuels	10,8	percent
WATER AND SANITATION					
Water and Sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	93,9	percent
	4.2		Water treatment	70,7	percent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	97,3	percent
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	66,7	percent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
Contraception and Unmet Need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	23,4	per thousand
	5.2		Early childbearing	2,3	percent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate among Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	51,0 48,0	percent percent
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	11,6	percent
Maternal and Newborn Health	5.5a 5.5b	5.5	Antenatal care coverage At least once by skilled personnel At least four times by any provider	99,2 87,0	percent percent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	98,9	percent
	5.7 5.8 5.9	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery Institutional deliveries Caesarean section	99,9 99,6 15,9	percent percent percent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
Child Development	6.1		Support for learning	91,5	percent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Child Development	6.2		Father's support for learning	49,1	percent
	6.3		Learning materials: children's books	47,8	percent
	6.4		Learning materials: playthings	44,8	percent
	6.5		Inadequate care	4,4	percent
	6.6		Early child development index	86,1	percent
	6.7		Attendance in early childhood education	37,0	percent
EDUCATION					
Literacy and Education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	99,9 99,9	percent percent
	7.2		School readiness	81,6	percent
Literacy and Education	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	93,8	percent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	99,3	percent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	96,1	percent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	100,0	percent
	7.7		Primary completion rate	107,4	percent
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	100,0	percent
	7.9		Gender parity index (primary school)	1,00	ratio
	7.10		Gender parity index (secondary school)	1,00	ratio
CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth Registration	8.1		Birth registration	99,7	percent
Child Discipline	8.5		Violent discipline	49,4	percent
Early Marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15 among Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	0,2 0,3	percent percent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18 among Women age 20-49 Men age 20-49	8,6 1,0	percent percent
	8.8		Currently married or in union Women age 15-19 Men age 15-19	4,5 0,9	percent percent
	8.10a 8.10b		Spousal age difference Women age 15-19 Women age 20-24	8,4 7,2	percent percent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Domestic Violence	8.14		Attitudes towards domestic violence: Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	12,2 16,7	percent percent
HIV/AIDS and SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	38,0 37,9	percent percent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	36,2 34,1	percent percent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	52,5 38,4	percent percent
HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes	9.4		Accepting attitude towards people living with HIV Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	2,5 2,7	percent percent
	9.5		Respondents who know where to be tested for HIV Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	81,1 76,4	percent percent
	9.6		Respondents who have been tested for HIV and know the results Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	22,5 15,4	percent percent
	9.7		Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	34,3 16,2	percent percent
	9.8		HIV counselling during antenatal care	58,1	percent
	9.9		HIV testing during antenatal care	71,5	percent
Sexual Behaviour	9.10		Young respondents who have never had sex Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	90,4 55,4	percent percent
	9.11		Sex before age 15 Among young women age 15-24 Among young men age 15-24	0,4 1,4	percent percent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Sexual Behaviour	9.12		Age-mixing among sexual partners Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	7,9 2,5	percent percent
	9.13		Sex with multiple partners Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	1,2 16,6	percent percent
	9.14		Condom use during sex with multiple partners Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	73,5 76,2	percent percent
	9.15		Sex with non-regular partners Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	7,4 38,6	percent percent
	9.16	6.2	Condom use with non-regular partners Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	69,9 78,3	percent percent
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
Tobacco Use	TA.1		Tobacco use Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	7,5 53,9	percent percent
	TA.2		Smoking until age 15 Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	1,3 8,7	percent percent
Alcohol Use	TA.3		Alcohol use Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	26,6 46,4	percent percent
	TA.4		Alcohol use until age 15 Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	0,9 3,5	percent percent
MASS MEDIA AND ICI					
Access to mass media and use of information/communication technologies	MT.1		Access to mass media Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49	22,9 30,3	percent percent
	MT.2		Use of computers Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	83,6 82,4	percent percent
	MT.2		Use of the Internet Women age 15-24 Men age 15-24	67,5 69,7	percent percent

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
CEE/CIS	Central and Eastern Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EB	Exclusive Breastfeeding
ECD	Early Child Development
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FAP	Feldsher Ambulatory Point
GAR	General Abortion Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hep B	Hepatitis B vaccine
Hib	Haemophilus influenza type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
Media	Mass Media
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health
MMR	Measles, Mumps, Rubella
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
OPV	Poliomyelitis Vaccination
ORT	Oral Rehydration Treatment
ppm	Parts Per Million
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RACS	Registration of Acts of Civil Status
RSE	Republican State Enterprise
SD	Standard Deviation
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TAR	Total Abortion Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization

Acknowledgements

Foreword and acknowledgements by Mr. Alikhan Smailov, Chairman of the Agency of Statistics, RK

It has been 20 years since the day Kazakhstan gained its independence and embarked on the path of reform, building an open democratic society with a market and socially oriented economy. Over these years, there have been significant changes in all areas of the society. The entire society needs to have information on the status of children, women and men in the country. In this context, the outcomes of the fourth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in Kazakhstan in 2010/11 (MICS4) performed to obtain information for assessing the status of children, women and men in Kazakhstan and monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and targets of the 'World Fit for Children' (WFFC) document and other internationally agreed instruments, are of great interest.

Due to significant discrepancies in social and economic development of the regions of the country, the Kazakhstan survey was conducted at the subnational level as well, which makes it unique. I hope that the survey findings will be useful for the Government and civil society institutions in planning and developing social programmes that meet the requirements of the current situation and needs of women and children both at the national level and at the level of each region. Many experts at different levels have contributed to the successful completion of MICS4 and publication of this Final Report.

We should mention a noble and rewarding role played by the UN and its organizations in our country. In particular, I would like to thank and mention international organizations operating in Kazakhstan such as the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) for their technical and financial support in preparation and implementation of MICS4 in Kazakhstan.

I would like to thank the staff of the UNICEF Office in Kazakhstan in the person of Mr. **Jun Kukita**, UNICEF Representative in Kazakhstan, Ms. **Hanaa Singer**, former UNICEF Representative in Kazakhstan, Mr. **Radoslav Rzehak**, Deputy Representative of UNICEF in Kazakhstan, Mr. **Raimbek Sissemaliyev**, UNICEF Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, for their significant technical, methodological and financial support in training and preparing the staff



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I would like to thank Global MICS Coordinator Mr. **Attila Hancioglu** (USA, New York) and, in his person, dozens of UNICEF staff around the world who conducted a series of training workshops, developed questionnaires and data input and indicator computation programmes, provided overall management as well as advice at all stages of preparation, conduct and processing of the results of this global survey, and in particular, MICS Project Coordinator from UNICEF Regional Office Mr. **Siraj Mahmudlu** (Switzerland, Geneva), who provided the best possible assistance to the Agency's staff in preparing and conducting the survey in Kazakhstan. We would like to express our particular appreciation to Mr. **Oleg Benes**, international sampling consultant, for his expert assistance in the Kazakhstan MICS sampling.

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I would like to thank all senior officials from oblast/city statistics departments, supervisors, editors and interviewers as well as management of RSE Information and Computer Centre of the Agency of

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On this occasion, I would like to express my appreciation to representatives of national ministries and agencies, non-governmental sector and international institutions, which expressed their interest in MICS4 survey findings and provided their feedback on this Final Report.

Alikhan Smailov
Chairman
Agency of Statistics, RK



Foreword and acknowledgments by Mr. Jun Kukita, Representative of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Kazakhstan

It is with great pleasure that I present the Final Report on findings of the 2010-2011 Kazakhstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).

To assist the Government of Kazakhstan in achieving the global goals and national priorities, the UN System coordinates and integrates the efforts of individual UN Agencies at the country level using strategic tools, such as the 2010- 2015 United Nations Development Assistance Framework Programme (UN-DAF).

It should also be noted that Kazakhstan, via the Agency of Statistics, has implemented this Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey for the second time and has provided co-financing for a part of activities such as training, data entry and processing.

Many experts from the Agency of Statistics and its territorial divisions as well as its structural subdivision RSE 'Information and Computer Centre' have contributed to successful completion of the MICS. In this context, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the assistance of **Mr. Alikhan Smailov**, Chairman of the Agency of Statistics, RK who set the stage for its successful completion and provided his ongoing support to the MICS project¹; **Mr. Nurbolat Aidapkelov**, Executive Secretary of the Agency of Statistics, RK-Project Director, for arrangement of the survey at the preparatory and data collection stages and **Mr. Aidyn Ashuyev**, Deputy Chairman of the Agency of Statistics, RK (since August 2011), for arrangement of the preparation of the Final Report and, in his capacity as Head of RSE 'Information and Computer Centre' (until July 2011) for timely data collection and processing.

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¹ Mentioned job titles of all Project participants are those held at the time of preparation and implementation of the MICS (2010-2011).

pling and editing of MICS primary data input; as well as all other staff involved in data processing.

I highly appreciate the assistance of all directors of territorial statistics departments in Kazakhstan for allocating skilled and responsible human resources (civil servants) for fieldwork, thus greatly contributing to the implementation of the survey, as well as staff of territorial statistics departments involved in data collection fieldwork.

I would like to express my particular appreciation to field team supervisors for high level of fieldwork arrangement, implementation and development of optimal routes for teams; interviewers for high-quality and timely data collection in the field in compliance

with MICS requirements; editors for quality questionnaire editing, fieldwork monitoring and timely delivery of questionnaires to the central office; and drivers for delivering teams to population centres on schedule.

Unlike the 2006 Final Report, this final report includes several new chapters featuring topical issues and a lot of interesting information on the status of children, women and men in Kazakhstan, and I believe it will be very useful to government agencies, non-governmental organizations, international institutions, faculties, students and the general public exploring the aforementioned problems.

Jun Kukita
Representative
UNICEF in Kazakhstan



Executive Summary



The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Kazakhstan is a nationally representative household sample.

The sample size was 16,380 households. The sample is not self-weighting. For reporting national level results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Sample Coverage

Of the 16,380 households selected for the sample, 16,018 were found to be occupied. Of these, 15,800 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.6 percent. In the interviewed households 14,228 women (age 15-49) were identified. Of these, 14,014 women were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.5 percent. For men (age 15-59), these indicators were 4,043 – listed, 3,846 – successfully interviewed that gives response rate at 95.1 percent. In addition, 5,227 children under-5 were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 5,181 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.1 percent. Overall response rates of 97.2 percent and 97.8 percent are calculated for 15-49-year-old women's and under-5's interviews respectively. This response rate calculated for men aged 15-59 was 93.8 percent.

Infant and Child Mortality

In MICS surveys, infant and under-5 mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method². The infant mortality rate is estimated at 28 per 1,000 live births, while the probability of dying under-5 is around 31 per 1,000 live births (these estimates refer to 2006).

Nutritional Status of under-5 children

In Kazakhstan 3.7 percent of children under 5 are moderately underweight (weight for age) and 1.2 percent are classified as severely underweight. At the same time, 13.1 percent of children are moderately stunted and 5.4 percent are too short. About 4.1 percent of children are wasted (weight for height) and 1.7 percent are severely wasted.

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Mothers of children born within the 2 years preceding the survey were interviewed during the survey. Despite the importance of early start of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between a baby and a mother, only 67.8 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, and 87.9 percent of mothers started breastfeeding not later than within one day of giving birth. Only 31.8 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed (a level considerably lower than recommended). By age 12-15 months, 50.8 percent of children are breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 26.1 percent are still breastfed. Overall, 49.4 percent of infants aged 6-8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods.

² United Nations, 1983. *Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2). United Nations, 1990a. *QFIVE, United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation*. New York, UN Pop Division. United Nations, 1990b. *Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality*. New York, UN.

Salt Iodization

In almost all households (98.7 percent), salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodate. In an extremely small proportion of households (0.8 percent), there was no salt available. In an overwhelming majority of households (85.4 percent), salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine.

Low Birth Weight

In Kazakhstan, almost all children (97.6 percent) were weighed at birth and approximately 4.5 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth.

Vaccinations

According to all sources of information (respondents' reports/vaccination cards) approximately all children (99.2 percent) aged 15-26 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 98.4 percent. According to the same information sources, the percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 96.8 percent for the second dose, and 93 percent for the third dose. Similarly, 98.1 percent of children received the polio vaccine by age 12 months and this declines to 81.3 percent by the third dose. The coverage for measles vaccine by 12 months is lower than for the other vaccines at 89 percent. At the same time, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is 70.6 percent.

Solid Fuel Use

Overall, 10.8 percent of all households in Kazakhstan are using solid fuels for cooking. Use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (3.1 percent), but high in rural areas, where 19.8 percent of the households are using solid fuels. About 87.8 percent of households use a separate room such as a kitchen for cooking; the percentage of such households is 94.5 percent in urban areas and 86.6 percent in rural areas.

Use of Improved Water Sources

In Kazakhstan, 93.9 percent of population use improved sources of drinking water. For 88.4 percent of households, the improved drinking water source is on the premises. For 3.9 percent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while members of 1.6 percent of households spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose. A total of 70.7 percent of the population uses one or another way to treat drinking water obtained from all sources, both improved and unimproved sources. Over 55 percent of population boils water as the main method of water treatment, 11.4 percent of population let the water stay and settle, 12.4 percent uses filters and about one percent of population said that they strain water through a cloth. Other methods of water treatment are not very popular.

Use of Improved Sanitation

Close to 99.4 percent of the population in Kazakhstan are living in households using improved sanitation facilities. Almost 100 percent of population uses improved sanitation facilities almost in all regions (except for Mangistau Oblast – 88 percent). In Kazakhstan, 66.7 percent of children faeces were disposed safely. This figure was about the same in urban and rural areas.

Contraception

Current use of contraception was reported by 51 percent of women currently married or in union. The most popular method is the intrauterine device (IUD) which is used by one in three (33.5 percent) women in Kazakhstan. The next most popular method is male condom (7.2. percent), while oral contraceptives are used by 7.1 percent of women. Only 40.6 percent of male respondents answered affirmatively to the question about their own or their partner's use of any method of contraception.

Unmet Need

The survey shows that 11.6 percent of surveyed women have an unmet need for contraception. Unmet need for spacing and limiting are 6.9 and 4.7 percent respectively.

Antenatal Care

Coverage of antenatal care is very high in Kazakhstan with almost all women (99.2 percent) receiving skilled antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, midwife or feldsher) at least once during the pregnancy. About 87 percent of women had more than four antenatal care visits during pregnancy.

Assistance at Delivery

In Kazakhstan all births (100 percent) occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 81.7 percent of births, midwives and nurses assisted with 17.8 percent of births and feldshers and auxiliary midwives assisted with 0.4 percent.

Abortions

The average number of incomplete pregnancies per woman is 0.4. There are no major differences in abortion practice depending on the area, wealth quintile or the level of woman's education. Age-related abortion rates increase after the age of 19 and stay at approximately the same level in the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years old. An insignificantly larger number of induced abortions per 1,000 women may be observed in rural areas. Total abortion rate is 0.26 per woman. General abortion rate is 6.9 per 1,000 women. In 36.7 percent of the cases the woman makes an independent decision to have an abortion, at the same time every third woman (31.2 percent) is influenced by the doctor (medical worker), while every fourth respondent (26.3 percent) makes this decision together with her husband or partner.

Literacy among Young Women and Men

Literacy level among all women and men aged 15-24 is 99.9 percent.

School Readiness

Overall, 81.6 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year in Kazakhstan. There are no significant differences across this indicator among boys and girls; however, there are differences across regions and socio-economic status of the households. It is important to note that compared to 2006 (MICS, Kazakhstan 2006)³, child pre-school attendance rate has increased by 5 times.

³ *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, Kazakhstan. Final Report.*

Primary and Secondary School Entry and Attendance

Of all children of school entry age (7 years old) 93.8 percent entered the first grade. A total of 99.3 percent of children aged 7-10 are attending primary school⁴. Only 0.7 percent of children are out of school when they are expected to be participating in school. The proportion of children aged 11-17 attending secondary school is 96.1 percent. The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). The gender parity index for primary and secondary education in Kazakhstan is 1.00.

Birth Registration

The births of 99.7 percent of children aged under 5 in Kazakhstan were registered.

Child Discipline

In Kazakhstan, 49.4 percent of children aged 2-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members in the month preceding the survey. As a whole, 2.1 percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment in the country. It should also be noted that only a small part of respondents to household questionnaire (6.5 percent) believe that children should be physically punished to be raised properly; although in reality more than 29 percent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to any form of physical punishment.

Early Marriage

In Kazakhstan, 4.5 percent of women aged 15-19 were married or in union. The proportion of women at the age of 15-49 who got married or lived in union with men before they turned 15 was 0.2 percent. This indicator for men in the age group 15-59 is 0.3 percent. The proportion of people at the age of 20-49 who married before they turned 18 was 8.6 percent among women and 1.1 percent among men. Slightly more than 7 percent of women aged 20-24 and 8 percent of women aged 15-19 were married to a man ten or more years older at the time of the survey. The percentage of women reported that their husbands were younger is 9.8 percent.

Attitude towards Domestic Violence

Overall, 12.2 percent of women in Kazakhstan feel that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat them for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women who approve their partner's violence in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when they neglect the children (9.7 percent), or if they demonstrate their autonomy, e.g. go out without telling their husbands (3.1 percent) or argue with them (3.7 percent). Only 1.2 percent of women believe that a partner has a right to hit or beat them if they refuse to have sex with their partners or if they burn the food (0.8 percent). The percentage of men (16.7 percent) who agree to beat his wife refer at least one of the variety of reasons is higher than women (12.2 percent).

⁴ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

In Kazakhstan, almost all interviewed women (95.9 percent) have heard of HIV/AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of two main ways of preventing HIV transmission (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time while having sex) is only 70.5 percent. About 79 percent of interviewed women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and about the same percentage (78.9 percent) know of using a condom every time while having sex as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. Almost 95.6 percent of women in the 15-24 age group have heard about HIV, but only 67.2 percent of the respondents indicated that they were aware of at least two ways to prevent HIV transmission. Women aged 15-19 are less aware about ways to prevent HIV (61.5 percent) than those respondents (72.5 percent) who are older. The results of a similar survey among men showed that almost all interviewed men aged 15-59 years (94.6 percent) had ever heard of HIV, with the proportion of men knowing the two main ways of HIV prevention being 73.6 percent. The survey showed that men are better aware of HIV prevention methods than women. In terms of knowledge of where to get HIV tested, 81.1 percent of women and 75.5 percent of men knew where to be tested.

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS

In Kazakhstan 90.7 percent of interviewed women who have heard of HIV/AIDS agree with at least one of the accepting attitudes. Men are less loyal to people with HIV/AIDS than women. The most popular loyal attitude is the readiness to take care of the family member with AIDS at home – 86.4 percent of interviewed women and 83.5 percent of interviewed men agreed to do it. Only 33.8 percent of women and 28.5 percent of men believe that a female teacher with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to continue teaching at school and only 18 percent of women and men are ready to buy fresh vegetables from an HIV/AIDS infected seller, while 15.3 percent of women and 14.5 percent of men would not keep secret that their family member is infected with the HIV virus. In Kazakhstan only a little over 2.5 percent of women and men agree with all loyal attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

Use of Tobacco

In Kazakhstan, tobacco use is more prevalent among men than among women. About 74.3 percent of men and 20.8 percent of women reported ever using a tobacco product. Major differences are found when 7.5 percent of women and 54.9 percent of men smoked cigarettes or used smokeless or smoking tobacco products on one or more days in the past month. Cigarettes are now the most popular tobacco product among men and women using tobacco (6.5 percent of women and 50.7 percent of men smoked only cigarettes in the past month). Those currently smoking cigarettes with more than 20 cigarettes in the past 24 hours are vastly greater among men with 36.2 percent as compared to women with 9.7 percent. The survey showed that 1.3 percent of women aged 15-49 and 8.7 percent of men aged 15-49 smoked their first cigarette before the age of 15.

Use of Alcohol

In Kazakhstan, 26.6 percent of women aged 15-49 had at least one serving of alcohol on one or more days in the past month while among men, 45.6 percent aged 15-59 had at least one serving of alcohol on one or more days in the past month, which is higher than the same indicator among women (aged 15-49). The proportion of men who first had alcohol before the age of 15, is also higher than that of women (3.4 percent of men in the age group 15-49 compared to 0.9 percent of women in the age group 15-49).

Access to Mass Media

A little over 60 percent of women and men read a newspaper, 29.1 percent of women and 40 percent of men listen to the radio and practically all interviewed women and men (98 percent each) watch television at least once a week. A small percentage of 0.8 of women are not exposed to some of the three mass media on a regular basis, whereas 22.9 percent are exposed to all three types of mass media at least once a week. Among men, the percentage of those exposed to all three types of mass media at least once a week is somewhat larger at 30.3 percent. Age groups 35-39 and 45-49 (67 percent in both groups) have a higher percentage of newspaper readers, whereas younger groups 15-19 and 20-24 have a higher percentage of radio listeners. Among men the highest percent of those reading newspapers is in the age group 45-49 (73.7 percent), men aged 20-24 and 25-29 are most active radio listeners.

Use of Information / Communication Technology

According to the survey 95.1 percent of women aged 15-24 have ever used a computer, 83.6 percent used a computer within the past year, and 71 percent used it at least once a week during the past month. Overall, 76.6 percent of women aged 15-24 have ever used the Internet, while 67.5 percent used the Internet within the past year. The proportion of young women using the Internet more frequently, i.e., at least once a week during the past month, was smaller, 54 percent. The proportion of young men and women who used a computer and the Internet in the past year is almost the same. In the past year, 82.4 percent of men aged 15-24 years used computers and 55.7 percent used the Internet at least once.

Domestic Violence

In Kazakhstan 12.8 percent of ever-married women aged 15-49 experienced physical violence and 3.2 percent experienced sexual violence after the age 15. Of the women aged 15-49 who reported having been physically abused, 60.2 percent reported being abused by their husbands/partners and 39.6 percent by their ex-husbands/partners. Of the currently married women who reported having been physically abused, 100 percent reported being abused by their husband/partner and 9.3 percent by their ex-husbands/ex-partners. Of the never married women who reported having been physically abused, 30.1 percent reported being abused by their mothers/stepmothers, 18.4 percent by their sisters/brothers, 13.1 percent by their fathers/stepfathers and 18.8 percent by their ex-boyfriends. Husbands/partners demonstrated the following specific types of behaviour: jealousy (42.6 percent), constant control (44.3 percent), and accusing wife of unfaithfulness (10.9 percent). Limitations of contacts with the wife's family and girlfriends could also be observed (4.1 percent and 9.0 percent respectively). Besides moral and psychological forms of abuse, there were also economic abuse of women demonstrated in not trusting wives with the money (7.0 percent). Of those who have ever sought help the largest proportion of women sought help from their families and their husbands' families (33.7 and 14.3 percent respectively); only 8.8 percent of women sought help from policemen and 8.8 percent sought help from relatives. There were very few cases of women seeking help from advocates/lawyers and organizations providing social assistance (0.2 -0.4 percent respectively).

I. Introduction



Background

This report is based on the Kazakhstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2010-2011 by the Agency of Statistics, RK primarily with technical and financial support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and co-financing of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children, women and men in Kazakhstan, and was based, in large part, on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of a World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table below).

Following the signing of the Millennium



Declaration by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan committed itself to monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. Assessment of progress indicators is crucial both as input for further action and for assessment of changes.

Long-term strategic development of

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kazakhstan is closely linked to the MDGs. State and sectoral programmes as well as national development strategies incorporate all MDGs and targets of the international commitment. Strategic development priorities of Kazakhstan are also enshrined in the long-term National Strategy 'Kazakhstan-2030' and the Mid-Term Development Plan 'Kazakhstan-2015' and are focused on bridging gaps between the rich and the poor, strengthening human security through lower social vulnerability, better quality of social services, environment enhancement, civil society involvement in development and strengthening the institutional capacity of government authorities.

Over the past 20 years Kazakhstan has made significant progress towards the MDGs. The Republic has developed a number of strategies and state programmes to achieve national goals and priorities such as:

- 2000-2002 Programme to Combat Poverty and Unemployment in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2003-2005 State Poverty Reduction Programme;
- 2005-2010 State Programme to Reform and Develop Public Healthcare;
- 2005-2010/11 State Education Programme in Kazakhstan;
- 2011-2020 State Education Development Programme of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2006-2016 Gender Equality Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2004-2010 Rural Development Programme;
- 2002-2010 Sectoral Programme 'Drinking Water';
- 2001-2005 Programme to Counteract AIDS Epidemics in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2006-2011 'Children of Kazakhstan' Programme;
- 2010-2014 Pre-Schooling Coverage Programme 'Balapan';
- 2011-2015 State Healthcare Development Programme 'Salamatty Kazakhstan';
- 2011-2020 Water Supply Programme 'Ak Bulak';
- Programme to Upgrade the Housing and Public Utility Sector until 2020;
- 2007-2009 Programme to Bridge Informational Divide in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- UN Framework Development Assistance Programme

This Final Report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

Survey Objectives

The primary objectives of the Kazakhstan MICS 2010-2011 are:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children, women and men in Kazakhstan;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Kazakhstan and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems;
- To generate data on the situation of children and women, including the identification of vulnerable groups and disparities, to inform policies and interventions and develop state programmes on the improvement of all spheres of life.



II. Sample and Survey Methodology



Sample Design

The sample for MICS4 2010-2011 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for 16 regions: Akmola, Aktobe, Almaty, Atyrau, East Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanai, Kyzylorda, Mangistau, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan and South Kazakhstan Oblasts and Astana and Almaty cities.

The sample was selected in three stages. The sample was stratified down to urban and rural areas as follows: each of 14 oblasts was divided into 2 groups: urban and rural, forming 28 strata, plus two urban strata, Astana and Almaty cities, thus resulting in 30 strata (16 urban and 14 rural ones). Primary sampling units (PSUs) or clusters were determined based on the 2009 Population Census enumeration areas as one (or more) enumeration area per PSU.

At the first stage, 780 PSUs throughout the country were selected with probability proportional to size within each stratum, where the measure of size of each PSU was based on the estimated number of segments. Some of the PSUs were so large that it was not economically possible to compile a new list of households, in such cases the use of smaller seg-

ments as clusters was more effective. In Kazakhstan MICS for 2010-2011, the size of PSUs was measured by the number of standard segments determined by dividing the number of PSU households by 100 and rounding it up to the nearest whole number.

At the second stage, each selected PSU was divided into segments with 100 households each, using available maps or new sketch maps drawn up by enumerators in the field. Segmentation was only done for PSUs with a size corresponding to 2 or more segments. In this case, the PSU was divided into parts equal to the number of segments and each segment had approximately the same number of households. Following that, one segment was selected with equal probability. A list of households was made for each of the selected segments and used afterwards during the third sampling stage. During the third stage, 21 households were selected systematically with equal probability in each selected PSU or segment. Thus, the total sample size was 16,380 households.

The sample is not self-weighting. For reporting national level results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Questionnaires

Four sets of questionnaires were used in the survey:

- 1) Household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling;
- 2) Women's questionnaire administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years;
- 3) Under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers for all children under 5 living in the household;
- 4) Men's questionnaire was introduced in Kazakhstan MICS4 for the first time and was administered to selected men aged 15-59 living in every third household in the cluster.

Each questionnaire included its own modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- Household Listing Form
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics

- Child Discipline
- Salt Iodization

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women aged 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Women's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Child Mortality
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Domestic Violence

*The **Questionnaire for Individual Men** was administered to each third man among all men aged 15-59 living in the households, and included the following modules:*

- Men's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Contraception
- Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Circumcision
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use

*The **Questionnaire for Children Under 5** was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under 5⁵ living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:*

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding

- Care of Illness
- Immunization
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires are based on the MICS 2006 model questionnaire⁶. From the MICS 2006 model English version, the questionnaires were translated into Russian and Kazakh. The MICS 2010-2011 questionnaires include new modules on Access to Mass Media and Use of Information and Communication Technology, Sexual Behaviour, Tobacco and Alcohol Use. As recommended by UNFPA a module on Abortions was added and due to the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Prevention of Domestic Violence. The Agency of Statistics suggested including a module on Domestic Violence. The questionnaires were pre-tested in Astana during July-August 2010. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires into Kazakh. A copy of the Kazakhstan MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

In addition to conducting interviews, the teams working in the fields tested salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content and measured the weights and heights of children under 5. Details and findings of these measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.



⁵ The terms “children under 5”, “children aged 0-4 years”, and “children aged 0-59 months” are used interchangeably in this report.

⁶ The model MICS4 questionnaires can be found at www.childinfo.org

Training and Fieldwork

The preparation of the Agency of Statistics, RK staff involved in Kazakhstan MICS4 was carried out by UNICEF headquarters in New York and UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS countries who organized their participation in regional training seminars in 2009-2011 (2009 – Amman (Jordan); 2010, 2011 – Istanbul (Turkey); 2010 – Belgrade (Serbia). Training seminar programmes focused on sampling design, survey logistics and budget planning; themes for certain MICS4 questionnaire modules, MICS indicators, data and tabulation processing as well as MICS results dissemination.

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 12 days in September 2010. Training included lec-

tures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent 2 days in practice interviewing in Schuchye in Ak-mola Oblast.

The data were collected by 16 teams; each was comprised of 6 interviewers (of them 5 women and 1 man who was simultaneously measuring children's weight and height), one driver, one editor, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in November 2010 and concluded in January 2011.

Data Processing

The data were entered on 18 computers and carried out by 14 data entry operators and 4 data entry supervisors (including 2 editors) using the CPro software. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to the Kazakhstan questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in November 2010. Data entry was completed in the end of January 2011; processing and editing of the primary database was completed in July – August 2011. In August 2011 the results of preliminary MICS4 analysis were presented

to concerned authorities (representatives of various ministries and agencies) as well as international organizations. The tables in certain new modules (for instance on Domestic Violence and Abortions) and the Questionnaire for Individual Men were discussed and corrected with the help of UNICEF international consultants up until the end of 2011.

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software programme, Version 18, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF and adapted to the Kazakhstan questionnaires by a software expert from the Information and Computer Centre of the Agency of Statistics, RK.

III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents



Sample Coverage

Of the 16,380 households selected for the sample, 16,018 were found to be occupied. Of these, 15,800 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.6 percent. In the interviewed households, 14,228 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 14,014 women were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.5 percent. For men (age 15-59 years), these indicators were 4,043 – listed, 3,846 – successfully interviewed giving response rate 95.1 percent. In addition, 5,227 children under 5 were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 5,181 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.1 percent. Overall response rates of 97.2 and 97.8 percent are calculated for 15-49 year-old women's and under-5's interviews respectively. The response rate for men (aged 15-59 years) was 93.8 percent.



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

Numbers of households, and response rates of women, men and children under 5, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Households			
Households sampled	10038	6342	16380
Households occupied	9822	6196	16018
Households interviewed	9629	6171	15800
Overall response rate	98,0	99,6	98,6
Women			
Women eligible	8341	5887	14228
Women interviewed	8234	5780	14014
Women response rate	98,7	98,2	98,5
Women's overall response rate	96,8	97,8	97,2
Men			
Men eligible	2332	1711	4043
Men interviewed	2207	1639	3846
Men response rate	94,6	95,8	95,1
Men's overall response rate	92,8	95,4	93,8
Children under 5			
Children under 5 eligible	2678	2549	5227
Interviewed children under 5	2653	2528	5181
Child response rate	99,1	99,2	99,1
Children's overall response rate	97,1	98,8	97,8

Continued

	REGIONS							
	Akmola Oblast	Aktobe Oblast	Almaty Oblast	Almaty city	Astana	Atyrau Oblast	East Kazakhstan Oblast	Zhambyl Oblast
Households								
Households sampled	1176	882	1008	1008	924	798	1218	882
Households occupied	1134	849	975	1000	923	785	1177	866
Households interviewed	1118	813	956	990	920	774	1142	857
Household response rate	98,6	95,8	98,1	99,0	99,7	98,6	97,0	99,0
Women								
Eligible women	771	794	996	801	937	887	836	815
Interviewed women	744	788	985	800	931	859	819	804
Women response rate	96,5	99,2	98,9	99,9	99,4	96,8	98,0	98,7
Women's overall response	95,1	95,0	97,0	98,9	99,0	95,5	95,1	97,6
Men								
Eligible men	267	226	268	217	233	225	276	229
Interviewed men	250	210	254	211	231	198	258	223
Men response rate	93,6	92,9	94,8	97,2	99,1	88,0	93,5	97,4
Men's overall response rate	92,3	89,0	92,9	96,3	98,8	86,8	90,7	96,4
Children under 5								
Eligible children under 5	239	297	357	138	294	383	258	387
Interviewed children under 5	229	295	356	137	294	382	255	386
Child response rate	95,8	99,3	99,7	99,3	100,0	99,7	98,8	99,7
Children's overall response rate	94,5	95,1	97,8	98,3	99,7	98,3	95,9	98,7

Continued

	REGIONS							
	West Kazakhstan Oblast	Karaganda Oblast	Kostanai Oblast	Kyzylorda Oblast	Mangistau Oblast	Pavlodar Oblast	North Kazakhstan Oblast	South Kazakhstan Oblast
Households								
Households sampled	966	1218	1260	798	798	1176	1260	1008
Households occupied	953	1210	1249	777	743	1144	1242	991
Households interviewed	949	1207	1237	776	714	1129	1240	978
Household response rate	99,6	99,8	99,0	99,9	96,1	98,7	99,8	98,7
Women								
Eligible women	843	955	879	874	887	917	906	1130
Interviewed women	840	944	871	869	863	881	893	1123
Women response rate	99,6	98,8	99,1	99,4	97,3	96,1	98,6	99,4
Women's overall response	99,2	98,6	98,1	99,3	93,5	94,8	98,4	98,1
Men								
Eligible men	245	260	270	235	217	287	296	292

	REGIONS							
	West Kazakhstan Oblast	Karaganda Oblast	Kostanai Oblast	Kyzylorda Oblast	Mangistau Oblast	Pavlodar Oblast	North Kazakhstan Oblast	South Kazakhstan Oblast
Interviewed men	238	246	261	231	197	275	283	280
Men response rate	97,1	94,6	96,7	98,3	90,8	95,8	95,6	95,9
Men's overall response rate	96,7	94,4	95,7	98,2	87,2	94,6	95,5	94,6
Children under 5								
Eligible children under 5	291	314	250	455	468	268	218	610
Interviewed children under 5	291	312	249	453	457	259	218	608
Child response rate	100,0	99,4	99,6	99,6	97,6	96,6	100,0	99,7
Children's overall response rate	99,6	99,1	98,6	99,4	93,8	95,4	99,8	98,4

It should be noted that household response rate is 99.6 percent in rural areas, which is slightly higher than in urban areas at 98 percent.

The overall household response rate throughout the country was high and varied from 95.8 to 96.1 percent in Aktope and Mangistau Oblasts, to 97 percent in East Kazakhstan Oblast, from 98.1 to 98.7 percent in Almaty, Akmola, Atyrau, South-Kazakhstan

and Pavlodar Oblasts, from 99 to 99.9 percent in Kostanai, Zhambyl, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, North-Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda Oblasts and Astana and Almaty cities.

According to table HH.1, the response rate among men (95.1 percent) is slightly lower than the response rate among women (98.5 percent) and mothers/caretakers (99.1 percent).

Characteristics of Households

The age and sex distribution of survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. A total of 54,549 household members were

listed, from the 15,800 households successfully interviewed. These data also demonstrate that according to the assessment made during the 2009 Census, the size of an average household is 3.5 people.

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations, by sex, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

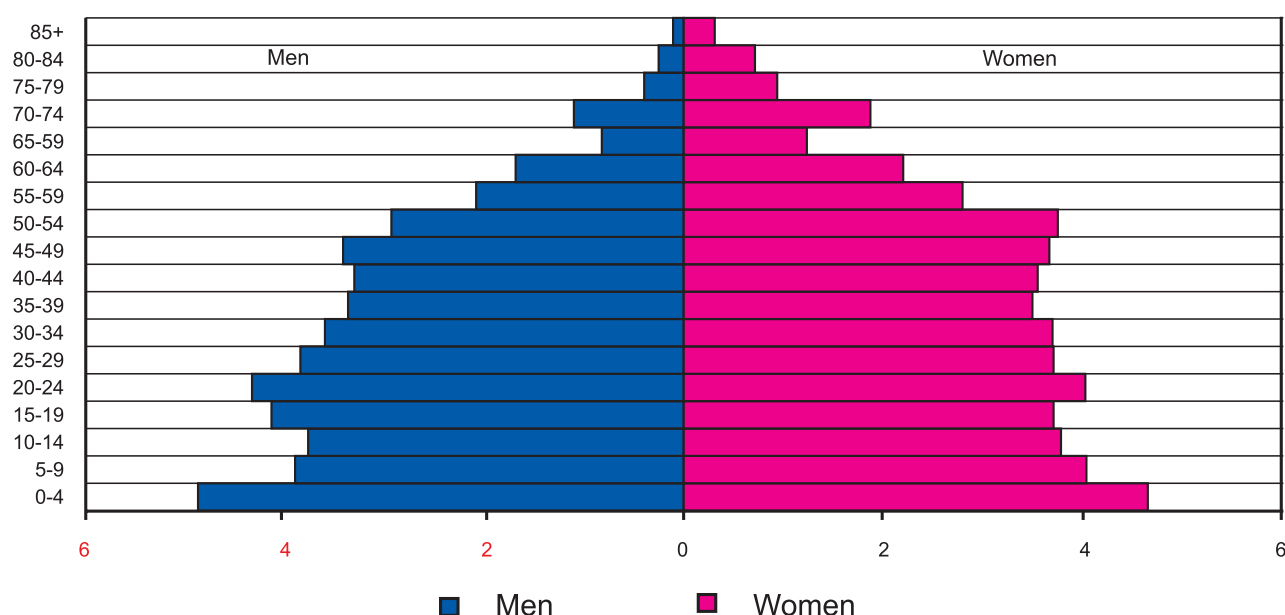
Age	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	2654	10,2	2544	8,9	5198	9,5
5-9	2117	8,1	2217	7,8	4334	7,9
10-14	2056	7,9	2065	7,2	4120	7,6
15-19	2249	8,6	2039	7,2	4289	7,9
20-24	2361	9,1	2206	7,7	4567	8,4
25-29	2085	8,0	2036	7,1	4122	7,6
30-34	1960	7,5	2030	7,1	3990	7,3
35-39	1829	7,0	1916	6,7	3745	6,9
40-44	1788	6,9	1936	6,8	3724	6,8
45-49	1863	7,2	1993	7,0	3856	7,1
50-54	1599	6,1	2040	7,2	3639	6,7

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
55–59	1120	4,3	1520	5,3	2640	4,8
60–64	919	3,5	1204	4,2	2123	3,9
65–69	445	1,7	679	2,4	1125	2,1
70–74	600	2,3	1020	3,6	1620	3,0
75–79	214	0,8	502	1,8	716	1,3
80–84	139	0,5	381	1,3	519	1,0
85+	50	0,2	167	0,6	217	0,4
Missing/DK	0	0,0	3	0,0	3	0,0
Dependency age groups						
Below 15	6827	26,2	6825	23,9	13653	25,0
15–64	17774	68,2	18921	66,4	36695	67,3
65 and older	1449	5,6	2749	9,6	4198	7,7
Missing/DK	0	0,0	3	0,0	3	0,0
Children and adult populations						
Children age 0–17	8243	31,6	8080	28,4	16323	29,9
Adults 18+	17807	68,4	20416	71,6	38223	70,1
Missing/DK	0	0,0	3	0,0	3	0,0
Total	26050	100,0	28499	100,0	54549	100,0

The population aged 0-14 make up 25 percent of the surveyed population, including 6,827 boys (26.2 percent of all men) and 6,825 girls (23.9 percent of all women). The population aged 15-64 make up 67.3 percent, where 68.2 percent or 17,744 are men and 66.4 percent or 18,925 are women. For the population aged above 65 were surveyed a total of 4,198 people or 7.7 percent including 1,449 men (5.6 percent) and 2,749 women (9.6 percent).

There are 16,323 children aged 0-17, accounting for 29.9 percent of all surveyed household members, 31.6 percent are males and 28.4 percent are females. Compared to the 2009 Census data, the MICS shows a 3, 0.3 and 0.7 percent larger population in the 0-14, 0-17 and 65+ age groups respectively, and a 2 percent smaller population in the age group 15-64.

Figure HH.1: Age-sex distribution of household population, Kazakhstan, 2010/11



From Figure HH.1, a total of 54,549 people aged 0 to 85 years and older were surveyed in these households, of these 47.8 percent are men and 52.2 percent are women. As currently reported by the Agency of Statistics, RK as of January 1, 2011, the proportion of men and women was 48.2 percent and 51.8 percent respectively, and the sample did not show large deviations. In the age-sex pyramid, age groups are broken down into five-year groups: 0-4 years, 5-9 years, and so forth to 85 years and above.

The proportion of men and women in these age groups was grouped: based on 0-4 years with 4.8 percent male and 4.7 percent female; 5-9 years with 3.9 percent male and 4.1 percent female; 10-14 years with 3.8 percent male and 3.8 percent female; 15-19 years with 4.1 percent male and 3.7 percent female; 20-24 years with 4.3 percent male and 4.0 percent female; 25-29 years with 3.8 percent male and 3.7 percent female; 30-34 years with 3.6 percent male and 3.7 percent female; 35-39 years with 3.4 percent male and 3.5 percent female; 40-44 years with 3.3 percent male and 3.6 percent female. In the age group 85 years and above the make up of men is 0.1 percent and women is 0.3 percent. It should be noted that starting from the age group 55-59, the gap between the proportions of men and women widens, reaching 1.9 percent in the age group 70 and above.

These data show the same trend in the age-sex population pyramid in current statistics as of January 1, 2011. Distribution of male and female shares by these age groups in the sample is similar to the current statistics.

Tables HH.3 to HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents aged 15-49, male respondents aged 15-59 and children under-5 by presenting the unweighted, as well as the weighted numbers. Information on the basic characteristics of households, women, men and children under-5 interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and also can provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, region, residence, number of household members, education of household head and language/ethnicity⁷ of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report. The figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percentage distribution of households by selected characteristics, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Weighted percent	Number of Households	
		weighted	unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	63,9	10090	10136
Female	36,1	5710	5664
Region			
Akmola Oblast	5,6	884	1118
Aktobe Oblast	4,5	713	813
Almaty Oblast	9,3	1470	956
Almaty city	9,3	1473	990
Astana city	3,4	544	920
Atyrau Oblast	2,3	359	774
East Kazakhstan Oblast	10,6	1673	1142
Zhambyl Oblast	5,6	890	857
West Kazakhstan Oblast	4,1	647	949
Karaganda Oblast	10,3	1629	1207
Kostanai Oblast	7,1	1129	1237

⁷ Determined by asking the question regarding the mother tongue of the household head. The question was asked in the following way: HC1b. What is the mother tongue of the household head?

	Weighted percent	Number of Households	
		weighted	unweighted
Kyzylorda Oblast	3,2	498	776
Mangistau Oblast	2,4	372	714
Pavlodar Oblast	5,9	931	1129
North Kazakhstan Oblast	5,0	795	1240
South Kazakhstan Oblast	11,4	1794	978
Residence			
Urban	60,7	9598	9629
Rural	39,3	6202	6171
Number of Household Members			
1	15,7	2488	2462
2	20,8	3284	3292
3	19,7	3113	3147
4	17,9	2831	2910
5	11,9	1875	1859
6	6,9	1084	1070
7	3,8	597	558
8	1,6	256	243
9	0,9	147	133
10+	0,8	125	126
Education of Household Head			
No	0,5	74	60
Incomplete secondary	12,0	1904	1896
Secondary	30,3	4793	4720
Specialized secondary	32,4	5120	5242
Higher	24,7	3910	3882
Ethnicity/language of Household Head			
Kazakh	53,8	8501	8740
Russian	32,6	5158	5051
Other ethnic groups	13,5	2141	2009
Total	100	15800	15800
Households with			
At least one child age 0-4 years	24,9	15800	15800
At least one child age 0-17 years	52,9	15800	15800
One woman age 15-49	67,6	15800	15800
One man age 15-59	73,9	15800	15800
Mean Household Size	3,5	15800	15800

The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Appendix A). The table also shows the proportions of households with at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, and at least one eligible woman aged 15-49 and one eligible man aged 15-59.

The percentage of households with at least one child under 18 was 52.9 percent, 24.9 percent of households had children under 5, and the pro-

portion of households with at least one woman (age 15-49) and one man (age 15-59) was 67.6 and 73.9 percent respectively. About 15.7 percent of households had one member (14.6 percent according to the 2009 census), 20.8 percent had 2-3 members (38.3 percent), 19.7 percent had 4-5 members (31 percent), 17.9 percent had 6-7 members (11.6 percent), 11.9 percent had 8-9 members (3 percent) and 6.9 percent had 10 or more members (1.5 percent).

Characteristics of Female Respondents 15-49 / Male Respondents 15-59 Years of Age and Children Under 5

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age, male respondents 15-59 years of age and of children under 5. In all tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been

normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percentage distribution of women age 15-49 years by background characteristics, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Weighted percent	Number of Women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
Akmola	4,3	603	744
Aktobe	4,9	694	788
Almaty	10,8	1518	985
Almaty city	8,5	1190	800
Astana city	3,8	539	931
Atyrau	2,9	409	859
East Kazakhstan	8,6	1210	819
Zhambul	6,0	836	804
West Kazakhstan	4,0	566	840
Karaganda	9,1	1274	944
Kostanai	5,6	791	871
Kyzylorda	3,9	553	869
Mangistau	3,3	461	863
Pavlodar	5,3	746	881
North Kazakhstan	4,1	577	893
South Kazakhstan	14,6	2048	1123
Residence			
Urban	57,5	8055	8234
Rural	42,5	5959	5780

	Weighted percent	Number of Women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Age			
15-19	14,4	2022	2012
20-24	15,5	2178	2170
25-29	14,4	2016	2024
30-34	14,3	2005	1996
35-39	13,6	1901	1892
40-44	13,7	1919	1941
45-49	14,1	1972	1979
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	60,2	8434	8426
Widowed	3,0	418	421
Divorced	6,3	888	885
Separated	2,2	311	318
Never married/in union	28,3	3963	3964
Motherhood Status			
Ever gave birth	67,6	9469	9490
Never gave birth	32,4	4545	4524
Births in Last Two Years			
Had a birth in last two years	14,2	1993	2027
Had no birth in last two years	85,8	12021	11987
Education			
None	0,2	25	26
Secondary incomplete	3,9	553	534
Secondary	31,5	4407	4227
Secondary specialised	32,4	4539	4705
High	32,0	4489	4522
Wealth Index Quintile			
Poorest	18,0	2528	2243
Second	18,5	2599	2527
Middle	19,6	2743	2812
Fourth	20,3	2839	2946
Richest	23,6	3305	3486
Religion/Language/Ethnicity of Household Head			
Kazakh	64,2	9003	9275
Russian	22,6	3168	3126
Other ethnic group	13,2	1843	1613
Total	100,0	14014	14014

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, residence, age, marital status, motherhood status, education⁸, wealth index quintiles⁹, and ethnicity/language.

Key findings from Table HH.4 are as follows. In the weighted sample, 57.5 percent of women aged 15-49 lived in an urban and 42.5 percent lived in a rural area. At the time 60.2 percent of women were married or in union, 11.5 percent were divorced/separated or widowed, and 28.3 percent were never married.

In terms of the motherhood status, 67.6 percent of women had given birth at least once. By educational attainment, the distribution is as follows: 3.9 percent have incomplete secondary education, 31.5 percent have completed secondary education, 32.4 percent have completed specialized secondary education and 32 percent completed higher education.

In terms of wealth, the share of second and poorest quintiles were about the same, 18.0 and 18.5 percent respectively. The middle quintile was 19.6 percent; while the fourth and richest quintiles were 20.3 percent and 23.6 percent respectively. In terms of ethnicity 64.2 percent were headed by Kazakhs, 22.6 percent – by Russians, and 13.2 percent were headed by other ethnic groups.



⁸ Unless otherwise stated, “education” refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

⁹ Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household’s wealth to assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The assets used in these calculations were as follows: electricity, radio, colour TV set, mobile phone, stationary (non-mobile) telephone, refrigerator, PC/laptop, DVD player, dish washer, microwave oven, washing machine, vacuum cleaner as well as the following items belonging to household members such as bicycle, motorbike/, horse cart, vehicle, motor boat). The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. “Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India”. *Demography* 38(1): 115-132. Gwatkin, D.R., Rutstein, S., Johnson, K., Pande, R. and Wagstaff, A., 2000. *Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population*. HNP/Poverty Thematic Group, Washington, DC: World Bank. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics*Percentage distribution of men age 15-59 years by background characteristics, Kazakhstan, 2010/11*

	Weighted percent	Number of Men	
		weighted	weighted
Region			
Akmola Oblast	4,6	178	250
Aktobe Oblast	4,7	182	210
Almaty Oblast	11,0	423	254
Almaty city	7,8	302	211
Astana city	3,2	125	231
Atyrau Oblast	2,9	112	198
East Kazakhstan Oblast	8,8	340	258
Zhambyl Oblast	6,2	240	223
West Kazakhstan Oblast	4,1	158	238
Karaganda Oblast	8,7	333	246
Kostanai Oblast	5,7	219	261
Kyzylorda Oblast	4,1	157	231
Mangistau Oblast	3,1	121	197
Pavlodar Oblast	5,3	206	275
North Kazakhstan Oblast	4,3	164	283
South Kazakhstan Oblast	15,3	587	280
Residence			
Urban	53,6	2061	2207
Rural	46,4	1785	1639
Age			
15-19	10,2	394	398
20-24	11,3	433	425
25-29	11,3	434	439
30-34	14,3	548	557
35-39	14,0	539	519
40-44	11,8	453	444
45-49	11,2	432	431
50-54	9,4	361	363
55-59	6,5	251	270
Marital Status			
Currently married/in union	67,5	2595	2616
Widowed	0,7	26	24
Divorced	3,7	141	134
Separated	1,2	46	47
Never married/in union	27,0	1039	1025
Education of Household Head			
No	0,1	3	4
Incomplete secondary	4,8	184	194
Secondary	37,6	1444	1362
Specialized secondary	32,8	1261	1316
Higher	24,8	953	970

	Weighted percent	Number of Men	
		weighted	weighted
Wealth Index Quintile			
Poorest	19,2	737	631
Second	19,4	748	702
Middle	20,1	773	785
Fourth	20,5	789	837
Richest	20,8	799	891
Ethnicity of Household Head			
Kazakh	61,7	2374	2386
Russian	24,8	952	1007
Other ethnic groups	13,5	520	453
Total	100,0	3846	3846

Table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents. In the weighted sample, 53.6 percent of men aged 15-59 lived in an urban and 46.4 percent lived in a rural area. At the time of the survey 67.5 percent of men were married or in union, 5.6 percent were divorced/separated or widowed, and 27.0 percent were never married.

By educational attainment, 4.8 percent of men have incomplete secondary education, 37.6 percent have completed secondary education, 32.8 percent have completed specialized secondary education and 24.8 percent completed higher education.

In terms of wealth, the share of second and

poorest quintiles was about the same, 19.2 and 19.4 percent respectively; the middle quintile was 20.1 percent; and the fourth and richest quintiles was 20.5 and 20.8 percent respectively. In terms of ethnicity, 61.7 percent of men were 20.5 and 20.8 percent lived in households headed by Kazakhs, 24.8 percent by Russians, and 13.5 percent lived in households headed by other ethnic groups.

Table HH.5 provides background characteristics of children under 5 including information on the distribution of children according to such attributes as sex, region, residence, age, mother's/caretaker's education, wealth index quintile and ethnicity.

Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics

Percentage distribution of children under 5 by background characteristics, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Weighted percent	Number of Children Under 5	
		weighted	weighted
Sex of Household Head			
Male	51,0	2644	2615
Female	49,0	2537	2566
Region			
Akmola Oblast	3,7	189	229
Aktobe Oblast	5,0	260	295
Almaty Oblast	10,6	551	356
Almaty city	3,9	202	137
Astana city	3,2	166	294
Atyrau Oblast	3,5	182	382
East Kazakhstan Oblast	7,2	372	255
Zhambyl Oblast	7,7	400	386
West Kazakhstan Oblast	3,8	195	291
Karaganda Oblast	8,1	420	312
Kostanai Oblast	4,3	222	249
Kyzylorda Oblast	5,6	292	453

	Weighted percent	Number of Children Under 5	
		weighted	weighted
Mangistau Oblast	4,7	244	457
Pavlodar Oblast	4,2	217	259
North Kazakhstan Oblast	2,7	139	218
South Kazakhstan Oblast	21,8	1129	608
Residence			
Urban	48,4	2508	2653
Rural	51,6	2673	2528
Age			
0-5 months	10,3	532	543
6-11 months	10,3	532	538
12-23 months	20,0	1037	1044
24-35 months	21,2	1097	1095
36-47 months	19,4	1005	998
48-59 months	18,9	978	963
Mother's Education*			
No	0,2	9	8
Incomplete secondary	1,9	96	83
Secondary	37,0	1916	1803
Specialized secondary	27,6	1432	1502
Higher	33,4	1729	1785
Wealth Index Quintile			
Poorest	24,1	1249	1053
Second	21,9	1134	1082
Middle	19,6	1015	1072
Fourth	16,7	865	934
Richest	17,7	919	1040
Ethnicity of Household Head			
Kazakh	71,9	3724	3862
Russian	15,2	785	778
Other ethnic groups	13,0	672	541
Total	100,0	5181	5181

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5

Key conclusions from Table HH.5 are as follows. The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (see Appendix A). The weighted sample shows the following background characteristics of children under 5.

A total of 5,181 children under 5 were surveyed including 51 percent of boys, and 49 percent of girls. 48.4 percent of children lived in urban and 51.6 percent lived in rural area. The distribution of the number of children in this age group are: under 6 months – 10.3 percent, 6-11 months – 10.3 percent, 12-23 months – 20 percent, 24-35 months – 21.2 percent, 36-47 months – 19.4 percent and 48-59 months – 18.9 percent.

Mothers with children under 5 possessed vary-

ing levels of education. About 1.9 percent of mothers had incomplete secondary education, 37 percent of mothers had completed secondary education, 27.6 percent of mothers had secondary specialized education and 33.4 percent of mothers had completed higher education.

In terms of household's wealth, children were distributed as follows: poorest – 24.1 percent, second – 21.9 percent, middle – 19.6 percent, fourth – 16.7 percent and richest – 17.7 percent. By ethnicity, 71.9 percent of children lived in households headed by Kazakhs, 15.2 percent by Russians and 13 percent lived in households headed by other ethnic groups.



Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Table HH.6 provides information on living arrangements and prevalence of orphanhood among children under 18.

Out of 16,323 children aged 0-17 covered by MICS, 81.9 percent live with both parents, 13.3 percent live with their mother only and 1 percent live only with their father. 3.3 percent of children live with neither of their biological parents. Only 2.7 percent of children live with neither of their living biological parents. A total of 9.4 percent of children live with their mother separately from their (biological) father.

There are very few children who lost one or both parents. Close to 4.1 percent of children have only their father deceased, and they live with their mother, while 0.5 percent have only their mother deceased.

Table HH.6 also shows that the percentage of children living with both parents is the highest in the poorest households (84.8 percent) and the lowest in the richest households (78 percent). There is only marginal difference between rural and urban population and between regions in prevalence of orphanhood.

Table HH.6: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 not living with biological parents and percentage of children who have both parents dead, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Living with both parents	Living with Neither Parent				Living with Mother Only		Living with Father Only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years	
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Sex															
	Male	81,1	0,1	0,2	2,8	0,4	9,6	4,1	0,7	0,5	0,6	100,0	3,5	5,3	8243
	Female	82,7	0,2	0,1	2,5	0,4	9,2	3,7	0,4	0,4	0,3	100,0	3,2	4,7	8080
Region															
	Akmola Oblast	73,4	0,9	0,8	4,2	0,9	11,8	5,6	1,0	0,4	1,0	100,0	6,8	8,6	631
	Aktobe Oblast	82,6	0,1	0,0	2,1	0,6	8,0	5,9	0,2	0,3	0,2	100,0	2,9	6,9	773
	Almaty Oblast	85,7	0,1	0,2	3,2	0,2	7,6	2,1	0,2	0,7	0,2	100,0	3,6	3,2	1804
	Almaty city	78,3	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,5	13,1	3,4	1,2	0,4	1,2	100,0	2,3	4,4	806
	Astana city	82,8	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,0	12,2	1,9	0,3	0,2	0,3	100,0	2,3	2,2	464
	Atyrau Oblast	84,9	0,0	0,4	1,3	0,4	5,4	4,9	0,9	0,1	1,9	100,0	2,0	5,7	511
	East Kazakhstan Oblast	76,7	0,0	0,2	3,9	0,2	15,2	3,2	0,5	0,0	0,1	100,0	4,4	3,6	1199
	Zhambyl Oblast	80,6	0,1	0,5	5,5	0,6	7,8	3,3	0,5	0,3	0,7	100,0	6,7	5,0	1216
	West Kazakhstan Oblast	79,0	0,0	0,3	3,9	0,2	10,1	5,3	0,4	0,1	0,6	100,0	4,4	5,9	604
	Karaganda Oblast	72,0	0,3	0,1	3,9	0,0	16,7	4,8	1,2	0,8	0,2	100,0	4,3	6,0	1362
	Kostanai Oblast	76,0	0,6	0,2	1,7	0,1	15,9	3,1	0,5	0,8	0,9	100,0	2,7	5,0	740
	Kyzylorda Oblast	87,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,7	5,5	3,2	0,3	0,8	0,3	100,0	3,0	4,6	869
	Mangistau Oblast	89,4	0,0	0,0	0,6	1,0	1,9	6,3	0,1	0,2	0,6	100,0	1,5	7,5	655
	Pavlodar Oblast	73,7	0,2	0,1	2,2	0,4	16,7	3,3	0,8	1,0	1,6	100,0	3,0	5,0	649
	North Kazakhstan Oblast	78,6	0,1	0,2	2,1	0,5	11,3	4,5	1,5	0,6	0,6	100,0	2,9	5,9	544

South Kazakhstan Oblast	88,9	0,0	0,2	1,4	0,3	4,4	4,0	0,4	0,3	0,0	100,0	1,9	4,8	3497
Residence														
Urban	78,8	0,1	0,2	2,1	0,4	12,5	4,3	0,7	0,3	0,6	100,0	2,8	5,3	7750
Rural	84,7	0,1	0,2	3,1	0,4	6,6	3,5	0,4	0,6	0,4	100,0	3,8	4,8	8573
Age														
0-4	88,1	0,1	0,0	1,7	0,0	8,0	1,5	0,2	0,1	0,3	100,0	1,9	1,7	5198
5-9	82,7	0,2	0,1	2,5	0,2	9,9	3,1	0,7	0,2	0,4	100,0	3,0	3,8	4334
10-14	78,6	0,2	0,4	2,6	0,4	10,2	5,6	0,7	0,8	0,4	100,0	3,5	7,4	4120
15-17	73,7	0,1	0,3	4,7	1,3	9,9	7,2	0,8	1,0	0,9	100,0	6,5	10,1	2670
Wealth Index Quintile														
Poorest	84,8	0,1	0,1	3,0	0,2	6,2	4,7	0,2	0,5	0,2	100,0	3,4	5,6	4049
Second	82,9	0,2	0,2	3,2	0,5	7,5	3,7	0,6	0,8	0,5	100,0	4,1	5,4	3568
Middle	83,0	0,1	0,2	2,7	0,6	8,9	3,1	0,7	0,2	0,4	100,0	3,7	4,2	3142
Fourth	79,2	0,1	0,3	2,4	0,2	12,3	3,9	0,6	0,4	0,5	100,0	3,1	4,9	2742
Richest	78,0	0,2	0,1	1,6	0,4	14,1	3,8	0,7	0,3	0,8	100,0	2,2	4,8	2822
Ethnicity of Household Head														
Kazakh	85,1	0,1	0,2	2,8	0,4	6,3	3,9	0,4	0,5	0,4	100,0	3,4	5,1	11658
Russian	68,8	0,3	0,2	2,8	0,4	21,1	4,0	1,2	0,2	1,1	100,0	3,6	5,1	2572
Other ethnic groups	80,2	0,2	0,2	1,9	0,3	12,4	3,5	0,7	0,3	0,3	100,0	2,6	4,5	2093
Total														
	81,9	0,1	0,2	2,7	0,4	9,4	3,9	0,6	0,4	0,5	100,0	3,3	5,0	16323

¹ MICS Indicator 9.17

² MICS Indicator 9.18

IV. Child Mortality



One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is the reduction of infant and under-5 mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-5 mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts using direct questions, such as “Has anyone in this household died in the last year?” give inaccurate results. Using direct measures of child mortality from birth histories is time consuming, more expensive, and requires greater attention to training and supervision. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-5 mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS surveys, infant and under-5 mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method¹⁰. The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of children ever born for five year age groups of women from age 15 to 49, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age groups of women (Table CM.1). The technique converts the proportions of dead among children of women in each age group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in Kazakhstan, the East model life table was selected as most appropriate.

Table CM.1: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead

Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by age of women, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Children ever born		Children Surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women
	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number children surviving	Mean number children surviving	Total number of children surviving		
Age						
15-19	0,028	57	0,027	55	0,037	2022
20-24	0,518	1128	0,509	1109	0,017	2178
25-29	1,327	2674	1,299	2619	0,021	2016
30-34	2,038	4087	1,956	3922	0,040	2005
35-39	2,352	4472	2,248	4274	0,044	1901
40-44	2,543	4880	2,408	4622	0,053	1919
45-49	2,601	5129	2,452	4835	0,057	1972
Total	1,600	22427	1,530	21436	0,044	14014

Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 28 per 1,000 live births, while the probability of dying under age 5 (U5MR) is around 31 per 1,000 live births. These estimates have been calculated by averaging mortality estimates obtained from women age 25-29 and 30-34, and refer to 2006.

There is some difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females.

Mortality in boys is appreciably higher than in girls standing at 34 and 22 per thousand live births, and 38 and 25 for children under 5.

Moreover, mortality rates differed significantly depending on the level of mother's educa-

¹⁰ United Nations, 1983. *Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2). United Nations, 1990a. *QFIVE, United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation*. New York, UN Pop Division. United Nations, 1990b. *Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality*. New York, UN.

tion, the level of household wealth and ethnicity. In terms of residence there were some differences in mortality rates: in rural area infant mortality rate and under-5 child mortality rate was by 3 and 4 pro mille higher respectively compared to urban area. While in urban area child mortality rate was 26 per 1,000 live births, in rural area it was 29 per 1,000 births; similarly for under-

5child mortality rate – 29 as opposed to 33 per 1,000 live births.

In terms of wealth, infant mortality was high in the second and poorest quintiles, 27 and 34 per 1,000 live births respectively, similarly for child mortality rate – 31 and 40 per 1,000 live births compared to 18 and 24 per 1,000 births and 20 and 27 per 1,000 live births in the fourth and richest quintiles.

Table CM.2: Child Mortality

Infant and under-5 mortality rates, East Model, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Infant Mortality Rate ¹	Under-5 Mortality Rate ²
Sex		
Male	34	38
Female	22	25
Residence		
Urban	26	29
Rural	29	33
Mother's education		
Incomplete secondary	92	(*)
Secondary	30	34
Specialized secondary	30	34
Higher	16	17
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	34	40
Second	27	31
Middle	29	33
Fourth	18	20
Richest	24	27
Ethnicity of household head		
Kazakh	26	29
Russian	25	28
Other ethnic groups	40	46
Total	28	31

Rates for women with incomplete education not shown due to small number of cases

¹ MICS Indicator 1.2; MDG Indicator 4.2

² MICS Indicator 1.1; MDG Indicator 4.1

(*) the rates for the mothers with incomplete secondary education are not indicated due to limited number of cases

* refers to 2006, East Model, in accordance with age staffs of mortality

Differences in under-5 mortality rates by selected background characteristics are shown in Figure CM.1.

Figure CM.1: Under five mortality rates by main background characteristics, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011

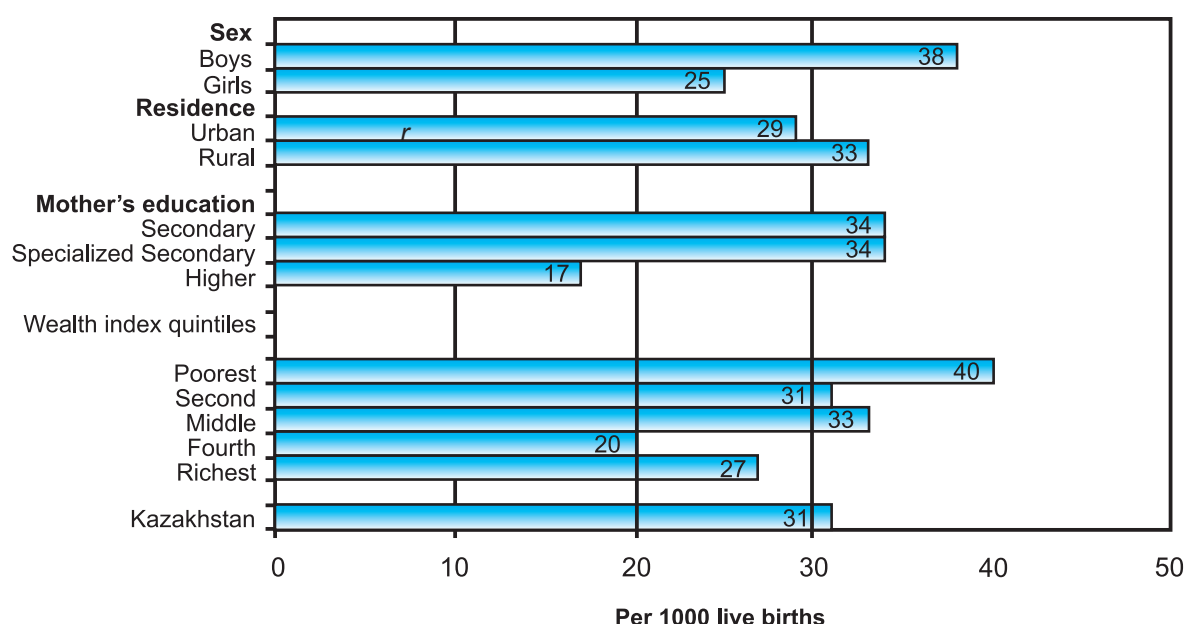
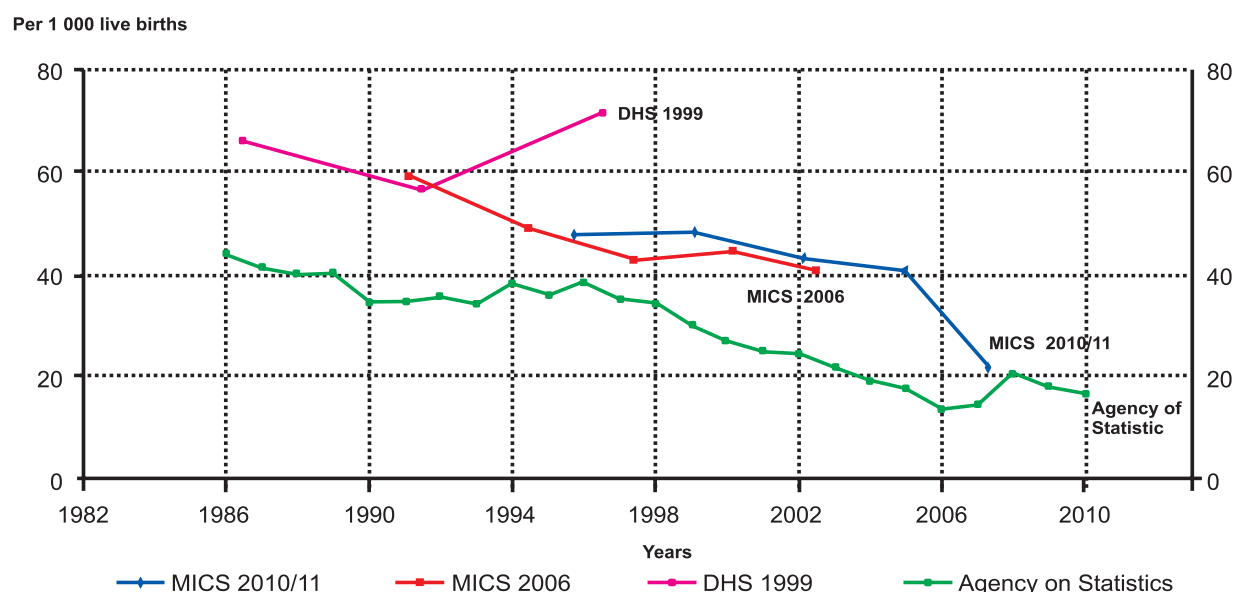


Figure CM.2 shows the series of under-5 mortality rate estimates of the survey, based on responses of women in different age groups, and referring to various points in time, thus showing the estimated trend in U5MR based on three surveys, DHS-1995, MICS-2006 and MICS-2010/11 as well as the country's official statistics. The MICS surveys indicate that mortality has been declining for the past 15 years.

Discrepancies between data until mid-2008 from different sources can be explained in part by different approaches to live birth definitions and child mortality estimation techniques beginning from 2008 when Kazakhstan started using new criteria on live and still births recommended by WHO. Further qualification of these apparent declines and differences as well as its determinants should be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CM.2: Under-5 mortality trends, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011



*Refers to 2006, East Model chosen in accordance with the age mortality structure

V. Nutrition



Nutritional Status

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

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments. For those children undernourished who survive will experience recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished. The MDG target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population height and weight for children under 5 are used as a reference. Undernourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on new WHO growth standards¹¹. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth.

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

Finally, children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (www.childinfo.org). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table 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, and mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Weight for age:			Number of children	Height for age:			Number of children	Weight for height:				Number of children
	Under-weight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight % above		
	% below				% below				% below				
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶		- 2 SD	
Sex													
Male	3,7	1,1	0,2	2555	13,2	5,5	-0,4	2541	4,4	1,9	14,8	0,6	2518
Female	3,6	1,3	0,2	2460	13,0	5,3	-0,4	2446	3,7	1,4	11,8	0,5	2436

¹¹ http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/second_set/technical_report_2.pdf

	Weight for age:			Number of children	Height for age:			Number of children	Weight for height:				Number of children
	Under-weight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight % above		
	% below				% below				% below				
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶		- 2 SD	
Region													
Akmola Oblast	1,8	0,9	0,4	183	8,1	2,8	-0,2	182	2,6	0,9	13,6	0,7	181
Aktobe Oblast	11,9	6,0	-0,1	248	36,2	19,7	-1,2	246	8,6	3,9	33,5	0,9	245
Almaty Oblast	4,8	0,9	0,1	529	10,8	4,2	-0,3	525	3,7	2,0	7,6	0,3	529
Almaty city	7,1	3,5	0,7	178	17,1	7,1	0,7	173	7,8	3,0	15,6	0,5	165
Astana city	2,5	1,0	0,6	165	19,7	10,1	-0,2	163	4,5	2,8	22,1	0,8	159
Atyrau Oblast	3,5	0,5	0,1	159	18,4	11,1	-0,8	159	3,2	1,9	16,2	0,7	158
East Kazakhstan Oblast	6,5	2,3	0,0	350	16,6	7,2	-0,6	350	8,1	2,7	20,2	0,6	340
Zhambyl Oblast	3,5	0,3	0,4	398	16,2	3,7	-0,6	394	2,8	1,4	21,3	1,0	394
West Kazakhstan Oblast	2,3	0,4	0,2	193	9,8	1,1	-0,3	190	1,8	1,1	6,6	0,5	191
Karaganda Oblast	2,3	1,1	0,2	397	4,8	1,5	-0,1	396	0,4	0,4	6,1	0,4	394
Kostanai Oblast	1,5	0,7	0,2	221	12,7	5,0	-0,4	220	0,4	0,0	6,6	0,6	221
Kyzylorda Oblast	2,1	0,2	0,2	291	7,1	1,8	-0,4	290	1,3	0,2	6,8	0,6	290
Mangistau Oblast	3,6	1,2	0,3	229	10,2	4,2	-0,3	228	4,5	1,7	15,7	0,7	226
Pavlodar Oblast	1,8	0,4	0,4	208	8,9	2,5	-0,1	204	2,7	1,5	13,6	0,6	202
North Kazakhstan Oblast	2,7	0,0	0,1	136	10,6	2,3	-0,6	136	1,7	0,4	11,6	0,6	136
South Kazakhstan Oblast	2,5	0,8	0,1	1129	12,1	5,8	-0,4	1127	5,8	2,0	11,1	0,4	1122
Residence													
Urban	4,0	1,5	0,2	2407	12,8	5,7	-0,2	2388	4,9	2,1	13,7	0,5	2363
Rural	3,3	0,9	0,1	2608	13,4	5,1	-0,5	2598	3,3	1,3	13,0	0,6	2591
Age													
0-5 months	10,0	4,0	0,0	498	10,7	3,7	0,2	496	13,4	7,4	9,8	-0,1	485
6-11 months	3,0	1,0	0,5	525	13,8	6,6	0,1	519	4,4	1,0	19,0	0,7	521
12-23 months	3,2	1,2	0,4	1014	18,6	8,1	-0,5	1006	2,1	0,6	17,4	0,8	1009
24-35 months	3,5	1,4	0,2	1063	14,4	6,5	-0,6	1057	2,5	1,2	12,9	0,6	1050
36-47 months	2,3	0,4	0,1	968	11,6	5,3	-0,5	963	2,4	0,7	11,6	0,7	956
48-59 months	2,6	0,4	0,0	947	8,1	1,7	-0,4	945	4,5	1,8	9,7	0,4	935
Mother's Education													
Incomplete secondary	2,7	1,0	0,1	96	12,9	3,9	-0,4	93	7,2	4,7	6,3	0,3	94
Secondary	4,6	1,3	0,1	1879	15,5	5,5	-0,6	1869	4,1	1,5	12,3	0,6	1869
Specialized secondary	2,7	1,1	0,3	1380	11,7	5,8	-0,3	1374	3,9	1,8	14,6	0,6	1355
Higher	3,4	1,2	0,3	1652	11,5	5,0	-0,2	1642	4,0	1,6	13,8	0,5	1628
Wealth Index Quintile													
Poorest	4,1	1,2	0,1	1239	14,4	5,1	-0,6	1235	4,9	2,3	12,8	0,6	1235
Second	3,9	0,8	0,1	1113	14,5	6,2	-0,6	1110	2,8	0,7	12,6	0,6	1105
Middle	2,8	1,1	0,2	982	9,9	3,9	-0,2	975	3,9	1,7	11,0	0,5	965
Fourth	4,0	1,6	0,2	817	13,9	5,8	-0,3	809	4,5	1,6	14,7	0,6	797
Richest	3,5	1,4	0,4	866	12,1	6,1	-0,1	857	4,3	2,0	16,3	0,6	852

	Weight for age:			Number of children	Height for age:			Number of children	Weight for height:				Number of children	
	Under-weight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight % above			
	% below				% below				% below					
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶		- 2 SD		
Ethnicity of Household Head														
Kazakh	3,9	1,3	0,2	3605	13,6	5,7	-0,4	3583	4,2	1,8	13,9	0,6	3557	
Russian	2,9	0,6	0,2	746	11,9	5,4	-0,2	743	3,1	0,7	12,9	0,5	737	
Other ethnic groups	3,2	1,2	0,1	664	11,5	3,9	-0,3	661	4,6	2,1	10,6	0,4	661	
Total	3.7	1.2	0.2	5015	13.1	5.4	-0.4	4987	4.1	1.7	13.3	0.6	4955	

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses;

¹ MICS Indicator 2.1a ; MDG Indicator 1.8

² MICS Indicator 2.1b

³ MICS Indicator 2.2a; 4 MICS Indicator 2.2b

⁵ MICS Indicator 2.3a, 6 MICS Indicator 2.3b

For children with no complete data regarding their birthdate (month and year) and measurement results out of the acceptable range have been excluded from Table NU.1. Children are excluded from one or several anthropometric indices are excluded in case their weight or height were not measured. For instance, if the child was weighted but his/her height was not measured, this child is included into the underweight indice but is excluded from the stunted or wasted indice. Percentage of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in data quality verification tables DQ.6 and DQ.7.

Overall, 96.8 percent of children had their weight and height measured (Table DQ.6). While 3.2 percent of children did not have their weight measured, 3.3 percent of children did not have their height measured. Table DQ.7 shows that due to unacceptable result measurements and missing data on weight and/or height, 3.6 percent of children were excluded from the calculation of the indice of weight for age. The proportion of children excluded from the indices on height for age and weight for height is 4.1 percent and 4.7 percent respectively. Most often the results of infants until the age of 6 months anthropometric measurement were excluded: 6.4 percent – weight to age and 7.2 percent – height for age and 9.2 percent – weight for height.

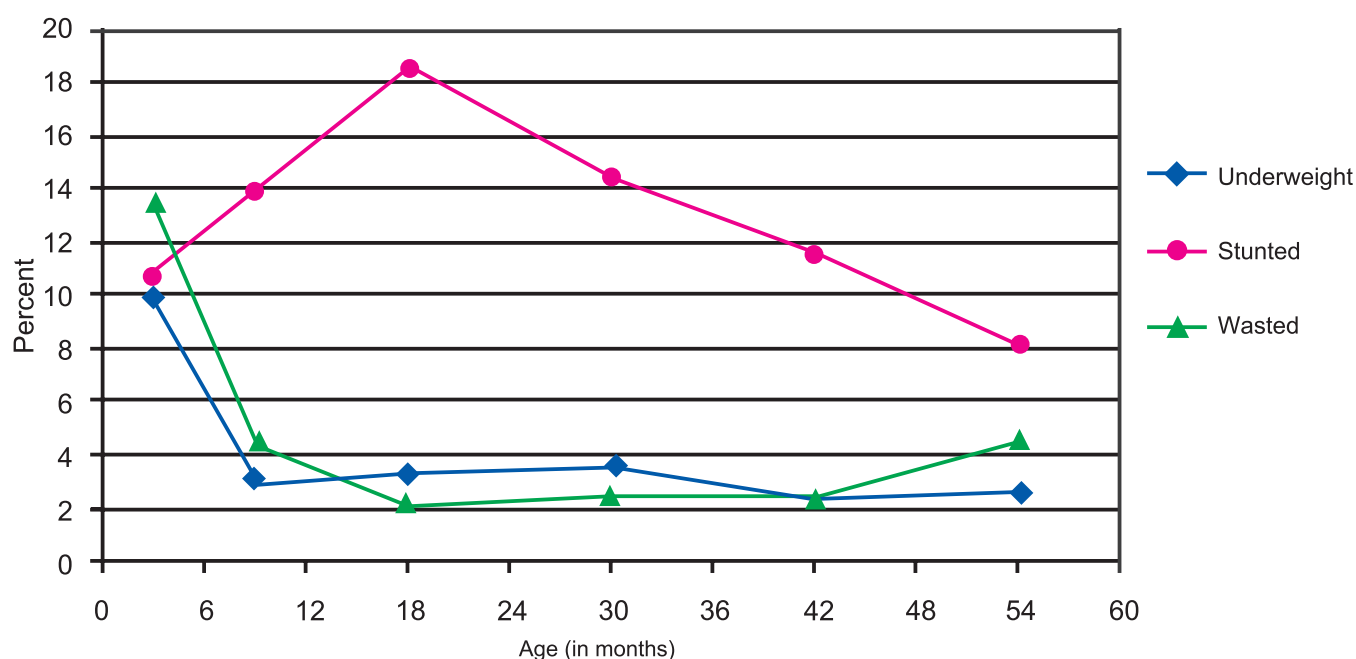
In Kazakhstan 3.7 percent of children under 5 are underweight, including 1.2 percent severely underweight (table NU.1). at the same time 13.1 percent are stunted, including 5.4 percent severely stunted. 4.1 percent of children are wasted (weight for height) and 1.7 percent of children are severely wasted.

Table NU.1 was compiled according to new height standards established by WHO. In order to compare nutrition status with MICS3 results we have

made calculations using old standards from the National Center for Health Statistics (USA), Center for Disease Control and Prevention (USA) and the World Health Organization. The table calculated according to old standards is shown in Table NU1.A in Appendix G.



Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight, stunted and wasted in Kazakhstan, 2010/2011



Four percent of moderately underweight and 1.5 percent of severely underweight children were reported in MICS4. Children in Aktope Oblast are more likely to be underweight for their age (11.9 percent) and stunted (36.2 percent). In this oblast, children are more exposed to the risk of being underweight or stunted than children in other regions. The highest proportion of moderately underweight children for their height (wasting) was found in Aktope (8.6 percent) and East Kazakhstan Oblasts (8.1 percent). The highest proportion of moderately underweight and wasted children is found in urban areas, whereas that of stunted children is found in rural areas.

Those children whose mothers have higher education are less likely to be underweight (3.4 percent), stunted (11.5 percent) and wasted (4 percent) compared to children of mothers with incomplete secondary

or specialized secondary education combined. Age distribution shows that children in the age group 0-5 months are more likely to be underweight for age and height, with this group having the highest percentage. At the same time, the highest percentage (18.6 percent) of stunted children is found in the age group 12-23 months.

About 13.3 percent of children are overweight, with the percentage of boys (14.8 percent) being higher than girls (11.8 percent). Percentage of urban children (13.7 percent) is slightly higher than that of children living in the rural area (13 percent). A higher percentage of overweight children is found in Aktope Oblast (33.5 percent), Astana (22.1 percent) and in Zhambyl Oblast (21.3 percent). Such children are most likely to be found in the age group 6-11 months (19 percent).

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition as when as unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

Feeding recommendations based on WHO and UNICEF are:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at 6 months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per

day for 6-8 month old; 3 times per day for 9-11 month old

It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators related to recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth)
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months)
- Predominant breastfeeding (< 6 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (at 1 year and at 2 years)
- Duration of breastfeeding
- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid and soft foods (6-8 months)
- Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months)
- Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfeeding children (6-23 months)
- Bottle feeding (0-23 months)

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey Within one hour of birth
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Region					
Akmola Oblast	96,3	44,6	82,0	13,3	68
Aktobe Oblast	91,1	59,5	83,0	18,5	115
Almaty Oblast	92,0	69,0	85,3	2,3	194
Almaty city	(100,0)	(46,5)	(97,7)	(4,7)	68
Astana city	97,8	47,9	96,8	1,3	72
Atyrau Oblast	98,1	63,7	87,0	21,2	77
East Kazakhstan Oblast	93,7	71,9	87,1	9,0	143
Zhambyl Oblast	97,8	83,4	94,4	8,8	166
West Kazakhstan Oblast	96,9	72,1	90,8	16,2	75
Karaganda Oblast	97,3	74,2	88,1	23,0	148
Kostanai Oblast	97,1	61,7	83,6	20,0	86
Kyzylorda Oblast	95,5	82,7	88,7	4,8	119
Mangistau Oblast	98,7	54,7	80,6	27,1	99
Pavlodar Oblast	96,8	54,2	87,3	15,3	82
North Kazakhstan Oblast	96,1	67,3	86,4	25,2	46
South Kazakhstan Oblast	98,0	73,1	88,3	5,1	436
Residence					
Urban	96,4	66,2	88,6	11,7	983
Rural	96,3	69,4	87,3	10,9	1011
Months Since Last Birth					
0-11 months	95,9	66,7	86,4	12,6	1023
12-23 months	96,9	69,0	89,5	9,9	970
Assistance at Delivery					
Skilled attendant	96,4	67,8	87,9	11,3	1990

	Percentage ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey Within one hour of birth
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Place of Delivery					
Public sector health facility	96,3	67,8	87,8	11,1	1978
Private sector health facility	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Education					
Incomplete secondary	(88,0)	(61,3)	(74,7)	(12,5)	32
Secondary	95,7	68,8	87,5	10,1	698
Specialized secondary	97,5	64,2	87,6	11,2	565
Higher	96,5	69,9	89,2	12,6	695
Wealth Index Quintile					
Poorest	97,5	73,0	87,6	8,5	463
Second	95,7	69,3	87,8	11,0	443
Middle	95,5	68,7	88,7	9,2	406
Fourth	95,3	67,1	87,9	13,3	330
Richest	97,9	58,8	87,7	15,8	352
Ethnicity of Household Head					
Kazakh	97,6	70,0	89,4	11,8	1413
Russian	94,4	59,9	83,0	14,6	322
Other ethnic groups	92,0	65,9	86,1	4,4	259
Total	96,4	67,8	87,9	11,3	1993

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

² MICS Indicator 2.4

² MICS Indicator 2.5

() Indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) Indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

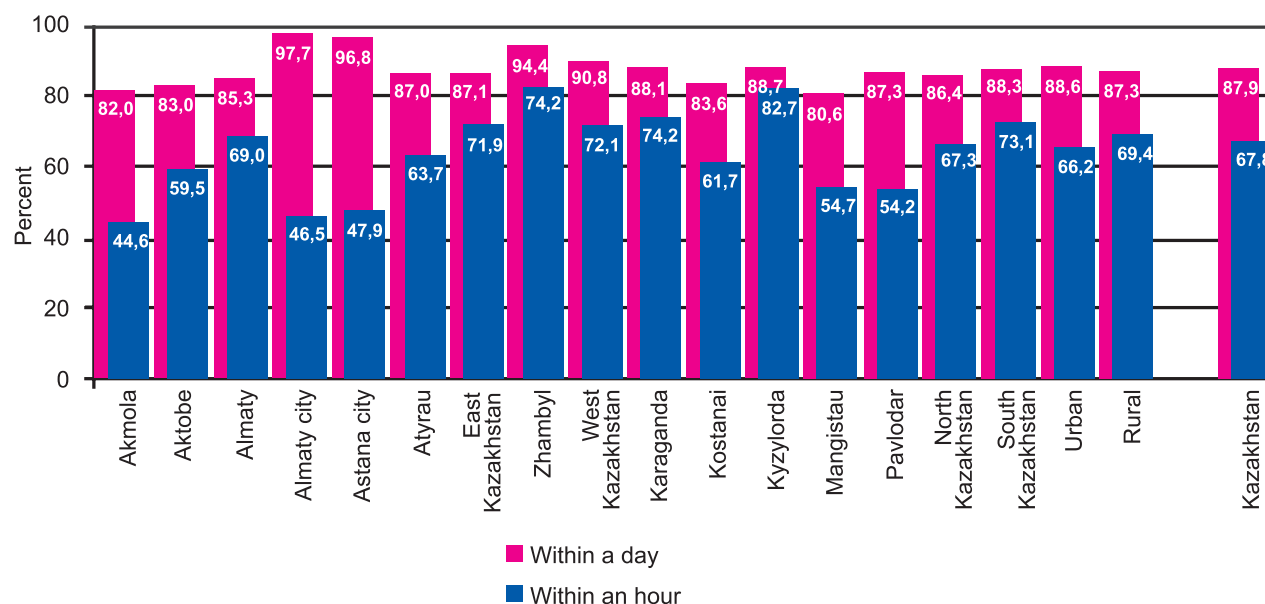
Table NU.2 provides the proportion of children born in the last two years who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed. About 1,993 mothers of children born within the 2 years preceding the survey were interviewed during the survey. Although first breastfeeding is a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 67.8 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth. The difference between urban and rural women was 3.2 percent (66.2 and 69.4 percent respectively).

Mothers from the richest households are less likely to start timely breastfeeding than those from the poorer households (58.8 percent and 73.0 percent

respectively). The highest proportion of women who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth was in Zhambyl (83.4 percent) and Kyzylorda (82.7 percent) Oblasts, the lowest proportion was found in Akmola Oblast (44.6 percent) and in Almaty (46.5 percent).

The percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one day of birth were 87.9. The difference between such women in urban and rural areas is marginal, 1.4 percent in favour of urban women (88.6 and 87.3 percent respectively). Only in two regions, Almaty and Astana, over 95 percent of women started breastfeeding within one day of birth (97.7 and 96.8 percent respectively). The lowest percentage is found in Mangistau (80.6 percent) and Akmola (82 percent) Oblasts.

Figure NU.2: Initial breastfeeding (within one hour and one day of birth), Kazakhstan, 2010/11



Breastfeeding status in Table NU.3 is based on the responses given by mothers/caretakers regarding food and liquids taken by children within the past 24 hours before the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding relates to the infants who were receiving only breast milk (also vitamins, minerals and medication). This table shows the proportion of infants who were breastfed during the first 6 months of life and also the proportion of children who were still being breastfed at ages 12-15 and 20-23 months.

Only 31.8 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed (a level considerably lower than recommended), since 60.6 percent of children

are predominantly breastfed. By age 12-15 months, 50.8 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 26.1 percent are still breastfed (Figure NU.3). Exclusive breastfeeding is found in urban areas more often than in rural areas (34.4 and 29.2 percent respectively). In older age groups, urban children continue receiving breast milk more often than rural children. The level of mothers' education has a certain impact on the incidence of breastfeeding, with children of mothers with higher education more likely to be exclusively breastfed than children of women with lower education levels (34.8 percent compared to 30.1 percent).

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Children 0-5 months		Number of children	Children 12-15 months	Number of children	Children 20-23 months	Number of children
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent exclusively breastfed ²		Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³		Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	
Sex							
Male	32,4	61,1	264	55,1	158	24,4	169
Female	31,2	60,1	268	46,9	174	27,8	177
Residence							
Urban	34,4	62,2	268	51,1	160	17,9	178
Rural	29,2	59,0	265	50,5	171	34,9	168
Mother's Education							
Incomplete Secondary	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	3	(*)	6
Secondary	31,0	56,9	179	49,3	115	32,3	123

	Children 0-5 months		Number of children	Children 12-15 months	Number of children	Children 20-23 months	Number of children
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent exclusively breastfed ²		Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³		Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	
Specialized Secondary	30,1	62,0	160	54,9	88	26,4	99
Higher	34,8	63,4	183	49,8	123	21,0	117
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	33,8	60,5	120	51,7	80	33,1	63
Second	32,0	61,7	121	50,1	86	28,3	96
Middle	30,4	53,3	108	58,2	67	23,1	68
Fourth	30,2	64,7	104	52,2	55	17,4	45
Richest	32,7	63,6	81	37,5	44	25,5	74
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	31,2	61,9	381	54,7	245	30,8	247
Russian	29,0	49,4	74	40,1	53	12,4	50
Other ethnic groups	37,4	64,9	77	(39,4)	33	(16,9)	49
Total	31,8	60,6	532	50,8	331	26,1	346

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

² MICS Indicator 2.6

³ MICS Indicator 2.9

⁴ MICS Indicator 2.7

⁵ MICS Indicator 2.8

() indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011

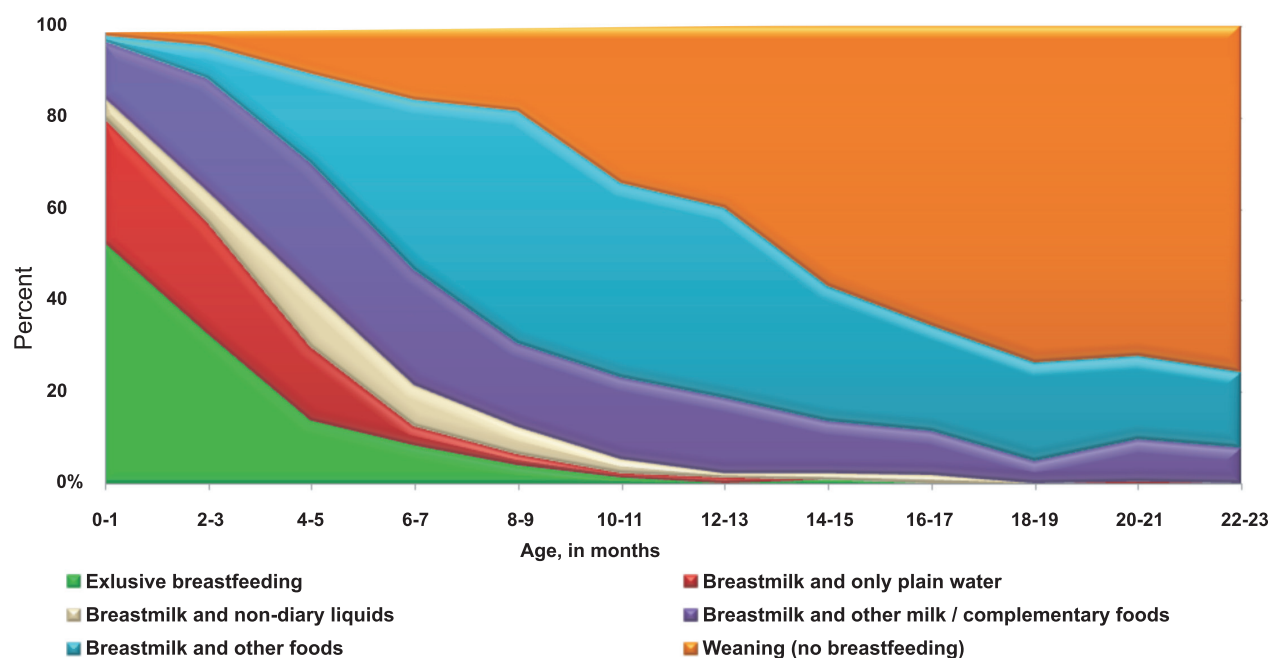


Table NU.4 shows the median duration of breast-feeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under 3, the median duration is 14.8 months for any breastfeeding, 2.1 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 4.2 months for predominant breastfeeding. Boys receive any kind of breastfeeding longer than girls. In rural areas, infants receive exclusive or any other type of breastfeeding a bit longer than in urban areas (1.1 vs. 0.9 months and 13.8 vs. 13.2 months respectively). Children are exclusively breastfed for the longest time (3 months) in Almaty city and shortest (0.5-0.6 months) in

Almaty, West Kazakhstan, Kostanai, Karaganda and Mangistau Oblasts. At the same time, infants in South Kazakhstan, Aktobe, Atyrau and West Kazakhstan Oblasts (15.0-17.0 percent) receive any kind of breastfeeding and infants in East Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan Oblasts and Almaty city receive mixed breastfeeding (4.1-5.4 months) longer than children in other regions. By level of household income, children from the poorest households are exclusively breastfed and children from the fourth and richest households receive mixed breastfeeding longer than others households.

Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Median duration (in months)			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any Breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive Breastfeeding	Predominant Breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	13,9	1,2	3,6	1598
Female	13,0	0,7	3,4	1600
Region				
Akmola Oblast	13,9	1,0	2,3	117
Aktobe Oblast	15,2	0,7	2,5	166
Almaty Oblast	12,1	0,6	4,1	321
Almaty city	11,5	3,0	5,1	124
Astana city	13,7	1,3	3,3	101
Atyrau Oblast	16,6	0,7	2,5	120
East Kazakhstan Oblast	9,6	0,6	5,4	224
Zhambyl Oblast	13,0	1,6	3,8	250
West Kazakhstan Oblast	17,1	0,6	3,2	129
Karaganda Oblast	11,8	0,5	3,7	245
Kostanai Oblast	12,9	0,6	3,4	140
Kyzylorda Oblast	14,0	1,5	2,7	178
Mangistau Oblast	14,3	0,5	2,7	157
Pavlodar Oblast	13,8	1,7	3,2	135
North Kazakhstan Oblast	9,3	2,5	4,5	78
South Kazakhstan Oblast	14,9	2,0	3,6	712
Residence				
Urban	13,2	0,9	3,6	1562
Rural	13,8	1,1	3,4	1635
Education				
Incomplete secondary	7,5	0,6	2,7	61
Secondary	13,3	1,2	3,2	1129
Specialized secondary	14,7	0,7	3,5	900
Higher	13,4	1,2	3,8	1101
Wealth Index Quintile				
Poorest	14,8	1,7	3,5	762
Second	13,1	1,1	3,8	716
Middle	13,8	0,6	2,9	614

	Median duration (in months)			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any Breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive Breastfeeding	Predominant Breastfeeding	
Fourth	13,6	0,9	3,8	535
Richest	12,5	0,7	3,4	571
Ethnicity of Household Head				
Kazakh	14,1	0,9	3,5	2311
Russian	11,0	0,8	2,5	489
Other ethnic groups	11,5	1,6	4,6	398
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	14,8	2,1	4,2	3198

¹ MICS Indicator 2.10

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

As a result of these feeding patterns, only 31.8 percent of children aged 0-5 months are being adequately fed. Among them, there are more boys (32.4 percent) than girls (31.2 percent); urban infants (34.4 percent) are more likely to be adequately fed than their rural peers (29.2 percent). The survey found that adequate feeding practically does not depend either on the level of household wealth or on the level of mother's education.

A slightly lower percentage of infants aged 6-23 months, 30.8 percent is adequately fed, of which 29.9 percent are urban children and 31.7 percent are rural

children. There are 29.4 percent of boys and 32.2 percent of girls respectively who are adequately fed for children age 6-23 months. The share of children aged 6-23 months receiving complementary foods living in rich and poor households is almost the same at about 30-32 percent. In the poorest quintile household this indicator is somewhat lower at 28.7 percent. There is certain variation depending on the level of mothers' education, where children of mothers with specialized secondary education (32.7 percent), being more likely to be adequately fed. The largest proportion of children receiving complementary foods live in Akmola, Almaty, Kostanai, Pavlodar Oblasts and Astana (40.0- 46.2 percent) while the least number of children receiving complementary foods live in Atyrau and South Kazakhstan Oblasts (21.9 percent each). In addition, 31.0 percent of children at the age 0-23 months are being adequately breastfed. There are no significant deviations in terms of gender, residence, level of education and income as well as ethnicity.

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Sex						
Male	32,4	264	29,4	782	30,1	1047
Female	31,2	268	32,2	786	32,0	1055
Region						
Akmola Oblast	(23,4)	21	41,2	52	36,1	73
Aktobe Oblast	(14,1)	23	36,8	95	32,3	118
Almaty Oblast	(39,4)	61	40,2	143	40,0	204
Almaty city	(*)	13	(10,4)	58	(19,0)	71
Astana city	(25,2)	20	45,3	55	39,9	75
Atyrau Oblast	(23,7)	21	21,9	55	22,4	76

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
East Kazakhstan Oblast	(32,7)	45	30,5	103	31,2	147
Zhambyl Oblast	(34,7)	46	30,4	130	31,5	175
West Kazakhstan Oblast	(22,8)	23	37,1	56	33,0	79
Karaganda Oblast	(20,2)	33	28,0	128	26,4	162
Kostanai Oblast	(30,8)	24	44,9	64	41,1	88
Kyzylorda Oblast	(23,9)	25	27,4	101	26,7	126
Mangistau Oblast	13,9	31	31,3	76	26,3	107
Pavlodar Oblast	(*)	19	46,2	62	42,5	81
North Kazakhstan Oblast	(*)	12	33,1	37	37,7	49
South Kazakhstan Oblast	41,0	116	21,9	354	26,6	470
Residence						
Urban	34,4	268	29,9	754	31,1	1022
Rural	29,2	265	31,7	815	31,0	1079
Education						
Incomplete Secondary	(*)	11	(*)	25	(10,3)	36
Secondary	31,0	179	30,4	566	30,5	745
Specialized Secondary	30,1	160	32,7	430	32,0	590
Higher	34,8	183	30,9	543	31,9	726
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	33,8	120	28,7	370	29,9	490
Second	32,0	121	32,0	373	32,0	494
Middle	30,4	108	30,3	316	30,3	424
Fourth	30,2	104	32,1	231	31,5	335
Richest	32,7	81	31,5	278	31,7	359
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	31,2	381	32,3	1131	32,0	1512
Russian	29,0	74	29,3	248	29,3	322
Other ethnic groups	37,4	77	23,7	190	27,7	267
Total	31,8	532	30,8	1569	31,0	2101

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 2.6

² MICS Indicator 2.14

() indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Adequate complementary feeding of children from 6 months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development and the prevention of undernutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond six months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breastmilk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods are needed if they are six to eight months old, and three or more meals if they are 9-23 months of age. For children

6-23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds are needed.

Overall, 49.4 percent of infants age 6-8 received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (Table NU.6). Among currently breastfeeding infants this percentage is 48 percent, while 57.5 percent among infants are currently not breastfeeding. The proportion of girls receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods is higher than that of boys in both groups. The percentage of children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods in urban areas is also higher than in rural areas.

Table NU.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft food

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children aged 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children aged 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children aged 6-8 months
Gender						
Male	41,5	125	(*)	17	41,3	142
Female	54,8	119	(*)	24	57,4	143
Residence						
Urban	53,1	112	(*)	20	53,7	131
Rural	43,7	133	(*)	22	45,7	155
Total	48,0	244	(57,5)	42	49,4	286

¹ MICS Indicator 2.12

(*) indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Table NU.7 presents the proportion of children age 6-23 months who received semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day according to breastfeeding status (see the note in Table NU.7 for a definition of minimum number of times for different age groups).

Overall, more than half of children age 6-23 months (55.3 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. A slightly higher proportion of females (57.5 percent) were enjoying the minimum meal frequency compared to males (53.1 percent).

Table NU.7: Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds ¹	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency ²	Number of children aged 6-23 months
Sex							
Male	22,7	391	90,8	83,4	392	53,1	782
Female	26,4	390	88,0	88,0	397	57,5	786
Age							
6-8 months	29,3	244	(97,3)	(89,3)	42	38,0	286
9-11 months	11,5	167	91,5	92,2	79	37,5	246
12-17 months	24,8	235	89,0	85,7	289	58,4	523
18-23 months	31,6	135	88,4	84,0	379	70,2	514
Region							
Akmola Oblast	(34,9)	26	(77,2)	(80,6)	26	57,5	52
Aktobe Oblast	26,6	50	93,8	86,1	44	54,5	95

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds ¹	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency ²	Number of children aged 6-23 months
Almaty Oblast	(40,8)	70	(81,1)	(90,9)	72	66,2	143
Almaty city	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	38	(62,6)	58
Astana city	69,0	30	(96,6)	(94,0)	25	80,5	55
Atyrau Oblast	13,1	29	89,2	71,9	26	41,2	55
East Kazakhstan Oblast	(32,0)	45	(87,9)	(95,1)	58	67,7	103
Zhambyl Oblast	17,0	65	91,0	90,3	65	53,6	130
West Kazakhstan Oblast	(32,3)	27	(93,8)	(88,4)	29	61,0	56
Karaganda Oblast	(28,9)	49	89,2	94,4	79	69,3	128
Kostanai Oblast	(46,1)	33	(66,7)	(88,7)	31	66,6	64
Kyzylorda Oblast	13,5	53	94,8	89,4	48	49,3	101
Mangistau Oblast	15,4	45	98,2	88,1	31	45,3	76
Pavlodar Oblast	(53,0)	32	(91,5)	(86,8)	30	69,3	62
North Kazakhstan Oblast	(*)	13	(86,9)	(92,2)	24	85,2	37
South Kazakhstan Oblast	5,4	192	91,4	70,4	162	35,1	354
Residence							
Urban	29,6	348	92,4	90,5	406	62,4	754
Rural	20,5	432	86,1	80,6	382	48,7	815
Mother's Education							
Incomplete Secondary	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	25
Secondary	24,5	280	87,4	81,8	286	53,4	566
Specialized Secondary	25,0	227	86,8	84,8	203	53,2	430
Higher	24,9	266	93,1	90,6	277	58,4	543
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	17,5	204	86,6	78,2	166	44,8	370
Second	20,0	176	88,0	83,3	197	53,4	373
Middle	24,2	154	88,0	83,4	163	54,6	316
Fourth	31,5	112	90,2	92,9	119	63,1	231
Richest	35,6	135	95,4	94,4	144	66,0	278
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	22,7	610	90,8	84,6	521	51,2	1131
Russian	38,2	95	88,7	93,4	153	72,2	248
Other ethnic groups	22,1	75	83,6	80,8	115	57,5	190
Total	24,5	780	89,4	85,7	788	55,3	1569

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

² MICS Indicator 2.15

MICS Indicator 2.13

() indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Among currently breastfeeding children aged 6-8 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 times or more. Among currently breastfeeding children aged 9-23 months, receipt of solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least 3 times constitutes minimum meal frequency. For non-breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, and milk feeds, at least 4 times during the previous day.

Among currently breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months, nearly one-fourth of them (24.5 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times and this proportion was higher among females (26.4 percent) compared to males (22.7 percent).

Children were most likely to receive solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times a day in Astana (69 percent), and least likely in South-Kazakhstan Oblast (5.4 percent). The proportion of urban children receiving adequate complementary foods is 9.1 percent higher than that of rural infants. The survey found a clear variation by the welfare of households, with the proportion of breastfed children

and children receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods increasing with the household's income.

Among non-breastfeeding children, a majority (85.7 percent) of children were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more. Among them, the proportion of females was 88 percent, 4.6 percent higher than that of males. The share of infants living in urban areas is 9.9 percent higher than in rural areas. There is a clear variation by the level of mothers' education and households' welfare. Women with a higher level of education and those from the richest households are more likely to have children receiving solid, semi-solid, soft foods or milk feeds 4 and more times a day.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.8 shows that bottle-feeding is quite prevalent in Kazakhstan. About 46.7 percent of children under 6 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. Children in Kostanai (57.4 percent) and South Kazakhstan (57.2 percent) Oblasts are more likely to be fed using a bottle with a nipple, while children from Zhambyl Oblast (29 percent) are least likely to be fed using a bottle with a nipple.

Table NU.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of children aged 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children aged 0-23 months:
Sex		
Male	47,7	1047
Female	45,8	1055
Age		
0-5 months	40,7	532
6-11 months	53,6	532
12-23 months	46,4	1037
Region		
Akmola Oblast	48,9	73
Aktobe Oblast	41,7	118
Almaty Oblast	33,2	204
Almaty city	(40,4)	71
Astana city	43,4	75
Atyrau Oblast	57,7	76
East Kazakhstan Oblast	40,4	147
Zhambyl Oblast	29,0	175
West Kazakhstan Oblast	46,5	79
Karaganda Oblast	41,8	162
Kostanai Oblast	57,4	88
Kyzylorda Oblast	44,9	126
Mangistau Oblast	70,0	107
Pavlodar Oblast	42,5	81
North Kazakhstan Oblast	50,3	49

	Percentage of children aged 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children aged 0-23 months:
South Kazakhstan Oblast	57,2	470
Residence		
Urban	48,4	1022
Rural	45,2	1079
Mother's Education		
Incomplete secondary	(65,3)	36
Secondary	44,0	745
Specialized secondary	49,8	590
Higher	46,5	726
Wealth Index Quintile		
Poorest	44,2	490
Second	47,9	494
Middle	45,9	424
Fourth	46,2	335
Richest	50,2	359
Ethnicity of Household Head		
Kazakh	45,8	1512
Russian	51,5	322
Other ethnic groups	46,6	267
Total	46,7	2101

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 2.11

() indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work perfor-

mance. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥ 15 parts per million).

Following global political recommendations, the Government of Kazakhstan committed itself to eliminate iodine deficiency in the country through universal salt iodization with potassium iodate during salt production at 40 ± 15 PPM both for home consumption, for the food industry and for animals. These commitments were documented in the legislation.

Table NU.9: Iodized salt consumption

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Region	Percent of households in which salt was tested	Num-ber of house-holds	Percentage of households with the salt test results		Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt		
			Percent-age of house-holds not consum-ing salt	Salt test results				
				Non-io-dized salt 0 mg/kg			>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM¹
Akmola Oblast	97.6	884	2.4	0.8	1.6	95.2	100	884

	Percent of households in which salt was tested	Num-ber of house-holds	Percentage of households with the salt test results				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			Percent-age of house-holds not consum-ing salt	Salt test results				
				Non-io-dized salt 0 mg/kg	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM¹		
Aktobe Oblast	99,4	713	0,4	0,6	20,4	78,6	100	712
Almaty Oblast	99,8	1470	0,1	2,7	6,8	90,4	100	1469
Almaty city	94,6	1473	3,1	0,0	32,0	64,9	100	1437
Astana city	99,6	544	0,3	0,2	1,5	98,0	100	544
Atyrau Oblast	99,8	359	0,0	6,7	14,2	79,1	100	359
East Kazakhstan Oblast	99,6	1673	0,3	0,7	2,2	96,7	100	1671
Zhambyl Oblast	95,9	890	3,6	9,2	9,6	77,7	100	886
West Kazakhstan Oblast	99,6	647	0,3	1,7	1,8	96,1	100	646
Karaganda Oblast	99,7	1629	0,2	1,3	1,6	96,8	100	1627
Kostanai Oblast	99,8	1129	0,1	0,2	5,8	94,0	100	1128
Kyzylorda Oblast	99,7	498	0,3	6,6	8,3	84,9	100	498
Mangistau Oblast	99,0	372	0,4	2,7	19,7	77,1	100	370
Pavlodar Oblast	96,1	931	1,1	7,3	7,8	83,9	100	904
North Kazakhstan Oblast	99,6	795	0,3	1,4	0,9	97,4	100	794
South Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	1794	0,0	20,3	15,6	64,0	100	1794
Residence								
Urban	98,1	9598	1,2	2,4	10,1	86,4	100	9530
Rural	99,5	6202	0,3	7,5	8,3	83,9	100	6192
Wealth Index Quintile								
Poorest	99,5	2624	0,5	10,3	11,2	78,0	100,0	2623
Second	99,5	2628	0,3	7,1	7,8	84,8	100,0	2623
Middle	98,5	3036	1,2	3,5	7,7	87,6	100,0	3026
Fourth	98,1	3845	1,1	2,0	8,8	88,1	100,0	3814
Richest	98,3	3667	0,9	1,3	11,3	86,5	100,0	3635
Total	98,7	15800	0,8	4,4	9,4	85,4	100	15722

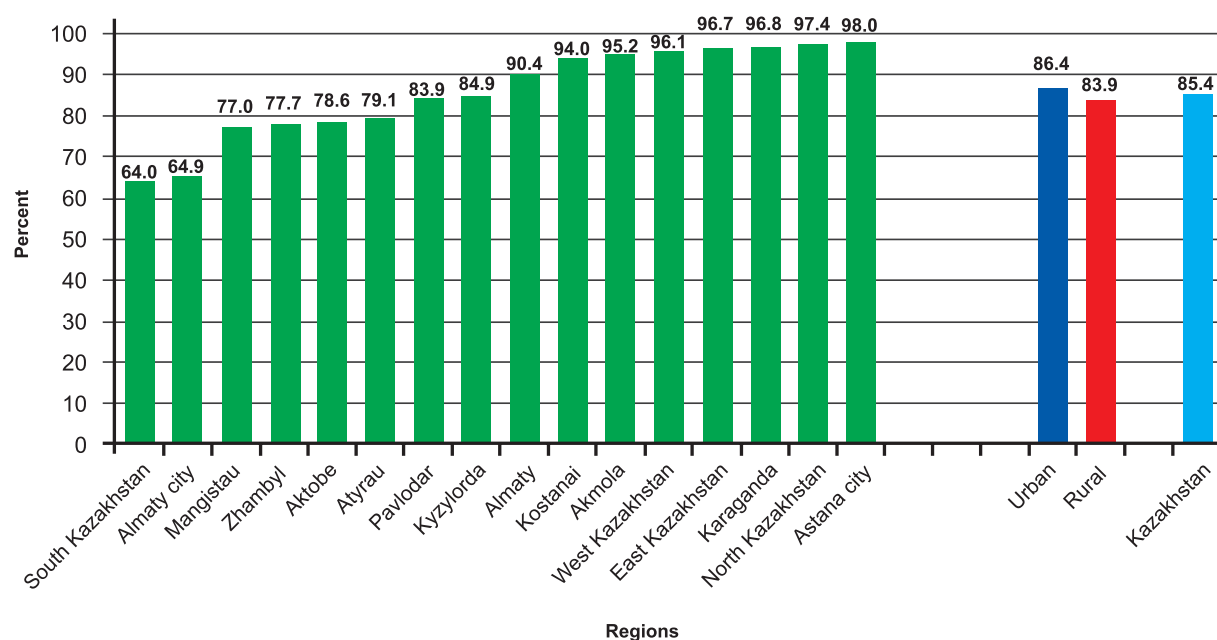
¹ MICS Indicator 2.16

In almost all households (98.7 percent), salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodate (Table NU.9).

Table NU.9 shows that in an extremely small proportion of households (0.8 percent), there was no salt available. In an overwhelming majority of households (85.4 percent), salt was found to contain 15 PPM or more of iodine. Use of iodized salt was lowest in

South Kazakhstan Oblast (64 percent) and in Almaty City (64.9 percent) and highest in Astana City (98 percent) and North Kazakhstan Oblast (97.4 percent). 86.4 percent of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt as compared to 83.9 percent in rural areas (Figure NU.4). The difference between the richest and poorest households in terms of iodized salt consumption is 8.5 percent (86.5 and 78.0 percent respectively).

Figure NU.4: Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011



Low Birth Weight

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

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



growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

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

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries

because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth¹².

Table NU.11: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percent of live births:		Number of live births in the last 2 years
	Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Region			
Akmola Oblast	5,9	97,6	84
Aktobe Oblast	3,7	96,9	130
Almaty Oblast	3,0	97,6	125
Almaty city	(3,2)	(87,0)	46
Astana city	3,0	100,0	125
Atyrau Oblast	4,5	97,5	162
East Kazakhstan Oblast	2,4	98,0	99
Zhambyl Oblast	7,6	97,5	158
West Kazakhstan Oblast	4,9	98,2	112
Karaganda Oblast	6,6	95,5	112
Kostanai Oblast	5,5	100,0	95
Kyzylorda Oblast	3,4	98,4	187
Mangistau Oblast	3,6	96,8	186
Pavlodar Oblast	3,4	97,9	97
North Kazakhstan Oblast	9,3	100,0	73
South Kazakhstan Oblast	4,4	97,9	236
Residence			
Urban	4,1	97,8	1069
Rural	5,1	97,5	958
Education			
Incomplete Secondary	(10,4)	(85,7)	28
Secondary	4,9	97,5	650
Specialized Secondary	4,4	98,3	606
Higher	4,1	97,8	740

¹² For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, Weinstein, Rutstein and Sommerfelt, 1996.

	Percent of live births:		Number of live births in the last 2 years
	Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Wealth Index Quintile			
Poorest	4,9	96,6	385
Second	5,3	98,6	424
Middle	4,3	97,9	430
Fourth	4,6	98,1	374
Richest	3,5	96,9	414
Ethnicity of Household Head			
Kazakh	4,3	97,9	1494
Russian	5,0	97,8	323
Other ethnic groups	5,8	95,7	210
Total	4.5	97.6	2027

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 2.18

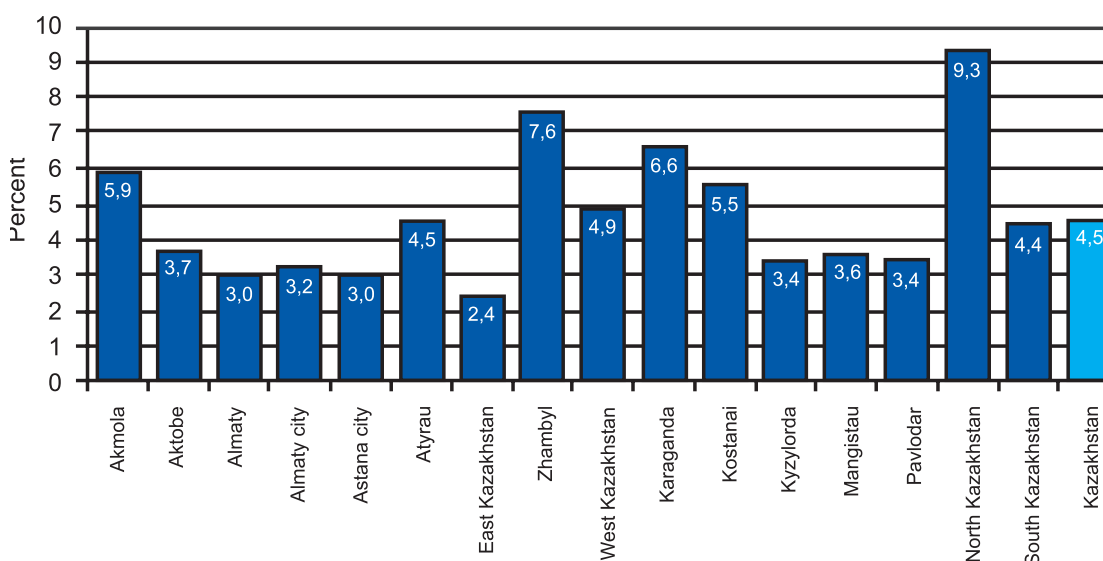
² MICS Indicator 2.19

() indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

In Kazakhstan, almost all children (97.6 percent) were weighed at birth and approximately 4.5 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.11). The survey found certain variation by region; the highest percentage of low birth weight children was found in North Kazakhstan Oblast (9.3 percent), while the lowest was found in East Kazakhstan Oblast (2.4 percent) (Figure NU.5). In seven regions, the share of low weight children was 3-3.7 percent. The share of low birth weight infants is 1 percent higher in rural (5.1 percent) than in urban areas.



Figure NU.5: Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 gram at birth, Kazakhstan, 2010/11



VI. Child Health



Vaccinations

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children under one at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.



National Vaccination Calendar, Kazakhstan, 2010

Age	Tuberculosis (BCG)	Hepatitis B	Polio-myelitis (OPV/IPV)	Pertussis, Diphtheria, Tetanus (DPT)	Haemophilus influenza (HIB)	Diphtheria, Tetanus (DT)	Diphtheria (DT with lower dose of anti-gens)	Diphtheria, Tetanus (DPT with lower dose of antigens)	MMR: Measles, mumps, rubella)
1-4 days	x	x							
2 months		x	x	x	x				
3 months			x	x	x				
4 months		x	x	x	x				
12-15 months.			x						x
18 months				x	x				
6 years (1 st grade.)	x					X			x
12 years							x		
15 years									
16 years								x	
Every 10 years								x	

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines as well as Kazakhstani Vaccination Calendar, every child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of hepatitis B vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, the fourth polio vaccine and a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination at the age of 12-15 months. Mothers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under 5.

Interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no cards were available, information was filled in based on mothers' reports. To confirm mother's reports and in cases when vaccination cards were stored in healthcare centres, the team editor visited them to complete a separate immunization module for each child under 5 years of age. Data were entered from the separate immunization module or based on mothers' reports.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children aged 15-26 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011

	Percentage vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination card	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: mother's report	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: any source	
BCG ¹	96,0	3,4	99,5	99,2
Polio				
1	95,5	3,6	99,1	98,9
2	94,5	3,1	97,6	96,1
3 ²	86,3	2,1	88,4	81,3
DPT				
1	95,3	3,5	98,8	98,4
2	95,1	3,3	98,5	96,8
3 ³	94,2	2,6	96,8	93,0
Measles (MMR)⁴	90,5	3,4	93,9	89,0
Hepatitis B				
1	76,1	20,4	96,6	95,9
2	75,0	18,5	93,5	91,9
3 ⁵	63,1	7,1	70,2	67,0
All vaccinations	36,3	25,3	61,6	46,7
No vaccination	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2
All, excluding hepatitis	54,7	28,9	83,6	70,6
None, excluding hepatitis	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2
Number of children aged 15-26 months	1076	1076	1076	1076

For Measles or MRR vaccination is calculated until 15 months

¹ MICS Indicator 3.1;

² MICS Indicator 3.2;

³ MICS Indicator 3.3

⁴ MICS Indicator 3.4; MDG Indicator 4.3

⁵ MICS Indicator 3.5;

The denominator for the table is comprised of children age 15-26 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, as recommended, are 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.

Approximately all children (99.2 percent) age 15-26 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 98.4 percent of children. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 96.8 percent for the second dose, and 93 percent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 98.9 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 81.3

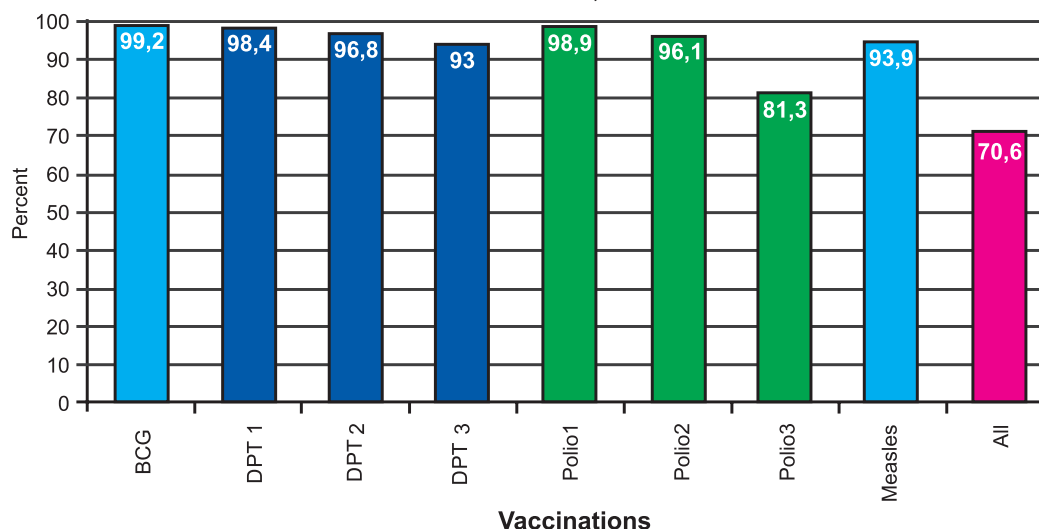
percent by the third dose. Vaccination of children at the age from 2 to 4 is carried out via an injection of a vaccine, which consists of DPT vaccine, hepatitis B vaccine HepB, type B haemophilic infection vaccine, with the simultaneous oral polio vaccine injection Hib (OPV). Kazakhstan positions itself as a polio free country, and the low coverage of polio vaccines in the second and third doses can be explained by the conscious refusal of mothers to vaccinate as well as the absence of records on vaccines.

In Kazakhstan, Hepatitis B vaccination is also recommended as part of the immunization schedule. The first HepB vaccine is introduced at age of 1-4 days of birth, the second one at age of 2 months and the third one at age of 4 months. By the age of 12 months 95.9 percent of children in survey received first dose of HepB vaccine. Percentage of coverage with the second dose was 91.9 percent and 67 percent with the third one (Tables CH.1).

In 2008 in order to introduce safe injection practices, the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan introduced the use of combined vaccination for children. Vaccination of children aged 2 and 4 months is carried out by administering a single injection consisting of DPT, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenza type B with simultaneous administration of oral polio vaccine. Percentage of immunization coverage of children against DPT 3 is significantly higher (93.0

percent) than against Hepatitis B3 (67.0 percent), although according to the abovementioned, percentage of coverage by third dose vaccinations against Hepatitis B and DPT should be approximately the same. The difference in findings on the level of coverage with DPT 3 and Hepatitis B vaccinations may be possible related to the fact that Vaccination cards most often reflect DPT immunization and more rarely immunization against Hepatitis B.

Figure CH.1: Percentage of children aged 15-26 months who received recommended vaccination by 12 months, Kazakhstan, 2010/11



In this regard, according to survey findings the percentage of children who received full recommended course of vaccination before their first birthday (12 months) was 70.6 percent, excluding vaccination against Hepatitis B and only 46.7 percent counting Hepatitis B vaccination.

Table CH.2 shows the level of vaccination coverage of children aged 15-26 months by main characteristics. The numbers include the number of children who had been vaccinated at some time prior to the survey and are based both on the data from Vaccinations Cards and responses of mothers and caretakers.

In Kazakhstan, at the time of the survey 61.6 percent of children aged 15-26 months (based on immunization cards) had all necessary vaccinations. The rural immunization level is slightly higher (65.9 percent) than urban (56.8 percent). The highest immunization coverage was reported in Karaganda (92.9 percent), Kostanai (90.1 percent), Zhambyl (88.5 percent), Pavlodar Oblasts (80.2 percent), whereas the lowest coverage rate was reported in Astana city (21.6 percent) and West Kazakhstan Oblast (26.9 percent). The interviewers saw vaccination cards of 65.9 percent of children and copies all types of vaccination received into a separate Module on Immunization during the visits of households or medical institutions. There was no difference in cover-

age with BCG vaccination by sex, place of residence, mother's education and household wealth.

By the age of 26 months, 98.8 percent of children received first dose of DPT. The percentage declines to 98.5 percent for the second dose, and 96.8 percent for the third dose; the coverage of boys and girls and those living in urban and rural areas is almost the same. During the survey no major disparities were observed in terms of the region, mother's education or wealth quintile. A somewhat different situation exists with polio vaccination. A total 99.1 percent of children received OPV 1 and this declines to 88.4 percent by the third dose oral polio vaccine. OPV coverage of boys and girls was almost the same. Both in urban and rural areas by the third dose of OPV the proportion of children vaccinated against polio significantly decreases and is at 87.1 percent and 89.6 percent respectively compared to 99.0 percent and 99.2 percent for the first dose.

About 93.9 percent of children age 15-26 months were covered with mumps, measles and rubella vaccine. One hundred percent measles vaccination coverage was only reported in Kostanai Oblast, while in other regions it is also high and exceeds 90 percent. A total of 70.2 percent of children received three doses of HepB vaccine by the age of 26 months; the share of rural children was 5.4

percent higher than urban children (72.8 and 67.4 percent respectively).

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 15-26 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011

	Percentage of children who received:														Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 15-26 months
	Polio			DPT			Measles+parotitis, rubella	HepB			None					
BCG	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3				All			
Sex																
Male	99,4	99,5	97,7	88,8	98,7	97,8	96,9	94,8	96,0	93,1	69,3	0,1	62,2	64,0	557	
Female	99,6	98,6	97,5	88,0	98,9	99,2	96,6	92,9	97,2	93,9	71,2	0,3	60,9	68,0	519	
Region																
Akmola	(100,0)	(96,0)	(91,9)	(72,0)	(98,0)	(95,9)	(96,1)	(97,9)	(94,2)	(84,4)	(50,1)	(0,0)	(38,1)	(97,4)	40	
Aktobe	100,0	97,4	97,4	73,7	100,0	100,0	100,0	91,5	98,3	91,5	68,1	0,0	42,5	51,4	56	
Almaty	100,0	100,0	98,4	82,2	100,0	98,4	95,3	94,8	98,4	90,9	82,3	0,0	76,2	80,9	100	
Almaty city	(100,0)	(100,0)	(89,6)	(69,8)	(100,0)	(96,7)	(73,3)	(90,4)	(92,5)	(75,0)	(16,9)	(0,0)	(13,2)	(68,9)	46	
Astana city	100,0	100,0	97,3	79,8	98,6	100,0	97,9	97,9	100,0	84,2	30,3	0,0	21,6	85,1	37	
Atyrau	100,0	100,0	100,0	81,6	100,0	100,0	96,7	93,0	92,6	97,9	57,0	0,0	40,5	24,6	38	
East Kazakhstan	100,0	98,1	98,1	96,3	98,1	98,1	98,1	90,7	98,1	98,1	77,6	0,0	71,4	69,9	75	
Zhambyl	100,0	100,0	100,0	97,6	100,0	100,0	100,0	93,2	100,0	100,0	96,6	0,0	88,5	34,2	76	
West Kazakhstan	100,0	100,0	98,3	95,4	100,0	98,3	96,6	94,8	85,6	96,4	43,1	0,0	26,9	96,3	40	
Karaganda	97,0	97,3	97,0	94,3	95,7	97,0	97,0	97,0	97,0	97,0	97,0	1,4	92,9	31,9	101	
Kostanai	100,0	100,0	100,0	97,5	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	90,1	0,0	90,1	28,0	45	
Kyzylorda	99,2	99,2	99,2	97,4	99,2	99,2	98,1	97,3	90,8	99,2	79,4	0,8	68,0	99,2	62	
Mangistau	96,4	98,8	97,1	87,6	98,8	98,8	98,8	97,9	100,0	98,8	82,7	0,0	75,9	56,4	58	
Pavlodar	100,0	97,2	93,7	84,9	95,2	95,2	93,4	93,3	94,8	93,4	83,8	0,0	80,2	96,5	48	
North Kazakhstan	(100,0)	(100,0)	(95,4)	(88,0)	(100,0)	(97,6)	(95,3)	(92,9)	(95,1)	(95,1)	(72,6)	(0,0)	(66,2)	(42,8)	25	
South Kazakhstan	100,0	100,0	99,0	91,4	99,0	99,0	99,0	90,4	97,3	91,2	57,3	0,0	48,7	76,5	227	
Area																
Urban	99,6	99,0	96,9	87,1	98,7	98,6	95,0	93,6	96,9	94,3	67,4	0,4	56,8	64,0	512	
Rural	99,3	99,2	98,2	89,6	98,9	98,4	98,4	94,2	96,3	92,8	72,8	0,0	65,9	67,7	564	
Mother's Education																
Secondary incomplete	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	
Secondary	99,1	98,9	96,7	88,3	98,3	97,8	96,6	94,3	96,9	95,3	74,0	0,0	66,4	68,7	398	

		Percentage of children who received:												Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 15-26 months		
		Polio				DPT		Measles+parotitis, rubella	HepB			None	All				
						1	2		3								
Secondary specialised High	BCG	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0,0	62,0	67,0	297
		99,5	99,5	97,7	88,6	99,2	99,2	97,2	93,8	95,7	91,8	64,4	0,5	55,9	62,3	361	
		Wealth Index Quintile															
		Poorrest	99,4	99,2	97,6	88,6	98,5	97,9	97,1	93,3	96,8	94,6	71,8	0,0	62,6	74,3	249
		Second	100,0	99,4	98,9	90,4	100,0	98,9	98,9	93,7	98,7	97,4	71,7	0,0	63,8	62,5	272
Middle	98,8	99,3	97,4	90,4	98,8	98,8	97,0	90,2	95,4	90,5	75,8	0,0	64,8	68,9	198		
Fourth	100,0	98,4	96,3	83,6	97,0	97,7	94,4	95,9	96,9	90,4	66,5	0,0	59,2	61,4	168		
Richest	99,0	99,0	97,0	87,5	99,0	99,0	95,2	97,1	94,2	92,4	63,6	1,0	55,5	60,8	189		
Religion/Language/Ethnicity of Household Head																	
Kazakh	99,7	99,3	98,8	90,5	99,3	98,9	97,9	94,7	97,0	94,6	71,3	0,0	62,3	67,2	759		
Russian	99,2	97,8	93,8	81,3	98,2	97,8	93,4	93,5	95,8	89,6	66,5	0,8	57,9	61,0	171		
Other ethnic group	98,6	99,7	95,8	86,0	96,9	96,9	94,8	90,0	95,1	92,5	69,2	0,3	62,0	64,9	146		
Total	99,5	99,1	97,6	88,4	98,8	98,5	96,8	93,9	96,6	93,5	70,2	0,2	61,6	65,9	1076		

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

() indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under 5 worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under 5 by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under 5 by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- ORT with continued feeding

In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

Since the survey was conducted in winter period for which the incidence of diarrhoea is uncharacteristic, only 1.7 percent or 90 under-5 children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.4). Due to the small number of cases, data is distributed by residence and sex of children. Diarrhoea prevalence was slightly higher among boys; no difference between rural and urban areas was found.

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received:			Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea
			Oral rehydration solutions (Fluid from ORS packet or pre-pack-aged ORS fluid)	Any recommended homemade fluids	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	
Sex						
Male	2,0	2644	(67,9)	(20,9)	(69,7)	53
Female	1,5	2537	(53,1)	(23,7)	(57,5)	37
Residence						
Urban	1,8	2508	(70,3)	(25,8)	(73,9)	46
Rural	1,6	2673	(53,0)	(18,2)	(55,1)	44
Education						
Incomplete secondary	1,6	96	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Secondary	1,4	1916	(56,8)	(32,0)	(63,6)	28
Specialized secondary	1,7	1432	(61,2)	(14,7)	(61,2)	25
Higher	2,1	1729	(67,1)	(18,9)	(69,1)	36
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	1,5	3724	71,8	24,2	71,8	54
Russian	2,7	785	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Other	2,0	672	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Total	1.7	5181	61.8	22.1	64.7	90

¹No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Table CH.4 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About 61.8 percent received

fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids and 22.1 percent received recommended homemade fluids.

Less than one third (29.9 percent) of under-5 children with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 30.2 percent drank the same (Table CH.5).

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Had diarrhea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:						Total	Eating practices during diarrhoea:							Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink	Given much less to eat		Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food	Had never been given food	Missing/DK			
Sex																		
Male	2,0	2644	(5,5)	(34,3)	(28,7)	(27,5)	(3,9)	100	(7,7)	(38,0)	(43,3)	(3,6)	(0,0)	(6,2)	(1,3)	100	53	
Female	1,5	2537	(10,1)	(22,1)	(32,2)	(33,3)	(2,3)	100	(24,7)	(29,7)	(37,3)	(4,0)	(2,2)	(2,2)	(0,0)	100	37	
Residence																		
Urban	1,8	2508	(1,0)	(23,0)	(32,9)	(40,4)	(2,7)	100	(11,2)	(27,3)	(49,4)	(7,3)	(0,0)	(3,2)	(1,5)	100	46	
Rural	1,6	2673	(14,1)	(35,8)	(27,4)	(18,9)	(3,8)	100	(18,4)	(42,0)	(31,9)	(0,0)	(1,8)	(5,9)	(0,0)	100	44	
Ethnicity of Household Head																		
Kazakh	1,5	3724	12,2	26,7	26,2	30,2	4,7	100	18,7	31,9	35,4	6,1	1,5	5,2	1,2	100	54	
Russian	2,7	785	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	21	
Other	2,0	672	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	14	
Total	1,7	5181	7,4	29,3	30,2	29,9	3,3	100	14,7	34,5	40,8	3,7	0,9	4,5	0,8	100	90	

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Table CH.6 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 70 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids, 71.1 percent received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids). Combining the information in Table CH.5 with those in Table CH.6 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 54 percent of children either received ORT and, at the same time feeding was continued, which is based on what is recommended. In a number of cases children with diarrhoea received other medicine in addition to ORT. Whereby 17.2 percent of children received antibiotics through injections, 5.2 percent of children received antispasmodics in pills or syrup.



Table CH.6: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received other treatments, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011

	Children with diarrhoea who received:				Other treatment:										Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended home-made fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding¹	Pill or syrup					Injections			Intravenous	Home remedy/ Herbal medicine	Other		
				Antibiotic	Antimotility	Zinc	Other	Unknown:	Antibiotic Injection	Nonantibiotic Injection	Unknown					
Sex																
Male	(71,5)	(71,5)	(59,7)	(20,9)	(5,7)	(0,0)	(3,2)	(10,8)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(8,8)	(25,0)	(8,9)	53
Female	(68,0)	(70,5)	(45,8)	(12,1)	(4,5)	(0,0)	(4,5)	(6,5)	(4,1)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(2,1)	(13,9)	(20,3)	37
Residence																
Urban	(85,3)	(85,3)	(69,4)	(17,1)	(10,2)	(0,0)	(7,4)	(4,5)	(2,1)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(3,5)	(13,2)	(8,5)	46
Rural	(54,2)	(56,3)	(37,9)	(17,4)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(13,8)	(1,2)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(8,6)	(27,9)	(18,8)	44
Mother's Education																
Incomplete Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Secondary	(60,2)	(63,6)	(51,3)	(12,5)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(10,3)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(2,9)	(20,9)	(16,2)	28
Specialized Secondary	(73,9)	(73,9)	(59,8)	(21,7)	(6,9)	(0,0)	(6,9)	(2,4)	(2,2)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(9,4)	(19,0)	(7,3)	25
Higher	(73,8)	(73,8)	(51,7)	(18,5)	(8,3)	(0,0)	(4,7)	(13,0)	(2,7)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(6,3)	(19,2)	(16,5)	36
Total	70.0	71.1	54.0	17.2	5.2	0.0	3.8	9.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	20.4	13.6	90

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 3.8

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

The prevalence of suspected pneumonia was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child under 5 had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose.

THE INDICATORS ARE:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

Table CH.7 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care.

A total of 2.8 percent or 145 children age 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 81.2 percent sought care and advice in various healthcare facilities including 80.2 percent in public healthcare facilities, 10.1 percent in private facilities and 3.7 percent in other sources of care. Among public healthcare hospitals, people were more likely to seek care in public hospitals and health centres (36.5 and 33.8 percent respectively), whereas among private institutions, most popular were private hospitals/clinics and private pharmacies (2.7 and 5.3 percent of total number of institutions, respectively). In urban areas, people were more likely to seek care for suspected pneumonia in public hospitals (49.5 percent), whereas in rural areas people were more likely to seek care in public healthcare centres (37.7 percent).

Table CH.7 also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-5s. In Kazakhstan, 86.6 percent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey.

Table CH.7: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011

	Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to:														Any appropriate provider¹	Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks		
			Public sector				Private sector				Other sources										
			Public sector: Hospital unit	Public sector: Basic health unit	Public sector: Satellite clinic	Village health worker	Outreach clinic	Other public sector health facilities	Private hospital/clinic	Private physician	Private pharmacy	Mobile clinic	Other private health provider	Relative / Friend	Shop	Traditional practitioner				Other	
Sex																					
Male	2,9	2644	32,0	2,3	35,4	8,9	0,0	0,0	4,3	1,7	7,3	0,0	1,9	1,4	0,0	0,8	1,9	82,5	83,3	78	
Female	2,6	2537	41,8	0,9	32,0	5,9	0,0	1,5	0,9	0,5	3,0	0,0	0,0	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	79,6	90,4	67	
Residence																					
Urban	2,7	2508	49,5	2,7	29,3	0,0	0,0	1,5	1,6	2,4	5,2	0,0	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2	86,8	82,5	67	
Rural	2,9	2673	25,3	0,8	37,7	14,0	0,0	0,0	3,7	0,0	5,4	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	0,8	0,0	76,2	90,2	77	
Age																					
0-11 months	(3,2)	(1064)	(34,0)	(4,7)	(31,0)	(15,2)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(8,4)	(0,0)	(10,3)	(0,0)	(4,3)	(9,2)	(0,0)	(1,9)	(0,0)	(91,8)	(93,3)	34	
12-23 months	(2,9)	(1037)	(42,6)	(0,0)	(39,2)	(5,6)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(1,9)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(87,2)	(93,7)	30	
24-35 months	(2,6)	(1097)	(33,3)	(0,0)	(39,2)	(9,5)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(2,5)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(82,2)	(69,9)	29	
36-47 months	(3,1)	(1005)	(31,7)	(2,6)	(26,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(1,9)	(1,1)	(10,1)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(4,8)	(58,1)	(91,6)	31	
48-59 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	
Education																					
Incomplete Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Secondary	(2,6)	(1916)	(27,1)	(4,8)	(45,9)	(6,7)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,6)	(1,4)	(10,9)	(0,0)	(2,9)	(4,0)	(0,0)	(1,3)	(0,0)	(82,3)	(80,5)	51	
Specialized Secondary	(2,8)	(1432)	(37,8)	(0,0)	(33,7)	(4,1)	(0,0)	(2,5)	(0,5)	(1,7)	(5,2)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(78,4)	(88,3)	41	
Higher	3,0	1729	45,7	0,0	23,0	11,0	0,0	0,0	6,6	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,0	2,9	84,3	91,0	52	
Total	2,8	5181	36,5	1,7	33,8	7,5	0,0	0,7	2,7	1,1	5,3	0,0	1,0	2,2	0,0	0,5	1,0	81,2	86,6	145	

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 3.9

² MICS Indicator 3.10

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations



Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.8. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour.

Overall, 22.2 percent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breath-

ing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is high fever (89.3 percent). 42.9 percent of mothers identified difficult breathing and 32.7 percent of mothers identified fast breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. For over 45 percent of mothers one of the danger signs for seeking care is if the child becomes weaker, for 26.7 percent of mothers one of the danger signs is blood in stool, for 21.6 percent of mothers – if a child is not able to drink or breastfeed.

Only 13.6 percent of mothers will seek care if a child drinks poorly. The highest percentage of mothers aware of two danger signs of pneumonia was found in Almaty (73.3 percent) and in Mangistau (48.4 percent) and East Kazakhstan (43.9 percent) Oblasts, the lowest was in Almaty (7.3 percent), South Kazakhstan (8.7 percent) and West Kazakhstan (9.6 percent) Oblasts.

27 percent of mothers in urban and 17.2 percent in rural area are aware of main pneumonia symptoms.

Knowledge of two symptoms of pneumonia increases with women's education (from 18.1 to 26 percent) and household wealth (from 15.8 in the poorest to 32.3 percent in the richest families).

Table CH.8: 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

	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										
Akmola Oblast	8,5	37,9	87,1	41,7	55,4	45,3	10,5	14,4	32,7	159
Aktobe Oblast	32,3	42,9	86,7	32,2	32,1	16,4	12,6	8,9	14,9	206
Almaty Oblast	26,4	28,6	95,4	10,8	38,0	18,6	6,7	12,5	7,3	439
Almaty city	56,2	80,3	95,7	78,1	84,6	81,5	52,6	6,9	73,3	181
Astana city	21,9	49,7	89,9	30,2	35,3	29,3	24,6	7,0	20,1	136
Atyrau Oblast	28,2	46,9	97,0	49,6	43,9	13,3	20,4	1,1	32,8	131
East Kazakhstan Oblast	40,9	52,8	81,0	50,5	59,1	52,1	16,6	18,8	43,9	312
Zhambyl Oblast	13,4	28,6	92,5	33,7	29,8	16,0	12,7	26,7	15,3	282
West Kazakhstan Oblast	16,4	55,7	92,4	31,3	42,1	17,2	6,8	7,5	9,6	153
Karaganda Oblast	12,9	36,9	92,4	28,2	56,6	22,0	8,1	32,0	15,5	342
Kostanai Oblast	21,2	46,7	97,6	40,0	57,0	30,1	19,9	28,2	35,2	185
Kyzylorda Oblast	25,5	31,6	89,4	26,3	37,8	20,2	9,7	0,6	15,1	206
Mangistau Oblast	46,9	65,3	83,9	64,8	63,7	39,8	32,0	1,2	48,4	169
Pavlodar Oblast	11,1	45,9	78,5	25,3	51,1	31,9	15,4	58,1	23,1	190

	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		
North Kazakhstan Oblast	10,6	23,7	94,9	25,9	38,6	24,6	7,4	57,5	20,0	122
South Kazakhstan Oblast	7,1	54,7	85,2	20,7	21,2	13,7	4,7	7,9	8,7	750
Residence										
Urban	24,8	49,1	89,2	37,6	50,6	34,2	16,9	18,5	27,0	2020
Rural	18,4	41,3	89,4	27,7	35,0	18,9	10,1	15,2	17,2	1944
Mother's Education										
Incomplete secondary	21,6	40,3	90,0	25,0	34,7	22,8	14,8	13,6	18,1	65
Secondary	19,9	43,9	89,1	30,5	40,1	23,4	12,4	15,5	19,3	1380
Specialized secondary	21,8	45,5	89,5	31,6	43,0	27,8	13,9	17,9	21,3	1134
Higher	23,3	46,8	89,5	36,3	46,1	29,4	14,4	17,5	26,0	1381
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	15,6	42,8	87,4	28,1	32,1	19,0	8,8	14,5	15,8	880
Second	19,6	38,3	90,6	24,9	33,4	18,2	9,3	14,8	15,7	816
Middle	23,1	46,1	89,0	33,0	41,4	26,2	13,8	16,9	20,4	782
Fourth	27,9	48,3	91,2	37,3	53,5	34,2	17,9	16,8	28,1	693
Richest	23,5	51,6	88,8	41,7	57,0	38,2	19,3	21,7	32,3	793
Ethnicity of Household Head										
Kazakh	22,5	45,0	89,2	33,1	41,4	25,2	14,4	13,9	21,5	2764
Russian	22,0	48,5	89,9	37,4	54,5	38,1	14,6	24,6	29,5	693
Other	16,3	42,2	89,2	24,3	35,4	19,5	7,8	22,7	15,8	507
Total	21,6	45,3	89,3	32,7	42,9	26,7	13,6	16,9	22,2	3964

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO₂, and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.



Table CH.9: Solid fuel use

Percentage distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011

	Percentage of households using												Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied petroleum gas/ propane	Natural gas	Kerosene	Solid fuels				Other	No food cooked in household	Total	Use of solid fuel for cookin'g	
					Coal/ brown coal	Charcoal	Wood	Animal dung					
Region													
Akmola Oblast	2,7	92,9	0,2	0,0	2,5	0,2	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,7	100,0	3,5	2470
Aktobe Oblast	0,6	13,2	73,4	0,0	5,5	3,0	0,6	3,7	0,0	0,0	100,0	12,8	2595
Almaty Oblast	1,0	89,2	9,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,0	100,0	0,3	5879
Almaty city	1,6	23,5	71,2	0,0	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	3,7	4129
Astana city	30,1	69,1	0,6	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,2	1710
Atyrau Oblast	3,0	4,5	84,6	0,0	3,2	0,1	0,3	4,2	0,0	0,0	100,0	7,9	1542
East Kazakhstan Oblast	43,4	38,5	0,6	0,0	9,7	0,3	3,5	4,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	17,5	4782
Zhambyl Oblast	0,3	29,2	46,0	0,0	18,5	2,1	3,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	100,0	24,5	3521
West Kazakhstan Oblast	0,2	11,0	63,9	0,0	0,2	0,6	8,6	15,6	0,0	0,0	100,0	25,0	2208
Karaganda Oblast	36,6	40,5	0,0	0,0	20,9	0,3	1,1	0,7	0,0	0,0	100,0	23,0	4838
Kostanai Oblast	7,2	33,1	53,8	0,0	4,6	0,0	1,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0	5,9	3058
Kyzylorda Oblast	0,1	59,7	16,7	0,0	0,7	13,5	9,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	23,5	2292
Mangistau Oblast	0,6	8,5	90,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	1722
Pavlodar Oblast	67,5	30,2	0,0	0,0	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	2,2	2770
North Kazakhstan Oblast	9,4	87,1	0,5	0,1	1,0	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	2,9	2304
South Kazakhstan Oblast	2,1	37,2	49,4	0,0	0,4	2,7	4,9	3,3	0,0	0,0	100,0	11,3	8729
Residence													
Urban	19,8	35,2	41,8	0,0	2,8	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	3,1	29257
Rural	5,3	53,3	21,6	0,0	7,9	2,7	5,0	4,2	0,0	0,0	100,0	19,8	25292
Education of Household Head													
Incomplete Secondary	9,4	47,6	24,5	0,0	7,1	1,7	5,1	4,6	0,0	0,0	100,0	18,5	6151
Secondary	10,5	46,5	27,3	0,0	7,2	2,1	3,5	2,8	0,0	0,0	100,0	15,6	18496
Specialized Secondary	15,1	43,3	34,4	0,0	3,8	1,0	1,3	0,9	0,0	0,1	100,0	7,0	17226
Higher	16,2	37,6	41,4	0,0	2,7	0,5	0,9	0,6	0,0	0,0	100,0	4,8	12355
Wealth Index Quintile													
Poorest	1,7	51,1	13,2	0,0	11,5	4,7	9,1	8,6	0,0	0,0	100,0	34,0	10909
Second	4,1	56,5	26,1	0,0	8,0	1,8	2,3	1,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	13,2	10911
Middle	8,5	50,5	34,7	0,0	5,4	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,1	100,0	6,1	10909
Fourth	16,8	41,3	41,1	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,9	10905
Richest	34,2	18,6	47,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	10916
Ethnicity of Household Head													
Kazakh	9,5	42,5	32,9	0,0	6,8	2,0	3,4	2,8	0,0	0,0	100,0	15,1	34089
Russian	24,3	42,8	30,0	0,0	2,2	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,1	100,0	2,9	13089
Other	9,7	50,2	34,7	0,0	2,8	0,6	0,9	1,1	0,0	0,0	100,0	5,4	7371
Total	13,1	43,6	32,4	0,0	5,2	1,4	2,4	1,9	0,0	0,0	100,0	10,8	54549

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 3.11

Overall, 10.8 percent of all households in Kazakhstan are using solid fuels for cooking. Use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (3.1 percent), but high in rural areas, where 19.8 percent of the households are using solid fuels. Differences with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also significant. A total of 34.0 percent of poorest households and 0.9 percent of fourth quintile households use solid fuel for cooking. The survey results show that solid fuels are virtually not used in Astana and in Almaty Oblast (0.2 and 0.3 percent, respectively) and not used in Mangistau Oblast at all. The highest percentage of use of solid fuels for cooking was reported in West Kazakhstan (25 percent), Zhambyl (24.5 percent), Kyzylorda (23.5 percent) and Karaganda (23 percent) Oblasts.

The table also clearly shows that the overall percentage of households using solid fuels is due to predominant use of coal and wood for cooking purposes. Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is dif-

ferent when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or fires. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.10.

About 87.8 percent of households use a separate room such as a kitchen for cooking; the percentage of such households is 94.5 percent in urban areas and 86.6 percent in rural areas. 9.1 percent of households cook elsewhere in the house; percentage of furnaces used for cooking is lower in urban (4.6 percent) than in rural areas (10 percent). Other premises in the house (other than kitchen) are most common in the poorest (11.2 percent) households and are used only by 1.7 percent of richest households. There is no significant differential by education of household head. Other premises (other than kitchen) are primarily common in Aktobe and Atyrau Oblasts (32.4 percent each). Separate buildings used for cooking are primarily common in South Kazakhstan Oblast.

Table CH.10: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percentage distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011

	Place of cooking				Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Total	
Region					
Akmola Oblast	87,1	12,9	0,0	100,0	87
Aktobe Oblast	67,6	32,4	0,0	100,0	333
Almaty Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	16
Almaty city	91,7	8,3	0,0	100,0	152
Astana city	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	3
Atyrau Oblast	67,6	32,4	0,0	100,0	122
East Kazakhstan Oblast	77,1	22,0	1,0	100,0	838
Zhambyl Oblast	95,2	3,1	1,8	100,0	862
West Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	552
Karaganda Oblast	98,1	1,2	0,7	100,0	1111
Kostanai Oblast	87,7	10,4	1,9	100,0	179
Kyzylorda Oblast	91,6	6,8	1,7	100,0	538
Pavlodar Oblast	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	61
North Kazakhstan Oblast	92,3	7,7	0,0	100,0	67
South Kazakhstan Oblast	77,6	8,6	13,8	100,0	985
Residence					
Urban	94,5	4,6	0,9	100,0	909
Rural	86,6	10,0	3,4	100,0	4998
Education of Household Head					
Incomplete secondary	86,8	6,4	6,8	100,0	1135
Secondary	87,4	10,4	2,2	100,0	2889

	Place of cooking				Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Total	
Specialized secondary	89,3	8,7	2,0	100,0	1214
Higher	89,5	8,0	2,4	100,0	594
Wealth Index Quintile					
Poorest	85,1	11,2	3,7	100,0	3705
Second	91,0	6,5	2,5	100,0	1438
Middle	94,2	4,6	1,2	100,0	667
Fourth	98,3	1,7	0,0	100,0	97
Richest					
Ethnicity of Household Head					
Kazakh	87,3	9,6	3,1	100,0	5133
Russian	93,7	6,3	0,0	100,0	373
Other	89,3	5,6	5,1	100,0	400
Total	87,8	9,1	3,1	100,0	5906

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

VII. Water and Sanitation



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

for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. A World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

Water

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

Sanitation

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

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF childinfo website <http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html>.

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as handwashing and cooking.



Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population (members) by main sources of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water, Kazakhstan 2010/11

Region	Main source of drinking water																Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources of drinking water ¹									Unimproved sources of drinking water									
	Piped water				Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drums	Surface water (river, spring, dam, lake, pool)	Bottled water*	Other			
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard/ plot	Piped to neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe															
Akmola Oblast	45,6	0,2	0,1	35,3	11,2	1,8	1,2	0,0	1,7	0,8	0,3	1,5	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	100,0	96,9	2470
Aktobe Oblast	55.5	7.7	1.8	17.7	0.5	13.9	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	2595

	Main source of drinking water																Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources of drinking water ¹									Unimproved sources of drinking water									
	Piped water				Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drums	Surface water (river, spring, dam, lake, pool)	Bottled water*	Other			
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard/ plot	Piped to neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe															
Almaty Oblast	42,8	6,1	1,5	14,9	29,2	1,2	0,8	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,0	1,1	100,0	96,6	5879
Almaty city	94,7	4,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	99,9	4129
Astana city	83,8	1,3	2,7	10,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	99,9	1710
Atyrau Oblast	57,4	5,9	2,7	6,5	0,0	23,9	0,0	0,0	1,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,0	100,0	97,4	1542
East Kazakhstan Oblast	58,4	3,3	0,3	14,0	13,2	2,2	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,0	0,0	7,3	0,0	0,0	100,0	91,6	4782
Zhambyl Oblast	37,4	10,2	1,9	7,1	34,0	4,9	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,4	3,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	95,9	3521
West Kazakhstan Oblast	43,0	0,7	0,1	14,4	3,6	26,4	0,1	0,0	0,8	4,1	0,1	6,1	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	100,0	89,1	2208
Karaganda Oblast	70,3	0,9	0,2	11,3	4,5	2,6	2,0	0,0	5,4	0,0	2,1	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	97,3	4838
Kostanai Oblast	49,6	0,1	0,2	12,7	11,0	13,7	0,6	0,0	3,8	0,1	1,0	3,3	0,3	2,3	0,2	1,1	100,0	91,6	3058
Kyzylorda Oblast	46,3	11,7	3,8	18,7	0,2	9,6	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,0	8,3	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	100,0	91,0	2292
Mangistau Oblast	49,3	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,2	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	4,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	94,7	1722
Pavlodar Oblast	72,1	3,1	0,4	10,7	4,2	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,3	3,2	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	100,0	95,6	2770
North Kazakhstan Oblast	31,5	0,4	0,1	31,9	4,6	14,8	0,4	0,1	3,8	1,3	0,1	3,0	0,2	1,3	0,2	6,3	100,0	87,6	2304
South Kazakhstan Oblast	30,1	34,0	1,6	1,2	6,4	11,9	2,0	0,0	0,1	0,4	1,1	10,8	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	100,0	87,4	8729
Residence																			
Urban	79,2	5,7	0,5	6,6	2,2	2,5	0,4	0,0	2,0	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	100,0	99,1	29257
Rural	21,2	12,4	1,6	17,0	18,2	15,9	1,2	0,0	0,3	1,2	0,9	6,9	0,1	2,1	0,0	0,8	100,0	87,9	25292
Education of Household Head																			
Incomplete Secondary	35,7	10,8	0,5	16,7	13,0	13,3	1,4	0,0	0,3	1,5	1,2	3,6	0,1	1,1	0,0	0,9	100,0	91,7	6151
Secondary	38,7	10,3	1,7	15,1	12,8	11,8	1,0	0,0	0,5	0,8	0,4	4,5	0,1	1,7	0,0	0,5	100,0	92,0	18496
Specialized Secondary	58,3	7,9	0,9	10,2	8,7	6,9	0,6	0,0	1,4	0,3	0,8	2,7	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,5	100,0	95,0	17226
Higher	73,1	6,5	0,5	5,1	4,2	4,4	0,3	0,0	2,7	0,2	0,4	2,1	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	100,0	96,7	12355
Wealth Index Quintile																			
Poorest	1,8	18,1	3,2	21,1	18,9	19,9	2,1	0,0	0,1	1,8	1,4	8,2	0,1	2,9	0,0	0,3	100,0	85,3	10909
Second	13,3	18,1	1,2	22,8	19,4	13,7	0,6	0,0	0,1	0,8	0,6	6,3	0,2	1,8	0,0	1,1	100,0	89,2	10911
Middle	56,2	7,5	0,6	12,6	9,3	9,2	0,6	0,0	0,4	0,3	0,3	1,7	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,9	100,0	96,5	10909
Fourth	94,4	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	99,2	10905
Richest	96,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	100,0	99,5	10916
Ethnicity of Household Head																			
Kazakh	44,3	10,2	1,4	12,6	10,9	11,3	0,9	0,0	1,0	0,9	0,7	4,0	0,1	1,3	0,1	0,5	100,0	92,6	34089
Russian	75,5	2,6	0,3	8,3	5,2	3,4	0,3	0,0	1,9	0,1	0,4	0,8	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,4	100,0	97,6	13089
Other ethnic groups	48,6	13,2	0,7	11,3	11,4	6,1	1,0	0,0	1,1	0,1	0,6	4,6	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,6	100,0	93,6	7371
Total	52,3	8,8	1,0	11,4	9,6	8,7	0,8	0,0	1,2	0,6	0,6	3,3	0,1	1,0	0,1	0,5	100,0	93,9	54549

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 4.1; MDG Indicator 7.8

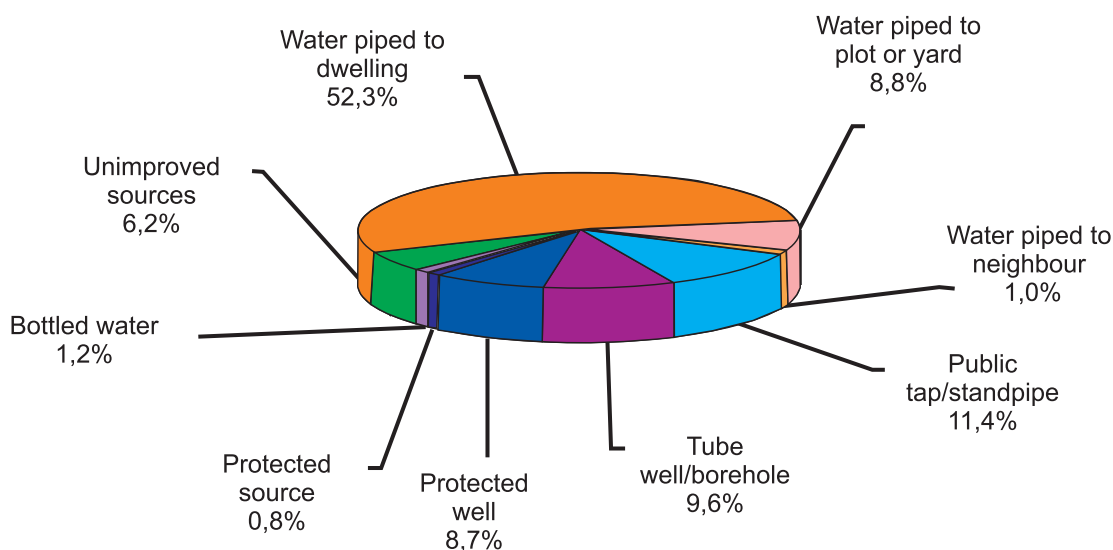
* Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing

Overall 93.9 percent of population in Kazakhstan use improved sources of drinking water. This indicator is 99.1 percent urban area and 87.9 percent for rural area. The situation in West Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan and South Kazakhstan Oblasts is significantly worse than in other regions; only 89.1 percent, 87.6 percent and 87.4 percent of population in these regions respectively use drinking water from improved sources.

Among the sources of drinking water used by the population, the largest share takes centralized piped water (52.3 percent), and water piped to plot or yards (8.8 percent), as well as public standpipe (11.4 percent), tube well (9.6 percent) and protected well (8.7 percent). There are significant variations in their use across regions (Table WS.1). Thus, in South Kazakhstan Oblast 30.1 percent of population use drinking water piped to dwelling and 34.0 percent use drink-

ing water piped to plot or yard. In Zhambyl Oblast this distribution is 37.4 percent and 10.2 percent respectively. Public standpipes are widely used across all regions (exceptions are Mangistau Oblast and Almaty), but they are most used in Akmola and North Kazakhstan Oblasts (35.3 percent and 31.9 percent respectively), while bottled water is mostly used in Karaganda, Kostanai and North Kazakhstan Oblasts (3.8 to 5.4 percent). Only two sources of drinking water were detected in Mangistau Oblast: piped water in the household (49.3 percent) and protected tube well or bore hole (44.2 percent). In all regions (except for Astana and Almaty) the population uses water from protected wells, however there is a high probability of their use in West Kazakhstan and Atyrau Oblasts. Overall 6.2 percent of population in Kazakhstan use unimproved sources of drinking water.

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of households by sources of drinking water, Kazakhstan, 2010/11



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

In Kazakhstan, 70.7 percent of the population uses one or another way to treat drinking water obtained from all sources, both improved and unimproved. Al-

most 55.7 percent of population boils water as the main method of water treatment, 11.4 percent of population let the water stay and settle, 12.4 percent uses filters and about one percent of population said that they strain water through a cloth. Other methods of water treatment are not very much popular. Almost 33 percent of population use no treatment of drinking water.

The percentage of households using any method of drinking water treatment is high in South Kazakhstan Oblast (94.7 percent). Low percentage of water treatment was found in households of Mangistau (10.2 percent), Almaty (13.3 percent) and Zhambyl (31 percent) Oblasts.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Kazakhstan, 2010/ 11

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved sources of drinking water and using appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in households using unimproved sources of drinking water
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	None			
Region												
Akmola Oblast	38,6	49,8	0,0	0,2	12,5	0,0	21,7	0,0	0,0	2470	62,7	76
Aktobe Oblast	44,5	45,8	1,2	0,4	5,0	0,0	4,0	3,3	0,3	2595	(*)	12
Almaty Oblast	73,1	20,2	0,0	0,6	1,2	0,2	12,1	0,2	0,0	5879	13,3	201
Almaty city	19,7	75,6	0,0	0,5	14,8	0,3	14,0	0,0	0,0	4129	(*)	3
Astana city	19,1	53,5	0,1	0,1	42,9	0,0	4,7	2,1	0,0	1710	(*)	1
Atyrau Oblast	20,2	67,5	0,0	0,8	12,7	0,1	7,0	3,8	0,0	1542	63,2	40
East Kazakhstan Oblast	46,4	45,2	0,0	0,4	8,4	0,0	9,2	0,4	0,1	4782	70,4	401
Zhambyl Oblast	73,5	25,3	0,0	0,3	0,8	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	3521	31,0	143
West Kazakhstan Oblast	29,1	50,0	0,9	1,0	20,6	0,0	14,9	2,0	0,0	2208	70,2	241
Karaganda Oblast	16,5	64,2	0,1	0,7	20,5	0,1	22,0	0,3	0,0	4838	53,6	132
Kostanai Oblast	22,5	53,7	0,4	0,9	26,5	0,2	18,2	0,3	0,1	3058	77,4	255
Kyzylorda Oblast	16,4	73,2	0,1	0,3	6,8	0,0	31,8	1,5	0,0	2292	72,4	207
Mangistau Oblast	41,6	43,2	0,1	9,6	17,7	0,0	4,2	0,0	0,0	1722	10,2	91
Pavlodar Oblast	15,9	56,7	0,0	0,0	28,3	0,5	22,8	0,2	0,0	2770	72,5	121
North Kazakhstan Oblast	26,3	52,6	0,3	0,8	23,5	0,1	10,1	0,9	0,0	2304	65,0	286
South Kazakhstan Oblast	11,4	86,8	0,0	0,2	2,5	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,0	8729	94,7	1101
Residence												
Urban	26,7	56,4	0,1	0,7	20,0	0,1	13,4	1,1	0,0	29257	43,2	255
Rural	39,9	54,8	0,2	0,9	3,5	0,1	9,0	0,2	0,0	25292	73,0	3058
Education of Household Head												
Incomplete Secondary	44,0	49,2	0,1	0,4	4,7	0,1	11,0	0,4	0,1	6151	62,3	510
Secondary	35,9	56,3	0,2	0,8	6,5	0,0	11,4	0,3	0,0	18496	69,5	1488
Specialized Secondary	29,6	56,9	0,1	0,9	15,2	0,1	12,1	0,8	0,0	17226	76,2	864
Higher	26,7	56,6	0,2	0,7	21,5	0,2	10,7	1,3	0,0	12355	72,1	405
Wealth Index Quintile												
Poorest	37,1	60,0	0,2	0,8	0,6	0,0	8,1	0,0	0,0	10909	74,8	1607
Second	40,0	55,3	0,2	0,7	2,4	0,2	9,6	0,1	0,0	10911	69,3	1173
Middle	39,4	52,9	0,1	0,5	6,9	0,1	10,9	0,5	0,0	10909	62,5	385

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved sources of drinking water and using appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in households using unimproved sources of drinking water
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	None			
Fourth	30,1	53,5	0,0	0,8	18,5	0,1	14,9	1,2	0,1	10905	58,0	88
Richest	17,8	56,6	0,1	1,0	33,5	0,1	13,5	1,6	0,0	10916	57,7	60
Ethnicity of Household Head												
Kazakh	33,4	58,4	0,1	1,0	8,6	0,1	9,9	0,6	0,0	34089	72,0	2525
Russian	30,2	50,2	0,2	0,4	22,0	0,1	15,4	0,7	0,0	13089	67,4	318
Other ethnic groups	35,3	52,5	0,0	0,2	12,5	0,0	11,3	0,8	0,1	7371	65,9	470
Total	32,9	55,7	0,1	0,8	12,4	0,1	11,4	0,7	0,0	54549	70,7	3312

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 4.2

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source.

Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected. Table WS.3 shows that for 88.4% percent of households, the improved drinking water source is on the premises while in the rest of households drinking water has to be brought by household members. For 3.9 percent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while members of 1.6 percent of households spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose.

The two last indicators show that members of second quintile and poorest households more often have to spend less than 30 minutes and 30 or more minutes to get drinking water from improved sources and return. A similar situation is reported for second quintile and poorest households getting drinking water from unimproved sources and returning. In rural areas, there are 5.6 times more household members having to spend some time to get water than in urban areas. Almaty, Zhambyl, West Kazakhstan and North Kazakhstan Oblasts show high proportion of households whose members spend 30 or more minutes to get to an improved source of drinking water (3.4 to 4.1 percent, respectively).



Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking 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, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Users of improved sources of drinking water				Users of unimproved sources of drinking water				Total	Number of household members
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes and more	Don't know	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes and more	Don't know		
Region										
Akmola Oblast	91,1	4,2	1,6	0,0	0,2	2,5	0,3	0,0	100,0	2470
Aktobe Oblast	90,5	8,2	0,8	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	100,0	2595
Almaty Oblast	89,1	3,8	3,4	0,2	0,0	1,9	1,6	0,0	100,0	5879
Almaty city	99,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	4129
Astana city	99,7	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	1710
Atyrau Oblast	95,5	1,5	0,4	0,0	0,6	1,7	0,2	0,0	100,0	1542
East Kazakhstan Oblast	89,8	1,5	0,2	0,1	0,1	4,8	3,3	0,2	100,0	4782
Zhambyl Oblast	85,1	7,0	3,8	0,0	0,0	3,3	0,8	0,0	100,0	3521
West Kazakhstan Oblast	75,0	10,2	3,8	0,0	2,0	4,5	4,4	0,0	100,0	2208
Karaganda Oblast	92,6	2,3	2,3	0,0	0,0	1,1	1,6	0,0	100,0	4838
Kostanai Oblast	78,3	11,5	1,8	0,1	0,3	2,1	5,8	0,1	100,0	3058
Kyzylorda Oblast	85,5	4,1	1,3	0,0	6,0	2,3	0,7	0,1	100,0	2292
Mangistau Oblast	94,1	0,6	0,0	0,0	5,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	1722
Pavlodar Oblast	92,5	1,6	1,5	0,0	2,7	0,7	1,0	0,0	100,0	2770
North Kazakhstan Oblast	75,2	8,2	4,1	0,1	2,4	4,3	5,7	0,0	100,0	2304
South Kazakhstan Oblast	84,3	2,2	0,3	0,5	11,9	0,6	0,0	0,0	100,0	8729
Residence										
Urban	97,8	0,8	0,5	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,1	100,0	29257
Rural	77,4	7,4	2,8	0,3	5,7	3,7	2,7	0,0	100,0	25292
Education of Household Head										
Incomplete Secondary	82,1	6,9	1,8	0,9	3,0	3,2	2,1	0,0	100,0	6151
Secondary	84,5	5,3	2,2	0,0	3,6	2,3	2,2	0,0	100,0	18496
Specialized Secondary	90,6	2,7	1,6	0,0	2,2	1,7	1,1	0,0	100,0	17226
Higher	94,3	1,8	0,6	0,0	1,7	0,6	0,7	0,2	100,0	12355
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	70,4	10,4	4,0	0,6	7,4	4,6	2,7	0,0	100,0	10909
Second	81,3	5,4	2,5	0,0	4,6	3,1	2,9	0,1	100,0	10911
Middle	92,4	3,3	0,8	0,0	1,3	1,0	1,2	0,0	100,0	10909
Fourth	98,6	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,0	100,0	10905
Richest	99,1	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1	100,0	10916
Ethnicity of Household Head										
Kazakh	86,0	4,8	1,8	0,1	3,5	2,2	1,7	0,1	100,0	34089
Russian	94,9	1,8	0,9	0,0	0,3	0,9	1,2	0,0	100,0	13089
Other ethnic groups	87,9	3,5	1,8	0,3	3,6	1,5	1,3	0,0	100,0	7371
Total	88,4	3,9	1,6	0,1	2,7	1,8	1,5	0,0	100,0	54549

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

Table WS.4 shows that for 17.4 percent of households, an adult male (69.4 percent) is usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. Adult females collect

water in 28.0 percent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female or male children under 15 collect water (0.4 and 1.9 percent respectively).

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person collecting drinking water						Number of households that do not have sources of drinking water on the premises
			Adult woman (age 15+)	Adult man (age 15 +)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Don't know	Total	
Region									
Akmola Oblast	38,7	884	28,8	69,7	0,5	0,9	0,2	100,0	342
Aktobe Oblast	21,1	713	22,7	72,5	0,5	2,7	1,6	100,0	150
Almaty Oblast	19,4	1470	36,1	60,6	0,0	3,3	0,0	100,0	285
Almaty city	0,0	1473	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	0
Astana city	8,0	544	23,2	76,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	43
Atyrau Oblast	8,0	359	(25,0)	(72,2)	(0,0)	(2,7)	(0,0)	100,0	29
East Kazakhstan Oblast	19,3	1673	29,0	68,5	0,0	2,1	0,4	100,0	323
Zhambyl Oblast	19,0	890	33,5	61,5	0,9	4,1	0,0	100,0	170
West Kazakhstan Oblast	31,3	647	23,4	75,9	0,3	0,3	0,0	100,0	202
Karaganda Oblast	13,3	1629	19,5	80,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	216
Kostanai Oblast	28,7	1129	28,4	69,4	0,0	1,9	0,3	100,0	324
Kyzylorda Oblast	16,7	498	35,5	51,4	6,0	5,5	1,4	100,0	83
Mangistau Oblast	0,5	372	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	2
Pavlodar Oblast	12,2	931	18,9	77,6	0,6	2,8	0,0	100,0	114
North Kazakhstan Oblast	50,0	795	26,3	72,3	0,1	1,3	0,0	100,0	398
South Kazakhstan Oblast	4,1	1794	(40,9)	(56,7)	(0,0)	(2,5)	0,0	100,0	74
Residence									
Urban	7,2	9598	25,7	72,3	0,1	1,1	0,7	100,0	688
Rural	33,3	6202	28,8	68,5	0,5	2,2	0,1	100,0	2066
Education of Household Head									
Incomplete secondary	27,3	1904	35,0	63,1	0,0	1,7	0,3	100,0	520
Secondary	24,4	4793	26,2	71,3	0,5	1,9	0,1	100,0	1172
Specialized secondary	14,8	5120	25,8	71,6	0,4	2,0	0,2	100,0	757
Higher	7,4	3910	27,7	69,0	0,5	1,7	1,1	100,0	289
Wealth Index Quintile									
Poorest	45,0	2624	30,4	66,6	0,4	2,3	0,2	100,0	1180
Second	37,2	2628	30,5	67,3	0,4	1,8	0,0	100,0	978
Middle	16,9	3036	20,2	77,9	0,3	1,5	0,1	100,0	514
Fourth	1,4	3845	13,9	84,5	0,0	0,0	1,6	100,0	53
Richest	0,8	3667	(11,9)	(79,8)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(8,4)	100,0	29
Ethnicity of Household Head									
Kazakh	20,5	8501	25,0	72,2	0,5	2,0	0,3	100,0	1746
Russian	11,8	5158	32,1	66,2	0,1	1,4	0,1	100,0	611
Other ethnic groups	18,6	2141	34,8	62,5	0,3	2,4	0,0	100,0	398
Total	17.4	15800	28.0	69.4	0.4	1.9	0.2	100.0	2754

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet. Data on the use of improved sanitation facilities are presented in Table WS.5 of the survey. However, shared use of improved sanitation facilities puts under threat the safety of these facilities and therefore may be classified as the absence of access to improved sanitation both within the context of this report (Tables WS.6, WS.8) and as an MDG indicator.

Overall, almost the entire population of Kazakhstan is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (99.4 percent) (Table WS.5). One hundred percent of population uses improved sanitation facilities almost in all regions except for Mangistau (88.0 percent), Karaganda (99.0 percent), Aktobe and Kyzylorda Oblasts and Astana city (99.3 percent each).

In rural areas, the population is mostly using pit latrines with slabs; in contrast, the most common facilities in urban areas are flush toilets with connection to a sewage system or a septic tank. In urban areas, most common are modern flush toilets used by almost 63.6 percent of households and pit latrines with slab (27.4 percent of households); in rural areas more than 85 percent of households use pit latrines with slab. By wealth level, 73 percent of fourth quintile and 99 percent of richest households use modern flush toilets, while 95-96 percent of poorest and second quintile households use pit latrines with slab.

Use of modern sanitation facilities at large depends on incomes, which are higher for house-



holds with higher levels of education. Residents of Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda and South Kazakhstan Oblasts are less likely than others to use flush toilets, which is possibly related mainly to the rural type of dwelling.

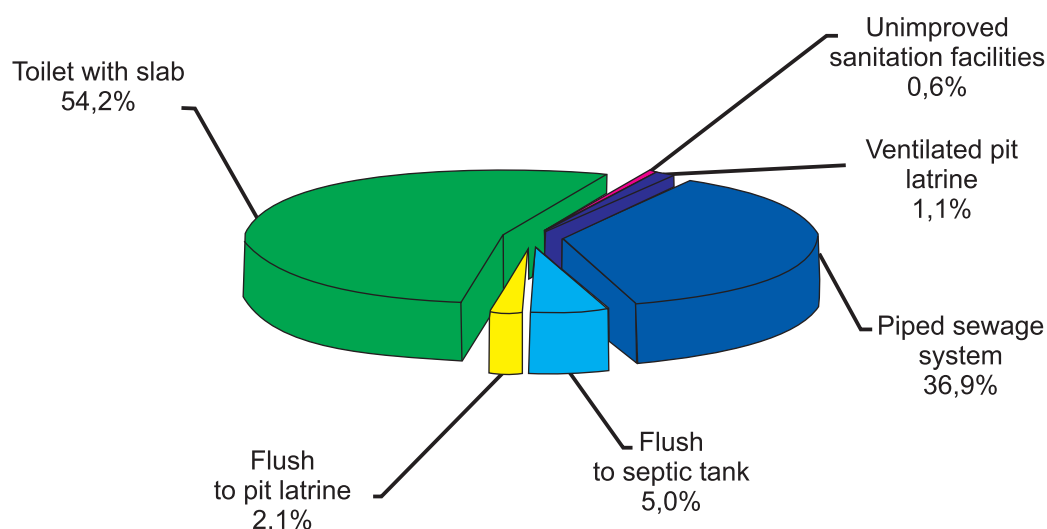
Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Region	Type of toilet facility used by household										No facilities/bush/field	Total	Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/pour flush to				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Pit latrine without slab	Bucket	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine				Other
	Flush toilet / Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Flush/pour flush to unknown place/ not sure/don't know										
Akmola Oblast	32,5	10,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	57,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	100,0	2470
Aktobe Oblast	39,9	4,5	1,6	0,0	0,0	52,9	0,2	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	2595
Almaty Oblast	16,5	8,7	1,4	0,0	0,0	73,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	5879
Almaty city	73,8	5,6	12,0	0,1	0,6	7,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	4129
Astana city	75,3	9,0	0,7	0,0	0,1	14,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,7	0,0	100,0	1710
Atyrau Oblast	33,0	4,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	62,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	1542
East Kazakhstan Oblast	40,9	0,7	2,4	0,0	0,8	55,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	4782
Zhambyl Oblast	19,8	2,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	77,9	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	3521
West Kazakhstan Oblast	32,3	3,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	64,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	2208
Karaganda Oblast	64,6	6,8	0,8	0,0	0,0	26,9	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,8	0,0	100,0	4838
Kostanai Oblast	46,8	9,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	43,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	3058
Kyzylorda Oblast	19,0	1,8	0,0	0,0	1,6	76,9	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	2292
Mangistau Oblast	48,5	0,2	0,7	0,0	0,3	38,1	0,0	11,9	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0	1722
Pavlodar Oblast	66,2	2,5	2,5	0,0	0,1	28,7	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	2770
North Kazakhstan Oblast	25,6	7,2	0,6	0,0	0,1	65,9	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	100,0	2304
South Kazakhstan Oblast	10,0	3,9	2,9	0,0	5,2	78,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	8729
Residence														
Urban	63,6	5,2	2,6	0,0	1,1	27,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	29257
Rural	6,1	4,8	1,6	0,0	1,0	85,3	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	100,0	25292
Education of Household Head														
Incomplete Secondary	19,9	4,0	2,2	0,0	1,8	71,3	0,0	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	100,0	6151
Secondary	23,1	3,4	2,2	0,0	1,2	69,3	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	18496
Specialized Secondary	42,5	5,9	2,1	0,0	0,8	48,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	17226
Higher	58,9	6,5	1,9	0,0	0,8	31,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	12355
Wealth Index Quintile														
Poorest	0,0	0,4	1,0	0,0	2,0	96,1	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	10909
Second	0,4	1,0	1,1	0,0	1,5	95,2	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	100,0	10911
Middle	12,4	8,3	4,7	0,0	1,4	71,7	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	10909
Fourth	73,0	14,4	3,6	0,0	0,3	8,2	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	10905
Richest	98,8	1,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	10916
Ethnicity of Household Head														
Kazakh	28,9	3,8	1,9	0,0	1,2	63,2	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	34089
Russian	61,7	6,6	2,2	0,0	0,7	28,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	100,0	13089
Other ethnic groups	29,9	7,7	2,7	0,0	0,8	58,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	100,0	7371
Total	36.9	5.0	2.1	0.0	1.0	54.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	54549

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

Figure WS.2: Use of improved sanitation facilities, Kazakhstan, 2010/11



Access to safe drinking-water and to basic sanitation is measured by the proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility. The MDGs and WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an unimproved sanitation facility if they are using otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities but sharing a facility between two or more households or using a public toilet facility.

As shown in Table WS.6, 97.3 percent of the household population in Kazakhstan is using an im-

proved sanitation facility. It should be noted that the use of a shared improved facility by several households exists in the country. One percent of households shares the facility with up to 5 households, and 0.5 percent of households with more than 5 households. Shared use of sanitation facilities is more widespread among households using improved sanitation facilities in urban areas.

About 0.6 percent of the population in the country uses unimproved not shared sanitation facilities.



Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Improved sanitation facility users				Unimproved sanitation facility users			No facilities/bush/field	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by		Not shared	Public facility	Shared by			
			5 or less households	More than 5 households			5 or less households			
Region										
Akmola Oblast	96,3	0,2	2,3	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	100,0	2470
Aktobe Oblast	97,8	0,6	0,1	0,6	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	2595
Almaty Oblast	99,3	0,5	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	5879
Almaty city	95,9	0,8	2,2	0,9	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	4129
Astana city	90,8	0,6	5,2	2,5	0,3	0,6	0,0	0,0	100,0	1710
Atyrau Oblast	96,0	0,0	2,9	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	1542
East Kazakhstan Oblast	96,0	2,1	1,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	4782
Zhambyl Oblast	98,7	0,1	1,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	3521
West Kazakhstan Oblast	96,0	0,7	1,2	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	2208
Karaganda Oblast	98,3	0,2	0,6	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	4838
Kostanai Oblast	97,1	0,1	0,7	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	3058
Kyzylorda Oblast	98,2	0,6	0,4	0,1	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	2292
Mangistau Oblast	87,3	0,1	0,3	0,2	11,3	0,1	0,7	0,0	100,0	1722
Pavlodar Oblast	99,2	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	2770
North Kazakhstan Oblast	98,0	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,1	100,0	2304
South Kazakhstan Oblast	99,1	0,4	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	8729
Residence										
Urban	96,9	0,7	1,3	0,9	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	29257
Rural	97,8	0,3	0,6	0,1	1,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	100,0	25292
Education of Household Head										
Incomplete Secondary	97,7	0,3	1,0	0,2	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	6151
Secondary	96,9	0,5	1,1	0,7	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	18496
Specialized secondary	97,3	0,5	1,1	0,6	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	17226
Higher	97,7	0,8	0,7	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	12355
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	97,8	0,5	1,0	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	10909
Second	97,6	0,4	0,9	0,3	0,6	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	10911
Middle	94,5	1,4	1,1	1,5	1,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	10909
Fourth	97,5	0,3	1,2	0,6	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0	10905
Richest	99,1	0,2	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	10916

	Improved sanitation facility users				Unimproved sanitation facility users			No facilities/bush/field	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by		Not shared	Public facility	Shared by			
			5 or less households	More than 5 households			5 or less households			
Ethnicity of Household Head										
Kazakh	96,7	0,7	1,1	0,6	0,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	34089
Russian	98,0	0,2	0,9	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0	13089
Other ethnic groups	98,7	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	100,0	7371
Total	97,3	0,5	1,0	0,5	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	54549

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 4.3; MDG Indicator 7.9

Safe disposal of the child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table WS.7.

Mothers reported only 4.6 percent of children aged 0-2 years visiting toilet or latrine, in 62 percent of cases faeces were flushed to the toilet, in 26.6 percent - thrown to garbage.

Percentage of children whose latest faeces were safely disposed made 66.7 percent; this indicator was

about the same in urban and rural areas. Proportion of proper disposal of children's faeces is reported in richest and poor households (69 percent in both cases).

There was also significant difference by regions, for instance, a very low level of safe faeces disposal was found in Almaty (31.1 percent), Zhambyl (38.6 percent) and Mangistau Oblasts (45.8 percent) and in Astana (36.2 percent). This situation in the aforementioned regions can be explained by a high percentage of child faeces thrown to garbage.

Table WS.7: Disposal of a 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, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Proportion of children whose latest stools were disposed of safely ¹	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		
Type											
Improved	4,5	62,0	4,0	26,8	0,0	0,1	2,1	0,5	100,0	66,5	3172
Unimproved	(9,4)	(76,6)	(3,1)	(10,9)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(100,0)	(86,0)	26
Region											
Akmola Oblast	7,6	74,7	0,7	14,7	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,0	100,0	82,3	117
Aktobe Oblast	6,6	74,8	9,8	8,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	81,4	166
Almaty Oblast	5,4	25,7	3,7	60,4	0,0	0,9	0,5	3,4	100,0	31,1	321
Almaty city	17,9	34,5	0,0	47,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	52,4	124
Astana city	6,1	30,0	2,8	58,9	0,0	0,0	0,7	1,4	100,0	36,2	101
Atyrau Oblast	2,6	86,9	10,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	100,0	89,5	120

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Proportion of children whose latest stools were disposed of safely ¹	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		
East Kazakhstan Oblast	4,5	72,1	2,2	18,2	0,0	0,0	3,1	0,0	100,0	76,6	224
Zhambyl Oblast	1,7	36,9	15,2	46,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	38,6	250
West Kazakhstan Oblast	1,6	89,9	0,0	8,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	91,5	129
Karaganda Oblast	6,4	67,0	4,0	21,5	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,0	100,0	73,4	245
Kostanai Oblast	6,5	86,8	0,0	6,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	93,3	140
Kyzylorda Oblast	3,4	72,6	3,9	19,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,4	100,0	76,0	178
Mangistau Oblast	2,7	43,1	1,1	52,5	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,3	100,0	45,8	157
Pavlodar Oblast	9,3	85,3	0,0	4,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	100,0	94,6	135
North Kazakhstan Oblast	2,6	70,5	0,0	22,9	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	100,0	73,2	78
South Kazakhstan Oblast	1,5	69,2	2,9	19,4	0,0	0,0	7,0	0,0	100,0	70,7	712
Residence											
Urban	6,5	59,2	1,7	30,3	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,8	100,0	65,7	1562
Rural	2,7	65,0	6,1	23,1	0,0	0,2	2,8	0,2	100,0	67,6	1635
Mother's Education											
Incomplete Secondary	5,2	80,3	5,3	9,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	85,5	61
Secondary	3,4	61,4	5,4	26,2	0,1	0,0	3,0	0,6	100,0	64,8	1129
Specialized Secondary	4,9	64,4	3,0	26,1	0,0	0,2	1,0	0,4	100,0	69,2	900
Higher	5,5	60,3	2,9	28,5	0,0	0,1	2,2	0,5	100,0	65,8	1101
Wealth Index Quintile											
Poorest	2,6	66,8	6,7	20,3	0,0	0,2	2,8	0,5	100,0	69,5	762
Second	2,3	61,3	5,5	25,9	0,0	0,0	4,2	0,8	100,0	63,5	716
Middle	2,6	65,4	4,4	25,1	0,1	0,2	1,8	0,4	100,0	68,0	614
Fourth	7,1	55,2	1,3	35,5	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,2	100,0	62,3	535
Richest	9,7	60,0	0,4	29,4	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,4	100,0	69,6	571
Ethnicity of Household Head											
Kazakh	3,9	62,8	4,7	26,1	0,0	0,1	1,9	0,5	100,0	66,6	2311
Russian	8,3	61,4	0,6	28,8	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	100,0	69,7	489
Other ethnic groups	4,0	59,3	3,4	27,1	0,0	0,0	5,0	1,2	100,0	63,3	398
Total	4,6	62,1	4,0	26,6	0,0	0,1	2,1	0,5	100,0	66,7	3198

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 4.4

() – indicators are based on 25–49 cases of unweighted observations

In its 2008 report¹³, the JMP (Joint Monitoring Programme) developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data

on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in “ladder” format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking-

¹³ WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report - http://www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1279

water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population:

- with no sanitation facilities at all,
- reliant on technologies defined by JMP as “unimproved,”
- those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and
- those using “improved” sanitation facilities.

Table WS.8 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal.

To sum it up, it should be noted that 91.4 percent of the household population in Kazakhstan has

access to improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation conditions. Rural population has 10 percentage points less access to such conditions than urban population (86.0 percent and 96.0 percent respectively).

One should also note that the poor and the poorest groups have less access to improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation conditions. A low level of access to these conditions was found in the following oblasts: Mangistau and West Kazakhstan (85 percent), North Kazakhstan and South Kazakhstan (86 percent) Oblasts. Population of households with higher levels of education has access to improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation facilities (94.5 percent). Among ethnic groups, 95.6 percent of the Russian population and 89.6 percent of the Kazakh population was found to have access to these conditions.

Table WS.8: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percent distribution of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Region	Percentage of household population using										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water sources ¹		Unimproved drinking water sources	Total	Use of improved sanitation ²	Unimproved sanitation facilities			Total	Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities	
	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot				Shared improved sanitation Facilities	Unimproved facilities	No toilets			
Akmola Oblast	82,3	14,6	3,1	100,0	96,3	3,3	0,0	0,4	100,0	93,4	2470
Aktobe Oblast	84,6	15,0	0,4	100,0	97,8	1,4	0,8	0,0	100,0	97,4	2595
Almaty Oblast	65,3	31,2	3,4	100,0	99,3	0,7	0,0	0,0	100,0	95,9	5879
Almaty city	99,9	0,0	0,1	100,0	95,9	3,9	0,2	0,0	100,0	95,9	4129
Astana city	99,6	0,3	0,1	100,0	90,8	8,3	0,9	0,0	100,0	90,7	1710
Atyrau Oblast	73,5	23,9	2,6	100,0	96,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	93,5	1542
East Kazakhstan Oblast	76,2	15,4	8,4	100,0	96,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	87,6	4782
Zhambyl Oblast	56,7	39,3	4,1	100,0	98,7	1,2	0,1	0,0	100,0	94,6	3521
West Kazakhstan Oblast	58,9	30,1	10,9	100,0	96,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	85,4	2208
Karaganda Oblast	88,0	9,3	2,7	100,0	98,3	0,8	0,9	0,0	100,0	95,7	4838
Kostanai Oblast	66,4	25,3	8,4	100,0	97,1	2,8	0,0	0,0	100,0	88,8	3058
Kyzylorda Oblast	81,0	9,9	9,0	100,0	98,2	1,1	0,7	0,0	100,0	90,0	2292
Mangistau Oblast	49,8	44,9	5,3	100,0	87,3	0,6	12,1	0,0	100,0	84,8	1722
Pavlodar Oblast	86,5	9,2	4,4	100,0	99,2	0,7	0,1	0,0	100,0	95,1	2770
North Kazakhstan Oblast	67,6	20,0	12,4	100,0	98,0	1,4	0,5	0,1	100,0	85,9	2304
South Kazakhstan Oblast	67,0	20,4	12,6	100,0	99,1	0,8	0,0	0,0	100,0	86,5	8729

	Percentage of household population using										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water sources ¹		Unimproved drinking water sources	Total	Use of improved sanitation ²	Unimproved sanitation facilities			Total	Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities	
	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot				Shared improved sanitation Facilities	Unimproved facilities	No toilets			
Residence											
Urban	94,0	5,1	0,9	100,0	96,9	2,9	0,2	0,0	100,0	96,0	29257
Rural	52,5	35,4	12,1	100,0	97,8	1,1	1,1	0,1	100,0	86,0	25292
Education of Household Head											
Incomplete secondary	64,0	27,7	8,3	100,0	97,7	1,5	0,8	0,0	100,0	89,7	6151
Secondary	66,2	25,7	8,0	100,0	96,9	2,3	0,7	0,0	100,0	89,2	18496
Specialized secondary	78,7	16,3	5,0	100,0	97,3	2,2	0,5	0,0	100,0	92,4	17226
Higher	87,7	9,0	3,3	100,0	97,7	1,9	0,4	0,0	100,0	94,5	12355
Wealth Index Quintile											
Poorest	44,2	41,0	14,7	100	97,8	1,8	0,4	0,0	100	83,4	10909
Second	55,5	33,7	10,8	100	97,6	1,6	0,7	0,0	100	87,0	10911
Middle	77,3	19,2	3,5	100	94,5	4,0	1,5	0,0	100	91,3	10909
Fourth	97,6	1,6	0,8	100	97,5	2,1	0,5	0,0	100	96,7	10905
Richest	99,1	0,4	0,5	100	99,1	0,9	0,0	0,0	100	98,6	10916
Ethnicity of Household Head											
Kazakh	69,4	23,2	7,4	100,0	96,7	2,5	0,8	0,0	100,0	89,6	34089
Russian	88,5	9,1	2,4	100,0	98,0	1,5	0,4	0,0	100,0	95,6	13089
Other ethnic groups	75,0	18,7	6,4	100,0	98,7	1,1	0,2	0,1	100,0	92,3	7371
Total	74,7	19,2	6,1	100,0	97,3	2,1	0,6	0,0	100,0	91,4	54549

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 4.1; MDG Indicator 7.8

² MICS Indicator 4.3; MDG Indicator 7.9

VIII. Reproductive Health



Fertility

In MICS4, adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of last birth of each woman and are based on the one-year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey. Rates are underestimated by a very small margin due to absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets etc) and on women having multiple deliveries during the one year period preceding the survey.

Table RH.1 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rate. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The total fertility rate (TFR) is calcu-

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

According to current statistics, the TFR in Kazakhstan was 2.6 in 2010. According to MICS4 survey, the TFR was also 2.6; by region, Kyzylorda, South Kazakhstan and Zhambyl Oblasts have the highest TFR (4.5, 3.9 and 3.9 respectively), while Almaty city and North Kazakhstan Oblast have the lowest, at 0.8 and 1.5 respectively. Given the other criteria, it can be said that the largest number of children is born in rural areas (3.3) to women with secondary education (3.0) from the poorest quintile (3.6). The MICS4 in Kazakhstan has reported the adolescent birth rate of 23.4 per 1,000 women.

Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate,

Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19)	Total Fertility Rate
Region		
Akmola Oblast	61,1	2,5
Aktobe Oblast	19,3	3,0
Almaty Oblast	24,7	2,7
Almaty city	26,6	0,8
Astana city	9,2	2,2
Atyrau Oblast	38,2	3,3
East Kazakhstan Oblast	7,7	2,4
Zhambyl Oblast	30,9	3,9
West Kazakhstan Oblast	42,9	2,4
Karaganda Oblast	14,9	2,0
Kostanai Oblast	24,5	2,1
Kyzylorda Oblast	49,8	4,5
Mangistau Oblast	44,4	3,5
Pavlodar Oblast	9,0	1,9
North Kazakhstan Oblast	9,3	1,5
South Kazakhstan Oblast	15,1	3,9
Residence		
Urban	17,1	2,2
Rural	31,5	3,3
Education		
Incomplete Secondary	0,0	2,9
Secondary	22,9	3,0
Specialized Secondary	25,9	2,6
Higher	29,2	2,4

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19)	Total Fertility Rate
Wealth Index Quintile		
Poorest	26,3	3,6
Second	33,6	3,0
Middle	18,0	2,9
Fourth	18,0	2,3
Richest	21,9	1,8
Ethnicity of Household Head		
Kazakh	21,9	3,0
Russian	25,8	1,7
Other ethnic groups	28,7	2,4
Total	23,4	2,6

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 5.1; MDG Indicator 5.4

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.2 presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.3 presents the trends for early childbearing.

As shown in Table RH.2, 2.7 percent of women age 15-19 have already had a birth, 1.1 percent are pregnant with their first child, 3.8 percent have begun childbearing before age 15, no live births before age 15 were observed. The largest number of pregnancies and births in this age group is found in Kostanai Oblast, where 6.2 percent of women have already had

live births and only 0.9 percent were pregnant with their first child at the time of the survey. Women living in rural areas had higher early childbearing rates than those in urban areas. Given other criteria, the highest early childbearing rates (previous live births, the first pregnancy, early conception) are found among women with special secondary education (4.0, 1.9 and 5.9 percent, respectively), as well as among women with the poorest quintile (4.3, 1.9 and 6.1, respectively). In the 20-24 age group, only 2.3 percent of respondents gave birth to one child before age 18. The largest number of respondents in this group had secondary education (6.0 percent).

Table RH.2: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with the first child; percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing before age 15, and the percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Region	Percentage of women age 15-19				Number of women aged 15-19	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women aged 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Akmola Oblast	5,9	0,9	6,8	0,0	74	1,0	77
Aktobe Oblast	0,9	1,9	2,8	0,0	95	3,8	114
Almaty Oblast	3,8	0,6	4,3	0,0	256	1,8	254
Almaty city	1,4	0,0	1,4	0,0	107	0,7	207
Astana city	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	69	1,0	99
Atyrau Oblast	2,7	0,7	3,4	0,0	67	4,3	68
East Kazakhstan Oblast	1,6	0,9	2,4	0,0	180	4,2	169
Zhambyl Oblast	2,9	3,4	6,3	0,0	139	1,5	114

	Percentage of women age 15-19				Number of women aged 15-19	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women aged 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
West Kazakhstan Oblast	5,2	0,0	5,2	0,0	81	3,4	84
Karaganda Oblast	1,9	1,5	3,4	0,0	173	2,4	193
Kostanai Oblast	6,2	0,9	7,1	0,0	98	3,2	126
Kyzylorda Oblast	3,3	0,8	4,1	0,0	84	0,0	78
Mangistau Oblast	2,9	1,2	4,1	0,0	83	0,8	75
Pavlodar Oblast	3,5	0,0	3,5	0,0	94	3,9	111
North Kazakhstan Oblast	3,0	2,1	5,1	0,0	67	4,0	79
South Kazakhstan Oblast	1,4	1,2	2,6	0,0	354	1,9	331
Residence							
Urban	2,1	1,0	3,1	0,0	1091	2,1	1331
Rural	3,3	1,2	4,5	0,0	932	2,6	848
Education							
Incomplete Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	300	(*)	7
Secondary	3,2	1,1	4,3	0,0	828	6,0	502
Specialized Secondary	4,0	1,9	5,9	0,0	591	1,9	633
Higher	1,5	0,2	1,6	0,0	303	0,6	1034
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	4,3	1,9	6,1	0,0	442	2,9	358
Second	3,2	1,3	4,5	0,0	393	4,0	397
Middle	2,1	0,9	2,9	0,0	446	1,4	438
Fourth	2,3	0,6	2,9	0,0	387	2,0	435
Richest	1,4	0,6	1,9	0,0	355	1,5	551
Ethnicity/Language of Household Head							
Kazakh	1,5	0,8	2,3	0,0	1444	1,8	1397
Russian	6,0	1,5	7,6	0,0	327	3,4	480
Other ethnic groups	4,8	2,0	6,9	0,0	251	2,5	302
Total	2,7	1,1	3,8	0,0	2022	2,3	2178

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 5.2

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

Table RH.3 demonstrates early childbearing trends by age groups. In the age groups 35-39 and 40-44 the number of women giving birth before age 18 is 2.9 percent, then there is a sharp increase in early childbearing among women age 30-34 and the

share of women giving livebirths sharply increases to 5.8 percent, followed by a decrease in the number of women with livebirths before age 18 – from 3.0 percent in the age group 25-29 to 2.3 percent in the age group 20-24.

Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing*Percentage of women who have had a live birth by age 15 and 18, by age groups, Kazakhstan, 2010/11*

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women
Age												
15-19	0,0	1091	n/a	n/a	0,0	932	n/a	n/a	0,0	2022	n/a	n/a
20-24	0,1	1331	2,1	1331	0,0	848	2,6	848	0,1	2178	2,3	2178
25-29	0,0	1205	2,7	1205	0,0	810	3,4	810	0,0	2016	3,0	2016
30-34	0,1	1128	5,1	1128	0,2	877	6,6	877	0,1	2005	5,8	2005
35-39	0,0	1113	3,1	1113	0,1	788	2,8	788	0,1	1901	2,9	1901
40-44	0,1	1079	2,9	1079	0,0	840	2,9	840	0,1	1919	2,9	1919
45-49	0,1	1108	2,2	1108	0,0	864	2,1	864	0,1	1972	2,2	1972
Total	0,1	8055	3,0	6964	0,0	5959	3,4	5028	0,1	14014	3,2	11992

n/a – not applicable

Contraception

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

Current use of contraception was reported by 51 percent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.4). The most popular method is the IUD which is used by one in three (33.5 percent) women in Kazakhstan. The next most popular method is male condom (7.2. percent), oral contraceptives are used by 7.1 percent of women. Between 0.3 and 0.5 percent of women reported use of withdrawal, periodic abstinence, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) or injectables. In addition, 0.1 percent of respondents use female condoms and diaphragms (jelly, foam).

Contraceptive prevalence among married (in union) women is highest in Astana and Almaty cities (72.7 and 62.6 percent respectively), Kostanai (63.1 percent), West Kazakhstan (61.9 percent) and North Kazakhstan Oblasts (60.5 percent). In Aktope, South Kazakhstan and Almaty Oblasts contraceptive use is lower; only 35.7 percent of women in Aktope Oblast

and 43.1 percent of women in South Kazakhstan and Almaty Oblasts reported using any method. Adolescents use contraception far less than older women. Only 19.2 percent of married or in union women aged 15-19 currently use a method of contraception compared to 35.3 percent of 20-24 year olds and 56.8 percent of older women.

Women's education level is associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from 46.0 percent among those with no completed secondary education to 52.9 percent among women with higher education. About 49.5 percent of women use modern methods of contraception, while only 1.5 percent of interviewed women used traditional methods. Over 60 percent of women using modern contraception methods live in Astana and in West Kazakhstan Oblast and 50 to 59 percent – in Karaganda, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan and Kostanai Oblasts and Almaty city. The percentage of women using a modern contraception method among women with two and more children exceeds 52.1 percent (56.8 percent of women with two children and 53.2 percent of women with three children, 52.1 percent of women with four and more children). Percentage of women without children using contraception was 16.4 percent.

Table RH.4: Use of contraception among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Not using any method	Percent of women (currently married or in union) using contraception															Number of women currently married or in union	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD (intrauterine device)	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method 1
Region																		
Akmola Oblast	54,5	1,3	0,2	29,8	0,0	0,0	4,2	8,7	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,2	44,2	1,3	45,5	379
Aktobe Oblast	64,3	0,0	0,0	29,5	0,0	0,0	1,1	4,2	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	35,5	0,2	35,7	397
Almaty Oblast	56,9	0,7	0,2	33,0	0,0	0,0	3,0	5,6	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,4	42,6	0,5	43,1	890
Almaty city	37,4	1,7	0,0	13,7	0,0	0,0	28,2	14,8	0,2	0,2	1,4	2,0	0,3	0,0	58,9	3,7	62,6	575
Astana city	27,3	2,5	0,0	48,5	0,0	0,0	15,6	6,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	72,6	0,1	72,7	284
Atyrau Oblast	51,8	1,2	0,0	35,7	0,0	0,0	3,6	5,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	1,1	46,0	2,2	48,2	238
East Kazakhstan Oblast	49,8	0,8	0,0	30,9	0,0	0,0	8,1	9,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,2	48,8	1,4	50,2	743
Zhambyl Oblast	55,6	2,2	0,0	35,9	0,7	0,0	1,8	3,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	43,8	0,6	44,4	543
West Kazakhstan Oblast	38,1	1,3	0,0	39,4	0,0	0,0	8,7	10,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	1,5	0,0	60,2	1,7	61,9	339
Karaganda Oblast	45,4	2,2	0,0	31,0	0,5	0,0	10,2	7,2	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,9	0,8	52,1	2,4	54,6	753
Kostanai Oblast	36,9	1,9	0,0	35,7	0,0	0,0	12,8	9,1	0,2	0,2	1,1	0,7	0,6	0,8	59,9	3,2	63,1	468
Kyzylorda Oblast	55,9	0,2	0,0	35,6	0,2	0,0	3,6	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	43,6	0,5	44,1	357
Mangistau Oblast	42,9	0,2	0,0	49,8	0,0	0,0	3,9	3,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	57,1	0,0	57,1	280
Pavlodar Oblast	41,7	1,0	0,0	36,6	0,0	0,0	7,9	11,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,1	0,4	56,9	1,4	58,3	433
North Kazakhstan Oblast	39,5	0,5	0,0	31,4	0,0	0,0	9,6	14,5	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,9	1,9	1,0	56,5	4,0	60,5	375
South Kazakhstan Oblast	56,9	0,9	0,0	36,0	1,2	0,0	0,7	3,5	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,0	42,2	0,9	43,1	1379
Residence																		
Urban	46,1	1,3	0,1	30,8	0,3	0,0	10,9	8,5	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,4	52,2	1,7	53,9	4509
Rural	52,3	1,0	0,0	36,6	0,3	0,0	2,8	5,7	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,2	46,4	1,3	47,7	3925
Age																		
15-19	80,8	0,5	0,0	5,6	0,0	0,0	1,9	10,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	18,4	0,7	19,2	92
20-24	64,7	0,1	0,0	17,3	0,1	0,0	5,9	10,1	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,6	0,2	33,8	1,5	35,3	998
25-29	47,1	0,1	0,1	30,2	0,2	0,0	9,9	10,9	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,3	51,5	1,4	52,9	1415
30-34	43,2	1,0	0,0	37,0	0,5	0,0	9,8	7,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,3	55,5	1,3	56,8	1544
35-39	39,0	1,1	0,0	42,6	0,6	0,0	7,9	7,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,2	59,5	1,5	61,0	1483
40-44	43,0	2,1	0,1	40,4	0,3	0,0	6,3	5,5	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,7	0,6	0,6	55,1	1,9	57,0	1487
45-49	60,9	2,2	0,0	29,4	0,0	0,0	2,8	3,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,5	0,2	37,8	1,4	39,1	1416
Number of Living Children																		
0	83,1	0,6	0,0	2,9	0,1	0,0	5,9	6,8	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	16,4	0,5	16,9	691
1	52,4	0,5	0,1	22,1	0,1	0,0	12,8	9,9	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,4	45,7	1,9	47,6	1927
2	41,6	1,2	0,0	39,2	0,1	0,0	7,7	8,3	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,4	0,3	56,8	1,6	58,4	2831
3	45,5	1,7	0,0	41,0	0,2	0,0	4,4	5,8	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,2	53,2	1,3	54,5	1670
4+	46,7	1,6	0,0	44,5	1,2	0,0	1,7	2,9	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,6	0,2	52,1	1,3	53,3	1316
Education																		
Incomplete Secondary	54,0	1,7	0,0	33,3	1,1	0,0	3,1	5,4	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,8	0,0	44,7	1,4	46,0	184
Secondary	50,9	1,3	0,1	34,8	0,3	0,0	4,7	5,8	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,4	0,7	0,5	47,1	2,1	49,1	2787
Specialized Secondary	48,5	1,1	0,0	34,6	0,3	0,0	6,6	7,6	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,2	50,4	1,1	51,5	2872
Higher	47,1	1,0	0,0	30,8	0,3	0,0	10,6	8,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,2	51,5	1,4	52,9	2583

	Not using any method	Percent of women (currently married or in union) using contraception															Number of women currently married or in union	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD (intrauterine device)	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method 1
Wealth Index Quintile																		
Poorest	54,4	1,7	0,0	37,6	0,8	0,0	1,4	3,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,0	44,6	1,0	45,6	1622
Second	53,9	0,8	0,1	36,3	0,0	0,0	2,4	5,6	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,2	45,1	1,0	46,1	1693
Middle	49,7	1,1	0,0	32,4	0,2	0,0	6,2	8,6	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,3	48,8	1,5	50,3	1671
Fourth	44,3	1,2	0,0	32,0	0,4	0,0	10,2	9,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,9	0,5	0,5	53,6	2,2	55,7	1599
Richest	43,2	1,1	0,0	29,6	0,1	0,0	14,8	9,1	0,3	0,0	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,4	55,0	1,8	56,8	1850
Ethnicity of Household Head																		
Kazakh	51,7	1,0	0,0	36,5	0,4	0,0	4,1	5,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,1	47,4	0,9	48,3	5461
Russian	41,7	1,3	0,1	26,9	0,1	0,0	16,1	11,0	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,6	0,8	0,8	55,8	2,5	58,3	1831
Other ethnic groups	48,0	1,6	0,0	29,6	0,3	0,0	7,3	10,5	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	1,4	0,3	49,6	2,4	52,0	1141
Total	49,0	1,2	0,0	33,5	0,3	0,0	7,1	7,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,3	49,5	1,5	51,0	8434

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 5.3; MDG Indicator 5.3

The study also included a survey of men aged 15-59 regarding their own or their partners' use of contraception (Table RH.4M). Only 40.6 percent of respondents answered affirmatively to a question about their own or partner's use of any method of contraception. The most popular method is an intra-uterine device (24.2 percent), the second is male condoms used by one in ten respondents (10.7 percent); the third most popular method is pills (4.3 percent). Other methods of contraception are used by about 3 percent of respondents. Men living in urban areas are more likely to use any contraception method than rural residents (42.6 and 38.5 percent respectively). At the same time, men or their partners living in urban areas are more likely to use male condoms (13.1 and 8.1 percent, respectively) and pills (7.2 and 1.1 percent, respectively) than in rural areas.

By region, different methods of contraception are most often used by residents of Astana (58.1 percent), Almaty Oblast (53.2 percent) and North Kazakhstan Oblast (52.7 percent). The lowest contraception use rates are found among men living in Mangistau (18.2 percent), Aktope (29.5 percent) and Akmol (29.9 percent) Oblasts.

Contraceptive use clearly correlates with the levels of educational attainment and wealth. Thus, only 37.2 percent of men or their partners with secondary education use any contraceptive method, whereas 44.1 percent of men with higher education do so. Only 33.6 percent of men from the poorest households use

any method of contraception compared to 45.9 percent of men from the richest households.

The frequency of men's use of a contraceptive method increases with age, from a minimum of 22 percent (20-24 years), to a maximum in the age group 35-39 (55.7 percent), then dropping to 7.4 percent in the 55-59 age group. Most often, men (and their partners) prefer such contraceptives as intrauterine devices and male condoms.



Table RH.4M: Use of contraception among men

Percentage of men age 15-59 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Not using any method	Percent of men (currently married or in union) using contraception																Number of men currently married/in union
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD (intrauterine device)	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method	Periodic Abstinence/Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method¹	
Region																		
Akmola Oblast	70,1	0,0	0,0	17,2	0,7	0,0	2,6	8,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	28,7	1,2	29,9	115
Aktobe Oblast	70,5	0,0	0,0	22,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	28,8	0,7	29,5	119
Almaty Oblast	46,8	0,2	0,0	37,6	0,0	0,0	1,9	12,7	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	53,2	0,0	53,2	281
Almaty city	49,7	0,8	0,0	7,6	0,0	0,0	19,6	21,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	49,9	0,4	50,3	168
Astana city	41,9	0,0	0,0	37,8	0,0	0,0	13,9	6,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	58,1	0,0	58,1	82
Atyrau Oblast	54,5	1,9	0,0	29,5	0,0	0,0	0,8	12,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	45,1	0,4	45,5	74
East Kazakhstan Oblast	68,3	0,0	0,0	17,4	0,0	0,0	4,2	9,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	31,1	0,6	31,7	251
Zhambyl Oblast	65,6	0,0	0,0	30,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	2,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	34,4	0,0	34,4	160
West Kazakhstan Oblast	55,2	0,0	0,0	25,7	0,0	0,0	3,5	13,5	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,8	0,0	44,8	109
Karaganda Oblast	61,1	0,0	0,0	15,7	0,0	0,0	4,5	16,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	1,2	0,0	37,2	1,7	38,9	239
Kostanai Oblast	56,7	0,7	0,0	18,4	0,0	0,0	9,2	11,9	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0	1,1	0,7	40,1	3,2	43,3	141
Kyzylorda Oblast	69,1	0,0	0,0	22,8	0,0	0,0	1,6	5,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	29,7	1,2	30,9	112
Mangistau Oblast	81,8	0,0	0,0	11,3	0,0	0,0	0,7	6,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,2	0,0	18,2	84
Pavlodar Oblast	58,7	1,6	0,0	21,3	0,0	0,0	6,0	11,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	40,7	0,5	41,3	145
North Kazakhstan Oblast	47,3	0,0	0,4	22,9	0,0	0,0	5,6	19,3	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,9	3,1	0,0	48,6	4,1	52,7	126
South Kazakhstan Oblast	59,9	0,5	0,0	33,8	0,6	0,0	0,0	5,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	40,1	0,0	40,1	389
Residence																		
Urban	57,4	0,3	0,0	21,3	0,0	0,0	7,2	13,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,0	41,9	0,7	42,6	1360
Rural	61,5	0,4	0,0	27,4	0,2	0,0	1,1	8,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,2	37,6	0,9	38,5	1235
Age																		
15-19	100,0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
20-24	78,0	0,0	0,0	3,9	0,0	0,0	6,4	10,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	20,7	1,2	22,0	108
25-29	53,3	0,0	0,2	21,9	0,0	0,0	8,9	15,2	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,0	46,2	0,6	46,7	258
30-34	47,7	0,4	0,0	29,2	0,2	0,0	7,0	15,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,0	51,9	0,4	52,3	445
35-39	44,3	0,0	0,0	32,8	0,5	0,0	5,6	15,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,9	0,0	54,5	1,2	55,7	472
40-44	47,9	0,4	0,0	37,5	0,0	0,0	2,4	10,4	0,6	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	51,3	0,9	52,1	382
45-49	62,2	0,9	0,0	24,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	8,5	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,0	37,1	0,7	37,8	389
50-54	84,0	0,5	0,0	10,6	0,0	0,0	0,4	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,3	15,1	0,9	16,0	320
55-59	92,6	0,0	0,0	5,5	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	7,0	0,5	7,4	218
Education																		
Incomplete Secondary	61,4	0,8	0,0	25,7	0,0	0,0	1,5	7,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	2,4	0,0	35,4	3,2	38,6	88
Secondary	62,8	0,3	0,0	25,6	0,1	0,0	2,0	8,5	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,1	36,6	0,6	37,2	977
Specialized econdary	57,9	0,2	0,0	24,2	0,3	0,0	5,2	11,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,1	41,2	0,9	42,1	880
Higher	55,9	0,4	0,1	21,9	0,0	0,0	7,0	14,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,0	43,6	0,5	44,1	647
Wealth Index Quintile																		
Poorest	66,4	0,0	0,0	28,4	0,6	0,0	0,0	3,9	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,0	32,9	0,7	33,6	491
Second	61,5	0,8	0,0	26,7	0,0	0,0	1,5	8,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,4	37,4	1,2	38,5	516
Middle	58,7	0,6	0,1	22,9	0,0	0,0	4,0	12,8	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,0	40,9	0,4	41,3	509

	Not using any method	Percent of men (currently married or in union) using contraception															Number of men currently married/in union	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD (intrauterine device)	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method	Periodic Abstinence/Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method ¹
Fourth	57,0	0,2	0,0	20,3	0,0	0,0	6,1	15,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,6	0,1	41,9	1,1	43,0	526
Richest	54,1	0,1	0,0	23,0	0,0	0,0	9,3	12,8	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	45,4	0,5	45,9	553
Ethnicity of Household Head																		
Kazakh	61,6	0,4	0,0	26,7	0,0	0,0	2,1	8,5	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	37,9	0,4	38,4	1623
Russian	56,1	0,1	0,1	16,4	0,1	0,0	9,6	15,9	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,2	42,5	1,3	43,9	623
Other ethnic groups	54,7	0,3	0,0	26,3	0,7	0,0	5,0	11,4	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	43,8	1,5	45,3	349
Total (15-49)	52,0	0,3	0,0	28,3	0,1	0,0	5,3	12,8	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,0	47,2	0,8	48,0	2058
Total (15-59)	59,4	0,3	0,0	24,2	0,1	0,0	4,3	10,7	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,1	39,8	0,8	40,6	2595

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 5.3; MDG Indicator 5.3

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Unmet Need

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

Table RH.5 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception in addition to the following:

- Are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic¹⁴ and are fecund¹⁵ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR.

- Are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR.
- Are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR.
- Are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

Total unmet need for contraception is simply the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. The survey shows that 11.6 percent of surveyed women have an unmet need for contraception, which includes 6.9 and 4.7 percent of women have unmet need for spacing and limiting respectively.

Unmet need for contraception is highest in Ak-mola Oblast (16.9 percent) and lowest in Astana, at 3.3 percent. Overall unmet need for contraception drops from 20.6 percent in the 15-19 age group to 5.8 percent among women aged 45-49.

¹⁴ A women is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

¹⁵ A women is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR

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

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

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

Table RH.5: 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, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women, currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women, currently married or in union
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For limiting	For spacing	Total ¹⁾			
Region									
Akmola Oblast	19,0	26,5	45,5	7,8	9,2	16,9	379	72,9	236
Aktobe Oblast	22,4	13,3	35,7	8,0	4,7	12,7	397	73,8	192
Almaty Oblast	21,4	21,7	43,1	11,8	4,8	16,6	890	72,2	531
Almaty city	40,7	22,0	62,6	6,3	3,2	9,5	575	86,8	415
Astana city	43,5	29,2	72,7	1,5	1,7	3,3	285	95,7	216
Atyrau Oblast	28,8	19,3	48,2	7,8	3,0	10,8	238	81,7	140
East Kazakhstan Oblast	24,1	26,1	50,2	5,4	6,5	11,9	743	80,8	461
Zhambyl Oblast	22,0	22,4	44,4	9,4	4,4	13,8	543	76,3	316
West Kazakhstan Oblast	26,3	35,6	61,9	3,5	4,5	8,0	339	88,6	237
Karaganda Oblast	27,6	26,9	54,6	5,5	6,7	12,2	753	81,7	503
Kostanai Oblast	27,2	35,9	63,1	6,4	4,4	10,8	468	85,4	346
Kyzylorda Oblast	25,3	18,8	44,1	8,8	2,4	11,2	357	79,7	198
Mangistau Oblast	30,2	26,9	57,1	9,4	1,0	10,4	280	84,6	189
Pavlodar Oblast	25,8	32,5	58,3	4,7	6,2	10,9	433	84,3	299
North Kazakhstan Oblast	28,2	32,3	60,5	5,0	4,4	9,4	375	86,6	262
South Kazakhstan Oblast	18,5	24,6	43,1	6,3	3,8	10,1	1379	81,0	734
Residence									
Urban	29,3	24,6	53,9	6,4	4,8	11,2	4509	82,8	2933
Rural	21,1	26,6	47,7	7,5	4,5	12,0	3925	79,9	2344
Age									
15-19	18,6	0,5	19,2	19,8	0,8	20,6	92	(48,2)	37
20-24	33,4	2,0	35,3	17,5	0,9	18,4	998	65,8	536
25-29	45,0	7,9	52,9	12,0	1,8	13,8	1415	79,4	944
30-34	38,2	18,5	56,8	8,0	4,7	12,6	1544	81,8	1071
35-39	26,9	34,1	61,0	4,1	6,1	10,2	1483	85,6	1056
40-44	9,8	47,2	57,0	2,1	8,0	10,1	1487	84,9	998
45-49	2,0	37,2	39,1	0,4	5,4	5,8	1416	87,2	636

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women, currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women, currently married or in union
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For limiting	For spacing	Total ¹			
Education									
Incomplete secondary	13,2	32,9	46,0	3,7	6,1	9,9	184	82,4	103
Secondary	22,4	26,7	49,1	7,6	5,8	13,4	2787	78,6	1743
Specialized secondary	22,5	29,0	51,5	5,5	4,9	10,4	2872	83,1	1778
Higher	33,0	19,8	52,9	7,9	3,1	11,0	2583	82,8	1651
Wealth Index Quintile									
Poorest	17,5	28,1	45,6	7,8	5,8	13,6	1622	77,0	960
Second	22,0	24,1	46,1	7,7	3,2	10,9	1693	80,9	964
Middle	25,1	25,2	50,3	6,9	4,5	11,5	1671	81,4	1032
Fourth	29,4	26,3	55,7	6,8	5,2	12,0	1599	82,2	1084
Richest	32,6	24,2	56,8	5,4	4,7	10,1	1850	84,9	1237
Ethnicity of Household Head									
Kazakh	25,2	23,1	48,3	7,3	3,6	10,8	5461	81,7	3231
Russian	28,1	30,2	58,3	5,7	7,3	13,0	1831	81,8	1306
Other ethnic groups	22,7	29,3	52,0	7,1	5,7	12,8	1141	80,2	740
Total	25,5	25,5	51,0	6,9	4,7	11,6	8434	81,5	5277

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 5.3; MDG Indicator 5.3

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

Met need for limiting includes women who are using a contraceptive method and who do not want any more children, are using male or female sterilization or declare themselves as infecund. The survey in Kazakhstan showed that this indicator is 25.5 percent, with the highest levels found in Kostanai and West Kazakhstan Oblasts (36.0 percent each) as well as Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan Oblasts (32.0 percent each). About 47.2 percent of women aged 40-44 reported the highest met need for limiting, whereas women aged 15-19 reported the lowest level, 0.5 percent.

Met need for spacing includes women who are using a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or undecided whether to have another child. The national met need for spacing is 25.5 percent. It is the highest in Astana (43.5 percent) and Almaty (40.7 percent) and lowest in South Kazakhstan (18.5 percent) and Akmola (19.0 percent) Oblasts.

According to age, women 25-29 years old have the highest met need for spacing (45.0 percent), whereas women 45-49 years old report the lowest level, at 2.0 percent.

The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception. According to the survey, this indicator was 51 percent, with its maximum in Astana (72.7 percent), and minimum in Aktobe Oblast (35.7 percent). In terms of age groups, it increases from 19.2 percent (among 15-19 years old) to a maximum of 61.0 percent among women aged 35-39 and then declines to 39.1 percent among women aged 45-49 years old. Women with higher education (52.9 percent) reported the highest level of satisfaction, whereas women with incomplete secondary education reported the lowest level of met need for contraception (46.0 percent).

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are

specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, midwife or feldsher) is very high in Kazakhstan with almost all women (99.2 percent) receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy.

The level of antenatal care in Kazakhstan is approximately 100 percent. In Kazakhstan, antenatal care is provided primarily by doctors (82.6 percent); nurses and midwives (15.3 percent of women), auxiliary midwives (0.6 percent) and feldshers (0.7 percent).



Table RH.6: 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, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Person providing antenatal care				No antenatal care received	Total	At least once by skilled person- nel ¹	Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
	Doctor	Nurse / Mid- wife	Auxiliary mid- wife	Assistant nurse				
Region								
Akmola Oblast	91,6	4,8	0,0	0,0	3,6	100,0	96,4	68
Aktobe Oblast	98,6	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	115
Almaty Oblast	83,1	15,0	0,0	1,0	0,9	100,0	99,1	194
Almaty city	(95,6)	0,0	0,0	0,0	(4,4)	100,0	(95,6)	68
Astana city	98,3	0,0	0,7	0,0	1,0	100,0	99,0	72
Atyrau Oblast	99,3	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	77
East Kazakhstan Oblast	85,2	11,1	0,0	2,7	1,1	100,0	98,9	143
Zhambyl Oblast	66,3	33,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	100,0	99,3	166
West Kazakhstan Oblast	89,3	10,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	75
Karaganda Oblast	94,2	4,9	0,0	0,0	0,9	100,0	99,1	148
Kostanai Oblast	83,7	5,8	0,0	9,2	1,2	100,0	98,8	86
Kyzylorda Oblast	93,2	5,6	0,0	0,0	1,2	100,0	98,8	119
Mangistau Oblast	98,6	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,6	100,0	99,4	99
Pavlodar Oblast	98,1	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	100,0	99,1	82
North Kazakhstan Oblast	84,9	15,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	46
South Kazakhstan Oblast	59,4	38,0	2,4	0,0	0,2	100,0	99,8	436
Residence								
Urban	91,9	7,0	0,1	0,0	1,0	100,0	99,0	983
Rural	73,5	23,4	1,1	1,4	0,6	100,0	99,4	1011
Mother's Age at Birth								
Less than 20	83,9	9,2	3,3	0,8	2,9	100,0	97,1	97
20-34	82,8	15,9	0,3	0,5	0,5	100,0	99,5	1552
35-49	80,5	14,8	1,5	1,5	1,7	100,0	98,3	281
Education								
Incomplete Secondary	(58,5)	(29,2)	0,0	0,0	(12,3)	100,0	(87,7)	32
Secondary	73,8	22,6	1,0	1,5	1,1	100,0	98,9	698
Specialized Secondary	85,4	13,1	0,8	0,5	0,1	100,0	99,9	565
Higher	90,2	9,3	0,0	0,1	0,4	100,0	99,6	695
Wealth Index Quintile								
Poorest	62,7	31,6	2,5	1,9	1,2	100	98,8	463
Second	79,5	19,3	0,0	1,1	0,2	100	99,8	443
Middle	88,2	10,6	0,0	0,0	1,2	100	98,8	406
Fourth	93,4	5,9	0,0	0,0	0,7	100	99,3	330
Richest	95,9	3,3	0,0	0,0	0,8	100	99,2	352
Ethnicity/language of Household Head								
Kazakh	81,7	16,3	0,7	0,7	0,6	100,0	99,4	1413
Russian	94,9	4,1	0,0	0,3	0,7	100,0	99,3	322
Other ethnic groups	72,0	23,7	0,8	1,0	2,5	100,0	97,5	259
Total	82.6	15.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	99.2	1993

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 5.5a; MDG Indicator 5.5

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.7 shows number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider by selected characteristics. In Kazakhstan, 87 percent of mothers had more than four antenatal care visits and only 1.1 percent of women received antenatal care three times. Less than 1 percent of women paid one or two antenatal care visits to a healthcare facility (officer). Women in Kostanai

Oblast visited a healthcare facility (officer) most of all (97.7 percent), while residents of Astana receive antenatal care least often (62.4 percent).

Mothers with incomplete secondary education (77.9 percent) and those from middle income and poorest households (87.3 and 87.7 percent respectively) are less likely to receive ANC four or more times. At the same time, not all women from richest households have four or more antenatal care visits, with only 82.5 percent of women reporting such visits.

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits

Percentage of women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Frequency of ANC visits						Total	Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
	No ante-natal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	DK		
Регион								
Akmola Oblast	3,6	0,0	0,0	1,2	92,9	2,3	100	68
Aktobe Oblast	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	91,9	8,1	100	115
Almaty Oblast	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	84,7	14,4	100	194
Almaty city	(4,4)	0,0	(2,1)	(4,4)	(84,9)	(4,2)	100	68
Astana city	1,0	1,0	3,2	2,6	62,4	29,9	100	72
Atyrau Oblast	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	70,9	28,5	100	77
East Kazakhstan Oblast	1,1	0,9	2,7	1,0	87,0	7,4	100	143
Zhambyl Oblast	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,7	96,8	1,8	100	166
West Kazakhstan Oblast	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,9	91,1	7,0	100	75
Karaganda Oblast	0,9	0,0	1,1	2,6	95,4	0,0	100	148
Kostanai Oblast	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	97,7	1,1	100	86
Kyzylorda Oblast	1,2	0,7	0,5	0,4	95,4	1,7	100	119
Mangistau Oblast	0,6	0,0	2,3	2,6	88,9	5,6	100	99
Pavlodar Oblast	0,9	1,2	0,0	0,0	71,4	26,5	100	82
North Kazakhstan Oblast	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	87,7	12,3	100	46
South Kazakhstan Oblast	0,2	0,0	0,0	1,4	83,7	14,6	100	436
Residence								
Urban	1,0	0,2	0,6	0,8	85,5	11,8	100	983
Rural	0,6	0,2	0,7	1,4	88,4	8,6	100	1011
Mother's Age at Birth								
Less than 20	2,9	0,0	0,5	1,9	74,9	19,9	100	97
20-34	0,6	0,2	0,7	1,1	87,5	9,9	100	1616
35-49	1,7	0,0	0,3	1,2	88,3	8,5	100	281
Education								
Incomplete secondary	(12,3)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(1,4)	(77,9)	(8,5)	100	32
Secondary	1,1	0,3	0,8	1,9	86,5	9,4	100	698
Specialized secondary	0,1	0,3	0,9	1,2	88,6	8,9	100	565
Higher	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,3	86,6	12,3	100	695
Wealth Index Quintile								
Poorest	1,2	0,0	0,8	0,3	87,7	9,9	100	463
Poor	0,2	0,5	0,9	1,1	87,8	9,5	100	443
Middle	1,2	0,2	0,4	2,6	87,3	8,3	100	406
Rich	0,7	0,0	1,0	0,3	89,3	8,6	100	330
Richest	0,8	0,3	0,1	1,2	82,5	15,1	100	352

	Frequency of ANC visits						Total	Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
	No ante-natal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	DK		
Ethnicity household head								
Kazakh	0,6	0,2	0,8	1,0	87,3	10,1	100	1413
Russian	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,6	85,9	12,8	100	322
Other ethnic groups	2,5	0,3	0,6	2,5	86,5	7,7	100	259
Total	0,8	0,2	0,7	1,1	87,0	10,2	100	1993

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 5.5b; MDG Indicator 5.5

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in Table RH.8. In Kazakhstan, almost all women receive the minimum scope of antenatal care services. Thus, among those women who have given birth to a child during the two years preceding the survey, 99.0 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 98.9 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked

and 99.0 percent reported that urine specimen was taken. The fullest coverage with diagnostic services as part of antenatal care is found in Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan and North Kazakhstan Oblasts (100 percent), while the minimum coverage is observed in Almaty (93.5 percent).

In rural and urban areas antenatal coverage is approximately the same (99 percent).

Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, Kazakhstan, 2010/11,

Region	Percent of pregnant women receiving types of ANC services			Blood pressure measured, urine specimen and blood test taken ¹	Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
	Blood pressure measured	Urine specimen taken	Blood test taken		
Akmola Oblast	95,2	96,4	96,4	95,2	68
Aktobe Oblast	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	115
Almaty Oblast	99,1	99,1	99,1	99,1	194
Almaty city	(93,5)	(93,5)	(93,5)	(93,5)	68
Astana city	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	72
Atyrau Oblast	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	77
East Kazakhstan Oblast	97,9	97,9	97,9	97,9	143
Zhambyl Oblast	99,3	99,3	99,3	99,3	166
West Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	75
Karaganda Oblast	99,1	99,1	99,1	99,1	148
Kostanai Oblast	97,7	98,8	98,8	97,7	86
Kyzylorda Oblast	98,8	98,8	98,8	98,8	119
Mangistau Oblast	99,4	99,4	99,4	99,4	99
Pavlodar Oblast	99,1	99,1	99,1	99,1	82
North Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	46
South Kazakhstan Oblast	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,8	436
Residence					
Urban	98,7	98,8	98,8	98,7	983
Rural	99,1	99,2	99,2	99,1	1011

	Percent of pregnant women receiving types of ANC services			Blood pressure measured, urine specimen and blood test taken¹	Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
	Blood pressure measured	Urine specimen taken	Blood test taken		
Mother's Age at Birth					
Less than 20	96,3	97,1	97,1	96,3	97
20-34	99,2	99,2	99,2	99,2	1616
35-49	98,3	98,3	98,3	98,3	281
Education					
Incomplete secondary	(87,7)	(87,7)	(87,7)	(87,7)	32
Secondary	98,5	98,5	98,5	98,5	698
Specialized secondary	99,5	99,9	99,9	99,5	565
Higher	99,6	99,6	99,6	99,6	695
Wealth Index Quintile					
Poorest	98,4	98,4	98,4	98,4	463
Second	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,8	443
Middle	98,4	98,8	98,8	98,4	406
Fourth	98,8	98,8	98,8	98,8	330
Richest	99,2	99,2	99,2	99,2	352
Ethnicity of Household Head					
Kazakh	99,3	99,3	99,3	99,3	1413
Russian	99,1	99,3	99,3	99,1	322
Other ethnic groups	97,0	97,0	97,0	97,0	259
Total	98.9	99.0	99.0	98.9	1993

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 5.6

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A *skilled attendant* includes a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.



In Kazakhstan, all births (100 percent) occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.9). This indicator was also 100 percent in all regions of the country. The level of educational attainment and wealth does not affect women's access to skilled attendance at delivery; absolutely all women are attended by healthcare professionals at delivery.

Only 17.8 percent of the births in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered with assistance by a midwife or a nurse. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 81.7 percent of births, and feldshers and auxiliary midwives assisted with 0.4 percent. Doctors were more likely to assist with the delivery in Atyrau, East Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan, Akmola, Mangistau Oblasts and Astana city (91.0 to 99.0 percent) and less likely in Kyzylorda Oblast (64.1 percent). Accordingly, midwives and nurses were more likely to as-

sist with the delivery in Kyzylorda and South Kazakhstan Oblasts (35.9 percent and 29.0 percent respectively) and less likely in Mangistau Oblast (1.0 percent) and Astana city (2.8 percent). Regardless of the level of education and wealth quintile practically all women are provided with qualified medical assistance during delivery.

In Kazakhstan, 15.9 percent of all births are delivered by Caesarean section. This method of delivery slightly prevails in urban over rural areas; it is more often used for women in the age group 35-49 and on women with secondary specialized and higher education as well as those living in the richest and fourth quintile households. The largest share of births delivered by Caesarean section is in Akmola (27.8 percent), East-Kazakhstan (23.8 percent), Karaganda (22.3 percent), Pavlodar (22.8 percent) and Kostanai (20.5 percent) Oblasts.

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery

Percentage of women who had a birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Region	Person assisting at delivery						Total	Any skilled personnel ¹	Percent delivered by C-section ²	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse /Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Feldsher	Relative /Friend				
Akmola Oblast	91,6	8,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	27,8	68
Aktobe Oblast	74,4	23,3	1,4	0,0	0,9	0,0	100,0	100,0	16,2	115
Almaty Oblast	83,4	15,9	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	12,0	194
Almaty city	(84,5)	(15,5)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	(6,8)	68
Astana city	97,2	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	15,6	72
Atyrau Oblast	94,5	5,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	13,2	77
East Kazakhstan Oblast	92,3	7,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	23,8	143
Zhambyl Oblast	76,3	21,1	1,2	1,4	0,0	0,0	100,0	98,6	15,8	166
West Kazakhstan Oblast	77,7	22,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	19,5	75
Karaganda Oblast	88,7	10,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	100,0	99,5	22,3	148
Kostanai Oblast	83,1	16,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	20,5	86
Kyzylorda Oblast	64,1	35,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	11,4	119
Mangistau Oblast	99,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	8,8	99
Pavlodar Oblast	89,7	10,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	22,8	82
North Kazakhstan Oblast	93,1	6,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	13,4	46
South Kazakhstan Oblast	71,0	29,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	13,0	436
Residence										
Urban	86,2	13,3	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	100,0	99,7	16,9	983
Rural	77,4	22,2	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	100,0	14,8	1011
Mother's Age at Birth										
Less than 20	72,3	26,6	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	15,6	97
20-34	81,8	17,8	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	100,0	99,8	15,1	1616

	Person assisting at delivery						Total	Any skilled personnel ¹	Percent delivered by C-section ²	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse /Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Feldsher	Relative /Friend				
35-49	84,5	15,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	20,5	281
Place of Delivery										
Public sector health facility	81,9	17,8	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	100,0	15,8	1978
Private sector health facility	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	100,0	(*)	7
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	61,9	(*)	8
Education										
Incomplete secondary	(91,3)	(8,7)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	100,0	100,0	(18,9)	32
Secondary	76,4	23,2	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,0	100,0	100,0	14,0	698
Specialized secondary	81,6	18,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	100,0	99,9	18,4	565
Higher	87,0	12,8	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	15,6	695
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	72,8	26,3	0,4	0,0	0,5	0,0	100,0	99,5	15,1	463
Second	78,7	20,5	0,6	0,2	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	13,9	443
Middle	83,4	16,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	100,0	99,8	14,7	406
Fourth	85,8	14,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	17,7	330
Richest	91,5	8,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	18,9	352
Ethnicity of Household Head										
Kazakh	81,7	17,8	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0	100,0	15,2	1413
Russian	87,6	12,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	18,5	322
Other ethnic groups	74,3	24,5	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,3	100,0	98,9	16,4	259
Total	81,7	17,8	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	100,0	99,9	15,9	1993

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

² MICS Indicator 5.7; MDG Indicator 5.2

MICS Indicator 5.9

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.10 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey. The table provides breakdown of information by place of delivery and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Almost all (99.6 percent) of births in Kazakhstan are delivered in a health facility; 99.2 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and 0.4 percent occur in private sector facilities while 0.4 percent of births occur at home. By age, 99.5 percent of women aged 20-34 prefer to deliver in a health facility. There were no significant differences between women in urban and rural areas and in terms of regions. There is no significant correlation between the place of delivery and level of educational attainment. No significant correlation is also found between the wealth quintile and ethnic background.

Table RH.10: Place of delivery

Percentage of women with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Place of delivery			Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women, who gave birth in 2 years preceding the survey
	Public sector health facility	Private sector health facility	Home			
Region						
Akmola Oblast	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	68
Aktobe Oblast	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	115
Almaty Oblast	99,2	0,8	0,0	100,0	100,0	194
Almaty city	(100,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	100,0	(100,0)	68
Astana city	98,9	1,1	0,0	100,0	100,0	72
Atyrau Oblast	99,3	0,0	0,7	100,0	99,3	77
East Kazakhstan Oblast	99,1	0,0	0,9	100,0	99,1	143
Zhambyl Oblast	97,4	1,2	1,4	100,0	98,6	166
West Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	75
Karaganda Oblast	98,5	1,0	0,5	100,0	99,5	148
Kostanai Oblast	98,7	0,0	1,3	100,0	98,7	86
Kyzylorda Oblast	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	119
Mangistau Oblast	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	99
Pavlodar Oblast	98,1	1,9	0,0	100,0	100,0	82
North Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	46
South Kazakhstan Oblast	99,6	0,0	0,4	100,0	99,6	436
Residence						
Urban	99,0	0,7	0,3	100,0	99,7	983
Rural	99,4	0,1	0,5	100,0	99,5	1011
Mother's Age at Birth						
less than 20	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	97
20-34	99,1	0,4	0,5	100,0	99,5	1616
35-49	99,6	0,4	0,0	100,0	100,0	281
Number of Antenatal Care Visits						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
1-3 visits	(98,1)	(1,9)	(0,0)	(100,0)	(100,0)	39
4+ visits	99,2	0,4	0,4	100,0	99,6	1734
Education						
Incomplete Secondary	(100,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(100,0)	(100,0)	32
Secondary	99,4	0,0	0,6	100,0	99,4	698
Specialized Secondary	99,3	0,4	0,2	100,0	99,8	565
Higher	99,3	0,7	0,0	100,0	100,0	695
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	98,6	0,0	1,4	100,0	98,6	463
Second	99,9	0,0	0,1	100,0	99,9	443
Middle	99,3	0,5	0,2	100,0	99,8	406
Fourth	99,0	1,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	330
Richest	99,4	0,6	0,0	100,0	100,0	352
Ethnicity/language of Household Head						
Kazakh	99,4	0,3	0,3	100,0	99,7	1413
Russian	99,3	0,7	0,0	100,0	100,0	322
Other ethnic groups	98,1	0,3	1,6	100,0	98,4	259
Total	99,2	0,4	0,4	100,0	99,6	1993

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 5.8

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Abortions

UNFPA in Kazakhstan believes that abortions are a serious issue impacting both women's and children's survival and health. Due to this, additional questions on abortions have been included for the first time in this survey. The module on abortions is not a standard MICS module therefore DHS questionnaires were used to obtain the required abortion indicators.

Questionnaire for Individual Women in the MICS survey for Kazakhstan included an additional list of questions regarding incomplete pregnancies (miscarriages, stillbirths and abortions). These data were collected for women aged 15-49. Women were

asked whether they had ever had a pregnancy which had resulted in a miscarriage, stillbirth or abortion and in the case they had, many were asked how many pregnancies resulted in a miscarriage, stillbirth or abortion. In addition to this more detailed information was gathered in regard to induced abortions performed in the past 2 years, including data on the stage of pregnancy when it was terminated as well as the month and year of abortion.

Table RH.10A presents data on the average number of live births and pregnancies wasted per woman at the age 15-49. The average number of incomplete pregnancies per woman is 0.4 pregnancies.

Table RH.10A: Lifetime experience with wasted pregnancies

Number of live births and wasted pregnancies in average per a woman in age group of women 15-49 by background characteristics, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Live Births	Wasted Pregnancies	Number of Women
Age			
15 – 19	0,0	0,0	2022
20 – 24	0,5	0,1	2178
25 – 29	1,3	0,2	2016
30 – 34	2,0	0,5	2005
35 - 39	2,4	0,6	1901
40 - 44	2,5	0,7	1919
45 - 49	2,6	0,8	1972
Residence			
Urban	1,3	0,4	8055
Rural	2,0	0,4	5959
Region			
Akmola Oblast	1,6	0,6	603
Aktobe Oblast	1,5	0,2	694
Almaty Oblast	1,5	0,4	1518
Almaty city	0,9	0,1	1190
Astana city	1,2	0,1	539
Atyrau Oblast	1,7	0,2	409
East Kazakhstan Oblast	1,4	0,5	1210
Zhambyl Oblast	1,9	0,4	836
West Kazakhstan Oblast	1,5	0,4	566
Karaganda Oblast	1,5	0,7	1274
Kostanai Oblast	1,4	0,7	791
Kyzylorda Oblast	2,1	0,3	553
Mangistau Oblast	1,7	0,1	461
Pavlodar Oblast	1,3	0,7	746
North Kazakhstan Oblast	1,4	0,7	577
South Kazakhstan Oblast	2,3	0,2	2048
Education			
Incomplete Secondary	1,3	0,3	553
Secondary	1,9	0,4	4407
Specialized Secondary	1,7	0,5	4539
Higher	1,2	0,3	4489

	Live Births	Wasted Pregnancies	Number of Women
Wealth Index Quintile			
Poorest	2,2	0,3	2528
Second	1,9	0,4	2599
Middle	1,6	0,4	2743
Fourth	1,3	0,5	2839
Richest	1,2	0,4	3305
Total	1,6	0,4	14014

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

Table RH.10B presents age specific abortion rates, general abortion rates (GAR) and crude abortion rates (CAR). All abortion rates refer to the two year period preceding the survey. Age specific abortion rates denote the number of abortions per 1,000 women from specific age group. Crude abortion rate (CAR) re-calculated for every woman is a summary indicator combining age-specific abortion rates. CAR is interpreted as the indicator of the number of abortions which could be accounted for every woman during her lifetime provided that current age-specific abortion rates remained the same throughout her childbearing period. General abortion rate (GAR) is the number of abortions per 1000 women aged 15-49.

Age specific abortion rates increase after the age of 19 and remain approximately at the same level in the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. There is no statistically significant larger number of induced abortions per 1000 women in rural areas. Total abortion rate in Kazakhstan is 0.26 abortions per woman. General abortion rate is 6.9 abortions per 1,000 women.



RH.10B Induced abortion rates by residence

Age-specific abortion rates (per 1000 women), total abortion rates (TAR) and general abortion rates (GAR) for the two year period preceding the survey, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Age			
15-19	1	1	1
20-24	11	12	11
25-29	14	15	14
30-34	10	15	12
35-39	11	7	9
40-44	4	5	4
45-49	0	0	0
TAR 15-49	0.26	0.27	0.26
GAR	6.4	7.6	6.9

* Age-specific abortion rate stands for the number of abortions per 1000 women from the five-year-age-group.

* Total abortion rate (TAR) expressed in the re-calculation for one woman is an independent indicator combining age specific abortion rates.

* General abortion rate (GAR) is the number of abortions per 1000 women aged 15-49.

Table RH.10C presents total rates of induced abortions (TAR) by main characteristics. There are no significant

variations in abortion rates in regard to the place of residence (urban or rural) and level of education.

RH.10C Induced abortion rates by background characteristics

Total induced abortion rates for the two years preceding the survey among women age 15-49, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Total abortion rate (TAR)
Residence	
Urban	0.26
Rural	0.27
Education	
Incomplete secondary	0.29
Secondary	0.28
Specialized secondary	0.36
Higher	0.19
Wealth Index Quintile	
Poorest 60 %	0.26
Richest 40 %	0.27
Total	0.26

The place of abortion plays an important role during the performance of an induced abortion. Having special tools does not always guarantee successful results, though it is important to have appropriate technology and equipment in case of emergency resuscitation related to abortion complications such as perforation of the uterus, hemorrhage, anaphylactic shock, etc.

Table RH.10D presents the data on percent distribution of induced abortions in the 2 years pre-

ceding the survey, by the place of abortion and main background characteristics. About 75.2 percent of induced abortions in Kazakhstan were performed in public hospitals/maternity homes, 6.2 percent – in public polyclinics/ambulatories and 6.7 percent in public women's consultations. In regard to private institutions, in 5.2 percent of cases the abortion were performed in private hospitals and in 2.5 percent of cases – in private polyclinics. Only 1 percent of women reported having had an abortion at home.

Table RH.10D: Place of abortion

Percent distribution of last induced abortions in the two years prior to the survey by the place of abortion by background variables, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Place of abortion																		Total	Number of last abortions in the two years preceding the survey		
	Public							Private										Home			Other	
	Hospital/Maternity Home	Polyclinic/Ambulatory	Woman's Consultation	Family Planning Center	Medical Diagnostic Center	FAP/Rural Health Post	Other Public	Hospital/Maternity Home	Polyclinic/Ambulatory	Women's Consultation	Family Planning Center	Medical Diagnostic Center	FAP/Rural Health Post	NGO	Other Private Med.	Your Home	Other Home					
Area																						
Urban	72,9	5,0	7,5	0,6	1,1	0,0	0,5	5,7	2,4	0,0	1,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	1,0	1,6	0,0	0,0	100,0	127		
Rural	78,4	7,8	3,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,4	2,6	1,1	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	89		
Education																						
Secondary incomplete	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	5		
Secondary	76,5	7,5	6,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,4	2,4	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	68		

	Place of abortion																	Total	Number of last abortions in the two years preceding the survey	
	Public							Private								Home				Other
	Hospital/Maternity Home	Polyclinic/Ambulatory	Woman's Consultation	Family Planning Center	Medical Diagnostic Center	FAP/Rural Health Post	Other Public	Hospital/Maternity Home	Polyclinic/Ambulatory	Women's Consultation	Family Planning Center	Medical Diagnostic Center	FAP/Rural Health Post	NGO	Other Private Med.	Your Home	Other Home			
Secondary specialised	71,1	7,2	6,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	7,9	2,5	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,0	100,0	86
High	77,7	3,6	4,5	1,3	2,5	0,0	0,0	2,4	2,6	0,0	1,5	1,7	0,0	0,0	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	57
Wealth																				
Poorest 60%	76,5	8,3	5,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,5	2,0	0,9	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	113
Richest 40%	73,7	3,8	6,7	0,7	1,4	0,0	0,6	4,9	2,9	0,0	1,2	0,9	0,0	0,0	1,2	2,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	103
Total	75,2	6,2	6,0	0,3	0,6	0,0	0,3	5,2	2,5	0,5	1,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	1,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	216

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Table RH.10E 'Person that had the final say on taking the abortion decision' presents the data on percent distribution of last induced abortions in the two years preceding the survey. In Kazakhstan, in 36.7 percent of cases, woman takes the decision regarding having an abortion by herself, while every third woman (31.2 percent) is influenced by the decision of doctor/health worker and every fourth respondent (26.3 percent) takes this decision together with her husband or partner.

Urban women more often take independent decisions on having an abortion (40.8 percent) whereas rural women more often listen to doctor's/health worker's advice (35.3 percent) and only in 30.9 percent of the cases women from rural areas take this decision independently. Women from the richest households more often take an independent decision on having an abortion (41 percent) while women from the poorest households more often tend to agree with the doctor and health worker.

Table RH.10E: Person that had the final say on taking the abortion decision

Percent distribution of last induced abortions in the two years prior to the survey by the person that had the final say on taking the abortion decision by background variables, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Person with the final say on taking the abortion decision								Total	Number of last abortions in the two years preceding the survey
	Doctor / Health Worker	Respondent	Husband/ Partner	Respondent & husband/ partner jointly	Someone else	Respondent & someone else jointly	Relative	Other		
Area										
Urban	28,3	40,8	3,8	25,6	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,8	100,0	127
Rural	35,3	30,9	6,5	27,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	89
Education										
Secondary incomplete	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	5
Secondary	35,5	37,9	4,3	22,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	68
Secondary specialised	23,6	38,2	7,1	30,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	100,0	86
High	36,0	33,6	2,9	25,9	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	57
Wealth										
Poorest 60%	33,4	32,9	7,5	26,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	113
Richest 40%	28,7	41,0	2,1	26,4	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,9	100,0	103
Total	31,2	36,7	4,9	26,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,4	100,0	216

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

In regard to the individuals who performed abortions (Table RH.10F), 90.4 percent of surveyed women reported that their pregnancy had been terminated by doctor while 8.6 percent of women noted that their pregnancy had been terminated by nurse/

midwife and in 0.8 percent of the cases the abortion had been performed by another individual. In the majority of cases both in urban and rural areas abortion was performed by doctor (90.5 and 90.3 percent respectively).

Table RH.10F: Person assisting abortion

Percent distribution of last induced abortions in the two years prior to the survey by person assisting abortion by background variables, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Person Assisting the Abortion						Total	Number of last abortions in the two years preceding the survey
	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional Birth Attendant	Relative/friend	No one	Other		
Area								
Urban	90,5	7,8	0,0	0,0	0,3	1,3	100,0	127
Rural	90,3	9,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	89
Education								
Secondary incomplete	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	5
Secondary	87,5	12,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	68
Secondary specialised	91,3	6,3	0,0	0,0	0,5	1,9	100,0	86
High	91,9	8,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	57
Wealth								
Poorest 60%	93,2	6,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	113
Richest 40%	87,5	10,5	0,0	0,0	0,4	1,6	100,0	103
Total	90.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	216

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

IX. Child Development



Early Childhood Education and Learning

Attendance in pre-school education in an organized learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children to school.

In Kazakhstan, 37 percent of children aged 36-59 months were attending organised early childhood learning programmes (Table CD.1). Urban-rural and regional differences are very significant – the figure is as high as 45.3 percent in urban areas, compared to 29.4 percent in rural areas. Among children aged 36-59 months, attendance of early childhood learning programmes is more prevalent in Kostanai, West Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Karaganda and North Kazakhstan Oblasts (from 56.8 to

69.4 percent) and lowest in Almaty, South Kazakhstan and Mangistau Oblasts (15.1, 17.4 and 18.1 percent respectively).

Differences in gender do not exist, but differences by socioeconomic status are significant. About 52.4 and 60.5 percent of children living in the fourth and richest quintile households respectively attend learning programmes, while the figure drops to 29.4 and 18.7 percent in second and poorest quintile households. It is interesting to note that the proportion of children attending early childhood learning programmes at the age 36-47 months is lower than at the ages 48-59 months, 32.4 and 41.7 percent respectively.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending pre-school ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
Sex		
Male	35,9	1046
Female	38,1	937
Region		
Akmola Oblast	37,9	72
Aktobe Oblast	39,5	95
Almaty Oblast	15,1	230
Almaty city	47,6	78
Astana city	42,9	66
Atyrau Oblast	50,4	62
East Kazakhstan Oblast	53,8	147
Zhambyl Oblast	33,2	151
West Kazakhstan Oblast	59,3	65
Karaganda Oblast	56,9	175
Kostanai Oblast	69,4	82
Kyzylorda Oblast	36,4	114
Mangistau Oblast	18,1	87
Pavlodar Oblast	59,0	82
North Kazakhstan Oblast	56,8	61
South Kazakhstan Oblast	17,4	418
Residence		
Urban	45,3	946
Rural	29,4	1037
Age of Child		
36-47 months	32,4	1005
48-59 months	41,7	978
Mother's Education		
Incomplete Secondary	(26,6)	35
Secondary	24,0	787
Specialized Secondary	40,8	531

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending pre-school ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
Higher	50,7	627
Wealth Index Quintile		
Poorest	18,7	487
Second	29,4	419
Middle	33,9	401
Fourth	52,4	330
Richest	60,5	348
Ethnicity of Household Head		
Kazakh	35,9	1412
Russian	51,2	296
Other ethnic groups	27,0	275
Total	37,0	1983

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 6.7

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, adult activities with children, presence of books in the home, for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn.

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

In Kazakhstan, in the three days preceding the survey, 91.5 percent of under-5 children were engaged in more than four activities promoting learning and school readiness by an adult household member (Table CD.2). The average number of activities that adults engaged in with children was 5.3. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited. The average number of activities that fathers engaged with children was only 1.2. Fathers' involvement in one or more types of activities

was only 49.1 percent. Only 14.1 percent of children were living in a household without their biological fathers. In most cases, children in these households received no support for learning.



Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children aged 0-59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ²	Any adult household member engaged with the child	the father engaged in with the child		
Sex						
Male	91,9	49,3	5,3	1,2	16,0	1046
Female	91,1	48,8	5,3	1,2	11,9	937
Region						
Akmola Oblast	92,8	57,0	5,5	1,6	15,4	72
Aktobe Oblast	94,5	50,2	5,5	1,4	10,6	95
Almaty Oblast	84,9	54,4	5,0	1,0	10,2	230
Almaty city	100,0	75,6	6,0	2,3	22,5	78
Astana city	99,1	57,8	5,8	1,7	17,5	66
Atyrau Oblast	96,7	30,6	5,6	0,7	10,1	62
East Kazakhstan Oblast	90,9	47,4	5,3	1,5	20,5	147
Zhambyl Oblast	94,2	37,7	5,3	0,9	14,6	151
West Kazakhstan Oblast	99,2	59,9	5,8	1,5	13,3	65
Karaganda Oblast	90,3	50,1	5,3	1,6	22,8	175
Kostanai Oblast	98,1	59,2	5,5	1,3	16,8	82
Kyzylorda Oblast	97,9	50,2	5,7	1,1	12,7	114
Mangistau Oblast	98,8	82,0	5,7	1,9	7,0	87
Pavlodar Oblast	91,1	58,9	5,2	1,5	17,2	82
North Kazakhstan Oblast	95,8	54,7	5,4	1,2	16,2	61
South Kazakhstan Oblast	84,2	31,6	5,0	0,6	9,5	418
Residence						
Urban	94,0	55,4	5,5	1,5	17,0	946
Rural	89,3	43,3	5,2	1,0	11,4	1037
Age						
36-47 months	90,8	46,6	5,3	1,1	14,0	1005
48-59 months	92,3	51,6	5,4	1,3	14,1	978
Mother's Education						
Incomplete Secondary	(81,9)	(41,6)	(4,8)	(1,0)	(13,7)	35
Secondary	87,7	40,2	5,1	0,9	14,1	787
Specialized Secondary	95,8	53,4	5,4	1,4	15,6	531
Higher	93,4	57,2	5,5	1,4	12,6	627
Father's Education						
Incomplete Secondary	(94,0)	(52,6)	(5,4)	(1,4)	n/a	38
Secondary	88,7	50,9	5,2	1,1	n/a	715
Specialized Secondary	91,8	56,5	5,3	1,5	n/a	496
Higher	95,6	65,5	5,6	1,7	n/a	451

	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children aged 0-59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ²	Any adult household member engaged with the child	the father engaged in with the child		
Father is not home	91,7	4,7	5,3	na	100,0	279
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	84,1	37,5	5,0	0,8	10,8	487
Second	88,8	43,4	5,2	1,0	11,9	419
Middle	95,7	49,7	5,5	1,2	14,4	401
Fourth	95,7	60,2	5,6	1,6	15,7	330
Richest	96,3	60,8	5,7	1,7	19,3	348
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	92,7	48,0	5,4	1,2	12,2	1412
Russian	95,0	53,4	5,5	1,5	25,4	296
Other ethnic groups	81,7	49,8	5,0	1,0	11,4	275
Total	91,5	49,1	5,3	1,2	14,1	1983

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 6.1

² MICS Indicator 6.2

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

There are no gender differences in terms of adult activities with children. The proportion of fathers engaged in activities with male children is the same as for female children. No differences by socio-economic status were observed. There were some differences by region, with the highest adult engagement in activities with children in Almaty (100 percent). Across other regions this indicator ranged from 90 to 99 percent. It must be noted that compared to other regions this indicator was relatively low in Almaty and South Kazakhstan Oblasts where only 84 percent of adult household members were engaged in activities with their children in more than 4 joint activities. Adults living in urban areas in wealthier households and with higher levels of education are more often involved in 4 and more types of joint activities with their children.

Fathers' involvement in the said activities is highest in Mangistau Oblast (82 percent) and Almaty city (75.6 percent); the lowest indicators were reported in Atyrau (30.6 percent) and Zhambyl Oblasts (37.7 percent). In other oblasts their share was approximately the same within 50-59 percent. Percentage of fathers' participation in the said activities was similar where those with higher levels of education and living in urban area in the wealthier households was higher. Based on this it may be noted that children from the poorest and second quintile households suffer from

the lack of fathers' attention already in early childhood. The following positive trait may be noted where mothers with higher level of education more often engage fathers in joint activities with their children.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance and IQ scores. The mother/caretaker of all children under 5 were asked about number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, household objects or outside objects, and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that are available at home.

In Kazakhstan, only 47.8 percent of children age 0-59 months are living in households where at least 3 children's books are present. The share of children with 10 or more books was 26 percent. While no significant gender differences are observed, urban children appear to have more access to children's books than those living in rural households. The presence of children's books depends on the child's age. In the homes of 60.3 percent of children aged 24–59 months, there are 3 and more books, while the figure is 29.5 percent for children aged 0-23 months.

One should mention regions like Kyzylorda, Mangistau, South Kazakhstan and Zhambyl Oblasts,

where 2.4 to 6 percent of households reported having 10 or more children's books, while the figure was 71-80 percent for families in Astana and Almaty. This is particularly true for rural areas, where percentage of children having more than 10 children's books is almost 3 times lower than that of their urban peers. The existing situ-

ation shows that the percentage of children having ten children's books is quite low among the poorest households and mothers with a low educational level. Among ethnic groups, Kazakhs possess a low percentage of children having ten books compared to other and Russian ethnicity.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under 5 by number of books in households and number of toys child plays, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Children living in households with		Child plays with		Objects and materials found outside the home	2 or more types of playthings ²	Number of children under 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys that came from a store			
Sex							
Male	46,8	25,6	20,8	94,5	40,7	44,2	2644
Female	48,9	26,5	18,5	94,8	42,8	45,5	2537
Region							
Akmola Oblast	68,7	51,3	25,6	94,9	55,3	56,1	189
Aktobe Oblast	57,5	32,0	16,9	90,6	26,6	32,8	260
Almaty Oblast	46,2	14,8	20,3	95,7	73,1	73,7	551
Almaty city	88,4	71,2	32,3	96,3	59,3	63,5	202
Astana city	92,5	80,1	50,1	96,3	54,8	56,6	166
Atyrau Oblast	51,6	19,2	10,6	94,8	18,0	23,9	182
East Kazakhstan Oblast	61,5	38,8	12,3	93,8	32,4	36,1	372
Zhambyl Oblast	36,6	6,2	11,7	92,4	40,9	42,4	400
West Kazakhstan Oblast	54,4	25,2	27,8	93,3	54,9	59,6	195
Karaganda Oblast	66,5	47,2	21,6	96,5	50,9	54,3	420
Kostanai Oblast	84,7	60,2	16,3	96,1	57,4	59,8	222
Kyzylorda Oblast	21,0	2,4	19,8	90,9	43,9	48,8	292
Mangistau Oblast	18,5	3,0	29,8	91,9	29,8	36,8	244
Pavlodar Oblast	74,5	51,4	18,9	98,0	48,0	54,1	217
North Kazakhstan Oblast	71,8	47,0	26,5	93,6	64,3	65,6	139
South Kazakhstan Oblast	17,8	3,0	14,5	95,7	19,1	21,1	1129
Residence							
Urban	61,1	38,9	20,7	94,9	42,1	45,8	2508
Rural	35,4	13,9	18,6	94,4	41,4	44,0	2673
Age							
0-23 months	29,5	16,4	13,5	88,4	29,9	31,8	2101
24-59 months	60,3	32,6	23,8	98,8	49,8	53,8	3080
Mother's Education							
Incomplete secondary	37,4	21,0	18,3	90,6	35,2	33,9	96
Secondary	36,8	15,7	17,0	94,0	42,3	44,6	1916
Specialized secondary	50,7	28,9	21,2	94,9	41,0	45,3	1432
Higher	58,5	35,5	21,5	95,3	42,2	45,4	1729
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	24,2	7,2	16,6	93,6	38,0	39,9	1249
Second	35,0	12,3	18,1	94,5	42,1	44,8	1134

	Children living in households with		Child plays with		Objects and materials found outside the home	2 or more types of playthings ²	Number of children under 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys that came from a store			
Middle	51,6	25,7	18,4	95,3	41,3	45,1	1015
Fourth	64,9	41,3	22,9	94,4	44,0	47,8	865
Richest	75,6	54,6	24,0	95,5	44,8	48,6	919
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	41,8	19,3	18,9	94,3	39,1	42,5	3724
Russian	80,6	60,2	25,1	96,3	54,1	56,9	785
Other ethnic groups	42,8	23,3	17,5	94,4	42,2	43,8	672
Total	47,8	26,0	19,6	94,6	41,7	44,8	5181

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 6.3

² MICS Indicator 6.4

Table CD.3 also shows that 44.8 percent of children aged 0-59 months had 2 or more different types of playthings to play with in their homes. The playthings in MICS4 included homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). It is interesting to note that 94.6 percent of children play with toys that come from a store, 41.7 percent of children play with household objects; however, the percentages for other types of toys are below 20. The proportion of children who have 2 or more different types of playthings to play with is 44.2 percent among male children and 45.5 percent among female children.

Insignificant (1.8 percentage points) urban-rural differences are observed in this respect; differences are observed in terms of mother's education – in households where mother has primary/incomplete secondary education (33.9 percent) and in the poorest households (the gap is 11.5 and 8.7 percentage points respectively) this indicator is very low. In terms of the socioeconomic status of households, the gap between the richest and poorest households was 9.9 percent. Low percentages were recorded in South-Kazakhstan and Atyrau Oblasts (21.1 and 23.9 percent, respectively), Aktobe, East Kazakhstan and Mangistau Oblasts (32.8%, 36.1% and 36.8%, respectively).

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS4, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10.

Table CD.4 shows that 3.4 percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 2 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 4.4 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child under 10. No differences were observed by the sex of the child or between urban and rural areas. On the other hand, inadequate care was more prevalent among children whose mothers had a lower education level (10.2 percent), as opposed to children whose mothers had higher education (3.3 percent). Children aged 24-59 months were left with inadequate care more (6.2 percent) than those who were aged 0-23 months (1.7 percent). Differences are observed in regard to socioeconomic status of the household: inadequate care was reported in 5.0 percent of the poorest households and 4.0 percent of the richest households.



Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under 5 left alone or in the care of other children under 10 for more than 1 hour at least once in the past week, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of children under 5			Number of children under 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of children under 10 in past week	Left with inadequate care in past week ¹	
Sex				
Male	2,0	3,4	4,4	2644
Female	1,9	3,3	4,4	2537
Region				
Akmola Oblast	1,0	2,3	2,8	189
Aktobe Oblast	1,9	1,8	2,9	260
Almaty Oblast	0,2	0,5	0,7	551
Almaty city	1,4	2,9	2,9	202
Astana city	2,0	1,1	2,4	166
Atyrau Oblast	2,1	4,2	5,7	182
East Kazakhstan Oblast	2,8	5,3	6,2	372
Zhambyl Oblast	2,8	4,9	5,6	400
West Kazakhstan Oblast	1,2	1,9	3,0	195
Karaganda Oblast	1,7	1,0	2,0	420
Kostanai Oblast	2,9	4,0	6,1	222
Kyzylorda Oblast	1,8	3,9	4,7	292
Mangistau Oblast	8,2	7,9	12,7	244
Pavlodar Oblast	2,7	3,2	4,3	217
North Kazakhstan Oblast	1,8	5,1	6,0	139
South Kazakhstan Oblast	1,2	4,1	4,9	1129
Residence				
Urban	2,3	3,0	4,2	2508
Rural	1,7	3,7	4,6	2673
Age				
0-23 months	1,0	1,0	1,7	2101
24-59 months	2,7	5,0	6,2	3080
Mother's Education				
Incomplete Secondary	0,0	10,2	10,2	96
Secondary	1,9	3,9	5,0	1916
Specialized Secondary	2,3	3,4	4,6	1432
Higher	2,0	2,4	3,3	1729
Wealth Index Quintile				
Poorest	1,6	4,2	5,0	1249
Second	1,2	3,1	4,0	1134
Middle	2,3	3,4	4,4	1015
Fourth	2,6	3,3	4,5	865
Richest	2,5	2,5	4,0	919
Ethnicity of Household Head				
Kazakh	2,1	3,4	4,5	3724
Russian	1,5	2,3	3,0	785
Other ethnic groups	1,8	4,1	5,4	672
Total	2,0	3,4	4,4	5181

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 6.5

Early Childhood Development

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

A 10-item module that had been developed for the MICS programme was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The indicator is based on some benchmarks that children would be expected to have if they are developing as the majority of children in that age group. The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Kazakhstan.

Each of the 10 items is used in one of the four domains, to determine if children are developmentally on track in that domain. The domains in question are:

- **Literacy-numeracy:** Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these is true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- **Physical:** If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- **In the social-emotional domain,** children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the

following is true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily

- **Learning:** If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in the learning domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

Findings on this section are presented in Table CD.5. ECDI in Kazakhstan is 86.1. It is important to note that 98.2 percent of children at the age 36-59 months in the country are on track in terms of their physical development. There is no difference in children's physical development in terms of gender. Among all regions, the lowest share of this indicator is in Aktobe Oblast and is 76.6 percent, where 23.4 percent of children there do not develop according to the age norm of the above-mentioned indicator.

The data in Table CD.5. demonstrate that ECDI among girls is higher compared to that of boys (89 versus 83.5). As it was expected, ECDI was much higher among children from older age groups where the figures are 89.4 among children aged 48-59 months compared to 82.9 among children aged 36-47 months since the skills children acquire get better when they grow older. It must be noted that children attending organized educational programmes at early age or programmes of pre-school institutions, have quite a high ECDI at 88.3, while children not attending such programs have a lower ECDI at 84.9. Children, living in the poorest household have a lower ECDI (83.3) compared to children living in the wealthiest households (92.1).

Table CD.5: Early Child Development Index

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domain				ECDI ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	26,7	98,1	86,4	93,2	83,5	1046
Female	32,5	98,4	90,4	95,4	89,0	937
Region						
Akmola Oblast	26,3	100,0	79,1	100,0	80,3	72
Aktobe Oblast	34,5	76,6	96,3	70,8	69,0	95
Almaty Oblast	28,9	99,3	90,3	99,2	91,1	230

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domain				ECDI ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-emotional	Learning		
Almaty city	44,1	98,3	84,4	98,4	89,0	78
Astana city	48,1	99,1	95,5	97,9	96,0	66
Atyrau Oblast	49,9	100,0	89,9	92,3	89,3	62
East Kazakhstan Oblast	38,7	99,1	79,1	96,2	83,2	147
Zhambyl Oblast	20,3	99,3	86,7	95,0	83,0	151
West Kazakhstan Oblast	29,0	100,0	83,6	97,4	85,0	65
Karaganda Oblast	30,6	100,0	87,0	100,0	92,3	175
Kostanai Oblast	40,6	96,9	92,2	95,7	92,4	82
Kyzylorda Oblast	34,4	99,5	94,7	95,5	92,0	114
Mangistau Oblast	34,1	100,0	86,2	94,6	87,4	87
Pavlodar Oblast	31,6	100,0	88,0	99,0	90,6	82
North Kazakhstan Oblast	25,2	100,0	84,5	100,0	86,5	61
South Kazakhstan Oblast	15,9	99,2	89,8	88,4	81,5	418
Residence						
Urban	34,4	98,3	87,3	95,7	87,2	946
Rural	24,9	98,2	89,2	92,9	85,1	1037
Age						
36-47 months	17,4	98,1	87,2	92,7	82,9	1005
48-59 months	41,9	98,4	89,4	95,8	89,4	978
Attendance to early childhood education programmes						
Attending	43,7	98,0	88,0	95,2	88,3	733
Not attending	21,1	98,4	88,4	93,6	84,9	1250
Mother's Education						
Incomplete Secondary	(13,8)	(100,0)	(87,8)	(94,3)	(82,1)	35
Secondary	18,7	98,3	86,3	92,1	81,3	787
Specialized Secondary	33,8	98,4	88,0	96,4	88,9	531
Higher	40,3	98,0	91,0	95,1	89,9	627
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	16,9	98,7	88,9	91,1	83,3	487
Second	24,1	97,4	87,6	93,6	82,8	419
Middle	31,4	98,7	90,2	96,3	88,6	401
Fourth	36,7	98,0	83,3	95,6	85,3	330
Richest	44,5	98,2	90,6	95,7	92,1	348
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	29,3	98,1	89,0	93,8	86,2	1412
Russian	38,2	99,6	85,5	97,3	88,8	296
Other ethnic groups	20,7	97,5	87,3	93,3	83,0	275
Total	29,5	98,2	88,3	94,2	86,1	1983

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

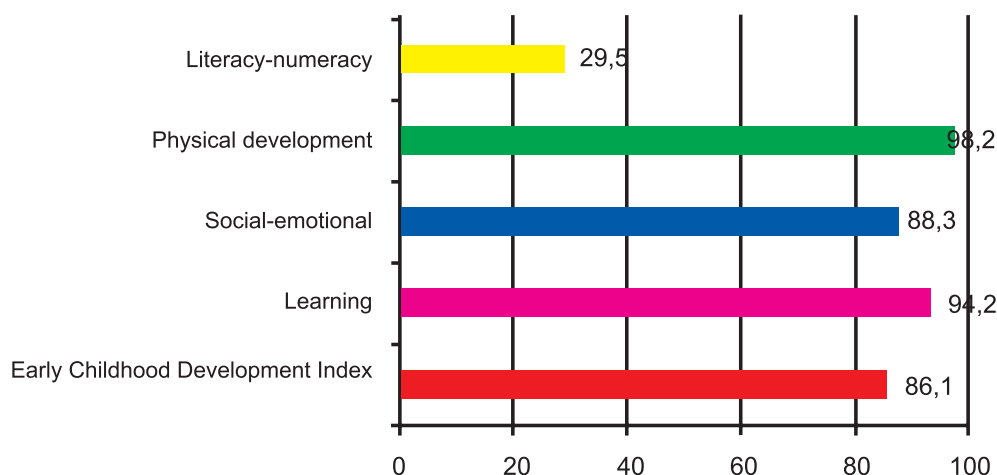
¹ MICS Indicator 6.6

() – Indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 94.2 percent of children are on track in the learning domain; 29.5, 88.3 and 98.2

percent are on track in literacy-numeracy, social-emotional and physical domains respectively. (Figure CD.1).

Figure CD.1: Percentage of children aged 36-59 months developmentally on track in the indicated domains, Kazakhstan, 2010/11



X. Literacy and Education



Literacy Among Young Women and Men

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In MICS, since women's and men's questionnaires were administered, the results are based on females and males aged 15-24. Literacy was assessed on the ability of women and men to read a short simple statement or on school attendance.

The percentage of literate women and men is

presented in Table ED.1. Table ED.1 indicates that all women and men aged 15-24 in Kazakhstan are literate. Overall, in Kazakhstan, the literacy level was 99.9 percent. According to Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan 'On Education' secondary education is mandatory. In Kazakhstan, literacy is comprehensive, thus, no significant differences by residence, region, level of education, wealth and ethnicity of women were found.

Table ED.1: Literacy among young people

Percentage of women and men aged 15-24 years that are literate, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage literate ¹		Number	
	Women	Men	of women aged 15-24	of men aged 15-24
Residence				
Urban	99,9	100	2422	465
Rural	100,0	99.8	1779	361
Total	99,9	99.9	4201	826

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 7.1; MDG Indicator 2.3

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organised learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children to go to school. Therefore, development of early preschool education is one of the most important goals of the document 'A World Fit for Children'.

Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year. Overall, 81.6 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year in Kazakhstan. The proportion among males is slightly lower at 80.4 percent compared to females at 82.7 percent and is significantly lower among children living in rural areas at 78 percent compared to children living in urban areas with 85.6 percent.

Regional differences are also very significant. The lowest pre-school attendance percentage was reported in Kyzylorda and South Kazakhstan Oblasts (67.2 and 70.1 percentage respectively); the highest pre-school attendance percentage was registered in

Pavlodar, Aktobe and West Kazakhstan Oblasts and Almaty (95.7-98.6 percent), Atyrau, Kostanai and Zhambyl Oblasts reported levels slightly above the national average (83.2-83.9 percent); Karaganda and East Kazakhstan Oblasts had 75.9 and 80.6 percent.

Socioeconomic status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness – while the indicator is only 71.1-78.8 percent among poorer households, it increases to 86.5-91.6 percent among those children living in richer households. It should be noted that overall, the preschool attendance rate has doubled compared to 2006 (MICS, Kazakhstan 2006). In the future, the implementation of the 2011-2020 National Education Development Programme of the Republic of Kazakhstan should achieve its Target indicator. Pre-school enrollment of children aged 3 to 6 will reach 73.5% by 2015 and 100% by 2020. Balapan Programme, which also aims to develop a network of public and private kindergartens, also provides for expansion of the preschool network in 2015.

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Sex		
Male	80,4	413
Female	82,7	423
Region		
Akmola Oblast	(90,5)	26
Aktobe Oblast	(96,1)	29
Almaty Oblast	81,4	91
Almaty city	(97,4)	52
Astana city	(93,3)	21
Atyrau Oblast	83,2	27
East Kazakhstan Oblast	(80,6)	54
Zhambyl Oblast	83,9	72
West Kazakhstan Oblast	98,6	40
Karaganda Oblast	75,9	76
Kostanai Oblast	83,3	53
Kyzylorda Oblast	67,2	34
Mangistau Oblast	(66,9)	21
Pavlodar Oblast	(95,7)	37
North Kazakhstan Oblast	(84,3)	28
South Kazakhstan Oblast	70,1	174
Residence		
Urban	85,6	391
Rural	78,0	445
Mother's Education		
Incomplete Secondary	(*)	26
Secondary	77,1	303
Specialized Secondary	83,3	263
Higher	85,3	245
Wealth Index Quintile		
Poorest	71,1	205
Second	78,8	173
Middle	83,2	147
Fourth	86,5	144
Richest	91,6	167
Household Ethnicity Head		
Kazakh	79,6	593
Russian	86,2	135
Other ethnic groups	87,0	108
Total	81,6	836

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 7.2

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the MDGs and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI) in primary and secondary school

The indicators of school progression include:

- Children reaching last grade of primary
- Primary completion rate
- Transition rate to secondary school

According to Article 31 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan 'On Education', children aged 6 to

7 years may be enrolled in primary school. In regard to this every parent makes an independent decision whether to send their children to school at the age of 6 or 7 years. When describing primary school entrance and attendance, the analysis of the age group 7 to 10 years is used while data on children at the age 7 to 17 years is used during the analysis of these indicators in secondary school.

About 93.8 percent of all children reaching the age of 7 in Kazakhstan entered in first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). No significant differences are observed at this age by sex, residence of children or their mothers' education in terms of the timely first grade entrance, however it should be noted that there is some dependency on the level of household wealth: the share of children entering first grade on time is highest in the richest quintile households (99 percent) and lowest in the second quintile households (90.9 percent). The difference by regions does exist: in Almaty and Pavlodar Oblasts all children of primary school entry age (age 7) attend the first grade; while the value of the indicator is quite low in Kyzylorda, Aktobe and Atyrau Oblasts (78.6, 83.6 and 89.0 percent respectively).

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age (age 7) entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age (age 7) entering grade ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	94,4	403
Female	93,1	442
Region		
Akmola Oblast	(93,7)	25
Aktobe Oblast	(83,6)	32
Almaty Oblast	100,0	102
Almaty city	(*)	34
Astana city	(100,0)	25
Atyrau Oblast	89,0	24
East Kazakhstan Oblast	(97,6)	57
Zhambyl Oblast	92,8	61
West Kazakhstan Oblast	(96,2)	29
Karaganda Oblast	93,8	74
Kostanai Oblast	98,1	49
Kyzylorda Oblast	78,6	43
Mangistau Oblast	89,6	32
Pavlodar Oblast	(100,0)	32
North Kazakhstan Oblast	(96,0)	31
South Kazakhstan Oblast	92,0	197

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age (age 7) entering grade ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Residence		
Urban	94,0	388
Rural	93,6	458
Education		
Incomplete Secondary	(*)	28
Secondary	94,6	355
Specialized Secondary	92,9	255
Higher	96,9	206
Wealth Index Quintile		
Poorest	92,6	207
Second	90,9	197
Middle	92,5	147
Fourth	95,1	144
Richest	99,0	152
Ethnicity of Household Head		
Kazakh	92,2	603
Russian	98,5	121
Other ethnic groups	96,9	122
Total	93,8	846

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 7.3

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (7 to 10 years) who were attending primary school at the time of the survey.¹⁶

It should be noted that 99.3 percent of children of primary school age were attending school in the indicated period. Only 0.7 percent of children are out of school when they are expected to be participating in school. In all regions Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) was about 99 percent and higher.

Primary school attendance rate by children in the age group 7-10 years is practically the same in urban and rural areas, at the same time no difference was observed in terms of gender. By age, it was observed that 98.4 percent of 7 year old children attended primary school while attendance rates for all other ages (8-10 years) were high, from 99.5 percent to 99.8 percent. In terms of wealth there was no significant differences for the age group 7 to 10 years.

Table ED.4: Primary School Attendance

Percentage of children of primary school age (7-10 years) attending primary or secondary school (net attendance ratio), Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children
Region						
Akmola Oblast	100,0	53	98,6	60	99,3	113
Aktobe Oblast	97,7	69	99,1	69	98,4	138

¹⁶ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children
Almaty Oblast	98,6	192	99,2	182	98,9	373
Almaty city	100,0	87	100,0	88	100,0	175
Astana city	100,0	41	100,0	43	100,0	84
Atyrau Oblast	100,0	48	100,0	47	100,0	95
East Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	110	100,0	122	100,0	233
Zhambyl Oblast	100,0	132	99,0	113	99,5	245
West Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	67	98,8	53	99,4	121
Karaganda Oblast	98,8	137	98,9	137	98,9	275
Kostanai Oblast	100,0	70	98,9	88	99,4	158
Kyzylorda Oblast	98,2	87	99,3	90	98,8	177
Mangistau Oblast	99,0	59	99,0	57	99,0	116
Pavlodar Oblast	100,0	56	100,0	63	100,0	119
North Kazakhstan Oblast	99,1	71	100,0	51	99,5	122
South Kazakhstan Oblast	99,4	341	99,4	369	99,4	710
Residence						
Urban	99,7	732	99,1	739	99,4	1471
Rural	99,1	889	99,5	894	99,3	1783
Age at Beginning of School Year						
7	98,4	403	98,5	442	98,4	846
8	99,7	415	99,3	421	99,5	836
9	99,6	389	99,8	377	99,7	766
10	99,6	414	100,0	392	99,8	806
Mother's Education						
Incomplete secondary	93,2	54	98,2	46	95,5	100
Secondary	99,4	635	99,5	707	99,5	1342
Specialized secondary	99,3	532	99,4	485	99,4	1016
Higher	100,0	401	99,5	391	99,7	792
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	99,5	409	99,1	428	99,3	837
Second	98,3	365	99,4	370	98,8	735
Middle	99,6	320	98,5	292	99,1	612
Fourth	99,6	262	100,0	261	99,8	523
Richest	100,0	266	100,0	280	100,0	546
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	99,5	1163	99,4	1145	99,5	2308
Russian	99,8	252	100,0	268	99,9	520
Other	98,1	206	98,1	219	98,1	425
Total	99,3	1621	99,4	1632	99,3	3253

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 7.4; MDG Indicator 2.1

The secondary school NAR is presented in Table ED.5¹⁷. The proportion of children aged 11-17 attending secondary school is 96.1 percent. Percentages by sex and residence are at the same level. At this educa-

tion stage attendance rate for children aged 11 is 95.7 percent.

At the age of 12 to 15 years, the secondary school net attendance ratio is high and ranges from

17 Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

99.5 to 99.8 percent, at the age of 16 it drops to 96 percent and at the age of 17 it further drops to 82.1 percent. Analysis of mothers' education level in this age group showed that the attendance ratio of children, whose mothers have higher education levels, is higher, though only slightly, than those whose

mothers have secondary or incomplete secondary education.

In terms of wealth of households where 11-17 year old children live, the richest quintile shows an indicator that is slightly higher compared to those in the poorest quintile.

Table ED.5: Secondary School Attendance

Percentage of children (11-17 years) attending secondary school, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children attending primary school	Number of children
Region									
Akmola Oblast	94,9	0,0	124	97,1	0,0	127	96,0	0,0	251
Aktobe Oblast	96,7	1,7	147	97,6	0,6	130	97,1	1,2	278
Almaty Oblast	90,9	2,4	365	94,9	0,0	327	92,8	1,3	692
Almaty city	90,1	0,0	162	91,6	2,3	146	90,8	1,1	307
Astana city	97,6	0,0	82	98,6	0,0	71	98,1	0,0	153
Atyrau Oblast	95,7	0,0	90	97,8	0,0	90	96,7	0,0	180
East Kazakhstan Oblast	97,0	0,6	241	93,9	0,6	233	95,4	0,6	474
Zhambyl Oblast	96,4	0,5	215	97,6	0,5	207	97,0	0,5	422
West Kazakhstan Oblast	97,9	0,5	116	99,3	0,0	107	98,6	0,2	223
Karaganda Oblast	97,2	0,7	246	96,7	0,6	258	96,9	0,6	504
Kostanai Oblast	97,8	0,0	159	97,3	1,4	137	97,5	0,6	296
Kyzylorda Oblast	96,3	0,5	160	97,3	0,8	145	96,8	0,7	305
Mangistau Oblast	96,3	0,0	106	95,8	0,0	112	96,0	0,0	218
Pavlodar Oblast	98,8	0,0	136	99,3	0,7	111	99,0	0,3	247
North Kazakhstan Oblast	98,3	0,0	111	96,1	0,0	100	97,3	0,0	211
South Kazakhstan Oblast	97,4	0,3	615	95,6	0,0	621	96,5	0,1	1235
Residence									
Urban	96,5	0,2	1472	95,7	0,4	1391	96,1	0,3	2864
Rural	95,5	0,9	1604	96,6	0,4	1530	96,0	0,7	3134
Age at Beginning of School Year									
11	94,9	5,1	353	96,4	3,1	385	95,7	4,1	738
12	99,8	0,0	405	99,5	0,0	398	99,6	0,0	803
13	99,6	0,0	440	100,0	0,0	426	99,8	0,0	866
14	99,7	0,0	461	99,8	0,0	455	99,8	0,0	916
15	99,2	0,0	474	99,9	0,0	408	99,5	0,0	882
16	95,2	0,0	489	96,8	0,0	436	96,0	0,0	925
17	83,6	0,0	455	80,5	0,0	414	82,1	0,0	869
Education									
Incomplete Secondary	94,6	0,0	127	97,7	1,0	106	96,0	0,4	232
Secondary	96,5	0,3	1053	97,5	0,7	1075	97,0	0,5	2128
Specialized Secondary	98,2	0,7	1009	98,2	0,3	931	98,2	0,5	1940
Higher	97,0	1,2	673	98,9	0,1	614	97,9	0,7	1287
Cannot be determined	92,8	0,0	115	84,2	0,0	118	88,4	0,0	233
Wealth Index Quintile									
Poorest	95,1	0,4	779	96,4	0,3	747	95,7	0,4	1526
Second	96,2	0,6	645	95,9	0,4	626	96,1	0,5	1271

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children attending primary school	Number of children
Middle	95,5	1,2	611	94,7	0,6	559	95,1	0,9	1170
Fourth	96,5	0,5	524	96,6	0,2	520	96,6	0,4	1044
Richest	97,1	0,1	518	97,6	0,7	469	97,3	0,4	987
Ethnicity of Household Head									
Kazakh	96,2	0,7	2167	96,7	0,4	2115	96,4	0,5	4282
Russian	96,3	0,7	505	94,4	0,9	463	95,4	0,8	968
Other	94,6	0,0	404	95,6	0,0	344	95,0	0,0	748
Total	96,0	0,6	3076	96,2	0,4	2922	96,1	0,5	5998

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 7.5

Figure ED.1 demonstrates corrected NAR for primary and secondary school in Kazakhstan, where primary school NAR is somewhat higher (99.3 percent) than secondary school NAR (96.1 percent).

Figure ED.1: Primary and secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR) (adjusted), Kazakhstan, 2010/11

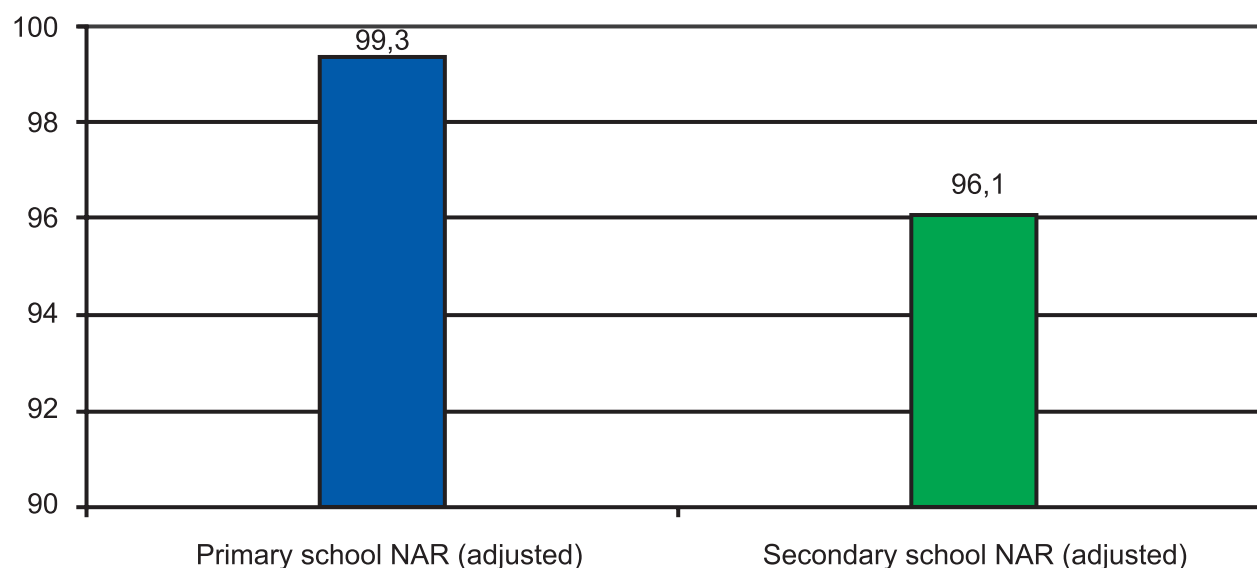


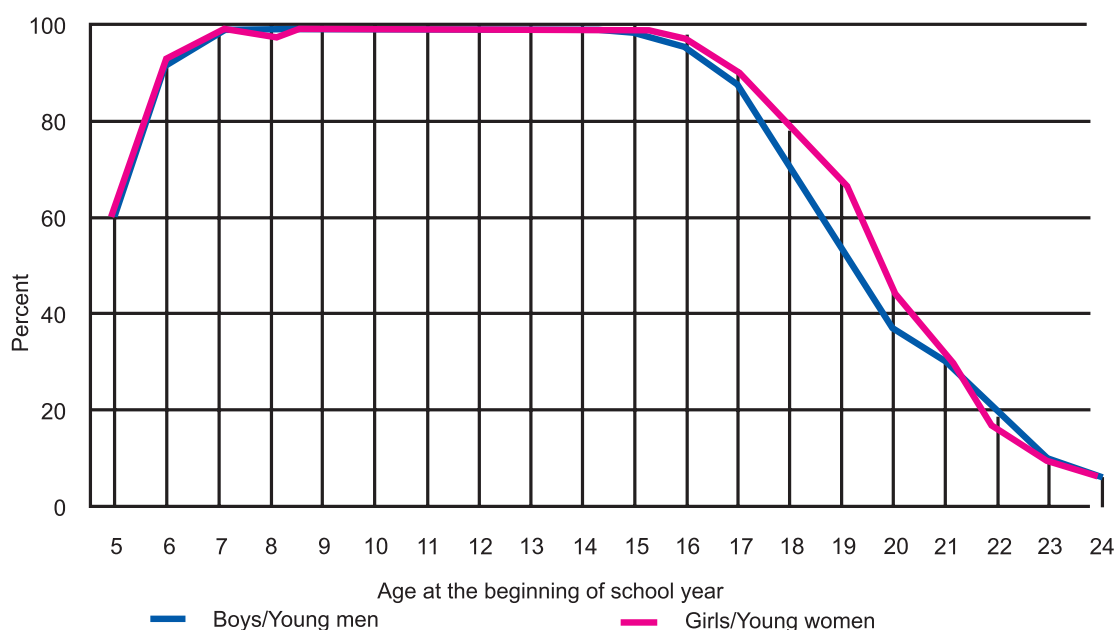
Figure ED.2 chart shows the percentage of household members aged 5-24 attending school, by sex.

According to this figure the rate of school attendance of children aged 7-15 years is 100%. Among 16-17-year-old boys and girls school atten-

dance starts to decline with the age. At the age of 18-20, it tends to decline dramatically.

Gender differences in school attendance start to appear at the age of 15-16 and remain until the age of 21; however, there are no major differences at 21-24 years. Theoretically, by the age of 24, young people already graduate and obtain their profession.

Figure ED.2: Percentage of household members age 5-24, attending school, by sex, Kazakhstan, 2010/11



The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, all of them will eventually reach the fifth grade of

primary school. Notice that this number includes children that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach last grade.

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

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percent attending grade 1 last year who are in grade 2 this year	Percent attending grade 2 last year who are in grade 3 this year	Percent attending grade 3 last year who are in grade 4 this year	Percent attending grade 4 last year who are in grade 5 this year ¹
Sex				
Male	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Female	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total				
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 7.6; MDG Indicator 2.2

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year (2010/11).

At the moment of the survey, the primary school completion rate was 107.4 percent; it was also reported that 89.2 percent of children of primary completion

age (11 years) were attending the 4th grade of primary school.

By residence, the primary school completion rate of children in urban and rural areas was 101.9 and 112.1 percent respectively (taking into account children aged 6). The rate of transition to secondary education was 100 percent throughout Kazakhstan. For this indicator, no differences by age, residence, mother's education, ethnicity and level of household wealth were noted.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school.*Primary school completion and transition to secondary school, Kazakhstan, 2010/11*

	Primary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex				
Male	105,5	414	100,0	353
Female	109,4	392	100,0	366
Residence				
Urban	101,9	366	100,0	335
Rural	112,1	439	100,0	384
Total	107,4	806	100,0	719

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 7.7

² MICS Indicator 7.8

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The table shows that gender parity for primary school in Kazakhstan is 1.00.

There is no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary and secondary school. No major differences in the primary and secondary school attendance rates by residence, mother's education and the economic status of households were found.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity*Education gender parity ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Kazakhstan, 2010/11*

Region	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio, girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio, boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school ²
Akmola Oblast	98,6	100,0	0,99	97,1	94,9	1,02
Aktobe Oblast	99,1	97,7	1,01	97,6	97,9	1,00
Almaty Oblast	99,2	98,6	1,01	97,6	94,7	1,03
Almaty city	100,0	100,0	1,00	93,1	93,8	0,99
Astana city	100,0	100,0	1,00	98,6	97,6	1,01
Atyrau Oblast	100,0	100,0	1,00	97,8	96,9	1,01
East Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	100,0	1,00	93,9	97,0	0,97
Zhambyl Oblast	99,0	100,0	0,99	97,6	97,5	1,00
West Kazakhstan Oblast	98,8	100,0	0,99	99,3	97,9	1,01
Karaganda Oblast	98,9	98,8	1,00	97,2	97,2	1,00
Kostanai Oblast	98,9	100,0	0,99	97,3	97,8	1,00
Kyzylorda Oblast	99,3	98,2	1,01	98,2	97,2	1,01
Mangistau Oblast	99,0	99,0	1,00	96,5	97,3	0,99
Pavlodar Oblast	100,0	100,0	1,00	99,3	99,4	1,00
North Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	99,1	1,01	96,8	98,3	0,98
South Kazakhstan Oblast	99,4	99,4	1,00	97,7	98,3	0,99
Residence						
Urban	99,1	99,7	0,99	96,6	97,2	0,99

	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio, girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio, boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school ²
Rural	99,5	99,1	1,00	97,6	97,0	1,01
Mother's Education						
Incomplete Secondary	98,2	93,2	1,05	97,7	96,0	1,02
Secondary	99,5	99,4	1,00	98,2	97,4	1,01
Specialized Secondary	99,4	99,3	1,00	98,7	98,5	1,00
Higher	99,5	100,0	0,99	98,9	97,4	1,02
Cannot be determined	n/a	n/a	n/a	86,4	94,0	0,92
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	99,1	99,5	1,00	98,0	97,1	1,01
Second	99,4	98,3	1,01	97,2	96,8	1,00
Middle	98,5	99,6	0,99	95,4	96,2	0,99
Fourth	100,0	99,6	1,00	97,0	97,1	1,00
Richest	100,0	100,0	1,00	98,0	98,3	1,00
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	99,4	99,5	1,00	97,6	97,3	1,00
Russian	100,0	99,8	1,00	95,1	96,4	0,99
Other	98,1	98,1	1,00	97,1	96,5	1,01
Total	99,4	99,3	1,00	97,1	97,1	1,00

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 7.9; MDG Indicator 3.1

² MICS Indicator 7.10; MDG Indicator 3.1

n/a – not applicable



XI. Child Protection



Birth Registration

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under 5 whose birth is registered.

In Kazakhstan the Law “On Marriage and Family” regulates the procedures and time frame for birth registration. According to the Law, parents and guardians have to register the fact of birth within two months. There is no state duty for birth registration. Lump sum payment after the birth of the child and monthly allowances paid to mothers/guardians until the age of 1 serve as indirect stimulus for timely birth registration. About 99.7 percent of children under 5 in Kazakhstan have had their birth registered (Table CP.1.). There is no variation across regions in terms of gender, age or mother’s educational attainment.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Children under 5 whose birth is registered				Number of children
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	
	Seen	Not Seen			
Sex					
Male	81,5	17,9	0,4	99,8	2644
Female	82,0	17,4	0,3	99,7	2537
Region					
Akmola Oblast	95,3	3,0	0,4	98,8	189
Aktobe Oblast	33,6	65,8	0,3	99,6	260
Almaty Oblast	89,9	9,9	0,2	100,0	551
Almaty city	80,7	19,3	0,0	100,0	202
Astana city	97,3	2,7	0,0	100,0	166
Atyrau Oblast	86,8	12,3	0,5	99,7	182
East Kazakhstan Oblast	86,7	12,5	0,4	99,6	372
Zhambyl Oblast	86,5	11,7	1,5	99,7	400
West Kazakhstan Oblast	68,8	30,8	0,4	100,0	195
Karaganda Oblast	98,1	1,4	0,3	99,8	420
Kostanai Oblast	44,5	54,2	0,0	98,7	222
Kyzylorda Oblast	56,1	43,2	0,7	100,0	292
Mangistau Oblast	77,3	21,6	0,8	99,7	244
Pavlodar Oblast	92,2	6,6	0,8	99,6	217
North Kazakhstan Oblast	90,1	8,6	0,0	98,8	139
South Kazakhstan Oblast	88,3	11,7	0,0	100,0	1129
Residence					
Urban	82,9	16,5	0,4	99,9	2508
Rural	80,6	18,7	0,3	99,6	2673
Age					
0-11 months	82,1	15,5	1,4	99,1	1064
12-23 months	79,9	19,8	0,1	99,9	1037
24-35 months	81,9	17,8	0,2	99,9	1097
36-47 months	81,6	18,2	0,1	99,9	1005
48-59 months	83,2	16,8	0,0	100,0	978
Mother's Education					
Incomplete secondary	86,4	11,9	0,6	98,8	96

	Children under 5 whose birth is registered				Number of children
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	
	Seen	Not Seen			
Secondary	80,5	18,5	0,6	99,6	1916
Specialized secondary	81,6	18,0	0,3	99,8	1432
Higher	82,9	16,8	0,2	99,9	1729
Wealth Index Quintile					
Poorest	80,5	18,6	0,5	99,5	1249
Second	82,8	16,8	0,1	99,8	1134
Middle	80,4	18,6	0,6	99,6	1015
Fourth	82,8	16,9	0,2	99,9	865
Richest	82,6	17,0	0,4	100,0	919
Ethnicity of Household Head					
Kazakh	80,8	18,7	0,3	99,8	3724
Russian	83,9	15,5	0,2	99,7	785
Other	84,6	14,3	0,7	99,6	672
Total	81.7	17.6	0.4	99.7	5181

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 8.1

Child Discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, “children must be protected against any acts of violence ...” and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the Kazakhstan MICS survey, mothers/caretakers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend to use to discipline their children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2-14 per household

was selected randomly during fieldwork. Out of these questions, the two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are: 1) the number of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment or minor physical punishment **or** severe physical punishment; and 2) the number of parents/caretakers of children 2-14 years of age that believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them.

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience					Num-ber of children aged 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically pun-ished	Number of those who responded to child discipline questions
	Only nonviolent discipline	Psycho-logical aggres-sion	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline¹			
			Any	Severe				
Sex								
Male	33,8	47,6	32,6	2,3	53,7	5803	7,6	3466
Female	38,8	39,0	25,5	1,9	45,1	5744	5,3	3334
Region								
Akmola Oblast	33,4	52,9	31,3	0,5	59,7	451	6,5	296
Aktobe Oblast	30,3	50,8	31,8	1,2	58,3	526	1,1	317
Almaty Oblast	37,1	41,8	26,8	0,0	49,8	1278	1,3	749
Almaty city	62,4	23,1	12,1	1,1	27,3	594	2,9	424

	Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience					Number of children aged 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of those who responded to child discipline questions
	Only nonviolent discipline	Psycho-logical aggres-sion	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline¹			
			Any	Severe				
Astana city	54,7	30,4	21,6	0,0	38,6	318	0,2	220
Atyrau Oblast	44,9	41,5	19,7	0,5	44,7	354	3,2	194
East Kazakhstan Oblast	44,2	39,1	23,5	0,6	42,7	824	8,2	554
Zhambyl Oblast	37,5	50,0	30,3	0,9	56,1	845	7,9	466
West Kazakhstan Oblast	42,2	43,5	33,6	0,4	54,7	424	5,9	265
Karaganda Oblast	45,5	44,0	34,7	3,6	51,8	993	6,7	664
Kostanai Oblast	24,5	61,4	50,9	0,6	72,6	520	18,5	337
Kyzylorda Oblast	31,2	44,9	39,5	2,3	56,4	618	4,5	325
Mangistau Oblast	23,8	58,1	55,5	2,6	65,3	447	23,5	227
Pavlodar Oblast	30,9	48,2	25,6	1,5	54,3	452	5,2	325
North Kazakhstan Oblast	35,5	53,6	33,7	0,8	59,9	410	11,0	279
South Kazakhstan Oblast	27,2	37,1	22,0	5,5	38,9	2495	5,8	1159
Residence								
Urban	39,1	41,9	28,8	1,7	48,9	5418	6,3	3553
Rural	33,8	44,6	29,3	2,4	49,9	6129	6,7	3248
Age								
2-4	35,4	38,5	32,4	1,5	47,6	3106	5,9	1877
5-9	33,2	46,4	31,8	2,5	52,7	4231	7,3	2441
10-14	40,0	43,7	23,9	2,1	47,4	4211	6,1	2482
Education of Household Head								
Incomplete secondary	29,3	48,9	37,7	3,0	54,7	1121	n/a	n/a
Secondary	35,8	44,4	29,4	2,7	50,2	4344	n/a	n/a
Specialized secondary	34,4	46,9	29,2	1,5	52,9	3463	n/a	n/a
Higher	42,9	34,4	24,8	1,5	41,2	2546	n/a	n/a
Education of Respondent								
Incomplete secondary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,6	394
Secondary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,0	2436
Specialized secondary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,0	2129
Higher	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,1	1821
Wealth Index Quintile								
Poorest	32,9	46,5	28,8	2,6	50,3	2873	6,9	1402
Second	33,8	43,1	29,1	2,2	49,1	2569	5,0	1396
Middle	34,5	44,0	30,4	2,5	51,3	2172	6,8	1296
Fourth	38,8	42,5	29,7	1,2	50,0	1943	6,2	1294
Richest	43,8	39,1	27,4	1,6	46,1	1989	7,4	1413

	Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience					Number of children aged 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of those who responded to child discipline questions
	Only nonviolent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline ¹			
			Any	Severe				
Ethnicity of Household Head								
Kazakh	37,0	41,9	28,2	2,0	48,2	8213	5,6	4550
Russian	37,0	47,3	32,2	1,6	54,2	1851	8,4	1393
Other	31,6	46,5	30,0	3,2	50,4	1484	7,9	858
Total	36.3	43.3	29.1	2.1	49.4	11547	6.5	6801

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 8.5

As follows from Table CP.4, in Kazakhstan, 49.4 percent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members. In overall in the country 2.1 percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment.

It should also be noted that only a small part of parents/caretakers (6.5 percent) believe that children should be physically punished to be raised properly; although in reality more than 29 percent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to any form of physical punishment. These data indicate a contrast between views and actions of a certain part of parents or caretakers in this regard.

As follows from the same table, male children

were subjected more to both any and severe physical discipline (32.6 percent) than female children (25.5 percent). Kostanai and Mangystau Oblasts report low percentages of only non-violent discipline methods (24 percent each) and high psychological pressure and physical punishment percentages and, as a consequence, these oblasts have a very high percentage of violent upbringing methods (72.6 and 65.3 percent respectively). Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that children should be subjected to physical punishment is also high in these oblasts, 18.5 in Kostanai and 23.5 in Mangystau percent, respectively. In general, such a view is widespread among mothers and caretakers with incomplete secondary education as opposed to those with higher education (7.6 percent and 5.1 percent respectively).

Figure CP.1: Percentage of children aged 2-14 ever disciplined by means of physical punishment, by sex, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

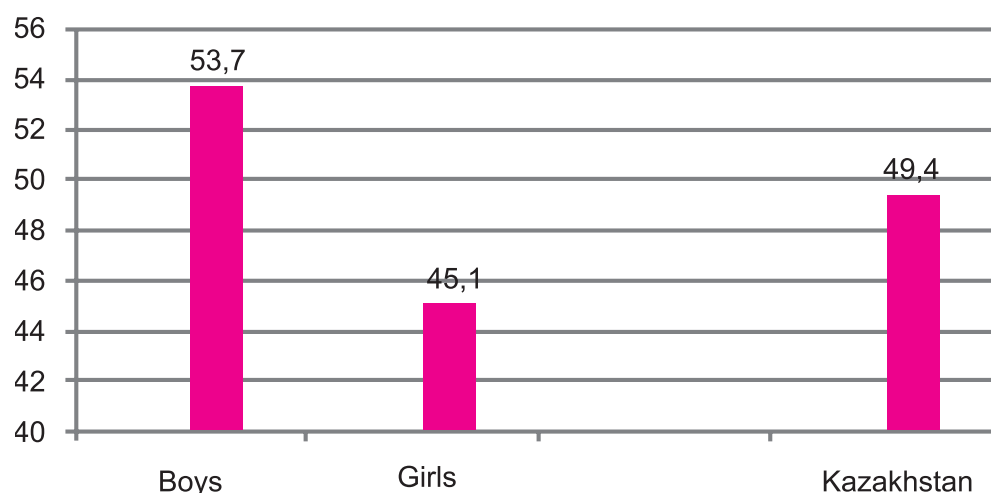


Figure CP.1 demonstrates that boys almost twice as often as girls experience any kinds of physical punishment.

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 64 million women age 20-24 were married/in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights – such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices – and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Child marriage was also identified by the Pan-African Forum against the Sexual Exploitation of Children as a type of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still chil-

dren themselves, married girls and child mothers face constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity. Cohabitation – when a couple lives together as if married – raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship – for example, inheritance, citizenship and social recognition – might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married while still a child. Women who are married at younger ages were more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and were more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. Parents seek to marry off their girls to protect their honour, and men often seek younger women as wives as a means to avoid choosing a wife who might already be infected. The demand for this young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.

In Kazakhstan, the Law 'On Marriage and Family' determines the age of 18 as legal for marriage; in exceptional cases local executive authorities may decide to register marriage at an earlier age provided that there are certain reasons for this.

Two of the indicators are to estimate the percentage of women married before 15 years of age and percentage married before 18 years of age. The per-

centage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5.

As follows from Table CP.5, in Kazakhstan 4.5 percent of women at the age of 15-19 years selected in the sample for MICS, are married. This indicator is by 2.4 percent units higher in rural area compared to urban area (5.8 and 3.4 percent respectively). Women with higher education (3.2 percent) in this age group less often got married compared to women with specialized education (7.9 percent). Women before age 20 from poorest and second quintile households

more often got married (5.9 percent and 6.6 percent respectively).

By regions, the highest proportion of married women from the age group 15-19 years who are currently married is in Akmola Oblast and is at 12.3 percent which is almost 3 times higher than the average national. The survey identified an insignificant proportion of women in the age group 15-19 years who are currently married or in union in Almaty city and East Kazakhstan Oblast (1.4 and 1.6 percent respectively) while no such cases were observed in Astana city.

Table CP.5: Early marriage among women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who were first in marriage or union before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 years who were first in marriage or union before their 15th and 18th birthday, percentage of women aged 15-19 years currently in union, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percent- age married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years
Region							
Akmola	0,4	603	0,5	10,8	529	12,3	74
Aktobe	0,1	694	0,2	5,2	598	2,8	95
Almaty	0,2	1518	0,3	7,9	1261	3,7	256
Almaty city	0,2	1190	0,3	5,7	1083	1,4	107
Astana city	0,1	539	0,1	5,3	470	0,0	69
Atyrau	0,0	409	0,0	5,5	342	4,4	67
East Kazakhstan	0,1	1210	0,1	7,6	1029	1,6	180
Zhambyl	0,4	836	0,3	12,8	697	5,8	139
West Kazakhstan	0,5	566	0,5	9,0	486	5,4	81
Karaganda	0,7	1274	0,7	12,7	1101	4,4	173
Kostanai	0,2	791	0,3	8,3	693	5,4	98
Kyzylorda	0,0	553	0,0	6,0	470	4,9	84
Mangistau	0,1	461	0,2	6,2	378	6,3	83
Pavlodar	0,2	746	0,3	11,2	651	5,3	94
North Kazakhstan	0,2	577	0,3	11,1	510	3,7	67
South Kazakhstan	0,1	2048	0,1	9,0	1694	5,9	354
Residence							
Urban	0,3	8055	0,3	7,7	6964	3,4	1091
Rural	0,2	5959	0,2	9,9	5028	5,8	932
Age							
15-19	0,1	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,5	2022
20-24	0,3	2178	0,3	6,1	2178	n/a	n/a
25-29	0,2	2016	0,2	8,4	2016	n/a	n/a
30-34	0,3	2005	0,3	12,9	2005	n/a	n/a
35-39	0,2	1901	0,2	10,9	1901	n/a	n/a
40-44	0,3	1919	0,3	6,9	1919	n/a	n/a
45-49	0,3	1972	0,3	6,7	1972	n/a	n/a

	Percent- age married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years
Education							
Secondary incomplete	0,9	553	2,0	26,7	252	0,0	300
Secondary	0,4	4407	0,4	14,6	3579	4,3	828
Secondary specialised	0,2	4539	0,2	8,4	3949	7,9	591
High	0,1	4489	0,1	2,6	4186	3,2	303
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	0,3	2528	0,3	9,7	2086	5,9	442
Second	0,2	2599	0,3	10,6	2206	6,6	393
Middle	0,3	2743	0,3	8,8	2297	4,3	446
Fourth	0,3	2839	0,2	8,3	2452	3,9	387
Richest	0,2	3305	0,2	6,6	2950	1,6	355
Religion/Language/Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	0,1	9003	0,1	6,5	7558	3,1	1444
Russian	0,5	3168	0,5	11,8	2841	6,8	327
Other ethnic group	0,4	1843	0,4	13,0	1592	9,7	251
Total							
	0,2	14014	0,3	8,6	11992	4,5	2022

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 8.6

² MICS Indicator 8.7

³ MICS Indicator 8.8

n/a – not applicable

The proportion of women at the age of 15-49 who got married or lived in union with men before they turned 15 was 0.2 percent. This indicator for men in the age group 15-59 is 0.3 percent. The MICS results show that early marriages at the age below 15 years are not widely spread in Kazakhstan. No such marriages were found in Atyrau and Kyzylorda Oblasts. In the remaining oblasts, the number of marriages below 15 years of age does not exceed 0.5 percent.

The proportion of people at the age of 20-49 who got married before they turned 18 was 8.6 percent among women and 1.1 percent among men. More often young women at the age below 18 marry in Pavlodar (11.0 percent), Zhambyl (12.8 percent), North Kazakhstan, Karaganda (12.7 percent) and Akmola (10.8 percent) Oblasts. The lowest percentage of such marriages was found in Aktobe (5.2 percent) and Atyrau (5.5 percent) Oblasts, Astana city (5.3 percent) and Almaty city (5.7 percent).

Girls with lower educational attainment, more often, incomplete secondary education (26.7 percent) and non-Kazakh (Russians – 11.8 percent and other ethnic groups – 13 percent) got married before the age



of 18 more often. A lower percentage of women from the richest households (6.6 percent) got married at a young age (before 18).

Figure CP.2: Percentage of women age 20-40 married before 18, by wealth index quintiles, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

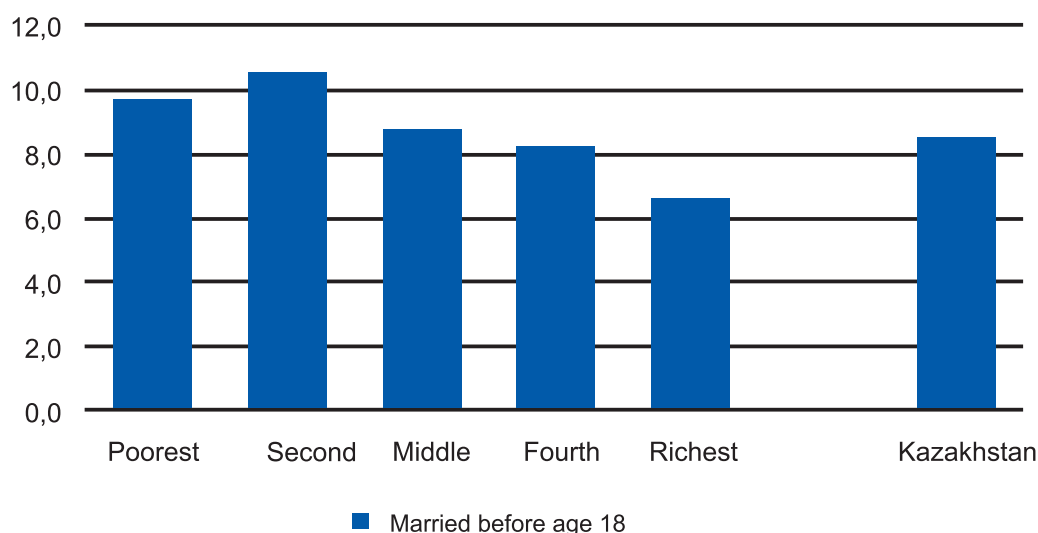


Table CP.5M: Early marriage among men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years, who were first in marriage or union before their 15th birthday, percentage of men aged 20-49 years, who were first in marriage or union before their 15th and 18th birthday, percentage of men aged 15-19 years currently in union, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-59 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-59 years	Percentage of men 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Region							
Akmola	0,0	178	0,0	0,9	153	0,0	24
Aktobe	0,0	182	0,0	0,0	156	0,0	26
Almaty	0,4	423	0,5	2,4	378	0,0	45
Almaty city	0,4	302	0,4	1,7	278	0,0	24
Astana city	0,0	125	0,0	0,9	111	0,0	14
Atyrau	0,0	112	0,0	0,7	99	0,0	12
East Kazakhstan	0,4	340	0,4	0,8	320	0,0	20
Zhambyl	0,0	240	0,0	0,6	207	(2,9)	33
West Kazakhstan	0,0	158	0,0	1,5	142	0,0	17
Karaganda	0,4	333	0,4	0,8	308	0,0	25
Kostanai	0,4	219	0,4	1,8	198	0,0	21
Kyzylorda	0,0	157	0,0	0,2	143	0,0	14
Mangistau	0,0	121	0,0	1,3	106	0,0	15
Pavlodar	0,0	206	0,0	1,2	186	0,0	20
North Kazakhstan	0,3	164	0,4	1,1	154	0,0	11
South Kazakhstan	0,7	587	0,7	0,7	514	(3,4)	72
Residence							
Urban	0,4	2061	0,4	1,3	1837	0,4	224
Rural	0,1	1785	0,2	0,9	1616	1,4	169

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-59 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percent-age married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-59 years	Percentage of men 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Age							
15-19	0,0	394	n/a	n/a	0	0,9	394
20-24	0,0	433	0,0	0,3	433	n/a	n/a
25-29	0,2	434	0,2	0,8	434	n/a	n/a
30-34	0,1	548	0,1	1,3	548	n/a	n/a
35-39	0,3	539	0,3	0,9	539	n/a	n/a
40-44	0,3	453	0,3	0,7	453	n/a	n/a
45-49	1,0	432	1,0	1,8	432	n/a	n/a
50-54	0,6	361	0,6	2,3	361	n/a	n/a
55-59	0,0	251	0,0	0,7	251	n/a	n/a
Education							
Secondary incomplete	0,0	184	0,0	0,6	118	0,0	67
Secondary	0,2	1444	0,3	1,1	1284	1,5	161
Secondary specialised	0,2	1261	0,2	1,0	1129	0,7	131
High	0,5	953	0,5	1,2	918	0,0	35
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	0,0	737	0,0	0,3	667	3,4	71
Second	0,6	748	0,6	1,7	677	0,0	71
Middle	0,2	773	0,3	1,0	672	1,0	101
Fourth	0,3	789	0,4	0,9	714	0,0	74
Richest	0,3	799	0,3	1,6	724	0,0	76
Religion/Language/Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	0,2	2374	0,2	0,8	2113	0,0	261
Russian	0,6	952	0,7	2,2	877	0,0	76
Other ethnic group	0,0	520	0,0	0,5	462	(6,0)	57
Total (15-49)	0,3	3233	0,3	1,0	2840	0,9	394
Total (15-59)	0,3	3846	0,3	1,1	3452	0,9	394

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 8.6

² MICS Indicator 8.7

³ MICS Indicator 8.8

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

n/a – not applicable

Tables CP.6 and CP.6M present the proportion of young people, who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by residence and age groups. Examining the percentages married before the age of 15 and 18 by different age groups, allows us to see the trends in early marriage over time. As mentioned above, only 0.2 percent of women married before the age of 15 and 8.6 percent married before the age of 18; this indicator for men

is 0.3 and 1.1 percent respectively.

Examining early marriage trends for women, we should note two particular age groups, 30-34 and 35-39 years. In these groups, the share of young women first married before the age of 18 is 12.9 and 10.9 percent respectively.

In all the groups in question (except 15-19 years) girls living in rural areas were more likely to marry before the age of 18.

Table CP.6: Trends in early marriage among women

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by residence and age groups, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Urban				Rural				Both			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women
Age												
15-19	0,2	1091	n/a	n/a	0,1	932	n/a	n/a	0,1	2022	n/a	n/a
20-24	0,3	1331	4,8	1331	0,2	848	8,2	848	0,3	2178	6,1	2178
25-29	0,2	1205	6,9	1205	0,3	810	10,6	810	0,2	2016	8,4	2016
30-34	0,3	1128	11,8	1128	0,3	877	14,3	877	0,3	2005	12,9	2005
35-39	0,4	1113	10,8	1113	0,0	788	11,2	788	0,2	1901	10,9	1901
40-44	0,2	1079	6,2	1079	0,4	840	7,8	840	0,3	1919	6,9	1919
45-49	0,4	1108	6,5	1108	0,1	864	7,1	864	0,3	1972	6,7	1972
Total	0,3	8055	7,7	6964	0,2	5959	9,9	5028	0,2	14014	8,6	11992

n/a – not applicable

Table CP.6M: Trends in early marriage among men

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by residence and age groups, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Urban				Rural				Both			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men
Age												
15-19	0,0	224	n/a	n/a	0,0	169	n/a	n/a	0,0	394	n/a	n/a
20-24	0,0	241	0,6	241	0,0	192	0,0	192	0,0	433	0,3	433
25-29	0,3	251	1,1	251	0,0	183	0,4	183	0,2	434	0,8	434
30-34	0,0	311	0,9	311	0,2	237	1,9	237	0,1	548	1,3	548
35-39	0,7	278	1,5	278	0,0	262	0,3	262	0,3	539	0,9	539
40-44	0,5	229	1,4	229	0,0	224	0,0	224	0,3	453	0,7	453
45-49	2,0	220	3,1	220	0,0	213	0,5	213	1,0	432	1,8	432
50-54	0,0	173	0,7	173	1,1	188	3,7	188	0,6	361	2,3	361
55-59	0,0	134	1,3	134	0,0	118	0,0	118	0,0	251	0,7	251
Total 15-49	0,5	1754	1,4	1530	0,0	1479	0,5	1310	0,3	3233	1,0	2840
Total 15-59	0,4	2061	1,3	1837	0,1	1785	0,9	1616	0,3	3846	1,1	3452

n/a – not applicable

Another component is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women with a difference of 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.7 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that there are some important spousal age differences in Kazakhstan. Slightly more than 7 percent of women aged 20-24 and 8 percent of women aged 15-19 are currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more.

In Kazakhstan as a whole, the share of women aged 20-24 with husbands/partners 0-4 years older was 58.5 percent and those with 5-9 years older were 23.8 percent. About 9.8 percent of women noted that they were older than their spouses. Marriages, when a husband is 10 and more years older in the groups of young women aged 20-24, are more prevalent in rural areas and among rich households. In most cases, such marriages involve women with secondary education.

Table CP.7: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-19, whose husband or partner is					Number of women aged 15-19 currently married or in union	Percentage of currently married women aged 20-24, whose husband or partner is					Number of women aged 20-24 currently married or in union	
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10 and more years older ¹	Husband's/ partner's age unknown		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10 and more years older ²	Husband's/ partner's age unknown		Total
Region													
Akmola Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(13,6)	(52,8)	(31,1)	(2,5)	(0,0)	(100,0)	33
Aktobe Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	9,9	53,5	25,1	11,5	0,0	100,0	52
Almaty Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	9,8	59,4	23,0	7,8	0,0	100,0	106
Almaty city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(11,1)	(53,0)	(18,8)	(17,1)	(0,0)	(100,0)	48
Astana city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	15,3	48,4	27,5	8,8	0,0	100,0	36
Atyrau Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	11,6	66,1	14,5	1,5	6,2	100,0	35
East Kazakhstan Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	9,5	59,2	28,2	3,2	0,0	100,0	83
Zhambyl Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	6,5	62,5	24,1	6,9	0,0	100,0	61
West Kazakhstan Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	8,3	53,3	24,9	13,5	0,0	100,0	41
Karaganda Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	8,8	62,6	19,4	9,3	0,0	100,0	90
Kostanai Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	15,7	69,0	10,5	4,8	0,0	100,0	54
Kyzylorda Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	2,5	58,4	31,9	5,1	2,1	100,0	39
Mangistau Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	12,8	59,8	23,1	3,0	1,3	100,0	38
Pavlodar Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	10,6	46,9	33,7	8,9	0,0	100,0	48
North Kazakhstan Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	13,1	53,6	27,1	6,3	0,0	100,0	39
South Kazakhstan Oblast	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	7,7	60,3	23,6	6,2	2,2	100,0	195
Residence													
Urban	(6,1)	(50,9)	(32,4)	(10,6)	(100,0)	37	10,8	59,8	21,4	8,0	0,0	100,0	537
Rural	4,1	52,4	36,6	7,0	100,0	54	8,6	56,9	26,4	6,4	1,7	100,0	460
Age													
15-19	4,9	51,8	34,9	8,4	100,0	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
20-24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,8	58,5	23,8	7,2	0,8	100,0	998
Education													
Incomplete secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Secondary	(1,9)	(50,3)	(37,5)	(10,3)	(100,0)	36	5,3	54,1	28,3	10,9	1,5	100,0	295

	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-19, whose husband or partner is					Number of women aged 15-19 currently married or in union	Percentage of currently married women aged 20-24, whose husband or partner is					Number of women aged 20-24 currently married or in union	
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10 and more years older ¹	Husband's/ partner's age unknown		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10 and more years older ²	Husband's/ partner's age unknown		Total
Specialized secondary	(5,9)	(57,4)	(31,3)	(5,4)	(100,0)	47	9,1	64,6	20,9	5,2	0,2	100,0	319
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	13,7	56,4	22,9	6,2	0,8	100,0	379
Wealth Index Quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	8,7	54,9	27,5	7,3	1,6	100,0	183
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	8,5	54,6	26,8	8,8	1,4	100,0	220
Middle	(6,9)	(70,8)	(17,9)	(4,4)	(100,0)	19	10,9	61,6	20,6	6,1	0,8	100,0	218
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	11,1	61,0	18,3	9,5	0,0	100,0	174
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	9,9	60,3	25,1	4,7	0,0	100,0	204
Ethnicity of Household Head													
Kazakh	(4,9)	(50,2)	(40,0)	(5,0)	(100,0)	45	10,4	59,1	21,8	8,2	0,5	100,0	634
Russian	(10,4)	(42,4)	(36,3)	(10,9)	(100,0)	22	9,0	55,8	28,7	6,5	0,0	100,0	217
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	8,1	59,6	25,0	4,3	3,0	100,0	146
Total	4.9	51.8	34.9	8.4	100.0	92	9.8	58.5	23.8	7.2	0.8	100.0	998

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 8.10a

² MICS Indicator 8.10b

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

n/a – not applicable

Attitude towards Domestic Violence

In the course of MICS4, a number of questions were asked of women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-59 to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/partners. The main assumption here is that women who agree with the statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified to beat their wives/partners under the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands/partners; just like men, who agree with such statements, in reality tend to use violence against their wives or partners.

The responses to these questions can be found in Tables CP.11 (women) and CP.11M (men). Overall, 12.2

percent of women in Kazakhstan feel that their husband/partner has a right to hit or beat them for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women who approve their partner's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when they neglect the children (9.7 percent), or if they demonstrate their autonomy, e.g. go out without telling their husbands (3.1 percent) or argue with them (3.7 percent). About 1.2 percent of women believe that their partner has a right to hit or beat them if they refuse to have sex with him or if they burn the food (0.8 percent). Acceptance is more present among married women, less educated and poorest, who believe that a husband has a right to beat his wife/partner for any of the above reasons. Judging by women's responses, the most unfavorable situation was observed in Zhambyl Oblast, where 24.3 percent of women admitted this possibility, and Karaganda Oblast (21.9 percent). A similar

mentality was demonstrated in Akmola, Kostanai, North Kazakhstan and South Kazakhstan Oblasts, where the percentage of positive responses varied from 13 to 17 percent. High percentage of responses supporting this view was reported not only among women 30-49 years

of age and women currently married/in union, but also among those already divorced. Less tolerant attitude towards domestic violence (less than 5 percent) was reported among women in Mangistau and Atyrau Oblasts and Astana and Almaty.

Table CP.11: Attitude towards domestic violence among women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner						Number of women aged 15-49
	If goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses to have sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons¹	
Region							
Akmola Oblast	1,9	15,6	2,1	1,8	1,4	16,6	603
Aktobe Oblast	0,5	8,4	0,1	0,7	0,1	9,2	694
Almaty Oblast	0,6	12,7	1,3	0,6	0,4	12,7	1518
Almaty city	0,1	3,8	1,2	0,4	0,8	3,9	1190
Astana city	0,1	1,9	0,2	0,2	0,2	1,9	539
Atyrau Oblast	1,1	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,5	2,1	409
East Kazakhstan Oblast	0,5	5,1	1,7	1,0	0,3	6,2	1210
Zhambyl Oblast	9,5	15,4	14,6	5,0	4,5	24,3	836
West Kazakhstan Oblast	2,1	7,3	2,8	1,5	0,7	9,3	566
Karaganda Oblast	2,5	19,4	3,9	2,2	1,1	21,9	1274
Kostanai Oblast	1,3	16,3	3,4	1,4	0,7	17,5	791
Kyzylorda Oblast	2,1	3,8	4,1	1,4	0,8	7,4	553
Mangistau Oblast	0,5	3,4	2,2	0,7	0,2	4,7	461
Pavlodar Oblast	1,2	11,3	1,7	0,9	0,4	12,7	746
North Kazakhstan Oblast	1,2	12,0	1,7	0,9	0,4	13,0	577
South Kazakhstan Oblast	11,7	7,8	8,7	0,7	0,3	15,0	2048
Residence							
Urban	2,3	8,5	2,9	1,0	0,6	10,6	8055
Rural	4,2	11,4	4,7	1,5	1,0	14,3	5959
Age							
15-19	2,1	7,8	3,3	0,4	0,5	9,4	2022
20-24	2,6	9,9	3,6	1,0	0,9	12,3	2178
25-29	3,7	9,1	3,1	1,3	0,6	11,8	2016
30-34	3,5	10,5	4,5	1,9	1,0	13,8	2005
35-39	2,9	10,8	4,1	1,4	0,9	13,3	1901
40-44	3,4	9,0	3,4	1,2	0,8	11,7	1919
45-49	3,7	11,1	4,1	1,4	0,8	13,1	1972
Marital/Union Status							
Currently married/in union	3,8	10,7	4,3	1,2	0,9	13,8	8434
Formerly married/in union	3,2	11,6	3,2	2,4	1,1	13,3	1617
Never married/in union	1,6	7,0	2,7	0,7	0,5	8,4	3963
Education							
Incomplete Secondary	3,0	9,9	3,5	1,4	0,8	11,3	553
Secondary	4,2	12,2	4,4	1,6	0,9	15,1	4407
Specialized Secondary	3,1	10,2	3,8	1,0	0,8	12,7	4539
Higher	2,0	6,8	2,9	1,1	0,6	9,0	4489
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	6.4	12.2	6.3	2.0	1.4	16.6	2528

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner						Number of women aged 15-49
	If goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses to have sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
Second	4,5	11,7	5,5	1,5	0,9	14,7	2599
Middle	2,4	9,7	3,3	1,0	0,7	11,6	2743
Fourth	2,2	8,1	2,4	0,7	0,6	10,2	2839
Richest	0,9	7,8	1,8	1,0	0,5	9,1	3305
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	3,6	9,4	4,3	1,4	0,8	12,3	9003
Russian	0,8	8,5	1,2	0,9	0,6	9,6	3168
Other	4,7	13,3	5,1	0,9	1,0	16,3	1843
Total	3,1	9,7	3,7	1,2	0,8	12,2	14014

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 8.14

As shown in Table CP.11M, percentage of men who tend to agree beating his wife for any of reasons is higher (16.7 percent) than women (12.2 percent). 10.5 percent of men agree that a man is justified in beating his wife if she neglects the children, 9.9 percent – if she argues with him, and 10 percent – if she goes out without telling him. Men from the poorest households (25.4 percent) are much more likely to agree with one

of the reasons justifying violence against women than men from the richest households (9 percent). The highest proportion of men approving at least one of these reasons is found in South Kazakhstan (49.1 percent), West Kazakhstan (17.1 percent) and Zhambyl (16.1 percent) Oblasts and in Almaty (16.7 percent), while the lowest figure is observed in Atyrau Oblast (0.6 percent) and Astana (2.8 percent).

Table CP.11M: Attitude towards domestic violence among men

Percentage of men aged 15-59 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of men aged 15-59 who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner						Number of men aged 15-59
	If goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses to have sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
Region							
Akmola Oblast	0,8	4,4	0,8	0,4	0,4	4,8	178
Aktobe Oblast	3,1	10,7	4,5	3,1	1,4	12,9	182
Almaty Oblast	4,1	11,5	11,6	4,2	1,1	14,2	423
Almaty city	4,0	14,9	5,1	2,8	0,9	16,7	302
Astana city	0,2	2,1	0,2	0,0	0,5	2,8	125
Atyrau Oblast	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,6	112
East Kazakhstan Oblast	3,7	9,9	3,6	2,6	0,8	11,0	340
Zhambyl Oblast	6,2	11,9	6,4	1,4	0,9	16,1	240
West Kazakhstan Oblast	6,5	11,9	9,0	0,4	1,6	17,1	158
Karaganda Oblast	3,7	5,9	3,2	0,4	0,0	8,2	333
Kostanai Oblast	1,0	14,1	3,0	1,1	0,0	15,5	219
Kyzylorda Oblast	2,4	1,9	4,0	0,6	0,0	5,9	157
Mangistau Oblast	0,5	12,3	3,9	1,0	0,5	13,6	121
Pavlodar Oblast	0,7	2,3	1,1	0,0	0,3	3,8	206

	Percentage of men aged 15-59 who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner						Number of men aged 15-59
	If goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses to have sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
North Kazakhstan Oblast	2,1	9,6	2,1	1,4	0,7	10,6	164
South Kazakhstan Oblast	48,7	18,7	39,2	12,2	2,5	49,1	587
Residence							
Urban	6,5	8,4	6,1	1,9	0,7	13,3	2061
Rural	14,0	12,9	14,3	4,8	1,2	21,1	1785
Age							
15-19	8,7	7,9	7,3	3,5	0,5	13,5	394
20-24	5,7	7,7	4,3	2,8	0,4	11,2	433
25-29	10,5	11,0	10,8	2,9	0,9	16,3	434
30-34	9,0	10,4	9,2	2,5	0,7	15,1	548
35-39	11,8	10,8	11,1	2,7	0,4	21,2	539
40-44	13,8	12,3	12,1	4,2	1,8	20,9	453
45-49	9,8	10,8	11,6	3,5	1,9	17,6	432
50-54	13,7	13,5	14,6	5,2	0,9	21,0	361
55-59	4,8	9,6	7,4	2,1	0,8	13,5	251
Marital/Union Status							
Currently married/in union	10,6	10,4	10,6	3,0	0,8	17,3	2595
Formerly married/in union	13,2	18,7	15,4	4,6	3,6	28,1	212
Never married/in union	7,9	9,1	7,0	3,6	0,7	13,7	1039
Education							
Incomplete Secondary	11,9	12,8	12,5	2,4	1,9	19,7	184
Secondary	11,5	12,4	11,7	4,1	1,4	19,8	1444
Specialized Secondary	10,1	10,2	9,9	2,9	0,6	16,8	1261
Higher	7,0	7,4	6,5	2,5	0,4	12,0	953
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	18,2	13,8	17,0	4,8	1,4	25,4	737
Second	16,1	13,9	16,4	6,1	1,6	23,3	748
Middle	9,4	9,5	8,9	3,2	0,6	15,9	773
Fourth	4,7	8,7	5,5	1,7	0,9	12,0	789
Richest	2,5	7,1	2,6	0,8	0,1	9,0	799
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	10,9	10,4	10,5	3,4	0,9	17,6	2374
Russian	3,8	8,8	4,3	1,3	1,0	11,4	952
Other	17,1	13,8	17,6	6,2	0,8	23,7	520
Total 15-49	10,0	10,2	9,6	3,1	0,9	16,7	3233
Total 15-59	10,0	10,5	9,9	3,3	0,9	16,9	3846

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 8.14

XII. HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour



Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and of strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women 15-49 years of age.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percent of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In Kazakhstan MICS, all women who have heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of the three main ways of HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner, using a condom every time, and abstaining from sex. The results are presented in Table HA.1.

In Kazakhstan, almost all interviewed women (95.9 percent) have heard of HIV/AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of two main ways of preventing HIV transmission (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time while having sex) is only 70.5 percent. A total of 79 percent of interviewed women knows that having one faithful uninfected sex partner, and about the same percentage (78.9 percent) knows that using a condom every time while having sex are two main ways of preventing

HIV transmission. Residents of Pavlodar Oblast are the most knowledgeable about the two main ways of HIV transmission (85.6 percent), while those in Kyzylorda Oblast are the least aware, 46.1 percent. Knowledge of HIV and HIV transmission is much higher in urban area (74.5 percent) than in rural (65.1 percent), and associates with the education and income levels. Thus, women with incomplete secondary education are the least aware, as only 51.8 percent of the respondents indicated they knew about the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission, compared to 78.2 percent of women with higher education. The proportion of women who know the two main ways to prevent HIV is particularly high in the age groups 25-29 and 30-39 (a little over 73 percent), while the lowest percentage (67.2 percent) was found in the age group 15-24.



Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage who have heard of HIV	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage who think that HIV cannot be transmitted by			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Region											
Akmola Oblast	99,2	72,7	71,6	58,1	82,6	63,8	84,2	76,0	47,9	30,1	603
Aktobe Oblast	91,5	75,7	75,4	68,9	68,5	62,8	87,9	68,1	34,2	28,3	694
Almaty Oblast	96,1	85,6	82,0	78,4	58,0	87,0	86,4	78,5	50,1	47,7	1518
Almaty city	99,5	89,0	77,0	73,4	83,9	96,6	98,9	86,2	72,2	55,5	1190
Astana city	99,8	80,4	77,7	64,8	50,9	88,9	97,3	87,7	45,4	40,1	539
Atyrau Oblast	97,1	75,1	77,3	70,1	43,6	85,7	87,5	71,1	33,1	28,9	409
East Kazakhstan Oblast	90,0	76,5	77,8	69,8	66,1	64,7	78,1	73,3	44,0	38,9	1210
Zhambyl Oblast	95,0	68,6	74,3	60,5	41,0	62,5	78,8	64,1	26,6	22,0	836
West Kazakhstan Oblast	97,5	74,8	77,3	66,2	79,8	62,6	83,0	79,9	47,3	36,1	566
Karaganda Oblast	99,9	88,0	83,8	78,4	71,2	73,9	87,1	77,4	48,0	41,9	1274
Kostanai Oblast	99,8	85,4	88,0	78,7	80,6	78,3	90,9	75,6	55,4	47,3	791
Kyzylorda Oblast	92,6	53,6	61,8	46,1	48,8	71,7	79,6	50,4	24,0	13,6	553
Mangistau Oblast	95,6	81,5	80,4	70,2	39,3	74,8	89,7	71,4	23,3	16,6	461
Pavlodar Oblast	99,1	93,2	89,1	85,6	77,5	74,6	90,2	70,8	53,8	50,1	746
North Kazakhstan Oblast	99,4	82,6	82,6	71,8	80,6	60,9	79,7	73,7	42,7	35,4	577
South Kazakhstan Oblast	91,4	71,0	77,5	66,9	59,5	72,8	83,8	74,0	43,1	35,8	2048
Residence											
Urban	98,2	83,6	82,3	74,5	70,1	79,8	91,6	79,6	51,1	42,5	8055
Rural	92,8	72,9	74,2	65,1	58,8	67,9	79,1	67,8	37,9	31,9	5959
Age											
15-24	95,6	75,5	75,8	67,2	62,4	76,6	86,6	73,2	43,8	36,2	4201
25-29	96,6	81,4	81,4	73,1	67,9	75,9	88,5	76,4	48,0	39,2	2016
30-39	97,1	82,1	81,3	73,3	67,1	75,4	87,2	76,4	46,9	40,3	3906

	Percentage who have heard of HIV	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage who think that HIV cannot be transmitted by			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
40-49	94,8	78,6	78,4	69,8	65,4	71,6	83,9	73,2	44,4	37,0	3891
Marital/Union Status											
Married/in union	96,1	80,3	80,6	72,0	66,3	73,7	85,9	74,8	45,7	38,5	10051
Never married/in union	95,4	75,8	74,6	66,6	62,8	77,5	87,4	73,8	44,9	36,7	3963
Woman's Education											
Incomplete Secondary	89,2	61,1	62,2	51,8	45,9	60,1	74,3	58,5	28,4	19,9	553
Secondary	91,9	70,4	71,8	62,2	55,3	65,3	77,3	64,3	34,0	28,1	4407
Specialized Secondary	97,9	82,4	82,0	73,5	68,1	76,3	89,2	77,2	46,8	38,9	4539
Higher	99,1	86,7	85,1	78,2	75,1	84,7	94,1	84,3	57,7	49,2	4489
Wealth Index Quintile											
Poorest	88,4	63,5	67,1	55,9	51,2	60,7	72,5	60,5	31,0	25,2	2528
Second	94,4	73,7	75,4	65,8	58,8	71,0	82,0	69,9	38,0	31,4	2599
Middle	97,7	80,3	80,3	71,5	67,0	74,7	87,9	77,3	46,6	38,4	2743
Fourth	98,7	86,2	84,9	78,0	73,3	80,9	91,9	79,5	52,3	44,8	2839
Richest	99,1	87,9	84,3	78,0	72,9	83,2	94,0	82,5	55,5	46,9	3305
Ethnicity of Household Head											
Kazakh	95,4	76,4	76,7	67,7	61,0	74,4	84,8	72,8	42,0	34,8	9003
Russian	98,9	88,1	85,9	79,8	78,4	78,0	91,9	81,7	56,1	48,1	3168
Other	93,5	76,5	77,2	67,8	64,1	71,1	83,9	70,7	43,8	36,2	1843
Total	95,9	79,0	78,9	70,5	65,3	74,8	86,3	74,6	45,4	38,0	14014

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.1

Results for women age 15-24 are separately presented in Table HA.2. In Kazakhstan, 95.6 percent of all surveyed women in this age group had heard about HIV, but only 67.2 percent of the respondents indicated that they were aware of at least two ways to prevent HIV transmission. Women age 15-19 are less aware about ways to prevent HIV (61.5 percent) than older respondents (72.5 percent). Awareness about HIV and ways to prevent HIV transmission is higher in urban than in rural areas and also depends on the level of education and income of interviewed women. Residents of Kostanai Oblast are the most knowledgeable (84 percent), whereas only 32.4 percent of Kyzylorda Oblast residents are aware of two main ways of preventing HIV transmission.



Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and comprehensive knowledge about transmission among young women

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Region	Percent- age who have heard of HIV	Percentage who know trans- mission can be prevented by		Percent- age of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage who think that HIV cannot be transmitted by			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-24
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a con- dom every time			Mos- quito bites	Super- natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Akmola Oblast	98,9	70,9	69,3	54,8	88,3	65,5	84,7	77,1	52,7	32,0	152
Aktobe Oblast	96,3	76,8	74,5	68,4	68,3	68,1	92,9	69,1	33,8	27,0	210
Almaty Oblast	94,9	83,1	79,5	76,3	55,4	88,0	83,6	73,6	47,0	46,0	511
Almaty city	100,0	84,9	74,2	69,0	83,2	97,4	99,4	82,5	68,6	50,4	314
Astana city	100,0	80,5	77,9	64,5	53,5	90,3	98,2	90,8	48,1	41,8	168
Atyrau Oblast	97,0	68,2	70,6	63,5	34,7	83,9	86,3	66,9	26,2	22,4	135
East Kazakhstan Oblast	90,9	71,8	75,5	65,7	64,6	66,1	76,5	75,9	42,6	34,3	349
Zhambyl Oblast	96,3	67,2	70,9	58,1	38,4	66,3	82,8	65,7	25,4	22,1	252
West Kazakhstan Oblast	98,7	70,2	75,3	62,1	76,4	71,4	88,6	84,6	48,0	34,0	164
Karaganda Oblast	99,7	85,7	83,9	77,7	72,8	81,6	89,6	78,7	54,5	46,3	366
Kostanai Oblast	100,0	88,3	91,5	84,0	78,3	84,1	94,5	74,1	56,6	52,1	224
Kyzylorda Oblast	89,8	41,0	44,8	32,4	39,5	67,7	71,0	42,6	18,0	8,8	162
Mangistau Oblast	91,9	77,8	77,0	67,0	32,9	69,3	85,8	65,1	16,6	11,9	158
Pavlodar Oblast	98,4	90,1	86,3	81,2	77,4	74,8	89,0	68,6	53,8	49,8	205
North Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	85,2	84,2	75,1	84,4	74,0	85,9	79,6	54,9	45,7	146
South Kazakhstan Oblast	90,1	64,3	70,8	60,1	54,6	69,0	83,9	70,7	37,0	29,3	685
Residence											
Urban	97,6	79,3	79,0	70,3	67,6	79,9	90,9	77,3	48,8	39,7	2422
Rural	92,9	70,4	71,5	63,1	55,3	72,2	80,7	67,7	37,0	31,3	1779

	Percent- age who have heard of HIV	Percentage who know trans- mission can be prevented by		Percent- age of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage who think that HIV cannot be transmitted by			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-24
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a con- dom every time			Mos- quito bites	Super- natural means	Sharing food with HIV someone with HIV			
Age											
15-19	93,8	70,2	69,7	61,5	55,5	72,9	83,7	68,6	37,5	30,2	2022
20-24	97,3	80,5	81,5	72,5	68,7	80,1	89,3	77,5	49,7	41,7	2178
Marital/union Status											
Married/in union	97,3	80,6	82,3	72,9	67,0	77,5	87,8	75,2	47,1	39,5	1211
Never married/in union	95,0	73,5	73,2	64,9	60,5	76,3	86,1	72,4	42,5	34,8	2990
Woman's Education											
Incomplete Secondary	90,9	59,9	59,8	50,1	48,3	64,9	77,9	59,6	30,5	22,4	307
Secondary	91,9	66,8	67,6	57,8	51,3	69,2	79,3	64,0	33,2	26,1	1330
Specialized Secondary	97,3	79,3	80,1	71,1	65,9	78,8	89,3	75,4	45,2	37,7	1224
Higher	99,0	84,5	83,8	77,2	73,5	84,8	93,6	83,7	56,2	48,1	1337
Wealth Index Quintile											
Poorest	90,0	63,3	64,9	55,2	50,5	64,5	76,3	61,5	30,9	25,0	799
Second	93,1	68,8	69,9	60,5	53,9	74,7	82,0	68,2	36,9	30,0	790
Middle	97,4	76,6	78,1	68,2	64,1	75,9	88,4	76,1	44,9	37,1	884
Fourth	98,4	83,0	82,4	75,8	71,8	81,8	92,0	78,0	51,1	43,3	822
Richest	98,4	84,3	82,4	74,9	70,0	85,0	93,0	80,9	53,5	44,0	906
Ethnicity of Household Head											
Kazakh	95,3	73,3	73,2	64,6	58,2	76,1	85,6	72,3	39,9	32,3	2842
Russian	98,8	86,5	86,9	79,8	77,9	82,2	93,2	81,0	58,7	50,3	807
Other	92,3	71,0	73,0	62,4	61,2	71,3	81,8	66,7	42,2	35,3	553
Total	95,6	75,5	75,8	67,2	62,4	76,6	86,6	73,2	43,8	36,2	4201

¹No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses
1MICS Indicator 9.2; MDG Indicator 6.3

Tables HA.1 and HA.2 also present the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and through mosquito bites. The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food.

Not all interviewed women can reject the two most common misconceptions and only 74.6 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food, 74.8 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites, while 86.3 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. Women aged 20-24 and 25-29 are the most knowledgeable. The level of awareness of misconceptions concerning HIV transmission also correlates with residence (residents of urban areas are more knowledgeable) and the level of women's education and wealth. Women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include women who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can

have the HIV virus, and who reject the two most common misconceptions.

Tables HA.1 and HA.2 also present the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low although there are significant regional differences. Overall, only 38 percent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was higher in urban areas than in rural ones (42.5 and 31.9 percent respectively). As expected, the percent of women with comprehensive knowledge increases pro rata to the woman's education level, from 19.9 percent of women with incomplete secondary education to 49.2 percent of those with higher education (Figure HA.1). Furthermore, percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge is the highest in the richest households, 46.9 percent. Percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge is the lowest in the age group 15-24, 36.2 percent. Percentage of women having sufficient knowledge of HIV prevention (can identify 2 ways of prevention and 3 misconceptions) is high in Almaty (55.5 percent), a low percentage was found in Kyzylorda (13.6 percent), Mangistau (16.6 percent) and Zhambyl (22 percent) Oblasts.

Figure HA.1: Percentage of women aged 15-49 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

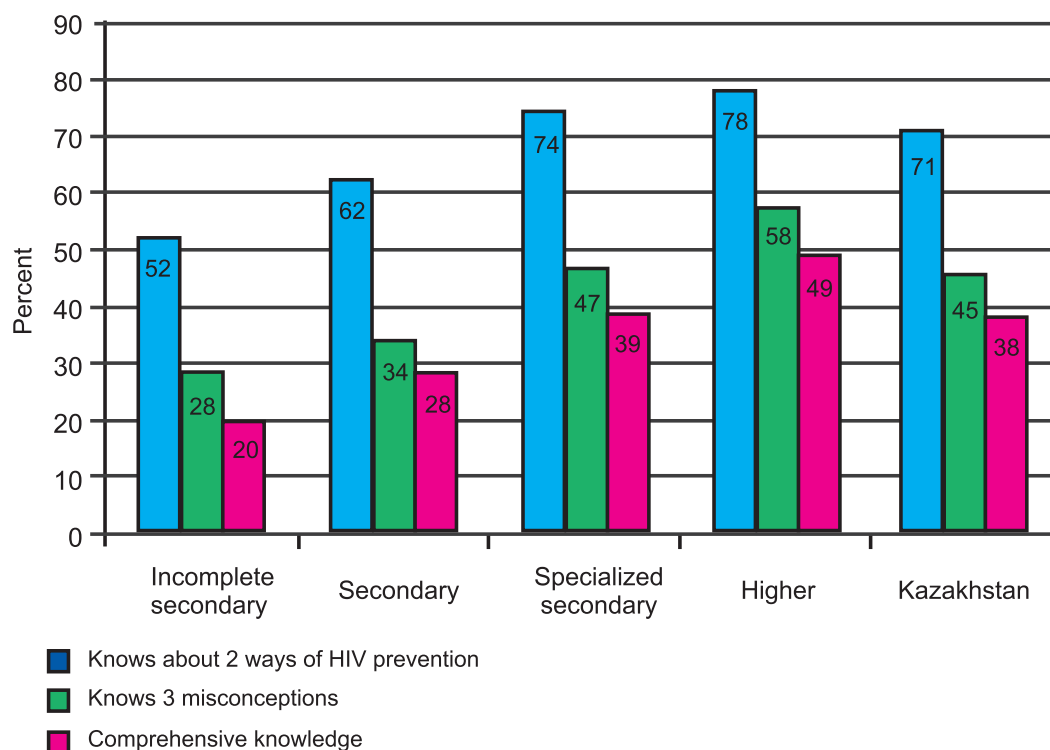


Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of men age 15-59 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage who have heard of HIV	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage who think that HIV cannot be transmitted by			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Region											
Akmola Oblast	99,2	85,4	85,0	79,1	88,1	63,3	87,0	72,8	51,3	40,4	178
Aktobe Oblast	82,9	70,9	66,9	62,6	51,8	53,9	69,7	56,5	22,4	18,7	182
Almaty Oblast	87,2	72,5	78,7	69,4	55,6	84,0	84,6	81,6	54,5	47,4	423
Almaty city	98,1	89,6	79,5	76,1	84,8	91,4	95,4	87,5	72,5	58,5	302
Astana city	100,0	89,8	82,3	77,8	69,1	80,4	97,6	81,7	54,9	49,8	125
Atyrau Oblast	98,1	92,9	85,6	82,8	31,0	71,7	84,1	51,7	23,5	23,5	112
East Kazakhstan Oblast	85,1	73,6	76,6	67,4	58,3	56,6	76,0	69,3	35,5	32,5	340
Zhambyl Oblast	95,7	72,0	85,8	69,4	78,3	52,2	80,4	74,5	42,0	37,1	240
West Kazakhstan Oblast	97,2	70,0	71,5	60,5	73,9	49,9	78,0	72,0	36,8	29,6	158
Karaganda Oblast	100,0	88,5	89,6	82,1	76,5	65,5	83,3	78,5	51,7	48,2	333
Kostanai Oblast	100,0	84,0	83,8	74,5	70,7	77,7	91,7	65,7	42,8	39,1	219
Kyzylorda Oblast	86,6	82,1	79,8	78,5	50,5	78,8	81,8	73,9	45,8	45,0	157
Mangistau Oblast	95,0	78,9	57,6	51,8	46,7	85,8	88,5	78,3	40,7	22,1	121
Pavlodar Oblast	100,0	99,3	98,9	98,5	92,9	87,4	97,3	84,0	70,8	70,4	206
North Kazakhstan Oblast	98,9	82,2	84,3	72,2	88,5	55,6	84,3	76,3	46,7	39,9	164
South Kazakhstan Oblast	97,0	93,7	73,3	72,7	84,8	13,9	95,2	15,3	11,3	9,9	587
Residence											
Urban	97,5	87,8	83,6	78,3	77,1	71,0	91,0	74,5	51,2	44,9	2061
Rural	91,3	77,9	75,7	68,1	64,9	51,7	81,4	55,9	32,3	28,2	1785
Age											
15-24	95,3	80,4	79,1	70,5	69,0	62,7	88,6	63,4	40,3	34,1	826
25-29	95,6	87,0	81,2	76,1	74,0	72,0	87,3	70,4	48,7	43,8	434
30-39	96,3	87,9	82,0	77,6	75,4	62,6	88,8	67,8	45,0	40,5	1088
40-49	93,0	81,5	79,7	73,1	67,5	60,4	85,1	65,7	40,8	35,2	885
50-59	92,4	78,4	76,6	69,3	71,4	55,7	81,4	62,9	38,5	33,6	613
Marital/Union Status											
Married/in union	94,7	84,2	80,5	74,6	72,7	61,8	86,5	66,4	43,0	37,9	2807

	Percentage who have heard of HIV	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage who think that HIV cannot be transmitted by			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Never married/in union	94,4	80,4	78,2	70,7	68,0	62,9	86,8	64,5	40,7	35,2	1039
Education											
Incomplete secondary	92,3	75,8	78,0	67,9	63,0	45,2	76,0	53,0	27,2	24,2	184
Secondary	90,4	76,5	72,8	65,1	62,0	53,5	80,4	57,5	31,8	27,5	1444
Specialized secondary	97,1	85,9	83,6	77,1	76,0	65,1	89,5	68,9	45,4	40,0	1261
Higher	98,4	91,6	86,3	83,0	81,4	74,6	94,3	77,3	57,6	50,7	953
Wealth Index Quintile											
Poorest	88,2	71,3	68,8	59,8	60,9	37,3	76,2	41,0	19,7	16,9	737
Second	92,1	78,4	75,3	67,2	69,5	51,4	83,7	55,2	33,7	28,7	748
Middle	95,6	85,4	82,3	76,1	73,1	63,6	87,8	69,3	45,2	39,9	773
Fourth	97,8	88,2	87,1	81,6	74,2	75,3	91,9	80,5	53,2	47,5	789
Richest	98,8	91,5	84,9	81,9	78,5	80,3	92,3	81,1	58,2	51,0	799
Ethnicity of Household Head											
Kazakh	93,2	81,3	76,5	70,1	66,2	58,4	84,8	60,8	37,0	31,9	2374
Russian	97,6	87,5	87,3	81,0	82,8	72,2	90,1	79,9	55,9	49,7	952
Other	95,8	84,1	81,9	75,9	74,2	60,3	88,0	63,5	42,3	38,4	520
Total (15-49)	95,0	84,1	80,5	74,4	71,4	63,3	87,5	66,4	43,2	37,9	3233
Total (15-59)	94,6	83,2	79,9	73,6	71,4	62,1	86,6	65,9	42,4	37,2	3846

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.1

The results of a similar survey among men showed that almost all interviewed men aged 15-59 years (94.6 percent) had ever heard of HIV, with the proportion of men knowing the two main ways of HIV prevention being 73.6 percent.

The survey showed that men are better aware of HIV prevention methods than women. About 83.2 percent of men know that having only one faithful uninfected sex partner is the main way of preventing HIV transmission; about the same percentage (79.9 percent) know that using a condom during each sexual contact is the other way. Residents of Pavlodar Oblast (98.5 percent) are the most aware of the two main ways to prevent HIV transmission, whereas residents of Mangistau Oblast are the least aware, 51.8 percent.

Awareness about HIV and ways to prevent HIV transmission is much higher in urban areas (78.3 percent), than in rural areas (68.1 percent) and also correlates with the level of men's education and income. Men with incomplete secondary education are the least knowledgeable, as only 67.9 percent of respondents indicated they knew about the two ways of preventing HIV transmission compared to 83 percent of men with higher education. The proportion of men aware of the two ways to prevent HIV is particularly high in the age group 30-39 (77.6 percent), while the lowest percentage (69.3 percent) is found in the age group 50-59.

Tables HA.1M and HA.2M also present the percentage of men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two

most common and relevant misconceptions, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and through mosquito bites. The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food. The survey has shown that men are slightly more aware of these issues than women.

Not all interviewed men can reject the two most common misconceptions and only 65.9 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food, 62.1 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, while 86.6 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

Men aged 25-29 and 30-39 are the most knowledgeable. The level of awareness of misconceptions concerning HIV transmission also correlates with residence (residents of urban areas are more knowledgeable – 51.2 percent versus 32.3 percent for those from rural areas), level of men's education (men with higher levels of education are the most knowledgeable – 57.6 percent which is two times higher than that of the men with incomplete secondary education (27.2 percent) and men with secondary education (31.8 percent)) and income (the share of aware men increases from 19.7 percent in the poorest to 58.2 percent in the richest households).

Men who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include men who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus, and who reject the two most common misconceptions.

Tables HA.1M and HA.2M also present the percentage of men with comprehensive knowledge. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low although there are significant regional differences. Overall, only 37.2 percent of men were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was higher in urban areas than in rural ones (44.9 and 28.2 percent respectively). The percentage of men with comprehensive knowledge increases pro rata to their wealth level, from 16.9 percent in the poorest households to 51.0 percent in the richest households. Furthermore, percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge is the highest in the richest households, 47.3 percent. Percentage of men having sufficient knowledge of HIV prevention (can identify 2 ways of prevention and 3 misconceptions) is the highest in Pavlodar Oblast (70.4 percent), while the lowest was found in South Kazakhstan (9.9 percent) Oblast.

Table HA.2M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and comprehensive knowledge about transmission among young men

Percentage of young men age 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Region	Percentage who have heard of HIV	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage who think that HIV cannot be transmitted by			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men age 15-24
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Akmola Oblast	100,0	86,5	91,4	83,1	85,3	63,4	84,8	67,0	50,3	40,1	41
Aktobe Oblast	92,7	89,1	83,4	81,7	57,8	63,2	80,6	64,8	30,6	26,9	47
Almaty Oblast	91,2	59,3	74,7	53,9	44,5	86,8	91,2	83,7	44,5	30,5	97
Almaty city	98,1	79,7	75,1	69,3	78,8	95,3	96,5	83,8	63,8	49,8	73
Astana city	100,0	85,3	82,1	74,9	54,3	79,2	97,9	82,2	43,5	42,1	33
Atyrau Oblast	97,6	94,2	91,2	87,8	28,9	68,5	87,1	42,0	19,8	19,8	29
East Kazakhstan Oblast	(90,9)	(73,5)	(84,4)	(67,0)	(56,1)	(64,8)	(72,5)	(72,7)	(43,4)	(37,8)	45
Zhambyl Oblast	92,8	68,6	81,0	67,0	81,4	51,5	78,9	67,5	42,3	32,3	56

	Percentage who have heard of HIV	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage who think that HIV cannot be transmitted by			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men age 15-24
		Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
West Kazakhstan Oblast	(100,0)	(58,3)	(79,9)	(58,3)	(82,5)	(54,5)	(89,7)	(74,2)	(43,2)	(34,7)	30
Karaganda Oblast	(100,0)	(87,5)	(91,0)	(78,5)	(89,1)	(67,1)	(88,7)	(83,8)	(53,7)	(46,8)	51
Kostanai Oblast	100,0	81,3	87,8	74,7	76,7	74,5	96,2	64,9	45,0	40,3	49
Kyzylorda Oblast	(90,7)	(90,7)	(85,8)	(85,8)	(63,8)	(86,9)	(88,1)	(82,9)	(59,8)	(57,8)	32
Mangistau Oblast	(90,0)	(74,9)	(57,4)	(47,5)	(25,1)	(72,9)	(81,6)	(60,0)	(15,7)	(7,8)	30
Pavlodar Oblast	(100,0)	(97,9)	(100,0)	(97,9)	(95,4)	(95,6)	(95,6)	(85,0)	(80,6)	(78,5)	36
North Kazakhstan Oblast	(97,5)	(92,8)	(87,8)	(85,6)	(92,9)	(61,9)	(81,6)	(76,7)	(54,3)	(52,1)	23
South Kazakhstan Oblast	93,5	86,9	63,8	63,8	76,7	12,5	91,2	15,5	11,1	11,1	154
Residence											
Urban	97,7	85,7	84,2	77,3	76,1	71,0	90,7	69,9	48,9	43,1	465
Rural	92,2	73,4	72,6	61,7	59,8	52,0	85,8	55,0	29,3	22,6	361
Age											
15-19	93,5	75,1	77,3	66,9	64,5	58,4	84,8	62,8	35,6	29,5	394
20-24	97,0	85,2	80,7	73,7	73,1	66,6	91,9	63,9	44,6	38,3	433
Marital/Union Status											
Married/in union	94,5	83,5	82,6	77,4	78,0	70,0	87,7	67,4	52,0	48,6	117
Never married/in union	95,4	79,8	78,5	69,3	67,5	61,5	88,7	62,7	38,4	31,7	710
Education											
Incomplete Secondary	94,1	74,9	73,0	61,9	64,7	46,9	84,3	51,6	27,0	22,5	69
Secondary	91,6	74,8	75,2	64,4	59,3	56,9	84,2	58,2	31,6	26,7	291
Specialized Secondary	97,6	82,6	82,5	74,2	72,0	65,9	89,6	67,0	43,0	35,4	259
Higher	98,3	87,5	82,6	77,4	80,3	72,3	95,0	70,2	53,8	46,9	207
Wealth Index Quintile											
Poorest	87,3	62,8	60,4	49,4	53,1	36,9	81,0	40,8	16,8	13,0	140
Second	97,3	83,2	81,1	71,2	74,1	53,5	90,3	52,4	34,4	28,8	165
Middle	93,8	82,0	80,5	73,2	70,2	58,6	85,4	63,5	41,0	33,6	193
Fourth	98,2	84,3	85,0	76,1	69,0	77,9	91,0	78,1	50,8	43,6	168
Richest	99,1	86,7	85,5	79,1	76,1	83,9	94,6	78,8	55,2	48,9	160
Ethnicity of Household Head											
Kazakh	94,6	80,6	76,5	67,9	64,7	57,3	87,2	58,1	34,7	29,0	549
Russian	99,2	85,8	90,8	81,2	80,2	80,0	95,1	79,4	56,3	48,2	167
Other	92,9	71,1	74,3	67,2	73,3	63,5	85,6	65,4	44,2	38,5	111
Total	95,3	80,4	79,1	70,5	69,0	62,7	88,6	63,4	40,3	34,1	826

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.2; MDG Indicator 6.3

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also a first important step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.3. Overall, 87.6 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 52.5 percent, while 8.4 percent of women did not know of any specific way. The best known way of HIV mother-to-child transmission among women is transplacental, as 83.5 percent of respondents indicated that they know this mode of transmission. The least known way of HIV mother-to-child transmission is breastfeeding, as only 56.9 percent of women are aware of this way. In terms of regions, the highest proportion of women aware of

the three ways of HIV mother-to-child transmission is found in Almaty Oblast (72.7 percent) and in Astana (62.9 percent), while the lowest awareness percentage is found in Karaganda (37.2 percent) and East-Kazakhstan (35.6 percent) Oblasts.

Awareness does not correlate with residence: more than 52.0 percent of urban and rural women are aware of the three ways of HIV mother-to-child transmission. At the same time, awareness depends on the level of education and wealth; only 39.5 percent of women with incomplete secondary education could identify the three ways of HIV mother-to-child transmission, compared to 57.5 percent of women with higher education. Awareness also depends on the respondents' age: only 43.7 percent of women aged 15-19 could identify the three ways of HIV mother-to-child transmission, this indicator peaks in the age group 25-29 (55.5 percent) and drops to 52.8 percent in the age group 40-49.

Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV mother-to-child transmission, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Region							
Akmola Oblast	89,2	86,4	76,2	51,7	48,1	10,0	603
Aktobe Oblast	79,2	77,1	74,3	64,1	62,5	12,3	694
Almaty Oblast	87,3	85,9	82,9	74,1	72,7	8,8	1518
Almaty city	94,2	93,0	89,1	57,0	55,5	5,3	1190
Astana city	95,2	86,1	89,9	65,4	62,9	4,6	539
Atyrau Oblast	78,8	75,4	52,1	59,4	45,0	18,3	409
East Kazakhstan Oblast	80,8	72,3	70,2	38,2	35,6	9,2	1210
Zhambyl Oblast	86,9	83,0	71,1	59,0	50,1	8,1	836
West Kazakhstan Oblast	87,6	81,0	78,0	65,5	57,2	9,9	566
Karaganda Oblast	91,8	88,1	74,1	42,7	37,2	8,1	1274
Kostanai Oblast	90,2	83,5	80,9	50,8	46,4	9,5	791
Kyzylorda Oblast	80,1	78,0	73,3	64,1	61,9	12,5	553
Mangistau Oblast	82,0	79,1	69,7	62,1	57,3	13,6	461
Pavlodar Oblast	92,5	83,2	81,5	48,5	41,2	6,5	746
North Kazakhstan Oblast	90,0	86,0	76,2	56,2	49,7	9,5	577
South Kazakhstan Oblast	87,3	85,2	76,1	59,3	55,0	4,1	2048
Residence							
Urban	91,0	86,1	80,8	56,8	52,5	7,3	8055
Rural	82,9	80,1	72,0	56,9	52,4	9,9	5959
Age group							
15-24	83,6	79,1	71,4	54,1	48,6	12,0	4201
25+	89,2	85,4	79,5	58,1	54,1	6,8	9813

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Age group							
15-19	77,5	73,7	64,1	48,9	43,7	16,3	2022
20-24	89,4	84,2	78,1	58,9	53,2	8,0	2178
25-29	89,9	86,4	79,2	60,3	55,5	6,6	2016
30-39	90,8	86,5	80,7	59,0	54,7	6,4	3906
40-49	87,3	83,8	78,3	55,9	52,8	7,4	3891
Marital/Union Status							
Married/in union	89,8	85,9	79,6	58,6	54,5	6,4	10051
Never married/in union	81,9	77,6	70,6	52,3	47,4	13,5	3963
Education							
Incomplete secondary	71,8	67,7	58,4	43,4	39,5	17,5	553
Secondary	80,9	77,3	70,3	52,9	48,8	11,0	4407
Specialized secondary	91,0	86,5	80,1	57,8	52,9	6,9	4539
Higher	93,0	89,0	83,3	61,8	57,5	6,1	4489
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	78,9	76,1	68,4	52,6	48,3	9,5	2528
Second	84,7	81,9	73,4	59,1	54,8	9,7	2599
Middle	88,9	85,1	77,5	59,6	54,7	8,8	2743
Fourth	90,2	84,8	79,8	57,5	53,0	8,5	2839
Richest	93,1	88,1	83,8	55,5	51,5	6,0	3305
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	86,2	82,6	75,5	58,5	53,8	9,2	9003
Russian	92,2	86,7	82,1	53,0	49,6	6,7	3168
Other	86,2	82,7	75,6	55,3	51,0	7,2	1843
Total	87.6	83.5	77.0	56.9	52.5	8.4	14014

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.3

Men aged 15-59 years were also surveyed on their awareness of HIV mother-to-child transmission (Table HA.3M). Overall, men are less aware of possibilities and ways of transmission of HIV from mother to child than women. Only 78.9 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child (8.3 percent less than women). The proportion of men aware of all three ways of HIV mother-to-child transmission (38.3 percent) is also lower than that of women, while 15.7 percent of men are not aware about any of these ways. The best known way of HIV mother-to-child transmission among men (the same as for women) is transplacental, as 75.3 percent of respondents indicated that they know this mode of transmission. The least known way of HIV mother-to-child transmission is breastfeeding (the same as for women), as only 42.1 percent of men are aware of this.

In terms of regions, the highest proportion of women aware of the three ways of HIV mother-to-child

transmission is found in South Kazakhstan Oblast (63.7 percent) and in Almaty (56.7 percent), while the lowest awareness percentage is found in Zhambyl (13.7 percent) and East-Kazakhstan (20.0 percent) Oblasts. Men living in urban areas are better aware about the possibilities of HIV mother-to-child transmission than those in rural areas (41.5 and 34.7 percent respectively). The level of awareness increases from 29.4 percent among men with primary/incomplete secondary education to 47.9 percent among men with higher education. There is direct correlation between wealth and awareness, as only 35.5 percent of men from the poorest households could identify the three ways of HIV mother-to-child transmission, while this percentage among men from the wealthiest households was 44.2. Men from age groups 25-29 and 30-39 are the most knowledgeable (39.4 and 42.3 percent respectively), while men aged 15-19 (30 percent) were the least knowledgeable.

Table HA.3M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of men age 15-59 years who correctly identify means of HIV mother-to-child transmission, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of men
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means¹		
Region							
Akmola Oblast	68,2	66,9	54,5	25,1	22,7	31,0	178
Aktobe Oblast	65,6	62,7	58,5	55,6	51,6	17,2	182
Almaty Oblast	74,1	73,3	35,5	24,6	24,2	13,1	423
Almaty city	96,0	96,0	94,6	56,7	56,7	2,1	302
Astana city	93,5	93,5	77,6	47,8	47,1	6,5	125
Atyrau Oblast	81,6	77,7	43,8	57,1	40,0	16,5	112
East Kazakhstan Oblast	59,1	47,0	49,5	22,8	20,0	25,9	340
Zhambyl Oblast	79,7	75,8	44,3	22,4	13,7	15,9	240
West Kazakhstan Oblast	70,2	62,3	49,3	36,8	27,5	26,9	158
Karaganda Oblast	76,7	72,5	59,4	50,2	41,5	23,3	333
Kostanai Oblast	69,8	63,4	61,9	33,2	30,9	30,2	219
Kyzylorda Oblast	78,6	78,2	76,3	46,2	44,8	8,0	157
Mangistau Oblast	73,4	61,4	61,7	61,0	49,6	21,6	121
Pavlodar Oblast	97,1	94,3	93,4	22,4	20,7	2,9	206
North Kazakhstan Oblast	84,5	78,9	66,0	47,5	40,4	14,4	164
South Kazakhstan Oblast	88,5	88,5	88,5	63,7	63,7	8,5	587
Residence							
Urban	83,9	80,2	72,1	44,8	41,5	13,6	2061
Rural	73,0	69,7	55,9	39,0	34,7	18,3	1785
Age group							
15-24	72,7	70,2	58,7	37,2	34,2	22,7	826
25+	80,6	76,7	66,2	43,4	39,5	13,9	3020
Age group							
15-19	64,5	62,0	51,0	33,4	30,0	29,0	394
20-24	80,0	77,6	65,7	40,6	38,0	16,9	433
25-29	84,3	79,5	69,1	44,9	39,4	11,3	434
30-39	82,4	79,4	68,8	45,3	42,3	13,9	1088
40-49	79,3	74,6	63,3	41,7	36,9	13,7	885
50-59	76,6	73,1	63,9	41,5	38,2	15,8	613
Marital/Union Status							
Married/ in union	80,6	76,9	66,5	44,1	40,2	14,1	2807
Never married/in union	74,1	71,1	59,6	36,6	33,2	20,3	1039
Education							
Incomplete Secondary	69,0	63,9	53,9	34,8	29,4	23,3	184
Secondary	70,5	66,8	55,6	36,3	32,7	20,0	1444

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of men
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Specialized Secondary	82,4	78,2	66,9	43,7	39,0	14,7	1261
Higher	89,1	86,7	77,5	50,2	47,9	9,4	953
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	69,4	66,1	55,9	38,8	35,5	18,9	737
Second	75,0	72,1	59,2	41,6	38,0	17,2	748
Middle	79,3	76,2	61,3	40,6	36,1	16,2	773
Fourth	83,2	79,1	69,4	41,2	37,6	14,7	789
Richest	86,7	82,3	76,2	47,8	44,2	12,2	799
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	78,1	75,1	62,9	43,6	39,4	15,1	2374
Russian	80,7	75,0	68,0	38,6	34,7	16,8	952
Other	79,0	77,1	66,5	41,5	40,3	16,8	520
Total (15-49)	79,3	75,7	64,7	42,2	38,4	15,7	3233
Total (15-59)	78,9	75,3	64,6	42,1	38,3	15,7	3846

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.3

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would **not** want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret.

Table HA.4 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS. In Kazakhstan, 90.7 percent of women, who have heard of AIDS, agree with at least one of accepting attitudes. The most common accepting attitude is willingness to care for a family member sick with AIDS in own home: 86.4 percent of respondents agree with this, with the minimum percentage of such respondents found in Aktobe Oblast (68.4 percent), and the maximum percentage found in West Kazakhstan and North Kazakhstan Oblasts (95.1 percent).

The survey found that only 18 percent of women are willing to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor with the HIV virus; among them, there are more urban residents than rural ones (20.6 and 14.2 percent respectively); the lowest percentage of people

with accepting attitudes on this matter was found in some regions, such as Atyrau (6.6 percent) and Aktope (7.7 percent) Oblasts. Overall, 33.8 percent of respondents believe that a female teacher with AIDS and no other diseases can be allowed to continue teaching; such attitude is found among 37.5 percent of urban respondents and 28.6 percent of rural respondents. Women with incomplete secondary education (22.3 percent) and the lowest income level (21.5 percent) are the least accepting. It should be noted that the minimum percentage of accepting respondents, 12.1 and 15.1 percent, is found in Atyrau and Aktope Oblasts respectively.

Overall, only 15.3 percent of respondents would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the HIV virus, including 18.8 percent in rural areas and 12.9 percent in urban areas. In terms of regions, the lowest percentage of accepting respondents is found in Mangistau (3.5 percent) and Karaganda (5.7 percent) Oblasts, while the highest percentage is found in West-Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda Oblasts (27.8 percent each). The highest percentage of accepting respondents was found in the poorest households (20.4 percent), while the lowest was found among women from households with the highest income (11.0 percent).

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Accepting attitudes of women						Number of women, who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the HIV virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the HIV virus	Believe that a female teacher with the HIV virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the HIV virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Region							
Akmola Oblast	87,1	13,1	31,4	14,2	91,4	1,6	598
Aktobe Oblast	68,4	7,7	15,1	9,9	74,3	2,0	635
Almaty Oblast	92,3	19,3	47,4	12,6	96,3	4,1	1459
Almaty city	90,7	27,5	40,6	19,9	97,4	3,2	1183
Astana city	77,6	21,0	32,2	8,4	88,5	0,7	538
Atyrau Oblast	79,1	6,6	12,1	22,3	83,3	1,0	397
East Kazakhstan Oblast	87,9	24,1	38,0	17,5	93,8	5,6	1088
Zhambyl Oblast	83,3	16,1	20,2	23,2	87,3	1,8	794
West Kazakhstan Oblast	95,1	17,2	33,1	27,8	97,5	2,7	552
Karaganda Oblast	92,4	20,0	43,3	5,7	95,0	0,8	1273
Kostanai Oblast	94,1	18,2	40,5	7,4	96,0	1,5	789
Kyzylorda Oblast	71,9	8,1	18,4	27,8	79,2	1,1	512
Mangistau Oblast	86,3	18,9	30,8	3,5	89,6	0,2	441
Pavlodar Oblast	84,8	17,8	45,6	7,0	90,1	1,0	739
North Kazakhstan Oblast	95,1	21,6	47,4	10,2	98,0	1,3	574
South Kazakhstan Oblast	81,6	15,0	21,7	23,3	83,3	4,2	1873
Residence							
Urban	86,3	20,6	37,5	12,9	91,2	2,5	7914
Rural	86,5	14,2	28,6	18,8	90,0	2,5	5531
Age							
15-24	82,0	18,2	33,4	14,5	86,7	2,7	4017
25+	88,3	17,9	34,0	15,7	92,4	2,4	9428
Age Group							
15-19	76,9	15,0	30,7	13,4	81,7	1,9	1896
20-24	86,5	21,1	35,7	15,4	91,2	3,5	2121
25-29	87,5	18,7	33,9	14,2	91,6	2,5	1946
30-39	87,6	17,6	33,6	15,6	91,8	2,0	3795
40-49	89,4	17,9	34,6	16,6	93,4	2,9	3687
Marital/Union Status							
Married/in union	88,2	17,7	33,9	16,3	92,2	2,7	9663
Never married/ in union	81,8	18,6	33,6	13,0	86,8	2,2	3782
Education							
Incomplete Secondary	81,8	10,5	22,3	14,4	86,9	1,5	493

	Accepting attitudes of women						Number of women, who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the HIV virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the HIV virus	Believe that a female teacher with the HIV virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the HIV virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Secondary	84,8	14,0	26,1	17,0	88,5	2,1	4050
Specialized secondary	87,1	17,8	35,0	13,9	91,2	2,3	4446
Higher	87,7	22,6	41,1	15,4	92,6	3,3	4450
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	85,9	12,4	21,5	20,4	88,7	2,5	2234
Second	85,9	15,8	28,7	19,2	89,5	3,2	2455
Middle	87,9	17,4	33,2	15,7	92,0	2,4	2679
Fourth	86,3	21,0	41,3	12,7	91,4	2,5	2801
Richest	86,0	21,3	40,3	11,0	91,2	2,2	3275
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	85,0	16,0	29,4	16,7	89,2	2,5	8588
Russian	89,3	23,2	44,7	11,6	93,9	2,6	3134
Other	88,1	18,5	36,2	15,3	92,1	2,5	1723
Total	86,4	18,0	33,8	15,3	90,7	2,5	13445

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.4

Men aged 15-59 years were asked the same questions. Table HA.4M shows men's attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS. Overall, the results of the survey show that men have less accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS than women.

In Kazakhstan, 88 percent of men who had heard of AIDS agree with at least one of accepting attitudes. The most common accepting attitude is willingness to care for a family member sick with AIDS in own home: 83.5 percent of respondents agree with this, with the minimum percentage of such respondents found in South Kazakhstan Oblast (59.9 percent), and the maximum percentage found in Kostanai (96,1 percent), Pavlodar (95.9 percent) and Karaganda (95.4 percent) Oblasts. The survey found that only 17.7 percent of men are willing to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor with the HIV virus; among them, there are more urban residents than rural ones (21.6 and 12.9 percent respectively).

The lowest percentage of people with accepting attitudes on this matter was found in some regions, such as Mangistau (7.2 percent) and Aktobe (6.9 per-

cent) Oblasts. In Kazakhstan, only 28.5 percent of interviewed men believe that a female teacher with AIDS and no other diseases can be allowed to continue teaching; such attitude is found among 34.1 percent of urban respondents and 21.6 percent of rural respondents. Men with incomplete secondary education (20.0 percent) and the lowest income level (12.8 percent) are the least accepting. It should be noted that the minimum percentage of accepting respondents, 1.3 is found in South Kazakhstan Oblast.

Overall, only 14.5 percent of interviewed men would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the HIV virus, including 15.3 percent in rural areas and 13.9 percent in urban areas. In terms of regions, the lowest percentage of accepting respondents is found in Mangistau (1.5 percent), Almaty (2 percent) and Pavlodar (3.5 percent) Oblasts. The highest percentage of accepting respondents was found among men with incomplete secondary education (16.3 percent) and members of the poorest households (16.2 percent), while the lowest was found in households with the highest income (12.3 percent).

Table HA.4M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of men age 15-59 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Accepting attitudes of men						Number of men, who have heard of HIV
	Are willing to care for a family member with the HIV virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the HIV virus	Believe that a female teacher with the HIV virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the HIV virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Region							
Akmola Oblast	84,6	18,8	36,7	19,0	91,0	2,1	176
Aktobe Oblast	75,6	6,9	16,8	6,8	79,3	1,1	151
Almaty Oblast	89,6	29,2	35,0	2,0	91,3	1,5	369
Almaty city	81,6	25,7	38,8	20,8	94,9	3,2	296
Astana city	82,6	24,4	33,3	15,3	92,6	7,0	125
Atyrau Oblast	75,6	14,6	29,9	22,7	87,1	4,1	110
East Kazakhstan Oblast	83,1	23,7	32,5	18,7	89,4	8,1	289
Zhambyl Oblast	87,3	16,4	22,9	28,3	92,5	3,5	230
West Kazakhstan Oblast	83,0	11,3	19,5	22,7	88,1	0,4	154
Karaganda Oblast	95,4	23,6	40,3	22,3	98,4	2,9	333
Kostanai Oblast	96,1	19,0	35,6	8,5	96,9	2,3	219
Kyzylorda Oblast	93,9	36,8	40,1	30,2	97,3	8,7	136
Mangistau Oblast	92,0	7,2	23,2	1,5	93,8	0,5	115
Pavlodar Oblast	95,9	8,8	37,7	3,5	97,0	0,4	206
North Kazakhstan Oblast	92,0	25,2	45,4	17,4	98,0	2,3	163
South Kazakhstan Oblast	59,9	1,8	1,3	8,3	61,0	0,3	569
Residence							
Urban	86,3	21,6	34,1	13,9	91,2	3,4	2009
Rural	80,0	12,9	21,6	15,3	83,9	1,8	1630
Age							
15-24	79,9	18,2	26,3	10,0	84,3	1,3	788
25+	84,5	17,6	29,1	15,8	89,0	3,1	2852
Age Group							
15-19	76,8	18,8	24,8	10,3	80,7	1,6	368
20-24	82,6	17,7	27,6	9,7	87,4	1,1	420
25-29	84,1	20,4	31,8	14,8	89,4	3,5	415
30-39	84,3	17,8	28,7	16,0	88,2	2,9	1047
40-49	85,1	17,5	27,2	14,7	89,5	3,3	824
50-59	84,3	15,2	30,8	17,6	89,3	2,8	566
Marital/Union Status							
Married/in union	84,9	17,0	28,6	16,1	89,2	3,0	2659
Never married/ in union	79,9	19,8	28,2	10,3	84,5	1,9	980

	Accepting attitudes of men						Number of men, who have heard of HIV
	Are willing to care for a family member with the HIV virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the HIV virus	Believe that a female teacher with the HIV virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the HIV virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Education							
Incomplete secondary	77,4	10,6	20,0	16,3	82,6	1,6	170
Secondary	80,9	14,0	21,9	14,9	84,6	2,3	1306
Specialized secondary	87,3	17,6	28,6	14,4	91,2	2,6	1224
Higher	83,3	24,4	39,2	13,8	89,5	3,6	938
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	75,7	8,4	12,8	16,2	79,5	1,8	650
Second	80,6	15,8	21,8	15,8	83,8	2,3	689
Middle	85,1	18,0	28,6	13,9	88,6	2,4	739
Fourth	87,5	23,9	37,9	14,9	92,7	4,3	771
Richest	87,1	20,8	38,1	12,3	93,4	2,6	790
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	82,1	14,5	23,1	15,2	86,2	2,3	2213
Russian	86,9	24,7	41,4	15,9	92,6	4,2	929
Other	83,4	18,9	28,6	9,1	87,2	1,7	498
Total (15-49)	83,4	18,2	28,1	14,0	87,7	2,7	3073
Total (15-59)	83,5	17,7	28,5	14,5	88,0	2,7	3640

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.4

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of one's status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.5.

In Kazakhstan, 81.1 percent of women knew where to be tested, percentage of such women is higher in urban area (85.8 percent) and among respondents with higher education (90.5 percent), highest income (89.7 percent). The most aware are women from the age group 25-39 (86.6-88.7 percent). The lowest percentage was found in East Kazakhstan and Atyrau Oblasts (70.2 percent and 71.2 percent respectively), while the highest was found in Astana (96.4 percent).

Despite the fact that 81.1 percent of women know where to get tested, only 59.9 percent have actually been tested; 24.5 percent of women were tested in the past 12 months and only 22.5 percent have been tested and told the results. Residents of urban areas were more likely to be tested for HIV than rural women (61.6 and 57.6 percent respectively). The frequency of HIV testing also depends on the level of education and income, with women with higher education and from the wealthiest households tested more often (67 percent and 65.9 percent respectively). Women age 25-29 and 30-34 are more likely to be tested (74.4 percent and 73.7 percent respectively), while women aged 15-19 are less likely (22.4 percent). By regions, residents of North-Kazakhstan Oblast (80.3 percent) were tested more often, while residents of East Kazakhstan (46.8 percent), and Almaty (47.9 percent) were tested less often.

Table HA.5: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the result, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percent of women				Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested for HIV and have been told result ²	
Region					
Akmola Oblast	83,4	72,6	35,7	34,3	603
Aktobe Oblast	81,8	51,4	20,5	19,1	694
Almaty Oblast	78,8	55,5	22,1	19,0	1518
Almaty city	90,3	47,9	12,1	12,0	1190
Astana city	96,4	68,7	34,1	34,1	539
Atyrau Oblast	71,2	52,6	12,6	10,8	409
East Kazakhstan Oblast	70,2	46,8	20,1	18,2	1210
Zhambyl Oblast	74,6	50,1	20,4	20,0	836
West Kazakhstan Oblast	81,5	66,1	28,4	26,4	566
Karaganda Oblast	79,7	66,5	31,1	29,3	1274
Kostanai Oblast	88,0	75,1	32,3	29,0	791
Kyzylorda Oblast	79,7	63,1	25,6	16,9	553
Mangistau Oblast	79,6	51,4	12,9	8,5	461
Pavlodar Oblast	87,1	75,1	36,7	34,3	746
North Kazakhstan Oblast	91,1	80,3	40,9	38,7	577
South Kazakhstan Oblast	77,4	58,2	21,0	20,0	2048
Residence					
Urban	85,8	61,6	24,9	23,3	8055
Rural	74,8	57,6	24,0	21,5	5959
Age					
15-19	58,7	22,4	15,0	13,5	2022
20-24	83,7	57,5	30,3	27,0	2178
25-29	88,6	74,4	29,4	26,6	2016
30-34	88,7	73,7	27,8	25,7	2005
35-39	86,6	70,8	25,8	23,9	1901
40-44	83,4	64,5	21,9	20,6	1919
45-49	78,3	57,2	21,1	20,1	1972
Marital/Union Status					
Married/in union	85,5	71,0	27,8	25,4	10051
Never married/in union	70,1	31,9	16,4	15,4	3963
Education					
Primary/incomplete Secondary	55,4	29,8	12,6	10,8	553
Secondary	70,7	51,6	18,8	16,9	4407
Specialized Secondary	85,5	64,9	27,3	25,1	4539
Higher	90,5	67,0	29,0	27,1	4489
Wealth Index Quintile					
Poorest	68,3	51,4	20,1	18,5	2528
Second	76,9	58,9	24,5	21,9	2599
Middle	80,8	59,3	24,2	22,0	2743

	Percent of women				Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested for HIV and have been told result ²	
Fourth	86,5	62,1	26,4	24,6	2839
Richest	89,7	65,9	26,6	24,8	3305
Ethnicity of Household Head					
Kazakh	79,0	57,4	23,7	21,6	9003
Russian	88,2	67,8	27,5	25,7	3168
Other	79,5	58,6	23,8	21,8	1843
Total	81,1	59,9	24,5	22,5	14014

¹ MICS Indicator 9.5

² MICS Indicator 9.6

The results of the survey of men age 15-59 concerning their knowledge of a facility for HIV testing are presented in Table HA.5M.

In Kazakhstan, 75.5 percent of men knew where to be tested; percentage of such men is higher in urban area (80.8 percent) and among respondents with highest income. The lowest percentage was found among men age 15-19 (59.9 percent) and 55-59 (65.9 percent) and in Atyrau Oblast (27.6 percent), while the highest was found in Pavlodar Oblast (97.8 percent).

Despite the fact that 75.5 percent of respondents know where to get tested, only 39.9 percent have actually been tested; 15.8 percent of women

were tested in the past 12 months and only 15.1 percent of respondents have been tested and told the results. Residents of urban areas were more likely to be tested for HIV than rural men (45.8 percent versus 33.1 percent). The frequency of HIV testing correlates with the level of income, with men from the richest households tested more often (52.7 percent). By regions, residents of North Kazakhstan and Pavlodar Oblasts and Astana (slightly more than 62 percent) were tested more often, while residents of South Kazakhstan (11.7 percent) were tested less often and no residents of Atyrau Oblast reported being HIV tested.

Table HA.5M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing

Percentage of men age 15-49 (59) years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the result, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percent of men				Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested for HIV and have been told result ²	
Region					
Akmola Oblast	69,4	44,0	23,5	23,5	178
Aktobe Oblast	61,7	23,3	9,3	9,3	182
Almaty Oblast	73,1	47,9	10,3	10,3	423
Almaty city	87,6	45,7	13,1	13,1	302
Astana city	85,5	62,7	18,7	18,7	125
Atyrau Oblast	27,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	112
East Kazakhstan Oblast	60,5	20,0	8,1	8,1	340
Zhambyl Oblast	70,8	59,5	24,5	24,5	240
West Kazakhstan Oblast	67,9	43,1	15,1	15,1	158
Karaganda Oblast	75,0	49,5	19,3	19,3	333
Kostanai Oblast	78,6	53,2	16,9	16,9	219

	Percent of men				Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested for HIV and have been told result ²	
Kyzylorda Oblast	67,5	42,5	32,9	32,9	157
Mangistau Oblast	77,1	56,0	26,4	26,4	121
Pavlodar Oblast	97,8	62,5	46,4	46,4	206
North Kazakhstan Oblast	82,5	62,9	30,2	30,2	164
South Kazakhstan Oblast	87,7	11,7	0,6	0,6	587
Residence					
Urban	80,8	45,8	17,5	17,5	2061
Rural	69,3	33,1	13,9	13,9	1785
Age					
15-19	59,9	23,2	13,8	13,8	394
20-24	80,8	35,2	15,4	15,4	433
25-29	78,5	43,5	17,5	17,5	434
30-34	79,0	48,4	17,7	17,7	548
35-39	82,3	46,6	18,3	18,3	539
40-44	76,8	39,8	13,9	13,9	453
45-49	74,2	42,1	15,4	15,4	432
50-54	73,3	36,1	13,7	13,7	361
55-59	65,9	36,9	14,9	14,9	251
Marital/Union Status					
Married/in union	77,0	43,4	16,6	16,6	2807
Never married/in union	71,4	30,4	13,9	13,9	1039
Education					
Primary/Incomplete Secondary	62,7	31,8	15,9	15,9	184
Secondary	66,2	30,9	11,4	11,4	1444
Specialized Secondary	78,6	43,8	17,1	17,1	1261
Higher	88,1	50,2	20,9	20,9	953
Wealth Index Quintile					
Poorest	64,1	25,3	8,7	8,7	737
Second	72,8	35,6	13,2	13,2	748
Middle	75,3	39,2	18,2	18,2	773
Fourth	78,3	45,4	17,7	17,7	789
Richest	85,8	52,7	20,8	20,8	799
Ethnicity of Household Head					
Kazakh	72,5	36,1	15,4	15,4	2374
Russian	81,6	49,6	18,9	18,9	952
Other	77,9	39,7	12,1	12,1	520
Total (15-49)	76,4	40,6	16,2	16,2	3233
Total (15-59)	75,5	39,9	15,8	15,8	3846

¹ MICS Indicator 9.5

² MICS Indicator 9.6

Table HA.6 presents the same results for sexually active young women. The proportion of young women who have been tested and have been told the result provides a measure of the effectiveness of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing among young people. This is important to know because young people may feel that there are barriers to accessing services related to sensitive issues, such as sexual health.

The survey found that 86.1 percent of young women know where to get tested, percentage of such women is the highest in Astana (95.3 percent) and low-

est in Karaganda Oblast (74.7 percent). In Kazakhstan, 69.4 percent of women age 15-24 have been tested, 39.2 percent of respondents were tested in the past 12 months, and only 34.3 percent of women had been tested and told the result. In urban areas, women are more aware of places where to get tested, with 87.2 percent of women answering affirmatively to this question compared to only 84.5 percent of rural residents. Despite their lower awareness, rural women were more likely to be tested for HIV than urban women, especially in the last 12 months (43.0 percent versus 36.6 percent).

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among women who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the result, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percent of women who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24	Percent of women				Number of women age 15-24 who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result ¹	
Region							
Akmola Oblast	42,9	152	80,9	71,7	48,0	44,4	65
Aktobe Oblast	31,5	210	91,1	67,7	30,1	28,6	66
Almaty Oblast	24,0	511	78,0	61,8	37,0	23,9	123
Almaty city	25,6	314	91,0	43,3	12,9	12,9	80
Astana city	34,0	168	95,3	78,5	48,4	48,4	57
Atyrau Oblast	28,2	135	92,7	80,5	39,2	33,6	38
East Kazakhstan Oblast	35,3	349	81,8	62,0	34,5	27,9	123
Zhambyl Oblast	30,2	252	83,6	72,4	40,1	38,8	76
West Kazakhstan Oblast	33,6	164	84,9	75,4	34,4	31,8	55
Karaganda Oblast	39,2	366	74,7	62,3	37,1	33,5	143
Kostanai Oblast	49,2	224	86,9	71,2	37,1	32,8	110
Kyzylorda Oblast	26,6	162	85,4	76,4	52,8	27,9	43
Mangistau Oblast	31,9	158	91,0	62,5	31,8	16,6	50
Pavlodar Oblast	44,7	205	92,8	81,8	45,0	39,6	91
North Kazakhstan Oblast	49,0	146	94,7	86,6	51,7	49,8	72
South Kazakhstan Oblast	31,5	685	89,1	73,6	46,6	45,0	216
Residence							
Urban	34,4	2422	87,2	68,6	36,6	32,2	833
Rural	32,4	1779	84,5	70,6	43,0	37,2	577
Age							
15-19	8,3	2022	77,2	55,1	36,5	30,3	167
20-24	57,0	2178	87,2	71,3	39,6	34,8	1243

	Percent of women who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24	Percent of women				Number of women age 15-24 who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result ¹	
Marital/Union Status							
Married/in union	94,9	1211	87,4	74,0	41,3	35,6	1150
Never married/in union	8,7	2990	80,2	49,0	30,0	28,4	260
Education							
Incomplete secondary	1,2	307	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Secondary	30,2	1330	80,9	68,6	37,0	31,3	402
Specialized secondary	39,3	1224	87,2	70,3	43,7	36,7	481
Higher	39,1	1337	89,1	69,3	37,1	34,4	523
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	29,7	799	81,8	68,1	41,5	39,1	237
Second	35,3	790	86,4	69,8	41,7	34,0	279
Middle	32,3	884	85,2	70,9	38,4	32,5	285
Fourth	33,5	822	85,7	64,5	34,9	29,0	275
Richest	36,7	906	89,8	72,8	39,9	36,8	333
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	27,3	2842	87,2	71,0	40,0	34,5	776
Russian	50,6	807	88,0	70,0	39,1	35,7	408
Other	40,9	553	78,5	62,7	36,7	30,9	226
Total	33,6	4201	86,1	69,4	39,2	34,3	1410

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.7

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Table HA.6M presents the same results for sexually active young men age 15-24. The survey found that 79.3 percent of young men know where to get tested. In

Kazakhstan, 36 percent of men have been tested, 16.2 percent of respondents were tested in the past 12 months and 15.3 percent has been tested and told the result.



Table HA.6M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among men who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have been tested and have been told the result, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of men who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24	Percent of men				Number of men age 15-24 who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested and have been told the result¹	
Region							
Akmola Oblast	57,8	41	(61,9)	(36,5)	(15,5)	(15,5)	24
Aktobe Oblast	40,4	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Almaty Oblast	22,6	97	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Almaty city	68,8	73	(90,0)	(29,9)	(5,5)	(5,5)	50
Astana city	75,8	33	(58,2)	(23,1)	(12,4)	(12,4)	25
Atyrau Oblast	44,7	29	(33,3)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	13
East Kazakhstan Oblast	(48,8)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Zhambyl Oblast	56,0	56	(78,5)	(57,7)	(33,7)	(33,7)	32
West Kazakhstan Oblast	39,3	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Karaganda Oblast	(55,3)	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Kostanai Oblast	67,7	49	(75,1)	(42,5)	(24,0)	(18,9)	33
Kyzylorda Oblast	(43,0)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Mangistau Oblast	(56,3)	30	(64,1)	(29,0)	(7,6)	(7,6)	17
Pavlodar Oblast	(63,9)	36	(96,6)	(73,1)	(50,4)	(50,4)	23
North Kazakhstan Oblast	(62,8)	23	(71,3)	(39,3)	(14,7)	(10,8)	14
South Kazakhstan Oblast	42,5	154	(90,4)	(8,1)	(2,8)	(2,8)	66
Residence							
Urban	56,2	465	80,3	37,8	16,9	16,0	261
Rural	42,0	361	77,7	32,8	15,0	14,2	152
Age							
15-19	22,1	394	66,4	28,5	15,6	15,0	87
20-24	75,3	433	82,8	38,0	16,4	15,4	326
Marital/Union Status							
Married/in union	98,3	117	78,6	41,9	17,7	16,4	115
Never married/in union	42,0	710	79,6	33,7	15,6	14,9	298
Education							
Incomplete secondary	2,0	69	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Secondary	39,5	291	77,0	29,5	11,2	10,7	115
Specialized secondary	58,6	259	77,5	39,8	19,2	18,3	152
Higher	70,0	207	83,3	36,9	16,7	15,5	145
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	40,2	140	74,2	22,9	9,0	9,0	56
Second	46,5	165	79,8	36,6	20,4	19,5	77
Middle	42,5	193	74,8	33,0	17,1	16,4	82
Fourth	60,5	168	80,6	38,7	18,4	16,8	102

	Percentage of men who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24	Percent of men				Number of men age 15-24 who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested and have been told the result ¹	
Richest	60,0	160	84,6	42,8	14,1	13,3	96
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	44,5	549	79,0	33,8	17,7	16,9	244
Russian	65,5	167	85,1	41,2	16,3	14,8	109
Other	53,6	111	70,1	35,1	10,0	10,0	59
Total	50,0	826	79,3	36,0	16,2	15,3	413

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.7

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percent who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7.

About 99.2 percent of women in Kazakhstan received antenatal care, of them 86.5 percent tested for HIV during pregnancy and only 58.1 percent of women got HIV counselling. Urban women have better access to HIV counseling and testing than their rural counterparts (52.2 and 47 percent received HIV counseling and were tested and told the result, respectively). Women aged 15-19 are least likely to receive HIV counseling

and got tested. There are certain differences by educational attainment and wealth of households. Thus, women with secondary education are least likely to receive HIV counseling (49.3 percent) and least likely to be HIV tested and receive the results (63.2 percent). The highest proportion of women who received HIV counseling is found in South Kazakhstan Oblast (80 percent), the lowest is found in Kostanai Oblast (27.5 percent). The percentage of women, who have been tested for HIV and told the result, is the highest in North-Kazakhstan Oblast (87.5 percent) and lowest in Mangistau Oblast (39.7 percent).

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

Percent of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the last 2 years, percentage of women who received antenatal care during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Region	Percent of women					Number of women, who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Akmola Oblast	96,4	53,1	90,5	80,2	50,8	68
Aktobe Oblast	100,0	71,8	88,9	72,4	64,0	115
Almaty Oblast	99,1	29,8	80,3	50,5	21,5	194
Almaty city	(95,6)	(66,0)	(76,6)	(70,0)	(59,4)	68
Astana city	99,0	74,6	94,6	87,1	67,5	72
Atyrau Oblast	100,0	74,2	96,8	68,6	56,2	77
East Kazakhstan Oblast	98,9	39,1	75,2	64,7	30,5	143
Zhambyl Oblast	99,3	67,5	84,9	83,0	66,1	166
West Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	55,9	88,5	84,9	53,1	75

	Percent of women					Number of women, who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional	Received HIV counseling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Karaganda Oblast	99,1	41,4	86,2	75,8	33,8	148
Kostanai Oblast	98,8	27,5	83,0	79,6	25,6	86
Kyzylorda Oblast	98,8	52,7	85,1	42,4	31,1	119
Mangistau Oblast	99,4	65,0	76,9	39,7	34,7	99
Pavlodar Oblast	99,1	47,6	97,3	72,6	34,4	82
North Kazakhstan Oblast	100,0	34,1	97,2	87,5	32,8	46
South Kazakhstan Oblast	99,8	80,0	90,6	83,2	75,0	436
Residence						
Urban	99,0	60,3	89,3	76,6	52,2	983
Rural	99,4	56,0	83,8	66,6	47,0	1011
Young Women						
15-24	99,2	57,2	87,2	70,4	48,3	599
Age						
15-19	94,5	43,0	82,0	60,1	38,3	50
20-24	99,6	58,5	87,7	71,3	49,2	549
25-29	99,5	56,5	85,1	71,1	48,7	607
30-34	99,3	60,5	86,9	71,8	51,6	444
35-49	98,4	59,2	87,3	73,6	51,0	345
Marital/Union Status						
Married/in union	99,2	58,1	86,5	71,6	49,7	1968
Never married/in union	93,9	55,2	87,2	63,7	37,7	26
Education						
Incomplete secondary	(87,7)	(50,7)	(70,4)	(59,4)	(45,9)	32
Secondary	98,9	49,3	79,1	63,2	42,0	698
Specialized secondary	99,9	61,5	88,8	71,8	50,6	565
Higher	99,6	64,8	93,3	80,5	56,8	695
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	98,8	55,2	79,2	66,4	48,9	463
Second	99,8	61,6	85,6	66,9	51,5	443
Middle	98,8	54,6	87,5	72,8	46,7	406
Fourth	99,3	56,8	90,1	77,3	49,7	330
Richest	99,2	62,7	92,7	76,9	51,4	352
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	99,4	61,0	86,6	70,8	51,8	1413
Russian	99,3	49,3	90,3	77,4	41,6	322
Other	97,5	53,3	81,5	68,0	47,7	259
Total	99,2	58,1	86,5	71,5	49,6	1993

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

² MICS Indicator 9.8

² MICS Indicator 9.9

(-) – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries over half of new HIV infections are among young people 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among

this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections. A module of questions was administered to women 15-24 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, sex with a non-marital non-cohabitating partner, and failure to use a condom.

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

Percentage of never-married young women age 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women age 15-24 years who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percent of women age 15-24 who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of women age 15-24	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older ³	Number of women age 15-24 who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Region						
Akmola Oblast	80,9	103	2,0	152	8,6	65
Aktobe Oblast	93,5	151	0,0	210	9,2	66
Almaty Oblast	99,4	378	0,0	511	8,0	123
Almaty city	86,6	265	0,5	314	12,1	80
Astana city	84,4	127	0,0	168	9,0	57
Atyrau Oblast	99,7	93	0,0	135	2,7	38
East Kazakhstan Oblast	87,2	256	0,0	349	4,5	123
Zhambyl Oblast	98,6	175	0,4	252	8,2	76
West Kazakhstan Oblast	95,8	112	0,5	164	14,5	55
Karaganda Oblast	81,7	248	1,1	366	7,7	143
Kostanai Oblast	72,3	156	0,9	224	8,3	110
Kyzylorda Oblast	99,2	116	0,0	162	6,0	43
Mangistau Oblast	92,6	113	0,3	158	5,4	50
Pavlodar Oblast	76,9	145	1,3	205	11,1	91
North Kazakhstan Oblast	72,2	95	1,3	146	7,0	72
South Kazakhstan Oblast	99,3	456	0,0	685	6,5	216
Residence						
Urban	86,4	1772	0,5	2422	7,9	833
Rural	96,1	1218	0,3	1779	8,0	577
Age						
15-19	96,3	1919	0,4	2022	8,1	167
20-24	79,8	1070	0,4	2178	7,9	1243
Marital/Union Status						
Married/in union	n/a	0	0,9	1211	8,4	1150
Never married/in union	90,4	2990	0,2	2990	6,0	260
Education						
Incomplete Secondary	99,7	302	(*)	(*)	(*)	4

	Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percent of women age 15-24 who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of women age 15-24	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older ³	Number of women age 15-24 who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Secondary	95,1	949	0,7	1330	11,3	402
Specialized Secondary	86,5	820	0,6	1224	6,2	481
Higher	85,9	917	0,1	1337	7,1	523
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	96,5	567	0,4	799	11,0	237
Second	95,7	509	0,2	790	8,0	279
Middle	92,1	634	0,5	884	5,6	285
Fourth	87,0	611	0,5	822	9,9	275
Richest	82,4	668	0,4	906	6,0	333
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	95,8	2105	0,0	2842	8,3	776
Russian	70,0	528	1,7	807	8,0	408
Other	88,3	357	0,6	553	6,5	226
Total	90,4	2990	0,4	4201	7,9	1410

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.10

² MICS Indicator 9.11

³ MICS Indicator 9.12

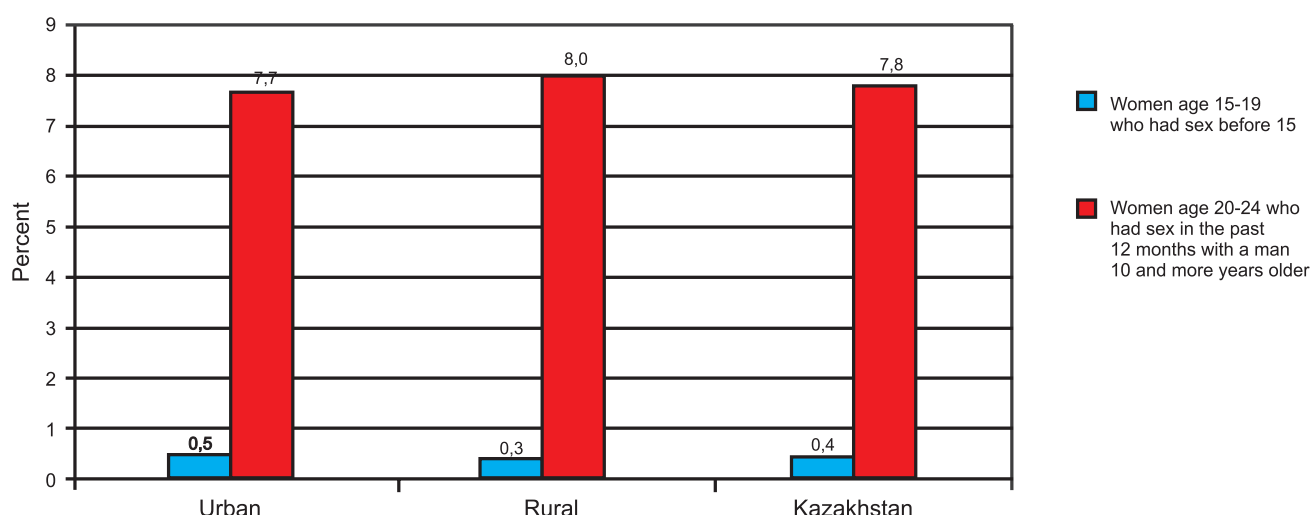
(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

n/a – not applicable

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among women is presented in Table HA.8 and Figure HA.2. The survey showed that only 0.4 percent of women reported having had sex before age 15. About 7.9 percent of women reported

having had sexual intercourse with a man 10 and more years older in the past 12 months. The highest percentage of such respondents is found in the group of respondents with secondary education (11.3 percent) and among poorest households.

Figure HA.2: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection, Kazakhstan, 2010/11



The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among men is presented in Table HA.8M. The survey showed that 1.4 percent of men reported having had sex before age 15.

2.5 percent of men reported having had sex with a person 10 or more years older in the past 12 months; in rural areas the proportion of such men is higher than

in urban areas, (4.2 percent and 1.4 percent respectively). In the households from the fourth quintile and richest households in the age group 15-24 years there were no men who had had sex with a person 10 and more years older in the past 12 months while there were 8.7 percent of such men from second quintile and 4.2 percent of men from middle quintile households.

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

Percentage of never-married young men age 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young men age 15-24 years who had sex with a person 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Percentage of never-married men age 15-24	Percentage of men age 15-24 who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of men age 15-24	Percentage of young men age 15-24 who had sex in the last 12 months with a person 10 or more years older in the last 12 months ³	Number of men age 15-24 who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Residence						
Urban	49,5	400	1,6	465	1,4	261
Rural	63,0	310	1,0	361	4,2	152
Age						
15-19	77,4	390	0,3	394	0,0	87
20-24	28,5	320	2,3	433	3,1	326
Marital/Union Status						
Married/in union	n/a	0	3,8	117	0,0	115
Never married/in union	55,4	710	1,0	710	3,4	298
Education						
Incomplete secondary	96,5	68	0,0	69	(*)	1
Secondary	68,0	251	0,9	291	2,0	115
Specialized secondary	47,5	216	1,3	259	2,7	152
Higher	30,7	174	2,5	207	2,6	145
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	64,7	128	1,1	140	0,0	56
Second	61,8	136	1,4	165	8,7	77
Middle	58,0	171	0,9	193	4,2	82
Fourth	47,2	137	2,6	168	0,0	102
Richest	45,2	137	0,8	160	0,0	96
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	61,0	478	0,9	549	2,6	244
Russian	38,7	141	3,2	167	0,0	109
Other	51,6	91	1,0	111	6,4	59
Total	55,4	710	1,4	826	2,5	413

*No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator 9.10

² MICS Indicator 9.11

³ MICS Indicator 9.12

Sexual behaviour and condom use during sex with more than one partner was assessed in all women and separately for women age 15-24 years of age who had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months (Tables HA.9).

About 35.4 percent of women in the age group 15-24 years reported ever having sex, of them 60.3 percent are from the age group 20-24 years and 99.1 percent of women at the moment of survey were married or in union, in terms of urban and rural areas their proportion was approximately the same. Of all women who answered this question affirmatively – 33.2 percent had sex within the past 12 months prior to the survey. 1.2 percent of women age 15-24 reported having sex with more than one partner, of them women from urban area and from older age group (20-24) more of-

ten had sexual contacts while practically no difference in terms of marital status could be observed.

In the 15-24 age group, 1.2 percent of respondents have had sex with more than one partner, of them most often those were women from urban areas and from older age group (20-24 years old), there was practically no difference in terms of marriage status. Despite the fact that 73.5 percent reported using a condom the last time they had sex, the number of unweighted observations by main background characteristics did not exceed 25 cases in most cases (marked with a (*)) or are based on less than 50 cases – marked with a () and are not worth being mentioned). Among women from urban area at the age 15-24, 72.2 percent adhere to safe sexual behavior.

Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners among women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of women age 15-24				Percent of women age 15-24 who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, who used a condom at last sex ²	Number of women age 15-24 who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of women age 15-24		
Region						
Akmola Oblast	45,0	42,9	2,9	152	(*)	4
Aktobe Oblast	32,5	31,5	0,9	210	(*)	2
Almaty Oblast	26,5	24,0	0,4	511	(*)	2
Almaty city	26,5	25,6	4,7	314	(*)	15
Astana city	35,7	34,0	2,3	168	(*)	4
Atyrau Oblast	30,3	28,2	0,0	135	(*)	0
East Kazakhstan Oblast	36,2	35,3	0,5	349	(*)	2
Zhambyl Oblast	31,5	30,2	0,0	252	(*)	0
West Kazakhstan Oblast	34,7	33,6	0,0	164	(*)	0
Karaganda Oblast	44,6	39,2	1,0	366	(*)	4
Kostanai Oblast	49,5	49,2	2,5	224	(*)	6
Kyzylorda Oblast	28,3	26,6	0,0	162	(*)	0
Mangistau Oblast	32,8	31,9	1,3	158	(*)	2
Pavlodar Oblast	45,1	44,7	3,3	205	(*)	7
North Kazakhstan Oblast	52,7	49,0	4,2	146	(*)	6
South Kazakhstan Oblast	33,4	31,5	0,0	685	(*)	0
Residence						
Urban	36,5	34,4	2,0	2422	72,2	47
Rural	34,0	32,4	0,3	1779	(*)	5
Age						
15-24	8,6	8,3	0,3	2022	(*)	5
25-29	60,3	57,0	2,2	2178	(72,4)	47

	Percentage of women age 15-24				Percent of women age 15-24 who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, who used a condom at last sex ²	Number of women age 15-24 who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of women age 15-24		
Marital status						
Married/in union	99,1	94,9	1,3	1211	(*)	15
Never married/in union	9,6	8,7	1,2	2990	(81,1)	37
Education						
Incomplete secondary	1,4	1,2	0,0	307	(*)	0
Secondary	31,8	30,2	1,1	1330	(*)	14
Specialized secondary	41,9	39,3	1,3	1224	(*)	16
Higher	40,9	39,1	1,6	1337	(*)	22
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	31,1	29,7	0,3	799	(*)	2
Second	38,1	35,3	0,9	790	(*)	7
Middle	33,7	32,3	1,1	884	(*)	10
Fourth	35,2	33,5	1,7	822	(*)	14
Richest	38,8	36,7	2,2	906	(*)	20
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	28,7	27,3	0,6	2842	(*)	17
Russian	54,1	50,6	3,1	807	(73,7)	25
Other ethnic groups	43,0	40,9	1,8	553	(*)	10
Total	35.4	33.6	1.2	4201	73.5	52

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

² MICS indicator 9.14

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

Sexual behaviour of young men and condom use during sexual intercourse with more than one partner was also assessed (Table HA.9M). The results of the survey show that men more often than women had sexual contacts with more than 1 partner in the past 12 months. About 50 percent of interviewed men in the age group 15-24 years had had sex in the past 12 months, 16.6 percent of men pointed out that they had had sex with more than 1 partner. Of those who had had sex in the 12 months prior to the survey 76.2 percent reported using condom during the intercourse. Frequency of safe sexual behavior among urban men is 76.1 percent. It must be noted that among men who had never been married or had never been in union 82.3 percent reported using condom during last sexual intercourse.



Table HA.9M Sex with multiple partners among men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of men age 15-24				Percentage of men age 15-24 who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months who used a condom at last sex ²	Number of men age 15-24 who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of men age 15-24		
Region						
Akmola Oblast	61,4	57,8	20,2	41	(*)	8
Aktobe Oblast	40,4	40,4	9,1	47	(*)	4
Almaty Oblast	24,1	22,6	0,0	97	(*)	0
Almaty city	68,8	68,8	36,1	73	(*)	26
Astana city	75,8	75,8	16,3	33	(*)	5
Atyrau Oblast	44,7	44,7	33,3	29	(*)	10
East Kazakhstan Oblast	(48,8)	(48,8)	(22,4)	45	(*)	10
Zhambyl Oblast	56,0	56,0	17,9	56	(*)	10
West Kazakhstan Oblast	(41,4)	(39,3)	(13,8)	30	(*)	4
Karaganda Oblast	(70,2)	(55,3)	(24,9)	51	(*)	13
Kostanai Oblast	69,4	67,7	24,8	49	(*)	12
Kyzylorda Oblast	(46,2)	(43,0)	(6,6)	32	(*)	2
Mangistau Oblast	(56,3)	(56,3)	(16,2)	30	(*)	5
Pavlodar Oblast	(66,3)	(63,9)	(20,9)	36	(*)	7
North Kazakhstan Oblast	(65,4)	(62,8)	(35,3)	23	(*)	8
South Kazakhstan Oblast	45,1	42,5	7,2	154	(*)	11
Residence						
Urban	57,3	56,2	21,4	465	76,1	100
Rural	45,6	42,0	10,3	361	(76,4)	37
Age						
15-19	23,3	22,1	7,6	394	(93,6)	30
20-24	78,5	75,3	24,7	433	71,3	107
Marital Status						
Married/in union	98,3	98,3	16,5	117	(*)	19
Never married/ in union	44,6	42,0	16,6	710	82,3	118
Education						
Incomplete Secondary	4,4	2,0	0,0	69	(*)	0
Secondary	41,4	39,5	12,3	291	(80,5)	36
Specialized Secondary	60,1	58,6	19,9	259	73,5	52
Higher	73,6	70,0	23,9	207	(75,8)	49
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	41,1	40,2	7,8	140	(*)	11
Second	48,9	46,5	9,5	165	(*)	16
Middle	47,9	42,5	14,6	193	(66,3)	28
Fourth	61,3	60,5	24,5	168	(84,6)	41

	Percentage of men age 15-24				Percentage of men age 15-24 who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months who used a condom at last sex ²	Number of men age 15-24 who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of men age 15-24		
Richest	60,8	60,0	25,6	160	(70,9)	41
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	46,5	44,5	13,8	549	77,7	76
Russian	67,4	65,5	27,5	167	(78,7)	46
Other ethnic groups	57,4	53,6	13,8	111	(*)	15
Total	52,2	50,0	16,6	826	76,2	137

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

² MICS indicator 9.14

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

() – Indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

Table HA.10 shows the percentage of young women from the age group 15-24 years who have ever had sex, percentage of young women who have had sex in the past 12 months and percentage of young women who have had sex with a partner to whom they were not married/in union in the past 12 months, and percentage of those who used condom during last sexual contact with such a partner.

Based on survey results, 35.4 percent of interviewed young women have ever had sex and 33.6 percent had sex in the past 12 months. Women from the age group 20-24 years (57.0 per-

cent) more often than women from the age group 15-24 years (8.3 percent) had sexual contacts. About 69.9 percent of women aged 15-24 who reported having had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married /in union used condom during last sexual contact. At the same time 71.1 percent of women were from urban area compared to 64.4 percent of women from rural area and more often those were respondents with higher educational level (72.8 percent of women with higher education compared to 60.1 percent of women with secondary education).

Table HA.10: Sex with non-regular partners (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Region	Percent of women age 15-24		Number of women age 15-24	Percent of women who had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with ¹	Number of women age 15-24 who have had sex in the last 12 months	Percent of women age 15-24 who reported having had sex in the last 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with and that they used condom at last sex ²	Number of women who had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Akmola Oblast	45,0	42,9	152	15,0	65	(73,6)	23
Aktobe Oblast	32,5	31,5	210	4,8	66	(*)	10
Almaty Oblast	26,5	24,0	511	0,7	123	(*)	4
Almaty city	26,5	25,6	314	10,4	80	(*)	33
Astana city	35,7	34,0	168	12,7	57	(92,6)	21
Atyrau Oblast	30,3	28,2	135	0,6	38	(*)	1

	Percent of women age 15-24		Number of women age 15-24	Percent of women who had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with ¹	Number of women age 15-24 who have had sex in the last 12 months	Percent of women age 15-24 who reported having had sex in the last 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with and that they used condom at last sex ²	Number of women who had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
East Kazakhstan Oblast	36,2	35,3	349	9,4	123	(*)	33
Zhambyl Oblast	31,5	30,2	252	2,7	76	(*)	7
West Kazakhstan Oblast	34,7	33,6	164	4,9	55	(*)	8
Karaganda Oblast	44,6	39,2	366	11,1	143	(66,0)	40
Kostanai Oblast	49,5	49,2	224	22,5	110	74,4	50
Kyzylorda Oblast	28,3	26,6	162	0,4	43	(*)	1
Mangistau Oblast	32,8	31,9	158	4,9	50	(*)	8
Pavlodar Oblast	45,1	44,7	205	19,6	91	(61,0)	40
North Kazakhstan Oblast	52,7	49,0	146	20,8	72	(64,0)	31
South Kazakhstan Oblast	33,4	31,5	685	0,2	216	(*)	2
Residence							
Urban	36,5	34,4	2422	10,4	833	71,1	253
Rural	34,0	32,4	1779	3,2	577	64,6	58
Age							
15-19	8,6	8,3	2022	3,5	167	69,2	71
20-24	60,3	57,0	2178	11,0	1243	70,1	240
Marital/ Union Status							
Married/in union	99,1	94,9	1211	4,2	1150	55,5	51
Never married/ in union	9,6	8,7	2990	8,7	260	72,8	259
Education							
Incomplete Secondary	1,4	1,2	307	(*)	4	(*)	1
Secondary	31,8	30,2	1330	4,4	402	60,1	58
Specialized Secondary	41,9	39,3	1224	9,5	481	72,0	116
Higher	40,9	39,1	1337	10,1	523	72,8	135
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	31,1	29,7	799	3,2	237	(47,0)	26
Second	38,1	35,3	790	3,5	279	(71,0)	28
Middle	33,7	32,3	884	6,0	285	63,6	53
Fourth	35,2	33,5	822	9,8	275	73,8	80
Richest	38,8	36,7	906	13,7	333	74,6	124
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	28,7	27,3	2842	3,3	776	69,5	94

	Percent of women age 15-24		Number of women age 15-24	Percent of women who had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with ¹	Number of women age 15-24 who have had sex in the last 12 months	Percent of women age 15-24 who reported having had sex in the last 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with and that they used condom at last sex ²	Number of women who had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Russian	54,1	50,6	807	20,1	408	69,6	162
Other	43,0	40,9	553	9,9	226	71,3	55
Total	35,4	33,6	4201	7,4	1410	69,9	310

¹'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

Table HA.10M shows the results of interviews with men from the age group 15-24 years regarding sexual contacts with irregular partners. The survey has found that 52.2 percent of interviewed men have ever had sex and 50 percent have had sex in the past 12 months, of whom 38.6 percent have had sex with irregular partners.

More often men from urban area had such sexual contacts (44.7 percent) compared to men from rural area (30.8 percent). Men from the age group 20-24

years more than twice more often than men from the age group 15-19 years had sex with irregular partners (54.3 percent and 21.2 percent respectively). Among men from the age group 15-24 years who in the past 12 months have had sex with a partner to whom they were not married/in union, 78.3 percent used condoms during the last time they had sex. At the same time there was only marginal difference between men from urban and rural area (79.8 percent and 75.5 percent respectively).

Table HA.10M: Sex with non-regular partners (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percent of men age 15-24		Number of men age 15-24	Percent of men who had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with ¹	Number of men age 15-24 who have had sex in the last 12 months	Percent of men age 15-24 who reported having had sex in the last 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with and that they used condom at last sex ²	Number of men who had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Region							
Akmola Oblast	61,4	57,8	41	(49,6)	24	(93,4)	21
Aktobe Oblast	40,4	40,4	47	(*)	19	(*)	13
Almaty Oblast	24,1	22,6	97	(*)	22	(*)	8
Almaty city	68,8	68,8	73	(52,7)	50	(60,5)	39
Astana city	75,8	75,8	33	(57,3)	25	(96,5)	19
Atyrau Oblast	44,7	44,7	29	(34,4)	13	(*)	10
East Kazakhstan Oblast	(48,8)	(48,8)	45	(*)	22	(*)	17
Zhambyl Oblast	56,0	56,0	56	(48,4)	32	(46,7)	27
West Kazakhstan Oblast	(41,4)	(39,3)	30	(*)	12	(*)	10
Karaganda Oblast	(70,2)	(55,3)	51	(*)	28	(*)	22

	Percent of men age 15-24		Number of men age 15-24	Percent of women who had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with ¹	Number of men age 15-24 who have had sex in the last 12 months	Percent of men age 15-24 who reported having had sex in the last 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with and that they used condom at last sex ²	Number of men who had sex in the past 12 months with a partner they were not married to or were not in union with
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Kostanai Oblast	69,4	67,7	49	(59,1)	33	(88,5)	29
Kyzylorda Oblast	(46,2)	(43,0)	32	(*)	14	(*)	11
Mangistau Oblast	(56,3)	(56,3)	30	(43,2)	17	(*)	13
Pavlodar Oblast	(66,3)	(63,9)	36	(46,5)	23	(*)	17
North Kazakhstan Oblast	(65,4)	(62,8)	23	(55,0)	14	(*)	13
South Kazakhstan Oblast	45,1	42,5	154	(33,8)	66	(70,5)	52
Residence							
Urban	57,3	56,2	465	44,7	261	79,8	208
Rural	45,6	42,0	361	30,8	152	75,5	111
Age							
15-19	23,3	22,1	394	21,2	87	81,1	84
20-24	78,5	75,3	433	54,3	326	77,3	235
Marital/ Union Status							
Married/in union	98,3	98,3	117	18,9	115	(*)	22
Never married/in union	44,6	42,0	710	41,8	298	78,5	297
Education							
Incomplete secondary	4,4	2,0	69	(*)	1	(*)	1
Secondary	41,4	39,5	291	28,6	115	74,6	83
Specialized secondary	60,1	58,6	259	46,2	152	82,4	120
Higher	73,6	70,0	207	55,7	145	76,5	115
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	41,1	40,2	140	31,8	56	(65,5)	45
Second	48,9	46,5	165	31,4	77	(79,4)	52
Middle	47,9	42,5	193	33,6	82	82,4	65
Fourth	61,3	60,5	168	47,3	102	80,0	79
Richest	60,8	60,0	160	48,9	96	79,6	78
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	46,5	44,5	549	34,6	244	79,6	190
Russian	67,4	65,5	167	53,4	109	80,3	89
Other	57,4	53,6	111	36,1	59	(67,6)	40
Total	52,2	50,0	826	38,6	413	78,3	319

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

¹ MICS Indicator 9.15

² MICS Indicator 9.16; MDG Indicator 6.2

Circumcision

During the survey, male circumcision phenomenon in Kazakhstan has been studied (Table HA.14). According to data obtained, about 68 percent of men reported having been circumcised. The number of circumcised men prevails in rural areas compared to urban (76.6 percent and 60.7 percent respectively). The proportion of men who have been circumcised is lower among men living in the fourth and fifth quintile households (55.5 percent and 52.3 percent respectively).

By regions, the highest incidence of circumcision is in Kyzylorda and South Kazakhstan Oblasts (97 percent and 93.7 percent respectively) while it is almost two times less in North Kazakhstan (34.4 percent) and Kostanai (35.7 percent) Oblasts. Prevailing number of men who have been circumcised is from families where the head of the household was Kazakh. Among men who reported having been circumcised 83.7 percent said that they were circumcised at the age 5-11 years while 12.9 percent at the age 1-4 years. Only 0.1 percent of men said they had been circumcised before the age of 1 year.



Table HA.14: Male Circumcision

Percentage of men aged 15-59 who reported having been circumcised by various background characteristics and the age of circumcision, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Region	Percent circumcised	Number of men age 15-59 years	Age at circumcision							Number of men circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	18+ years	Don't know/ Missing	Total	
Region										
Akmola	50,2	178	0,0	33,5	64,3	0,8	1,4	0,0	100,0	89
Aktobe	83,3	182	0,0	19,1	77,3	0,0	0,6	3,1	100,0	151
Almaty	80,1	423	0,0	4,7	94,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	100,0	339
Almaty city	57,5	302	0,0	18,9	80,2	0,0	0,0	0,8	100,0	174
Astana city	70,3	125	0,0	34,9	65,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	88
Atyrau	92,6	112	0,0	26,4	72,4	0,0	0,0	1,1	100,0	103
East Kazakhstan	45,7	340	0,0	16,0	79,7	2,7	0,0	1,7	100,0	155
Zhambyl	87,9	240	0,5	6,0	93,1	0,0	0,5	0,0	100,0	211
West Kazakhstan	61,4	158	0,0	10,3	76,3	8,5	2,2	2,7	100,0	97
Karaganda	49,3	333	0,0	13,1	80,6	3,0	0,0	3,3	100,0	164
Kostanai	35,7	219	0,0	10,8	84,9	1,1	1,0	2,1	100,0	78
Kyzylorda	97,0	157	0,0	3,0	96,5	0,0	0,0	0,4	100,0	152
Mangistau	92,0	121	0,0	19,0	81,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	111
Pavlodar	47,0	206	0,0	21,7	73,4	2,4	1,8	0,7	100,0	97
North Kazakhstan	34,4	164	1,1	22,7	61,1	8,6	0,0	6,5	100,0	57

	Percent circumcised	Number of men age 15-59 years	Age at circumcision							Number of men circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	18+ years	Don't know/ Missing	Total	
South Kazakhstan	93,7	587	0,0	6,4	88,9	0,0	0,0	4,6	100,0	550
Area										
Urban	60,7	2061	0,1	14,9	82,2	0,8	0,3	1,8	100,0	1250
Rural	76,6	1785	0,0	11,1	85,0	1,2	0,3	2,3	100,0	1367
Age										
15-24	74,1	826	0,0	12,8	83,2	1,1	0,1	2,8	100,0	612
15-19	75,3	394	0,0	12,3	82,9	1,6	0,0	3,3	100,0	296
20-24	72,9	433	0,0	13,3	83,5	0,6	0,2	2,4	100,0	316
25-29	65,5	434	0,0	9,3	87,1	1,8	0,8	1,0	100,0	284
30-39	67,8	1088	0,0	12,8	84,2	1,0	0,5	1,6	100,0	737
40-49	72,1	885	0,3	14,3	83,1	0,8	0,1	1,4	100,0	638
50-59	56,3	613	0,0	13,9	81,4	0,6	0,2	3,8	100,0	345
Education										
Primary/ Secondary incomplete	63,1	184	0,0	9,7	85,4	3,4	0,8	0,6	100,0	116
Secondary	72,0	1444	0,1	12,4	84,1	0,6	0,2	2,6	100,0	1040
Secondary specialised	60,1	1261	0,0	14,4	82,4	1,1	0,5	1,6	100,0	757
High	73,5	953	0,1	12,7	84,0	1,0	0,1	2,0	100,0	701
Wealth Index Quintiles										
Poorest	84,8	737	0,0	10,3	85,4	0,9	0,3	3,2	100,0	625
Second	80,1	748	0,1	10,5	86,2	0,9	0,4	2,0	100,0	599
Middle	69,5	773	0,0	14,1	83,0	1,0	0,2	1,7	100,0	537
Fourth	55,5	789	0,2	12,8	83,0	1,4	0,3	2,3	100,0	437
Richest	52,3	799	0,0	18,9	78,9	0,9	0,4	0,8	100,0	418
Ethnicity of Household Head										
Kazakh	96,2	2374	0,1	13,3	83,4	1,1	0,1	2,1	100,0	2284
Russian	3,3	952	(0,0)	(9,4)	(82,7)	(0,0)	(8,0)	(0,0)	(100,0)	31
Other ethnic group	58,1	520	0,0	10,7	85,8	0,4	0,8	2,2	100,0	302
Total	68,0	3846	0,1	12,9	83,7	1,0	0,3	2,1	100,0	2617

XIII. Tobacco and Alcohol Use



It is well-known known that tobacco use is a risk factor leading to the development of many deadly diseases. Smoking cigarettes, pipes and cigars increases the risk of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and lung and other cancers. Smokeless tobacco products are also considered to cause cancer.

Excessive alcohol use increases the risk of many health-damaging conditions. Long-term excessive alcohol consumption can lead to cardiovascular and neurological disorders, liver disease and social problems. Abuse of alcohol is also associated with injuries and violence, including intimate partner violence and child abuse¹⁸.

Tobacco and alcohol use data were collected in the course of a survey of men aged 15-59 and women aged 15-49. This information gives an idea of the following:

- Use of cigarettes, ever and now, and age cigarette smoking was started;
- Use of smoking and smokeless tobacco products, ever and now;
- Intensity of use of cigarettes and smoking and smokeless tobacco products;
- Use of alcohol and its intensity, ever and now.

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents data on tobacco use by women aged 15-49, Table TA.1M provides similar data for men in the age group 15-59. To compare the data for men with similar data for women indicators for age group 15-49 years are used.

In Kazakhstan, tobacco use is more prevalent among men than among women. About 74.3 percent of men and 20.8 percent of women reported ever using a tobacco product.

A total of 7.5 percent of women and 54.9 percent of men smoked cigarettes or used smokeless or smoking tobacco products on one or more days in the past month. Tobacco use is more prevalent among women living in urban (27.0 percent) areas than in rural areas (12.4 percent), while the proportion of men using tobacco is about the same in rural and urban areas.

The highest level of tobacco use among women is reported in Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Akmola and Kostanai Oblasts and in Almaty (27.8 -37.3 percent) and that among men is reported in North Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Mangistau, Zhambyl, Akmola and Kostanai Oblasts and in Astana (81.9 -90.2 percent).

Cigarettes are now the most popular tobacco product among men and women using tobacco



(6.5 percent of women and 50.7 percent of men smoked only cigarettes in the past month).

¹⁸ U.S. Centers for Disease Prevention and Control, <http://www.cdc.gov/>

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco*Percentage distribution of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Kazakhstan, 2010/11*

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other types of tobacco products	Ever used				Used tobacco products on one or more days in the past month ¹				Number of women aged 15-49
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products	
Age										
15-19	92,6	5,6	1,2	0,7	7,4	1,7	0,0	0,9	2,6	2022
20-24	76,0	16,5	5,5	2,1	24,0	5,1	0,8	1,0	6,9	2178
25-29	71,9	21,6	5,4	1,1	28,1	8,1	0,8	0,9	9,8	2016
30-34	73,5	21,8	4,3	0,4	26,5	9,4	0,7	0,5	10,6	2005
35-39	76,3	19,8	3,0	0,9	23,7	8,9	0,4	0,4	9,7	1901
40-44	81,3	16,3	1,9	0,5	18,7	7,2	0,1	0,2	7,5	1919
45-49	83,1	16,0	0,8	0,1	16,9	5,5	0,1	0,1	5,7	1972
Region										
Akmola Oblast	65,1	33,2	1,6	0,1	34,9	8,9	0,4	0,0	9,3	603
Aktobe Oblast	81,7	15,9	2,3	0,1	18,3	4,4	0,0	0,1	4,6	694
Almaty Oblast	88,2	8,8	1,7	1,2	11,8	3,1	0,0	0,2	3,3	1518
Almaty city	72,2	15,7	10,5	1,6	27,8	5,0	1,6	3,3	9,9	1190
Astana city	80,2	15,9	3,2	0,6	19,8	4,4	0,4	0,5	5,3	539
Atyrau Oblast	96,4	3,4	0,1	0,1	3,6	1,8	0,0	0,0	1,8	409
East Kazakhstan Oblast	76,3	21,3	1,5	0,9	23,7	9,6	0,4	0,5	10,4	1210
Zhambyl Oblast	85,5	11,6	2,1	0,9	14,5	5,2	0,3	0,4	5,8	836
West Kazakhstan Oblast	78,7	18,8	1,9	0,6	21,3	5,9	0,1	0,2	6,3	566
Karaganda Oblast	65,0	29,0	5,4	0,6	35,0	14,8	0,6	0,3	15,6	1274
Kostanai Oblast	66,2	27,3	5,1	1,4	33,8	10,9	0,4	0,8	12,0	791
Kyzylorda Oblast	97,0	2,5	0,2	0,3	3,0	1,4	0,0	0,1	1,5	553
Mangistau Oblast	88,4	8,5	2,6	0,5	11,6	2,8	1,5	0,6	4,8	461
Pavlodar Oblast	62,7	30,7	5,2	1,4	37,3	13,6	0,8	0,6	15,0	746
North Kazakhstan Oblast	63,9	29,5	5,0	1,6	36,1	10,9	0,4	0,3	11,7	577
South Kazakhstan Oblast	92,8	5,9	0,8	0,5	7,2	1,9	0,0	0,3	2,2	2048
Residence										
Urban	73,0	20,9	5,0	1,1	27,0	8,9	0,7	0,9	10,5	8055
Rural	87,6	11,2	0,7	0,5	12,4	3,3	0,0	0,1	3,5	5959
Education										
Incomplete secondary	88,8	11,1	0,1	0,0	11,2	7,2	0,0	0,0	7,2	553
Secondary	83,4	14,1	2,0	0,4	16,6	7,0	0,3	0,4	7,7	4407
Specialized secondary	75,7	20,7	3,0	0,6	24,3	8,6	0,4	0,5	9,5	4539
Higher	77,3	16,2	5,0	1,5	22,7	3,9	0,6	0,9	5,4	4489
Maternity Status										
Pregnant	82,2	14,5	2,5	0,8	17,8	3,1	0,3	0,0	3,3	549
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	92,2	7,4	0,3	0,0	7,8	0,9	0,0	0,3	1,2	268
Neither	78,8	17,0	3,3	0,9	21,2	6,8	0,4	0,6	7,8	13197
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	91,5	7,8	0,5	0,2	8,5	3,6	0,1	0,1	3,8	2528
Second	86,7	12,2	0,7	0,3	13,3	4,5	0,0	0,2	4,8	2599
Middle	81,6	15,4	2,0	1,0	18,4	5,3	0,3	0,4	5,9	2743
Fourth	72,5	21,6	4,6	1,4	27,5	8,3	0,4	0,7	9,5	2839

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other types of tobacco products	Ever used				Used tobacco products on one or more days in the past month ¹				Number of women aged 15-49
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products	
Richest	67,7	24,1	7,0	1,2	32,3	9,8	1,1	1,2	12,1	3305
Ethnicity of Household Head										
Kazakh	89,5	8,6	1,2	0,7	10,5	2,1	0,1	0,4	2,6	9003
Russian	52,8	37,2	8,8	1,2	47,2	18,0	1,2	1,3	20,4	3168
Other	74,2	21,4	3,3	1,1	25,8	8,4	0,4	0,4	9,2	1843
Total	79,2	16,8	3,2	0,8	20,8	6,5	0,4	0,6	7,5	14014

¹'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

1MICS Indicator TA.1

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco

Percentage distribution of men age 15-59 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other types of tobacco products	Ever used				Used tobacco products on one or more days in the past month¹				Number of men aged 15-59
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products	
Age										
15-19	69,7	18,5	9,2	2,6	30,3	7,2	1,2	2,3	10,7	394
20-24	32,3	42,7	24,4	0,6	67,7	36,6	5,6	1,0	43,3	433
25-29	24,6	50,5	24,6	0,2	75,4	52,8	4,4	1,6	58,8	434
30-34	20,7	59,6	19,1	0,5	79,3	59,4	2,2	1,0	62,6	548
35-39	14,5	64,5	20,6	0,4	85,5	64,0	2,5	0,5	67,1	539
40-44	20,3	61,9	17,8	0,0	79,7	58,6	3,2	0,7	62,4	453
45-49	18,7	64,1	16,6	0,7	81,3	59,3	1,6	1,7	62,7	432
50-54	17,5	62,5	19,3	0,8	82,5	56,1	1,8	1,5	59,4	361
55-59	16,1	70,0	12,7	1,2	83,9	55,7	1,6	3,7	61,0	251
Region										
Akmola Oblast	16,4	62,4	20,1	1,1	83,6	56,1	2,7	1,6	60,5	178
Aktobe Oblast	38,2	51,8	9,6	0,4	61,8	42,8	0,5	0,0	43,4	182
Almaty Oblast	24,9	65,7	9,4	0,0	75,1	52,0	0,5	0,0	52,5	423
Almaty city	25,8	45,1	28,5	0,6	74,2	40,7	6,7	1,6	49,0	302
Astana city	17,3	46,1	36,6	0,0	82,7	54,8	2,7	1,0	58,6	125
Atyrau Oblast	43,6	56,2	0,3	0,0	56,4	48,4	0,0	0,0	48,4	112
East Kazakhstan Oblast	25,3	66,7	8,0	0,0	74,7	61,3	0,0	0,0	61,3	340
Zhambyl Oblast	15,9	62,9	19,3	1,8	84,1	45,7	2,6	2,4	50,7	240
West Kazakhstan Oblast	22,8	64,6	12,2	0,4	77,2	55,8	0,8	0,0	56,6	158
Karaganda Oblast	11,4	50,0	37,4	1,3	88,6	57,3	6,1	2,2	65,6	333
Kostanai Oblast	18,1	53,3	27,8	0,7	81,9	57,1	2,6	2,2	61,8	219
Kyzylorda Oblast	29,9	37,5	30,1	2,5	70,1	44,4	2,2	6,1	52,7	157
Mangistau Oblast	13,3	39,4	43,8	3,5	86,7	51,1	12,4	12,3	75,8	121
Pavlodar Oblast	32,7	56,5	9,7	1,0	67,3	54,7	4,4	0,7	59,8	206
North Kazakhstan Oblast	9,8	68,3	20,8	1,1	90,2	62,8	1,0	0,7	64,5	164

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other types of tobacco products	Ever used				Used tobacco products on one or more days in the past month ¹				Number of men aged 15-59
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products	
South Kazakhstan Oblast	43,1	46,6	10,3	0,0	56,9	40,7	2,0	0,0	42,7	587
Residence										
Urban	24,6	51,6	22,9	1,0	75,4	49,5	3,9	1,1	54,5	2061
Rural	27,0	58,7	13,9	0,4	73,0	52,2	1,4	1,7	55,4	1785
Education										
Incomplete secondary	38,4	49,7	11,6	0,3	61,6	48,2	2,5	0,3	51,0	184
Secondary	26,9	58,3	14,0	0,8	73,1	53,4	2,2	1,4	57,0	1444
Specialized secondary	20,8	56,8	21,8	0,6	79,2	55,6	3,0	1,4	60,1	1261
Higher	28,0	48,3	22,8	0,9	72,0	40,7	3,2	1,6	45,5	953
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	29,0	58,7	12,0	0,3	71,0	55,4	0,9	1,5	57,8	737
Second	28,7	58,0	12,8	0,5	71,3	50,9	1,6	1,6	54,1	748
Middle	28,2	53,5	17,4	0,8	71,8	48,4	2,7	1,5	52,6	773
Fourth	20,7	54,7	23,9	0,7	79,3	50,6	3,8	1,0	55,4	789
Richest	22,4	49,9	26,5	1,2	77,6	48,7	4,7	1,4	54,8	799
Ethnicity of Household Head										
Kazakh	30,7	53,7	14,7	1,0	69,3	46,0	2,3	1,6	49,9	2374
Russian	12,9	60,3	26,4	0,4	87,1	63,8	3,8	1,1	68,7	952
Other	26,6	50,5	22,7	0,2	73,4	48,4	3,0	1,1	52,5	520
Total 15-49	27,4	52,9	19,1	0,7	72,6	49,8	3,0	1,2	53,9	3233
Total 15-59	25,7	54,9	18,7	0,7	74,3	50,7	2,8	1,4	54,9	3846

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator TA.1

MICS shows that 8.7 percent of men aged 15-59 smoked their first cigarette before the age of 15 (see Table TA.2M). The same indicator among women of age group 15-49 is 1.3 percent (see Table TA.2). About 0.7 percent to 2.0 percent of women from all age groups smoked their first cigarette before the age of 15.

Approximately 10.0 percent of men in the age group 15-29 reported having smoked their first cigarette before the age of 15, while the same indicator drops down to approximately 6 to 8 percent for men in age groups 30 to 44 and then starting with age group 45-49 years it increases from 9.3 percent to 15.3 percent.

As seen in Table TA.2M, 36.2 percent of men currently smoking cigarettes smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the past 24 hours. Women smoke less frequently: only 9.1 percent of women currently smoking cigarettes smoked 20 cigarettes in the past 24 hours. 26.4 percent of women and 44.3 percent of men smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the past 24 hours.



Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 and percentage distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Proportion of women, who smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 15¹	Number of women aged 15-49	Number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours					Number of currently smoking women aged 15-49
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Age								
15-19	1,4	2022	(49,7)	(36,6)	(11,0)	(2,7)	100,0	33
20-24	1,6	2178	39,5	30,9	22,4	7,2	100,0	128
25-29	2,1	2016	38,4	32,6	22,8	6,2	100,0	181
30-34	1,7	2005	31,3	31,2	26,7	10,7	100,0	201
35-39	0,7	1901	34,2	31,0	25,3	9,6	100,0	178
40-44	0,9	1919	26,4	30,7	32,7	10,2	100,0	141
45-49	0,7	1972	16,5	35,7	34,7	13,1	100,0	111
Region								
Akmola Oblast	2,5	603	49,0	32,1	11,9	7,0	100,0	56
Aktobe Oblast	0,1	694	(52,5)	(32,5)	(8,9)	(6,1)	100,0	31
Almaty Oblast	0,4	1518	(23,1)	(39,4)	(24,3)	(13,3)	100,0	48
Almaty city	2,7	1190	21,2	43,7	35,0	0,0	100,0	79
Astana city	0,7	539	(39,8)	(33,7)	(18,4)	(8,0)	100,0	26
Atyrau Oblast	0,1	409	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	8
East Kazakhstan Oblast	1,4	1210	33,1	27,8	30,0	9,2	100,0	122
Zhambyl Oblast	0,5	836	(50,1)	(16,8)	(30,7)	(2,4)	100,0	46
West Kazakhstan Oblast	1,3	566	(36,4)	(22,3)	(29,5)	(11,7)	100,0	34
Karaganda Oblast	3,2	1274	31,2	27,2	28,2	13,5	100,0	195
Kostanai Oblast	1,6	791	28,1	36,3	28,9	6,7	100,0	89
Kyzylorda Oblast	0,2	553	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	8
Mangistau Oblast	0,1	461	(23,9)	(30,0)	(43,1)	(0,00)	100,0	20
Pavlodar Oblast	2,7	746	21,6	30,9	29,0	18,4	100,0	108
North Kazakhstan Oblast	2,5	577	42,7	29,0	23,5	4,9	100,0	65
South Kazakhstan Oblast	0,4	2048	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	39
Residence								
Urban	1,8	8055	31,8	32,1	27,1	8,9	100,0	771
Rural	0,6	5959	34,8	31,7	23,6	9,9	100,0	202
Education								
Incomplete secondary	1,7	553	(20,1)	(49,3)	(18,9)	(11,7)	100,0	40
Secondary	1,5	4407	32,4	30,9	26,6	10,1	100,0	324
Specialized secondary	1,3	4539	29,2	31,2	28,5	11,1	100,0	407
Higher	1,1	4489	41,5	31,9	23,3	3,2	100,0	202
Maternity Status								
Pregnant	2,1	549	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	18
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	0,0	268	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100,0	2
Neither	1,3	13197	32,2	32,0	26,6	9,2	100,0	952
Wealth Index Quintile								
Poorest	0,9	2528	36,7	33,1	22,4	7,8	100,0	93
Second	0,6	2599	36,3	32,2	22,9	8,7	100,0	118

	Proportion of women, who smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 15 ¹	Number of women aged 15-49	Number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours					Number of currently smoking women aged 15-49
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Middle	0,7	2743	32,1	27,7	25,7	14,4	100,0	153
Fourth	1,3	2839	30,6	31,4	27,7	10,3	100,0	250
Richest	2,7	3305	31,5	33,9	28,0	6,6	100,0	359
Ethnicity of Household Head								
Kazakh	0,3	9003	45,7	29,4	20,1	4,8	100,0	202
Russian	3,9	3168	27,7	31,8	29,5	10,9	100,0	609
Other	1,7	1843	33,9	35,9	22,5	7,7	100,0	162
Total	1,3	14014	32,5	32,0	26,4	9,1	100,0	973

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator TA.2

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use

Percentage of men age 15-59 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percentage distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Proportion of men, who smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-59	Number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours					Number of currently smoking men aged 15-59
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Age								
15-19	9,7	394	(21,9)	(17,7)	(37,1)	(23,3)	100,0	33
20-24	10,2	433	11,2	23,3	43,3	22,2	100,0	186
25-29	10,1	434	8,0	16,8	46,0	29,2	100,0	248
30-34	8,9	548	5,6	14,8	45,7	33,9	100,0	338
35-39	6,0	539	5,4	14,8	43,8	36,0	100,0	359
40-44	7,8	453	6,0	10,7	46,5	36,8	100,0	280
45-49	9,3	432	6,5	9,4	40,6	43,5	100,0	264
50-54	11,0	361	7,8	7,3	41,3	43,6	100,0	209
55-59	15,3	251	5,2	10,7	35,0	49,1	100,0	144
Region								
Akmola Oblast	19,7	178	9,0	6,4	44,5	40,2	100,0	105
Aktobe Oblast	3,1	182	12,4	22,2	27,3	38,0	100,0	79
Almaty Oblast	2,0	423	4,6	25,0	56,5	14,0	100,0	222
Almaty city	23,7	302	9,2	31,0	36,1	23,7	100,0	143
Astana city	3,5	125	1,0	7,5	19,5	72,0	100,0	72
Atyrau Oblast	2,0	112	2,2	1,4	54,1	42,3	100,0	54
East Kazakhstan Oblast	9,5	340	7,1	6,7	47,5	38,7	100,0	208
Zhambyl Oblast	5,3	240	10,4	7,8	29,1	52,7	100,0	116
West Kazakhstan Oblast	7,8	158	9,6	10,5	32,1	47,8	100,0	90
Karaganda Oblast	19,5	333	15,6	15,7	35,7	33,0	100,0	214
Kostanai Oblast	11,7	219	4,2	9,9	39,2	46,7	100,0	131
Kyzylorda Oblast	3,2	157	13,3	11,8	50,7	24,3	100,0	73
Mangistau Oblast	2,7	121	0,8	2,1	65,0	32,0	100,0	77

	Proportion of men, who smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-59	Number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours					Number of currently smoking men aged 15-59
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Pavlodar Oblast	13,6	206	1,3	4,4	55,4	39,0	100,0	122
North Kazakhstan Oblast	28,9	164	7,7	9,2	24,9	58,2	100,0	105
South Kazakhstan Oblast	0,3	587	2,1	17,8	53,6	26,4	100,0	251
Residence								
Urban	12,0	2061	7,4	15,2	42,1	35,3	100,0	1103
Rural	6,3	1785	6,5	11,6	44,7	37,1	100,0	957
Education								
Incomplete secondary	13,1	184	1,5	6,5	42,4	49,6	100,0	94
Secondary	8,8	1444	6,5	12,0	40,4	41,1	100,0	807
Specialized secondary	10,9	1261	6,7	12,8	42,7	37,7	100,0	739
Higher	7,6	953	9,8	19,4	49,9	20,9	100,0	419
Wealth Index Quintile								
Poorest	5,2	737	5,9	12,4	42,5	39,1	100,0	415
Second	7,5	748	9,4	9,9	40,8	39,9	100,0	394
Middle	9,6	773	4,9	13,6	46,1	35,4	100,0	396
Fourth	12,0	789	8,0	13,0	44,4	34,6	100,0	429
Richest	12,3	799	6,8	18,4	42,7	32,1	100,0	427
Ethnicity of Household Head								
Kazakh	4,9	2374	8,7	13,6	45,9	31,8	100,0	1149
Russian	19,5	952	4,7	12,7	38,2	44,3	100,0	644
Other	11,2	520	5,3	15,1	44,5	35,1	100,0	267
Total 15-49	8,7	3233	7,1	14,5	44,3	34,2	100,0	1707
Total 15-59	9,4	3846	7,0	13,5	43,3	36,2	100,0	2060

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator TA.2

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Alcohol Use

Table TA.3 presents data on alcohol use among women. A total of 26.6 percent of women aged 15-49 had at least one serving of alcohol on one or more days in the past month. About 1 percent of women in the same group first had alcohol before the age of 15. The share of women who had at least one serving of alcohol before the age of 15 is higher in younger age groups than in older age groups.

The proportion of men using alcohol is higher than that of women (see Table TA.3M). 45.6 percent of men aged 15-49 had at least one serving of alcohol on one or more days in the past month. The proportion of men who first had alcohol before the age of 15 is also

higher than that of women where 3.4 percent of men in the age group 15-49 first had alcohol before the age of 15 compared to 0.9 percent of women in the age group 15-49.

There are certain wealth and residence differences in the use of alcohol among men and women. In particular, alcohol consumption is more prevalent among women from the richest households (34.3 percent) and those living in urban areas (30.5 percent) compared to women from poorest households (16.8 percent) and those living in rural areas (21.2 percent). Alcohol use is common for all regions of the country. It should be noted that the highest proportion of women consuming alcohol

was reported in North Kazakhstan (48.5 percent), Pavlodar (46.6 percent), Kostanai (43.4 percent) and Karaganda (40.5 percent) oblasts while women from Kyzylorda Oblast consumed alcohol the least (5.3 percent).

Alcohol use among men from the wealthiest households is more common (52.5 percent) than among men

from the poorest households (45.8 percent) as well as among men living in urban areas (49.6 percent) compared to men living in rural areas (42.7 percent). The lowest proportion of men using alcohol was reported in Kyzylorda and Mangistau Oblasts (26.2 percent and 27.8 percent respectively).

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Never had alcohol	Had alcohol at least once before the age of 15 ¹	Had at least one sip of alcohol on one or more days in the past month ²	Number of women aged 15-49
Age				
15-19	81,0	1,7	6,9	2022
20-24	48,5	1,1	21,3	2178
25-29	38,6	1,4	27,5	2016
30-34	33,0	0,5	30,7	2005
35-39	32,5	0,4	32,7	1901
40-44	30,3	0,9	33,8	1919
45-49	32,5	0,6	34,4	1972
Region				
Akmola Oblast	25,2	1,3	36,0	603
Aktobe Oblast	47,4	0,3	19,9	694
Almaty Oblast	54,2	0,4	18,3	1518
Almaty city	53,4	1,2	22,8	1190
Astana city	51,4	0,2	13,4	539
Atyrau Oblast	62,0	0,2	14,3	409
East Kazakhstan Oblast	37,9	1,9	31,8	1210
Zhambyl Oblast	46,9	0,3	23,5	836
West Kazakhstan Oblast	29,9	0,9	34,2	566
Karaganda Oblast	29,5	2,0	40,5	1274
Kostanai Oblast	21,8	1,6	43,4	791
Kyzylorda Oblast	67,1	0,0	5,3	553
Mangistau Oblast	55,7	0,1	14,4	461
Pavlodar Oblast	23,9	1,8	46,6	746
North Kazakhstan Oblast	16,3	2,7	48,5	577
South Kazakhstan Oblast	50,8	0,1	16,1	2048
Residence				
Urban	38,3	1,2	30,5	8055
Rural	48,5	0,5	21,2	5959
Education				
Incomplete secondary	73,5	1,5	11,5	553
Secondary	48,2	0,9	23,1	4407
Specialized secondary	36,2	1,1	31,2	4539
Higher	39,6	0,8	27,3	4489

	Never had alcohol	Had alcohol at least once before the age of 15 ¹	Had at least one sip of alcohol on one or more days in the past month ²	Number of women aged 15-49
Wealth Index Quintile				
Poorest	52,8	0,2	16,8	2528
Second	49,4	0,3	20,8	2599
Middle	43,4	1,2	26,4	2743
Fourth	37,4	1,1	31,6	2839
Richest	33,5	1,7	34,3	3305
Ethnicity of Household Head				
Kazakh	51,2	0,3	18,6	9003
Russian	19,3	2,4	48,5	3168
Other	41,3	1,6	27,8	1843
Total				
	42,7	0,9	26,6	14014

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator TA.3

² MICS Indicator TA.4

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol

Percentage of men age 15-59 who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Never had alcohol	Had alcohol at least once before the age of 15 ¹	Had at least one sip of alcohol on one or more days in the past month ²	Number of men aged 15-59
Age				
15-19	70,1	5,0	10,2	394
20-24	30,4	4,9	38,8	433
25-29	23,5	6,0	46,2	434
30-34	17,6	3,6	52,0	548
35-39	15,9	1,5	55,4	539
40-44	18,3	1,3	54,1	453
45-49	10,7	2,3	54,9	432
50-54	8,5	2,5	51,7	361
55-59	12,9	6,0	49,2	251
Region				
Akmola Oblast	11,0	7,6	50,1	178
Aktobe Oblast	31,8	2,8	39,3	182
Almaty Oblast	24,8	0,0	33,4	423
Almaty city	35,3	7,1	44,4	302
Astana city	16,8	0,9	46,7	125
Atyrau Oblast	23,2	0,4	56,4	112
East Kazakhstan Oblast	20,9	3,3	60,1	340
Zhambyl Oblast	11,4	4,0	37,6	240
West Kazakhstan Oblast	11,5	1,8	55,7	158
Karaganda Oblast	10,5	7,5	53,5	333
Kostanai Oblast	9,8	4,6	67,9	219
Kyzylorda Oblast	28,3	0,4	26,2	157
Mangistau Oblast	14,2	2,5	27,8	121

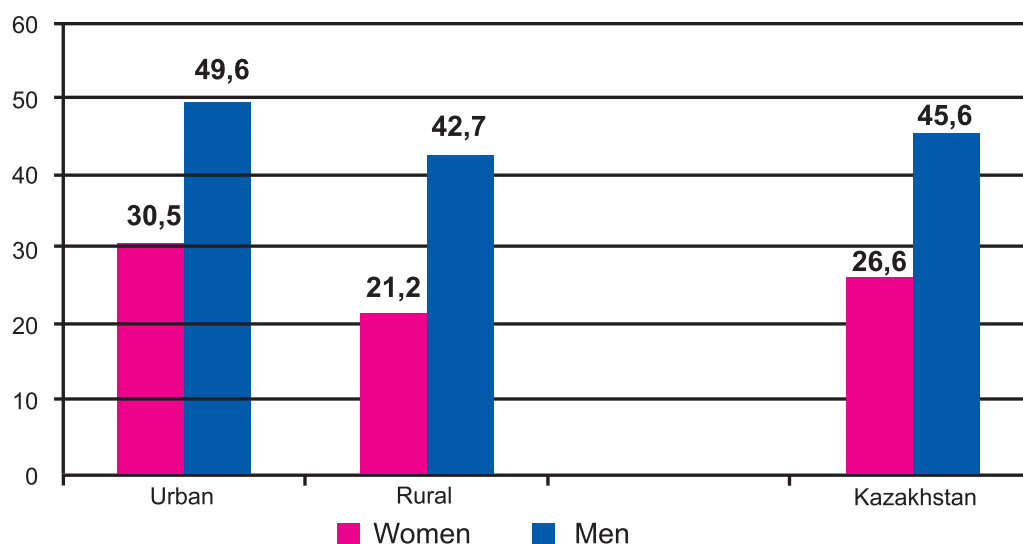
	Never had alcohol	Had alcohol at least once before the age of 15 ¹	Had at least one sip of alcohol on one or more days in the past month ²	Number of men aged 15-59
Pavlodar Oblast	28,1	2,2	50,1	206
North Kazakhstan Oblast	5,8	14,0	58,9	164
South Kazakhstan Oblast	42,2	0,3	41,5	587
Residence				
Urban	21,8	4,6	49,6	2061
Rural	24,4	2,1	42,7	1785
Education				
Incomplete secondary	38,1	7,1	39,2	184
Secondary	24,8	2,7	43,3	1444
Specialized secondary	17,7	3,8	51,0	1261
Higher	24,4	3,6	46,3	953
Wealth Index Quintile				
Poorest	26,4	2,0	45,8	737
Second	25,6	2,4	37,9	748
Middle	24,0	3,5	43,6	773
Fourth	19,2	4,4	51,7	789
Richest	20,3	4,9	52,5	799
Ethnicity of Household Head				
Kazakh	27,6	1,1	38,7	2374
Russian	9,7	8,0	65,2	952
Other	26,3	6,1	47,2	520
Total 15-49	25,4	3,4	45,6	3233
Total 15-59	23,0	3,5	46,4	3846

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

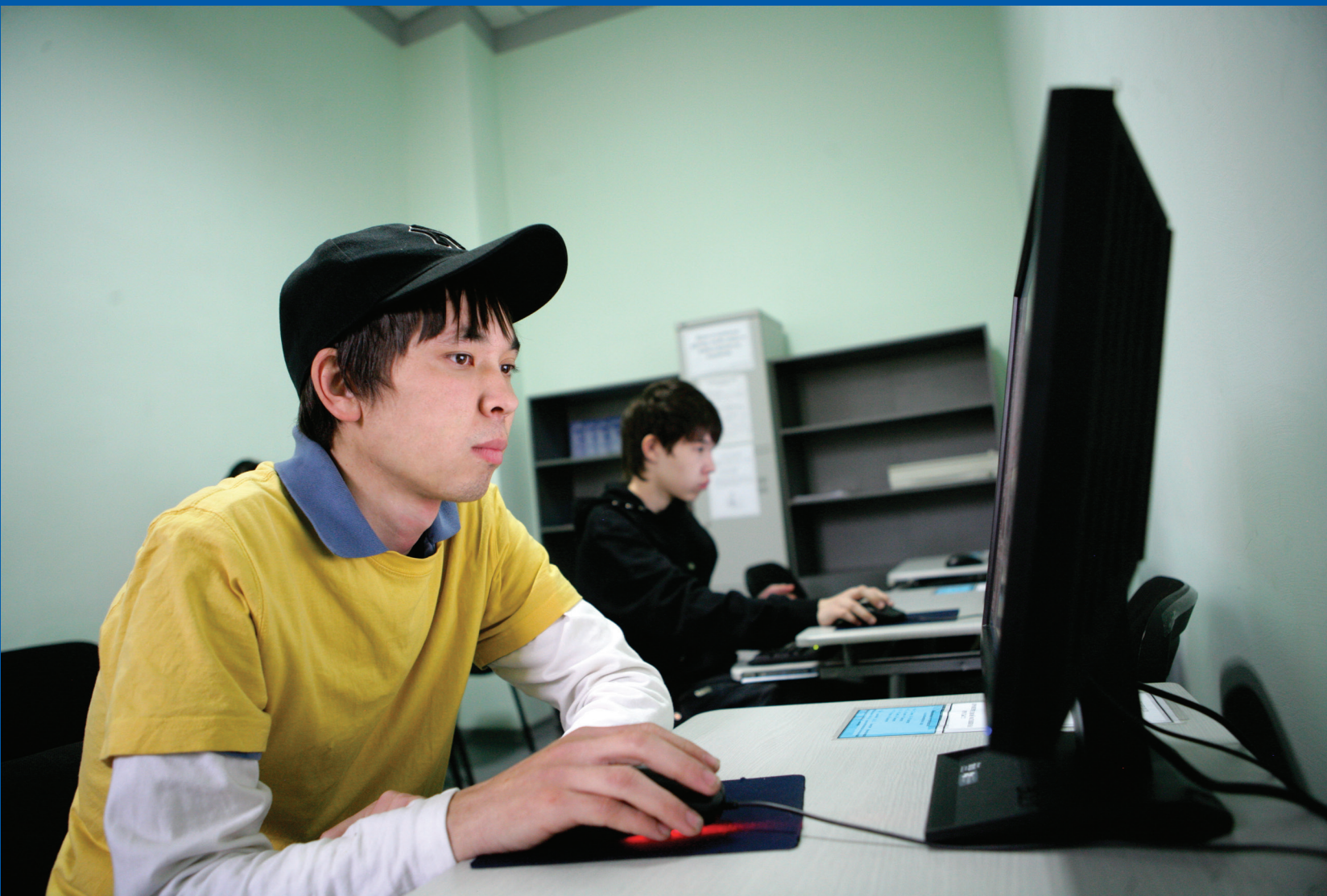
² MICS Indicator TA.3

³ MICS Indicator TA.4

Figure TA.1: Alcohol consumption in one or more days within the last month by area of residence, Kazakhstan, 2010/11



XIV. Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/ Communication Technologies



The 2010-2011 MICS collected information about exposure of women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-59 to mass media and their use of computers and the Internet.

This information is intended to obtain information on:

- Exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television;
- Usage of computer;
- Usage of Internet.

Access to mass media

The proportion of women reading a newspaper, listening to the radio or watching television at least once a week is shown in Table MT.1.

In Kazakhstan, 63.9 percent of women read a newspaper, 29.1 percent listen to the radio and 98.4 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, 0.8 percent of women are not exposed to any of

the three mass media on a regular basis, whereas 22.9 percent are exposed to all three types of mass media at least once a week. Age groups 35-39 and 45-49 (67 percent in both groups) have a higher percentage of newspapers readers, whereas younger groups 15-19 and 20-24 have a higher percentage of radio listeners.

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women aged 15-49 exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of women aged 15-49			All three media at least once a week ¹	No mass media at least once a week	Number of women aged 15-49
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch TV at least once a week			
Age						
15-19	64,0	39,7	97,2	27,8	0,9	2022
20-24	61,4	35,5	97,8	27,0	1,1	2178
25-29	60,8	29,9	98,9	23,9	0,6	2016
30-34	61,9	25,5	98,6	20,1	0,8	2005
35-39	67,0	25,5	98,5	21,7	0,8	1901
40-44	65,4	23,7	99,2	19,4	0,5	1919
45-49	67,1	23,1	98,9	19,8	0,7	1972
Region						
Akmola Oblast	69,1	23,2	97,7	18,9	1,2	603
Aktobe Oblast	76,6	34,4	98,4	29,0	0,8	694
Almaty Oblast	47,3	10,0	99,7	8,4	0,3	1518
Almaty city	46,3	42,2	99,0	28,1	0,9	1190
Astana city	82,2	78,6	99,5	70,7	0,1	539
Atyrau Oblast	78,1	44,7	99,8	41,0	0,1	409
East Kazakhstan Oblast	67,1	30,1	96,0	22,4	1,7	1210
Zhambyl Oblast	65,8	24,6	99,1	20,6	0,1	836
West Kazakhstan Oblast	78,4	37,9	98,8	32,3	0,4	566
Karaganda Oblast	69,9	34,7	97,8	27,0	1,1	1274
Kostanai Oblast	75,2	24,4	97,8	20,3	1,0	791
Kyzylorda Oblast	66,2	24,1	98,5	18,8	1,0	553
Mangistau Oblast	52,4	38,3	99,1	28,1	0,4	461
Pavlodar Oblast	57,9	37,4	97,6	24,0	1,6	746

	Percentage of women aged 15-49			All three media at least once a week ¹	No mass media at least once a week	Number of women aged 15-49
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch TV at least once a week			
North Kazakhstan Oblast	72,8	28,5	97,6	20,8	0,7	577
South Kazakhstan Oblast	59,6	13,3	99,1	10,9	0,6	2048
Residence						
Urban	66,3	39,1	98,1	30,4	0,8	8055
Rural	60,6	15,7	98,9	12,8	0,8	5959
Education						
Incomplete secondary	51,0	24,7	97,7	16,6	1,8	553
Secondary	51,7	19,3	98,6	13,6	1,0	4407
Specialized secondary	67,2	29,5	98,7	23,3	0,7	4539
Higher	74,4	39,1	98,3	32,6	0,5	4489
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	52,4	12,1	97,9	9,3	1,6	2528
Second	61,8	18,2	99,4	15,0	0,2	2599
Middle	66,3	27,8	97,5	21,3	0,7	2743
Fourth	67,7	38,4	98,8	30,4	0,7	2839
Richest	69,0	43,9	98,6	34,5	0,8	3305
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	64,7	28,3	98,6	22,9	0,7	9003
Russian	66,6	35,5	98,1	26,8	1,0	3168
Other	55,2	22,6	98,2	16,5	1,0	1843
Total	63,9	29,1	98,4	22,9	0,8	14014

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator MT.1

There are significant differences by residence, education and socio-economic status in exposure to the mass media, primarily due to differences in exposure to print mass media and radio. As seen from Table MT.1, higher exposure to all types of mass media, 27.0 - 27.8 percent, is reported in women's age groups 20-24 and 15-19; whereas in age groups 40-44 and 45-49 this figure is much lower, 19.4 and 19.8 percent respectively.

Women with higher education tend to be exposed to all kinds of mass media nearly twice as much (32.6 percent) as women with incomplete secondary education and secondary education (16.6 percent and 13.6 percent respectively). Similarly, 34.5 percent of women from the richest households are exposed to all three types of mass media, whereas this indicator for women from the poorest households was only 9.3 percent. Women from urban areas are also twice as frequently exposed to all types of mass media than rural women (30.4 percent vs. 12.8 percent). As far as regions are concerned, the most frequent exposure to all three types of mass media was reported in Astana (70.7 percent), while the lowest exposure was reported

in South Kazakhstan (10.9 percent) and Almaty (8.4 percent) Oblasts.

Men aged 15-59 demonstrate slightly higher exposure to all types of mass media than women, as shown in Table MT.1M. 61.7 percent of men read a newspaper, 40 percent listen to the radio and 98.6 percent watch TV at least once a week. Only 0.7 percent are not exposed to any of the three types of mass media on a regular basis. About 30.3 percent are exposed to all three types of mass media at least once a week.

As follows from this table, relationships between exposure to mass media and basic characteristics are broadly similar to those observed among women. It should be noted, however, that the male model of exposure to mass media depending on the age is somewhat different from the female one. Younger women are more likely to report weekly exposure to all three types of mass media than older women, whereas younger men are usually less likely to be exposed to all three types of mass media than older men, since they are less likely to read a newspaper or listen to the radio once a week.

Table MT.1M. Exposure to mass media*Percentage of men aged 15-59 exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Kazakhstan, 2010/11*

	Percentage of men aged 15-59			All three media at least once a week ¹	No mass media at least once a week	Number of men aged 15-59
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch TV at least once a week			
Age						
15-19	45,6	39,6	97,9	22,4	0,7	394
20-24	49,7	44,1	98,0	28,6	0,5	433
25-29	59,1	45,6	98,5	35,6	0,9	434
30-34	62,6	42,5	99,3	32,8	0,7	548
35-39	62,9	37,8	98,4	30,2	0,4	539
40-44	64,5	40,9	99,5	30,4	0,5	453
45-49	73,7	36,4	98,2	31,0	0,8	432
50-54	70,1	36,3	98,5	31,7	1,3	361
55-59	70,1	33,1	99,3	27,8	0,7	251
Region						
Akmola Oblast	74,2	41,3	98,2	35,2	0,7	178
Aktobe Oblast	74,0	38,3	98,2	30,0	1,8	182
Almaty Oblast	43,5	14,8	99,7	9,7	0,3	423
Almaty city	73,3	76,4	99,6	60,7	0,0	302
Astana city	63,1	80,7	100,0	58,2	0,0	125
Atyrau Oblast	77,8	13,0	98,9	12,5	1,1	112
East Kazakhstan Oblast	58,3	33,9	98,5	23,3	0,4	340
Zhambyl Oblast	59,7	57,6	98,7	38,2	1,3	240
West Kazakhstan Oblast	67,0	42,7	95,8	33,4	2,3	158
Karaganda Oblast	76,5	58,6	97,3	46,5	0,6	333
Kostanai Oblast	69,2	28,4	96,3	21,4	1,9	219
Kyzylorda Oblast	74,2	42,9	99,0	35,6	0,0	157
Mangistau Oblast	53,9	43,4	98,5	25,7	1,5	121
Pavlodar Oblast	75,3	57,8	98,2	46,6	1,4	206
North Kazakhstan Oblast	78,7	46,4	98,1	37,9	0,3	164
South Kazakhstan Oblast	37,0	15,9	99,8	11,4	0,0	587
Residence						
Urban	68,2	53,6	98,2	41,9	0,8	2061
Rural	54,3	24,2	99,1	16,9	0,6	1785
Education						
Incomplete secondary	43,2	34,7	97,5	16,3	2,0	184
Secondary	50,6	30,0	99,2	19,8	0,6	1444
Specialized secondary	66,1	43,5	98,8	33,8	0,5	1261
Higher	76,6	51,6	97,9	44,3	0,9	953
Wealth Index Quintile						
Poorest	44,8	22,1	98,7	14,6	1,1	737
Second	53,4	24,8	99,2	17,9	0,3	748
Middle	66,1	38,7	98,2	28,2	0,5	773
Fourth	67,2	51,8	98,4	40,3	1,0	789
Richest	75,5	60,4	98,7	48,6	0,6	799

	Percentage of men aged 15-59			All three media at least once a week ¹	No mass media at least once a week	Number of men aged 15-59
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch TV at least once a week			
Ethnicity of Household Head						
Kazakh	60,9	37,5	98,7	27,9	0,5	2374
Russian	68,4	49,7	98,4	39,4	1,1	952
Other	53,2	33,6	98,7	24,5	0,7	520
Total 15-49	60,1	40,9	98,6	30,3	0,6	3233
Total 15-59	61.7	40.0	98.6	30.3	0.7	3846

¹'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

1MICS Indicator MT.1

Use of Information/Communication Technologies

Questions about computer and Internet use were only asked of men and women aged 15-24.

As seen from Table MT.2, 95.1 percent of women aged 15-24 have ever used a computer, 83.6 percent used a computer within the past year, and 71 percent used it at least once a week during the past month. Overall, 76.6 percent of women aged 15-24 have ever used the Internet, while 67.5 percent visited the Internet within the past year. The proportion of young women using the Internet more frequently, i.e., at least once a week during the past month, was smaller, 54 percent. As expected, there were more women aged 15-19 among those using a computer and the Internet in the past 12 months (92.1 percent and 72.9 percent respectively). Furthermore, computer and Internet use strongly correlates with residence, wealth and education.

Thus, higher levels of Internet and computer use were reported by women living in urban areas (90.6 percent and 81.3 percent respectively) compared to women living in rural areas (74.2 percent and 48.7 percent respectively). About 71.1 percent of women with secondary education and 92.8 percent of women with higher education reported having used computer and the Internet (50.5 percent and 84.2 percent respectively) within the past year.

Within the past year, the Internet was most often used in Kostanai, Karaganda and Pavlodar Oblasts, Astana and Almaty (77.5-94.8 percent) cities and least often in Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda and South Kazakhstan Oblasts; (58.2-40.6 percent), with 91.2 percent of young women from the richest households using the Internet in contrast to 35.3 percent of women from the poorest households.

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet

Percentage of young women age 15-24 who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of women aged 15-24			Percentage of women aged 15-24			Number of women aged 15-24
	ever used a computer	used a computer in the past 12 months ¹	used a computer in the past 12 months at least once a week	ever used Internet	used Internet in the past 12 months ²	used Internet in the past 12 months at least once a week	
Age							
15-19	97,1	92,1	80,4	79,1	72,9	58,3	2022
20-24	93,3	75,8	62,2	74,2	62,5	50,1	2178

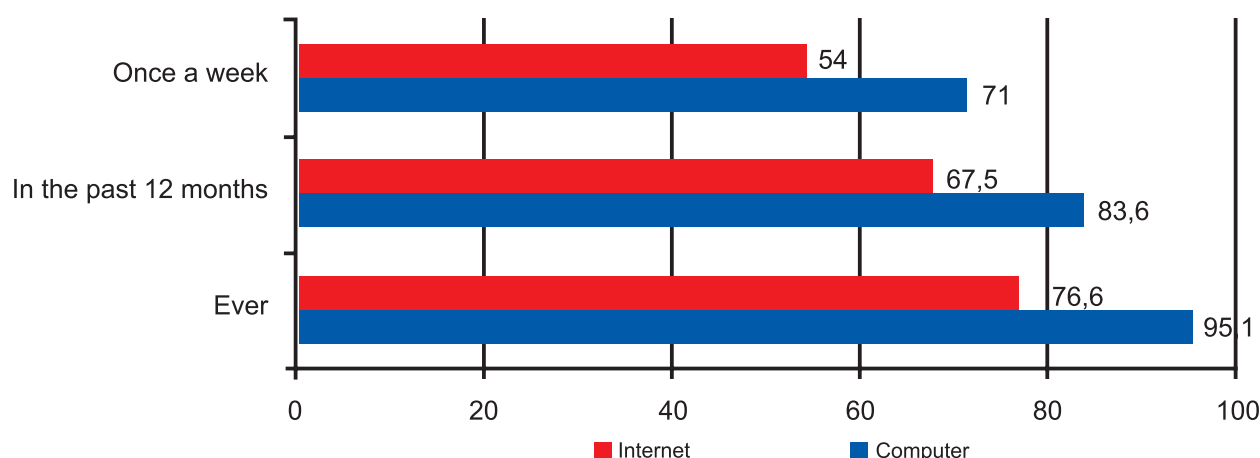
	Percentage of women aged 15-24			Percentage of women aged 15-24			Number of women aged 15-24
	ever used a computer	used a computer in the past 12 months ¹	used a computer in the past 12 months at least once a week	ever used Internet	used Internet in the past 12 months ²	used Internet in the past 12 months at least once a week	
Region							
Akmola Oblast	96,6	86,7	68,8	75,6	71,4	53,2	152
Aktobe Oblast	96,7	86,4	75,5	90,9	71,8	61,2	210
Almaty Oblast	93,5	76,5	59,4	71,7	58,2	39,5	511
Almaty city	99,5	95,9	89,6	98,6	94,8	82,1	314
Astana city	99,6	96,2	89,8	97,8	94,8	85,7	168
Atyrau Oblast	97,9	92,9	71,8	84,7	74,1	58,3	135
East Kazakhstan Oblast	96,9	87,1	77,4	77,9	67,2	56,2	349
Zhambyl Oblast	94,1	76,1	65,6	73,2	57,9	44,4	252
West Kazakhstan Oblast	94,0	84,5	75,9	79,4	73,0	62,8	164
Karaganda Oblast	94,5	86,2	78,1	84,2	77,6	65,0	366
Kostanai Oblast	98,7	89,0	78,0	83,2	77,5	67,4	224
Kyzylorda Oblast	96,3	83,6	62,2	69,3	57,3	42,1	162
Mangistau Oblast	95,9	85,8	75,1	89,1	79,6	65,1	158
Pavlodar Oblast	98,0	89,7	79,5	84,8	78,7	67,1	205
North Kazakhstan Oblast	96,9	87,9	68,5	79,5	73,1	50,4	146
South Kazakhstan Oblast	89,0	71,2	55,8	48,6	40,6	28,6	685
Residence							
Urban	97,7	90,6	81,4	87,9	81,3	69,5	2422
Rural	91,6	74,2	56,8	61,2	48,7	33,0	1779
Education							
Incomplete secondary	96,9	93,8	82,3	73,1	67,0	51,7	307
Secondary	89,2	71,1	57,1	60,8	50,5	37,4	1330
Specialized secondary	97,1	84,9	69,7	79,1	68,0	52,9	1224
Higher	98,9	92,8	83,4	91,0	84,2	72,3	1337
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	86,8	66,2	47,0	47,5	35,3	22,5	799
Second	94,2	76,4	58,1	64,7	52,7	35,6	790
Middle	96,9	85,4	74,2	83,1	70,9	54,1	884
Fourth	97,9	92,3	81,6	89,7	83,3	72,2	822
Richest	98,9	95,7	90,5	94,3	91,2	81,5	906
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	96,0	84,6	71,1	76,0	66,3	52,6	2842
Russian	96,0	88,8	78,1	86,3	80,2	68,0	807
Other	89,1	71,3	59,8	65,4	55,4	41,1	553
Total	95,1	83,6	71,0	76,6	67,5	54,0	4201

¹ 'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

¹ MICS Indicator MT.2

² MICS Indicator MT.3

Figure MT.1: Use of computers and the Internet by women aged 15-24, Kazakhstan, 2010/11



As shown in Table MT.2M, 82.4 percent of young men used a computer and 69.7 percent of them used the Internet in the past year. Men aged 15-24 living in urban area use computer and the Internet (91.6 percent and 82.3 percent respectively) than those living in rural area (70.5 percent and 53.4 percent respectively).

A total of 70.0 percent of men with secondary education and 86.8 percent of men with higher education reported having used computer within the past year, while for the Internet this proportion was 52.4 per-

cent and 85.4 percent of men respectively.

Among computer users the proportion of young men from the wealthiest households is 99.6 percent compared to 58.5 percent of men from poorest households, while for the Internet this proportion is 93.0 percent and 39.3 percent respectively.

Men aged 15-19 use both computer and the Internet (91.3 percent and 75.8 percent respectively) more often than men aged 20-24 (74.3 percent and 64.1 percent respectively).

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and internet

Percentage of young men age 15-24 who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of men aged 15-24			Percentage of men aged 15-24			Number of men aged 15-24
	have ever used a computer	used a computer in the past 12 months ¹	used a computer in the past 12 months at least once a week	have ever used Internet	used Internet in the past 12 months ²	used Internet in the past 12 months at least once a week	
Age							
15-19	97,9	91,3	79,9	85,5	75,8	60,3	394
20-24	96,4	74,3	60,7	80,1	64,1	51,5	433
Region							
Akmola Oblast	98,3	91,2	74,1	79,4	72,6	59,2	41
Aktobe Oblast	100,0	92,8	83,1	94,6	83,5	71,4	47
Almaty Oblast	92,9	67,0	55,5	69,8	53,3	40,2	97
Almaty city	100,0	98,3	94,2	100,0	98,3	94,2	73
Astana city	99,2	93,1	72,3	92,6	84,5	64,8	33
Atyrau Oblast	100,0	93,1	72,2	91,9	69,2	60,7	29
East Kazakhstan Oblast	(100,0)	(89,0)	(72,7)	(82,8)	(69,9)	(55,6)	45
Zhambyl Oblast	96,2	84,4	64,9	69,0	67,0	34,4	56
West Kazakhstan Oblast	(98,2)	(83,1)	(76,7)	(76,7)	(69,5)	(59,8)	30
Karaganda Oblast	(100,0)	(91,7)	(89,1)	(69,9)	(64,1)	(61,6)	51
Kostanai Oblast	100,0	89,5	84,0	89,8	79,0	64,5	49
Kyzylorda Oblast	(100,0)	(81,0)	(73,9)	(77,5)	(62,3)	(48,6)	32

	Percentage of men aged 15-24			Percentage of men aged 15-24			Number of men aged 15-24
	have ever used a computer	used a computer in the past 12 months ¹	used a computer in the past 12 months at least once a week	have ever used Internet	used Internet in the past 12 months ²	used Internet in the past 12 months at least once a week	
Mangistau Oblast	(92,7)	(90,1)	(64,9)	(84,7)	(83,3)	(54,4)	30
Pavlodar Oblast	(97,6)	(95,2)	(87,3)	(89,1)	(82,4)	(72,8)	36
North Kazakhstan Oblast	(94,9)	(81,5)	(71,2)	(75,5)	(70,5)	(51,8)	23
South Kazakhstan Oblast	94,0	62,6	45,7	84,2	54,0	39,1	154
Residence							
Urban	98,6	91,6	81,9	91,1	82,3	69,8	465
Rural	95,1	70,5	54,3	71,8	53,4	37,6	361
Education							
Incomplete secondary	97,9	96,3	87,2	81,7	74,1	56,7	69
Secondary	94,5	70,0	54,3	70,8	52,4	38,3	291
Specialized secondary	99,7	89,2	75,5	87,8	75,5	58,1	259
Higher	97,4	86,8	78,9	93,5	85,4	77,0	207
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	89,9	58,5	47,3	57,9	39,3	26,2	140
Second	96,9	71,9	51,2	75,6	55,6	40,0	165
Middle	98,3	84,5	71,7	89,6	74,5	56,4	193
Fourth	99,7	93,9	83,6	89,9	81,1	65,6	168
Richest	99,6	99,6	92,0	95,6	93,0	86,4	160
Ethnicity of Household Head							
Kazakh	97,3	82,4	69,2	80,5	66,9	52,3	549
Russian	98,8	89,6	80,6	87,5	79,9	71,7	167
Other	93,3	71,5	56,5	85,9	68,0	48,6	111
Total	97,1	82,4	69,8	82,7	69,7	55,7	826

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

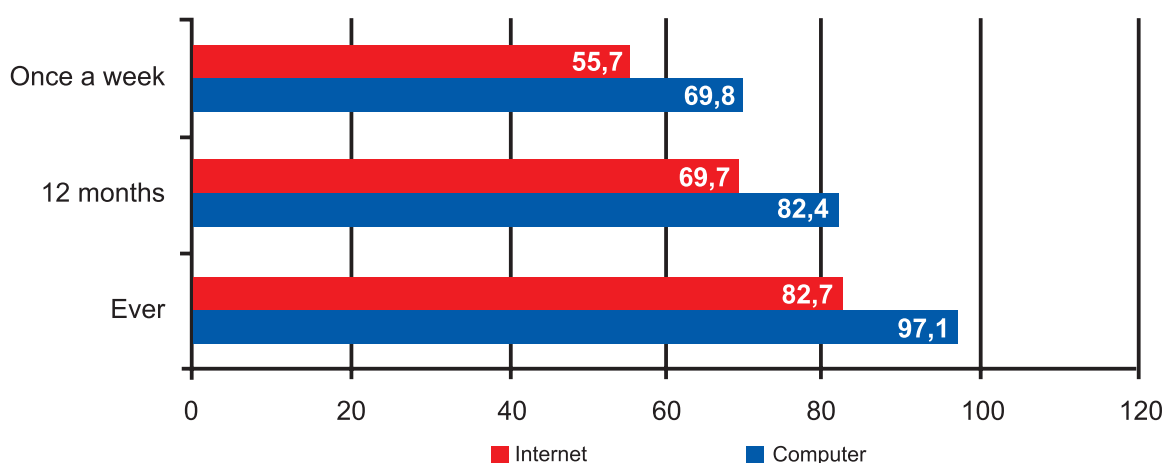
¹ MICS Indicator MT.2

² MICS Indicator MT.3

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Figure MT.1M: Percentage of young men age 15-24 using computer and the Internet, by frequency of use, Kazakhstan 2010/11



XV. Domestic Violence



The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by 189 countries at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, consolidated these gains by underlining that violence against women is both a violation of women's human rights and an impediment to the full enjoyment by women of all human rights.

The focus shifted to demanding state accountability for action to prevent and eliminate violence against women. Violence against women persists in every country in the world as a pervasive violation of human rights and a major impediment to achieving gender equality.

Early initiatives to address violence against women at the international level focused primarily on the family. Women's activism on violence against women increased in the early 1980s and the issue was more prominent at the Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi. The Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women recognized the prevalence of violence against women in various forms in everyday life in all societies and identified diverse manifestations of violence by calling attention to abused women in the home.

Work in this sector demonstrated that it was a significantly underreported global phenomenon that was committed in different contexts and highlighted the need for appropriate laws. Lately, the issue of domestic violence prevention in Kazakhstan has been receiving significant attention and in 2009 the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Prevention of Domestic Violence" was adopted. The law defines legal, economic, social and organizational basis for the activity of state bodies, local self-governance bodies, organizations and citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan in regard to the prevention of domestic violence. Within the framework of this law, violence may be expressed in the form of physical, psychological, sexual and (or) economic abuse.

1. Physical abuse is intentional infliction of harm on another person through the use of physical force and the infliction of physical pain.

2. Psychological abuse is intentional influence on the human psyche, honor and dignity by means of threats, harassment, intimidation or coercion (compulsion) to commit crimes or acts dangerous to human life or health, as well as leading to the disturbance of mental, physical and personal development.

3. Sexual abuse is intentional illegal act infringing on sexual privacy and sexual freedom rights as well as sexual acts against minors.

4. Economic abuse – intentional deprivation of shelter, food, clothing, property, funds for which the

person has statutory rights which may lead to the disturbance of physical and (or) mental health.

Raising public awareness about the causes and consequences of different forms of violence against women and broadening the understanding of international standards in force in the legal field required to conduct the measurement of violence phenomenon within the MICS. Only one woman between age of the 15-49 using random sampling was selected from each household and interviewed for the module on Domestic Violence. This module is not a standard MICS module and was taken and adapted from DHS. The data obtained from the survey are presented in Tables DV.1 -DV.12

According to Table DV.1, the proportion of all women in the age group 15-49 years who have ever been physically abused since age 15 is 12.8 percent, almost half of the cases (5.5 percent) took place in the 12 months preceding the survey. 11.4 percent of physically abused women in the past 12 months had been married or in union before while 6 percent were married or in union at the time of the survey.

By regions, there are significant variations in data on the above mentioned indicator across Karaganda (10.0 percent), Pavlodar (8.8 percent), North Kazakhstan (8.2 percent) oblasts with the lowest indicators (1.8 to 2.2 percent) in Kyzylorda Oblast and Astana city. At the same time it was observed that women with secondary and specialized secondary education were more often physically abused (14.8 percent).



Table DV.1: Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15				Number of women age 15-49
	Ever experienced physical violence *	In the past 12 months			
		Often	Sometimes	Any	
Region					
Akmola	21.2	1.2	6.0	6.9	504
Aktobe	5.6	0.7	2.3	2.9	507
Almaty	13.7	1.1	5.8	6.3	1060
Almaty city	5.1	0.2	2.6	2.6	941
Astana city	3.5	0.1	2.2	2.2	397
Atyrau	6.6	1.9	5.0	5.2	282
East Kazakhstan	12.7	1.5	4.9	5.0	975
Zhambyl	8.1	1.2	4.8	5.3	629
West Kazakhstan	12.8	0.6	5.5	5.5	424
Karaganda	22.3	1.4	9.8	10.0	991
Kostanai	20.2	0.4	6.4	6.4	645
Kyzylorda	4.4	0.5	1.8	1.8	408
Mangistau	9.0	1.1	4.4	5.1	309
Pavlodar	22.0	1.5	8.5	8.8	580
North Kazakhstan	24.7	1.7	7.2	8.2	470
South Kazakhstan	8.5	0.9	3.7	4.1	1459
Residence					
Urban	13.1	1.0	5.1	5.4	6163
Rural	12.4	1.0	5.3	5.7	4418
Age					
15 - 19	3.7	0.3	1.4	1.5	1009
20 - 24	8.8	0.8	4.2	4.5	1459
25 - 29	12.2	0.8	5.0	5.3	1681
30 - 39	16.0	1.4	7.4	7.9	3440
40 - 49	14.4	0.9	4.5	4.7	2992
Marital/Union Status					
Currently married/in union	11.5	0.7	5.7	6.0	7063
Formerly married/in union	37.2	4.1	10.1	11.4	1239
Never married/in union	3.5	0.1	0.9	0.9	2279
Education					
Primary/incomplete secondary	10.5	0.9	5.4	5.7	340
Secondary	14.8	1.3	6.4	6.8	3278
Specialized secondary	14.8	1.0	5.5	5.9	3436
Higher	9.2	0.7	3.7	3.9	3516
Wealth Index Quintiles					
Poorest	13.5	1.5	5.9	6.3	1863
Second	13.1	1.3	5.6	6.1	1896
Middle	12.1	0.8	4.7	5.1	2001
Fourth	12.7	0.8	5.0	5.2	2222
Richest	12.7	0.7	4.9	5.1	2599
Total	12.8	1.0	5.2	5.5	10581

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

* – includes the last 12 months

Table DV.2 shows data on persons who committed physical violence. According to the data, of the women aged 15-49 who reported having been physically abused, 60.2 percent reported being abused by their husbands/partners and 39.6 percent by their ex-husbands/partners. Of the currently married women who reported having been physically abused,

100 percent reported being abused by their husband/partner and 9.3 percent by their ex-husbands/ex-partners. Of the never married women who reported having been physically abused, 30.1 percent reported being abused by their mothers/stepmothers, 18.4 percent by their sisters/brothers, 13.1 percent by their fathers/stepfathers and 18.8 percent by their ex-boyfriends.

Table DV.2: Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who reported that specific persons committed the violence by marital status, Kazakhstan, 2010/11.

Person who committed physical violence	Currently married	Formerly married	Never married	All women
Current husband/partner	100.0	0.0	na	60.2
Former husband/partner	9.3	100.0	na	39.6
Mother/step mother	5.8	1.6	30.1	5.8
Father/step father	6.3	3.5	13.1	5.7
Sister/brother	2.8	1.2	18.4	3.2
Daughter/son	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Other relatives	1.9	4.1	0.7	2.6
Current boyfriend	1.1	1.0	11.1	1.7
Former boyfriend	1.9	2.0	18.8	3.0
Mother-in-law	0.2	0.2	na	0.2
Father-in-law	0.2	0.0	na	0.1
Other-in-law	0.3	0.2	na	0.2
Teacher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer/someone at work	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1
Police/soldier	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.8	4.3	22.7	6.3
Number of women age 15-49	815	460	79	1354

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

Table DV.3 shows the percentage of women whose first sexual intercourse was forced on them against their will. Overall in the country 2.1 percent of women indicated that their first sexual intercourse was

forced against their will. A somewhat higher incidence was noted for women in the age group 15-19. It is impossible to assess the situation of girls aged 15 within this group due to the small number of these incidents.

Table DV.3: Force at sexual initiation

Among women age 15-24 who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who say their first experience of sexual intercourse was forced against their will, by age and sexual intercourse and whether the first sexual intercourse was at the time of marriage or before first marriage, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage whose first sexual intercourse was forced against their will	Number of women who have ever had sexual intercourse
Age at First Sexual Intercourse		
<15	(*)	10
15 – 19	2,5	631
20 – 24	1,1	426
First Sexual Intercourse		
At the time of first marriage/first cohabitation	1,2	616
Before first marriage/first cohabitation	3,7	263
Women not married	2,7	188
Total	2,1	1067

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

According to Table DV.4 findings, 3.2 percent of women aged 15-49 reported having been sexually abused. In terms of regions, the percentage of sexual violence towards young girls is high in Karaganda (8.2 percent), Akmola (5.8 percent), Pavlodar (5.3 percent) and North Kazakhstan (5.3 percent) Oblasts. Approximately 4 percent of women from age groups 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 reported facts of sexual violence which is twice as high as the 2 percent of women who were victims of sexual violence from age groups 20-24 and 25-29. Of all women who reported sexual abuse, 4.2 percent,

have had 1 to 2 children, 3.5 percent have up to 5 and more children and 1.3 percent of them did not have children.

Women with higher education experienced sexual violence (2.0 percent) twice less often compared to women with incomplete secondary education (4.3 percent). It must be noted that women from poorest households experienced sexual violence somewhat more often. When viewing the phenomenon in terms of marital status, it should be noted that women previously married (10.2 percent) more often reported having been sexually abused.

Table DV.4: Experience of sexual violence,

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence	Number of women age 15-49
Age		
15-19	0.8	1009
20-24	2.2	1459
25-29	2.4	1681
30-34	4.0	1832
35-39	4.3	1608
40-44	3.6	1491
45-49	4.4	1501
Marital/Union status		
Currently married/in union	2.9	7063
Formerly married/in union	10.2	1239
Never married/in union	0.5	2279
Number of Living Children		
0	1.3	2797
1-2	4.2	5202
3-4	3.3	2189
5+	3.5	393
Residence		
Urban	3.3	6163
Rural	3.2	4418
Region		
Akmola	5.8	504
Aktobe	1.0	507
Almaty	2.3	1060
Almaty city	1.6	941
Astana city	0.8	397
Atyrau	2.3	282
East Kazakhstan	2.6	975
Zhambyl	2.5	629
West Kazakhstan	3.5	424

	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence	Number of women age 15-49
Karaganda	8.2	991
Kostanai	2.7	645
Kyzylorda	1.6	408
Mangistau	0.8	309
Pavlodar	5.3	580
North Kazakhstan	5.3	470
South Kazakhstan	2.7	1459
Education		
Primary/incomplete secondary	4.3	340
Secondary	3.8	3278
Specialised secondary	3.8	3436
Higher	2.0	3516
Wealth Index Quintiles		
Poorest	4.0	1863
Second	2.7	1896
Middle	2.5	2001
Fourth	3.3	2222
Richest	3.5	2599
Total	3.2	10581

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

**- Includes those whose sexual initiation was forced against their will

According to Table DV.5, among women aged 15-49, the percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual or physical violence is highest starting from age group 30-34 until 45-49 and is 16 to 17 percent compared to 13.8 percent nationwide.

Table DV.5: Experience of different forms of violence,

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced different forms of violence by current age, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women age 15-49
Age					
15-19	3.3	0.4	0.4	4.0	1009
20-24	7.3	0.7	1.5	9.5	1459
25-29	10.4	0.5	1.9	12.8	1681
30-34	13.0	1.0	3.0	17.0	1832
35-39	12.9	1.2	3.1	17.2	1608
40-44	12.4	1.2	2.4	16.0	1491
45-49	11.3	1.7	2.7	15.7	1501
Total	10.5	1.0	2.3	13.8	10581

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

**- Includes those whose sexual initiation was forced against their will

* – includes only currently married women

Table DV.6 shows data on the exposure to physical violence of women from age group 15-49 who have ever been pregnant. Nationwide the percentage of women who have ever been physically abused during pregnancy is 1.9 percent. Age groups 30-34 and 35-39 had the largest incidence of physical violence with the indicator at 3.0 percent and 2.4 percent respectively. Among respondents there is a large percentage of women who reported having been married or in union before (7.6

percent). Also, based on their responses it was possible to gather data on the number of living children: 2.8 percent of women have 1-2 children, 1.9 percent have 3-4 children and 1.5 percent of women have 5 and more children. Women experienced physical violence during pregnancy regardless of their level of wealth, however there were fewer women with higher education (1.2 percent) compared to women with secondary and specialized secondary education (2.2 – 2.4 percent).

Table DV.6: Violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy by background characteristics, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	Women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	0.4	49
20-24	1.2	706
25-29	2.1	1306
30-34	3.0	1628
35-39	2.4	1467
40-44	1.3	1407
45-49	1.8	1385
Marital/Union Status		
Currently married/in union	1.5	6635
Formerly married/in union	7.6	1141
Never married/in union	0.1	171
Number of Living Children		
0	0.2	163
1-2	2.8	5202
3-4	1.9	2189
5+	1.5	393
Residence		
Urban	1.9	4444
Rural	1.9	3502
Region		
Akmola	3.1	403
Aktobe	0.5	373
Almaty	2.8	779
Almaty city	0.2	568
Astana city	0.3	280
Atyrau	1.2	211
East Kazakhstan	2.2	747
Zhambyl	2.1	482
West Kazakhstan	0.8	329
Karaganda	3.2	771

	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	Women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant
Kostanai	2.2	494
Kyzylorda	1.7	317
Mangistau	0.0	231
Pavlodar	3.4	443
North Kazakhstan	2.7	367
South Kazakhstan	1.4	1154
Education		
Primary/Secondary incomplete	0.0	5
Secondary	0.4	174
Secondary specialized	2.2	2576
Higher	2.4	2741
Wealth Index Quintiles		
Poorest	2.4	1473
Second	2.0	1488
Middle	1.3	1496
Fourth	2.4	1598
Richest	1.5	1891
Total	1.9	7947

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

Table DV.7 presents data based on the responses of married/formerly married women (from age group 15-49) in regard to their husbands'/partners' actions, demonstrating specific types of controlling behaviour (in percentage). Specific types of husbands'/partners' behaviour were expressed, in particular, by jealousy (42.6 percent), constant control (44.3 percent), accusations in unfaithfulness (10.9 percent). Also cases of limiting wife's contacts with her family and friends could be observed (4.1 percent and 9.0 percent respectively). Besides moral and psychological forms of violence economic abuse expressed in not trusting the wife with money was also reported (7.0 percent).

On average 14.2 percent of husbands demonstrated 3 and more specific types of controlling behaviour towards their wives/partners, the highest incidence was for women in the age group 15-19, 20-24 and older (38.5 and 16 percent respectively). In terms of family status, the proportion of women whose husband (ex husband, partner) demonstrated 3 and more specific types of behaviour is highest among divorced/widowed women (37.1 percent) as well as those who were married more than once (21.0 percent) compared to women who were married or in union at the time of the survey or had been married/in union only once prior to the survey (10 and 13.5 percent respectively).

Table DV.7: Degree of marital control experienced by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose current or most recent husband/partner have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviour, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percentage of women whose husband								Number of women age 15-49
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaith- ful	Do not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists of knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Age									
15-19	70,1	15,1	24,4	9,4	69,1	21,0	38,5	23,2	67
20-24	52,6	10,5	11,1	4,6	51,8	8,1	16,0	32,6	850

	Percentage of women whose husband								Number of women age 15-49
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaith- ful	Do not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists of knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
25-29	48,5	10,5	10,2	3,6	47,4	6,4	14,7	35,4	1398
30-34	45,0	11,0	8,0	4,4	46,3	6,7	14,3	37,0	1676
35-39	41,1	10,2	8,0	3,6	44,3	6,8	13,3	40,8	1491
40-44	36,2	11,6	7,9	4,5	38,6	6,9	12,7	45,4	1409
45-49	34,5	11,4	8,9	3,8	38,8	6,8	13,6	48,5	1411
Number of Living Children									
0	52.5	10.5	12.1	4.7	52.9	9.3	18.1	32.3	684
1-2	43.5	12.5	9.9	4.9	45.8	7.3	16.0	38.9	5040
3-4	37.3	7.9	6.2	2.6	38.2	5.5	9.4	45.5	2186
5+	42.4	8.1	6.5	1.6	43.9	6.8	11.0	40.8	393
Marital/Union Status and Duration									
Never married women	39.6	7.1	6.8	2.3	42.8	5.4	10.2	42.2	7063
Currently married women	41.8	10.3	8.5	3.8	43.8	6.8	13.5	40.9	7540
Years Since Marriage									
0-4 years	50,4	9,1	9,3	4,2	51,8	6,8	14,5	33,3	1438
5-9 years	44,1	9,1	10,1	3,5	44,3	6,5	14,2	39,5	1443
10 and more years	38,4	11,0	7,7	3,8	41,2	7,0	13,0	43,7	4659
Married more than once	50.4	17.0	13.9	7.0	49.2	8.4	21.0	33.3	762
Divorced/ separated/ widowed*	59.4	32.9	21.5	14.6	53.1	16.3	37.1	28.9	1239
Residence									
Urban	44.7	11.6	10.5	4.7	46.3	7.2	15.4	38.0	4665
Rural	39.9	10.0	7.0	3.3	41.7	6.8	12.7	43.1	3637
Region									
Akmola	50.3	16.2	15.3	4.4	60.3	11.8	21.5	25.5	409
Aktobe	36.5	6.5	5.1	3.3	22.7	6.5	8.6	54.3	378
Almaty	30.6	9.4	6.2	5.4	26.0	4.5	12.3	59.3	819
Almaty city	49.0	8.2	9.4	5.4	60.5	9.8	15.7	28.7	609
Astana city	22.9	3.6	5.9	1.5	21.1	2.5	5.2	66.3	297
Atyrau	38.1	5.3	7.1	1.2	35.2	1.9	8.3	52.8	220
East Kazakhstan	43.0	12.7	9.1	3.4	38.9	4.9	14.0	42.2	790
Zhambyl	43.7	8.7	7.8	4.4	44.7	5.3	11.1	37.7	503
West Kazakhstan	41.4	11.5	10.8	4.7	43.8	4.6	14.7	39.0	345
Karaganda	48.7	19.1	15.6	7.1	56.3	8.8	22.4	28.4	804
Kostanai	42.6	12.2	10.4	3.7	60.5	12.3	18.8	29.1	511
Kyzylorda	42.6	4.8	8.5	3.3	35.3	9.9	11.3	44.1	327
Mangistau	48.3	3.8	9.0	1.7	43.6	6.0	9.8	40.1	233

	Percentage of women whose husband								Number of women age 15-49
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Do not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists of knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Pavlodar	48.1	18.9	12.3	6.2	53.5	10.3	20.8	31.9	466
North Kazakhstan	44.8	17.1	9.6	5.1	49.6	5.5	16.8	33.2	389
South Kazakhstan	43.9	7.2	4.2	1.7	43.2	5.8	9.3	42.2	1204
Education									
Primary/Secondary incomplete	44.2	15.1	12.2	2.6	44.9	7.3	16.7	37.4	182
Secondary	43.6	12.1	8.9	4.7	43.8	7.8	15.1	40.1	2679
Secondary specialized	43.6	12.0	9.8	4.1	45.3	7.2	14.7	38.3	2837
Higher	40.3	8.2	7.9	3.6	43.6	5.9	12.5	42.7	2600
Wealth Index Quintiles									
Poorest	42.4	10.4	6.6	4.0	39.7	7.5	12.5	43.1	1536
Second	40.5	10.5	8.5	3.6	42.9	7.3	13.7	41.8	1555
Middle	41.2	9.1	8.1	3.1	44.2	5.9	12.6	40.9	1541
Fourth	44.1	13.1	10.9	5.7	45.5	6.9	16.8	38.6	1692
Richest	44.1	11.1	10.2	4.1	48.0	7.2	14.8	37.6	1978
Total	42.6	10.9	9.0	4.1	44.3	7.0	14.2	40.2	8302

* – Women not currently married were asked questions about the behaviour of their most recent husband/partner using the past tense

Table DV.8 demonstrates all types of abuse (physical, sexual, emotional) used against ever married women in the age group 15-49 (in percentage) by frequency of occurrence. About 15.5 percent of women experienced physical violence, 3.8 percent – sexual violence and 13.8 percent experienced emotional abuse.

7.1 percent of women experienced physical violence, 1.3 percent of women experienced sexual violence and 8.5 percent of women experienced emotional violence often or sometimes within the past 12 months prior to the survey. 17.9 percent of women experienced any types of physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse.

Table DV.8: Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal violence (by husband/partner) and the percentage who experienced spousal violence in the past 12 months according to type of violence, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Ever	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Some- times	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any	15.5	1.3	6.7	7.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.2	0.9	4.3	5.2
Slapped her	10.2	0.8	4.3	5.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.4	0.4	1.2	1.5
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	5.7	0.5	2.1	2.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.5	0.3	1.3	1.6

	Ever	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Some-times	Often or sometimes
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	3.9	0.3	1.5	1.8
Sexual violence				
Any	3.8	0.2	1.1	1.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.0	0.1	1.0	1.1
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to/ Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.7
Sexual initiation was with current or most recent husband was forced	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emotional violence				
Any	13.8	1.9	7.5	8.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.0	1.1	3.6	4.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	3.9	0.3	1.5	1.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	11.7	1.4	5.7	7.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	14.7	1.4	6.9	7.4
Any form of physical and sexual violence	2.6	0.1	0.9	1.0
Any form of emotional, physical and/or sexual violence	17.9	2.5	10.0	10.5
Any form of emotional, physical and sexual violence	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	14.7	1.4	6.9	7.4
Ever married women	8302	7989	7989	7989

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

Table DV.9 shows that women in the age group 15-19 experienced emotional, physical and sexual abuse more often. At the same time it may be noted that the longer the woman is married, the more she experiences violence; also women who were married

twice, experienced violence compared to divorced or widowed women more often. Women with higher education were abused less often. Women who experienced all forms of violence reported that their father used to beat their mother.

Table DV.9: Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband partner, by background characteristics, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Emo- tional violence	Physi- cal vio- lence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or Sexual violence	Physical and Sexual violence	Emotional, Physical and/or Sexual vio- lence	Emotional, Physical and Sexual violence	Number of women age 15-49
Age								
15-19	10.1	19.1	7.6	22.2	4.5	23.0	4.5	67
20-24	9.4	12.5	3.1	13.2	2.4	15.4	1.6	850
25-29	12.4	13.6	2.5	14.0	2.1	16.6	1.5	1398
30-34	15.6	17.2	4.0	18.1	3.1	21.4	2.3	1676
35-39	14.1	16.9	4.2	17.9	3.3	20.6	2.6	1491
40-44	13.0	15.5	3.7	16.7	2.5	19.7	2.1	1409
45-49	15.7	14.6	4.4	16.2	2.8	20.1	2.4	1411

	Emo- tional violence	Physi- cal vio- lence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or Sexual violence	Physical and Sexual violence	Emotional, Physical and/or Sexual vio- lence	Emotional, Physical and Sexual violence	Number of women age 15-49
Number of Living Children								
0	11.7	15.7	4.1	17.3	2.5	19.5	1.8	684
1-2	15.9	17.0	4.0	17.9	3.1	21.6	2.5	5040
3-4	9.4	11.4	3.0	12.3	2.1	13.9	1.5	2186
5+	13.3	16.3	3.5	17.4	2.4	19.7	1.9	393
Years Since Marriage								
0-4	8.2	10.4	2.3	11.1	1.7	13.5	1.1	1438
5-9	13.6	14.0	2.8	14.5	2.2	18.1	1.9	1443
10+	13.8	14.8	3.6	15.8	2.6	18.5	2.2	4659
Marital/Union Status								
Currently married women	9.4	11.5	2.6	12.4	1.8	14.8	1.2	7063
Residence								
Urban	14.1	15.9	3.9	17.0	2.8	20.2	2.4	4665
Rural	13.2	14.7	3.5	15.5	2.7	18.2	1.9	3637
Years Since Marriage								
0-4 years	8,2	10,4	2,3	11,1	1,7	13,5	1,1	1438
5-9 years	13,6	14,0	2,8	14,5	2,2	18,1	1,9	1443
10 and more years	13,8	14,8	3,6	15,8	2,6	18,5	2,2	4659
Married only once	12.7	13.8	3.2	14.6	2.4	17.5	1.9	7540
Married more than once	23.6	30.9	9.0	33.1	6.8	37.4	4.5	762
Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	38.0	37.2	10.1	38.8	8.4	45.1	7.6	1239
Residence								
Urban	14.1	15.9	3.9	17.0	2.8	20.2	2.4	4665
Rural	13.2	14.7	3.5	15.5	2.7	18.2	1.9	3637
Region								
Akmola	23.7	24.4	6.1	26.2	4.3	31.4	3.9	409
Aktobe	5.3	6.7	1.3	6.7	1.3	8.2	0.8	378
Almaty	19.1	17.8	2.7	18.1	2.4	21.6	1.8	819
Almaty city	7.8	6.0	2.1	7.5	0.5	10.6	0.5	609
Astana city	5.0	4.2	0.8	4.4	0.6	6.5	0.6	297
Atyrau	4.4	8.4	2.6	8.4	2.6	9.2	1.8	220
East Kazakhstan	13.7	15.7	2.7	16.3	2.1	19.0	1.5	790
Zhambyl	8.1	9.9	3.2	10.4	2.7	12.1	2.6	503
West Kazakhstan	14.9	15.5	3.9	15.9	3.5	20.8	2.7	345
Karaganda	20.9	26.0	9.5	28.9	6.6	33.4	5.4	804
Kostanai	19.7	22.6	3.4	23.4	2.7	28.0	2.2	511
Kyzylorda	5.7	5.5	1.7	5.8	1.4	7.6	1.4	327
Mangistau	4.0	9.1	0.2	9.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	233
Pavlodar	23.9	25.5	5.4	26.6	4.3	32.0	3.8	466
North Kazakhstan	24.8	27.7	6.1	29.2	4.6	34.7	3.6	389
South Kazakhstan	7.1	10.0	3.2	11.1	2.1	11.5	0.9	1204
Education								
Primary/Secondary incomplete	17.5	17.0	6.2	19.5	3.7	22.3	3.2	182
Secondary	14.6	17.3	4.3	18.1	3.4	20.6	2.6	2679

	Emo- tional violence	Physi- cal vio- lence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or Sexual violence	Physical and Sexual violence	Emotional, Physical and/or Sexual vio- lence	Emotional, Physical and Sexual violence	Number of women age 15-49
Secondary specialized	15.2	17.1	4.3	18.2	3.2	22.0	2.5	2837
Higher	10.8	11.3	2.4	12.2	1.5	14.9	1.3	2600
Wealth Index Quintiles								
Poorest	13.1	15.9	4.5	16.8	3.6	18.4	2.6	1536
Second	13.5	15.5	3.1	16.3	2.3	19.0	1.8	1555
Middle	13.8	14.4	2.8	15.1	2.0	18.7	1.7	1541
Fourth	14.0	15.6	4.1	16.8	2.9	20.2	2.2	1692
Richest	13.9	15.4	4.1	16.5	2.9	20.1	2.5	1978
Respondent's Father Beat Her Mother								
Yes	30.9	39.8	8.8	41.2	7.4	45.2	5.7	1133
No	10.3	10.8	2.9	11.6	2.1	14.3	1.6	6236
Don't know	16.3	17.1	3.5	18.7	1.9	22.5	1.6	880
Total	13.7	15.4	3.7	16.3	2.8	19.3	2.1	8302

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

Table DV.10 shows that across all forms of violence there is a large percent of abuse incidence towards women who were older than their husbands or of the same age with them. High percent of sexual violence (3.8 percent) could be observed in couples where the husband was 10 years and more older than his wife. 7.6 percent of women whose husbands display none of the specific behaviours report having experienced

emotional, physical and/or sexual violence compared with 82.3 percent of women whose husbands display five or six behaviours. About 75 percent of women whose husband displays 5-6 marital control behaviours experience emotional violence. Women who do not find reasons justifying violence, are less likely to experience violence (17,1 percent), than women who find 3-4 reasons justifying violence (30,1 percent).

Table DV.10: Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators,

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband partner, according to his characteristics and empowerment indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Emo- tional violence	Physi- cal vio- lence	Sexual violence	Physical and/ or Sexual vio- lence	Physical and Sexual violence	Emotional , Physical and/ or Sexual vio- lence	Emotional, Physical and Sexual vio- lence	Number of ever-married women age 15-49
Spousal Age Difference								
Wife is older	11.9	15.8	2.9	16.5	2.2	19.6	1.3	840
Wife is same age	11.1	11.2	2.7	12.3	1.6	15.5	1.5	834
0-4 year	8.6	10.6	2.3	11.3	1.7	13.4	1.2	3303
5-9 year	9.4	11.6	2.8	12.5	1.8	14.7	1.1	1627
10+ year	7.2	10.6	3.8	12.7	1.7	15.0	1.1	405
Formerly married	38.0	37.2	10.1	38.8	8.4	45.1	7.6	1239
DK	11.0	12.7	0.9	12.7	0.9	12.7	0.0	55
Number of Marital Control Behaviours Displayed by Husband/Partner								
0	4.2	5.3	1.2	5.9	0.5	7.6	0.3	3339
1-2	11.8	14.3	2.5	15.2	1.5	18.3	0.8	3785
3-4	40.8	41.6	12.4	43.6	10.4	50.1	9.0	970
5-6	75.0	75.1	27.6	76.7	26.0	82.8	24.9	207
Number of Reasons for Which Wife Beating is Justified								
0	12,3	13,2	3,1	14,1	2,2	17,1	1,7	7165

	Emo- tional violence	Physi- cal vio- lence	Sexual violence	Physical and/ or Sexual vio- lence	Physical and Sexual violence	Emotional , Physical and/ or Sexual vio- lence	Emotional, Physical and Sexual vio- lence	Number of ever-married women age 15-49
1-2	21,6	29,6	7,3	30,6	6,3	33,1	4,7	991
3-4	24,4	25,3	6,2	26,4	5,0	30,0	3,7	128
5-6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Total	13,7	15,4	3,7	16,3	2,8	19,3	2,1	8302

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Violence, whether it is physical or sexual, associates with the possibility of inflicting injuries; Table DV.11 shows women's injuries related to domestic violence. Various bodily injuries of different severity are the result of physical and sexual violence that women experience. Among women who have ever been physically abused by their husbands more than half (51.0 percent) received such bodily injuries as cuts and bruises, 14.6 percent of women had eye injuries, sprains, burns, while 7.6 percent of wom-

en received severe bodily injuries as deep wounds, broken bones and teeth and other severe injuries. The proportion of women who had bodily injuries as a result of physical violence in the past 12 months is much higher at 61.1 percent. Of those who have ever experienced sexual violence from their present or former husbands/partners (3.2 percent), more than 50.0 percent of women also received various bodily injuries, of them 70 percent were received in the past 12 months.

Table DV.11: Injuries to women caused by spousal violence,

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal violence by their current or most recent husband/partner, by specific injuries received, according to type of violence and whether the violence was experienced ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Type of spousal violence and timing of violence	Percentage of women who have received				Number of ever-married women age 15-49
	Cuts, bruises or arches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced Physical Violence					
Ever*	51.0	14.6	7.6	52.0	1221
In the past 12 months (*)	60.0	19.0	8.3	61.1	560
Experienced Sexual Violence					
Ever ²	52.6	22.6	12.8	53.1	291
In the past 12 months (*)	67.9	31.8	16.0	69.1	105
Experienced Physical or Sexual Violence					
Ever*	48.4	13.9	7.3	49.3	1299
In the past 12 months(*)	58.9	18.7	8.4	60.0	583

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

* Includes in the past 12 months

(*) Excludes widows

Table DV.12 shows that women turn to for help to stop the violence. Nationwide, from the responses of women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, it may be seen that one third of women never told anyone about the fact (32.9 percent), more than half (50.6 percent) never asked anyone for help.

Of those who sought help, the largest percent-

age of women sought help from their family or husband's family (33.7 percent and 14.3 percent respectively); and only 8.8 percent of victims sought help from police and 8.8 percent sought help from relatives. The percentage of those seeking help from advocates/lawyers and organizations providing social services is very small (0.2 -0.4 percent respectively).

Table DV.12: Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they told anyone about the violence and whether they sought help from any source to end the violence, according to type of violence, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Never told anyone	Never sought help	Percentage who sought help from											Number of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence	
			Own family	Husband/Partner's family	Current/Last husband/ Partner	Current/Former boyfriend	Relatives	Neighbour	Religious leader	Doctor/Medical personnel	Police	Lawyer	Social service organization		Other
Type of Violence															
Physical only	32.0	51.1	34.4	13.7	1.3	0.2	8.8	2.6	0.1	1.6	7.3	0.3	0.0	2.8	1123
Sexual only	72.3	91.7	2.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	87
Both physical and sexual	22.2	32.9	42.5	21.2	1.8	0.3	12.3	4.3	0.3	3.6	19.0	1.1	1.4	4.0	231
Current Age															
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41
20-24	30,7	51,0	28,7	8,6	0,6	1,0	5,4	2,0	0,0	3,3	10,1	0,0	0,0	6,7	138
25-29	25,3	43,1	43,7	16,2	0,4	0,0	6,8	2,5	0,0	2,2	8,3	1,4	0,0	2,2	211
30-34	29,7	48,4	36,0	19,3	2,2	0,3	10,5	3,4	0,0	1,3	8,6	0,4	0,0	1,3	309
35-39	34,1	50,4	35,1	13,4	2,4	0,2	9,4	1,7	0,3	1,2	7,7	0,0	0,2	2,0	272
40-44	40,8	59,0	27,8	12,3	0,0	0,0	6,1	1,1	0,0	1,7	8,0	0,5	0,6	2,3	238
45-49	35,1	50,4	29,9	13,9	1,3	0,0	13,5	6,0	0,3	2,6	12,2	0,0	0,5	4,5	233
Number of Living Children															
0	31.1	55.7	28.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	2.5	0.4	3.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.8	192
1-2	30.7	48.2	36.8	15.5	1.2	0.3	8.8	1.5	0.1	1.1	10.0	0.4	0.0	2.8	911
3-4	33.4	50.7	29.7	17.8	1.9	0.0	9.2	7.0	0.0	3.7	8.7	0.8	1.0	1.7	270
5+	65.2	69.1	23.2	11.2	3.4	0.0	9.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	68
Marital/Union Status and Duration															
Never married women	31.9	62.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	11.0	85
Currently married women	38.8	58.1	26.8	13.5	1.0	0.3	6.3	2.4	0.2	1.6	7.0	0.5	0.4	2.0	875
Married only once	34.0	51.3	34.2	16.0	1.2	0.2	8.9	2.8	0.1	2.0	7.6	0.2	0.1	1.9	1104
Years Since Marriage															
0-4	30,5	48,3	38,1	11,9	1,1	0,0	2,5	0,9	0,0	2,7	6,8	0,4	0,0	2,5	159
5-9	26,3	44,2	41,5	19,8	0,4	0,7	11,8	3,2	0,0	2,9	9,1	0,4	0,0	1,3	209
10+	37,0	53,9	31,3	15,8	1,4	0,2	9,4	3,1	0,1	1,6	7,4	0,2	0,1	2,0	735
Married more than once	28.0	43.8	36.8	11.4	2.0	0.0	10.0	3.1	0.3	1.6	14.6	1.0	1.1	4.6	252
Divorced separated widowed	23.7	39.1	44.5	15.5	1.7	0.1	12.8	3.3	0.0	2.2	11.4	0.2	0.0	4.3	566
Residence															
Urban	33.8	50.8	34.1	13.4	1.3	0.3	7.5	1.6	0.0	1.7	8.6	0.2	0.3	3.5	860

	Never told anyone	Never sought help	Percentage who sought help from												Number of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence
			Own family	Husband/Partner's family	Current/Last/Late husband/Partner	Current/Former boyfriend	Relatives	Neighbour	Religious leader	Doctor/Medical personnel	Police	Lawyer	Social service organization	Other	
Rural	31.5	50.4	33.3	15.6	1.2	0.0	10.8	4.5	0.2	2.0	9.0	0.6	0.1	2.0	581
Region															
Akmola	31,5	47,7	35,4	20,0	2,8	0,0	9,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,9	0,0	0,0	1,5	115
Aktobe	35,0	(52,4)	(34,9)	(10,4)	(10,0)	(0,0)	(13,5)	(3,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(2,7)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(3,1)	(28)
Almaty	16,3	48,1	41,4	19,4	0,0	0,0	19,0	2,0	0,0	1,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	148
Almaty city	(27,5)	(57,1)	(27,0)	(7,9)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(7,9)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(3,0)	(2,4)	0,0	0,0	(2,5)	58
Astana city	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Atyrau	45,7	(49,9)	(48,5)	(13,9)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(19,5)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(2,9)	(1,6)	(6,6)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(19)
East Kazakhstan	30,2	50,0	35,3	8,3	3,4	1,1	5,0	1,0	0,0	3,6	13,5	0,0	1,1	2,6	128
Zhambyl	37,2	53,4	38,1	16,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	53
West Kazakhstan	49,2	57,9	25,0	13,5	1,2	1,4	16,9	5,6	0,0	2,8	6,3	0,0	1,0	1,2	55
Karaganda	43,2	50,4	31,3	9,1	0,0	0,0	7,1	1,8	0,0	1,7	11,4	0,3	0,5	3,3	248
Kostanai	17,7	45,4	33,8	12,3	0,0	0,0	12,6	4,3	0,0	1,3	12,7	0,6	0,0	5,3	134
Kyzylorda	(41,8)	(50,0)	(37,2)	(15,7)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	19
Mangistau	45,5	55,3	17,5	14,6	1,7	0,0	3,4	1,6	0,0	0,0	3,7	2,1	0,0	20,6	28
Pavlodar	33,3	51,6	37,2	16,4	0,6	0,0	5,5	1,9	0,0	0,0	12,2	0,6	0,0	4,5	133
North Kazakhstan	31,4	51,0	29,9	13,7	0,0	0,0	3,3	2,7	1,1	2,7	15,2	0,0	0,0	5,0	123
South Kazakhstan	40,6	53,9	31,2	21,2	4,3	0,0	8,2	9,6	0,0	4,8	6,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	136
Education															
Primary/Secondary incomplete	(42,0)	(59,2)	(25,8)	(8,2)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(5,9)	(8,4)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(12,2)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(4,7)	40
Secondary	33,7	51,3	33,9	14,7	1,8	0,2	8,0	3,1	0,0	1,7	8,1	0,4	0,4	2,6	510
Secondary specialized	33,3	48,6	34,8	14,4	0,9	0,4	10,2	3,0	0,3	2,7	9,3	0,3	0,2	3,3	541
Higher	30,0	51,8	32,6	14,2	1,1	0,0	8,2	1,2	0,0	0,9	8,5	0,6	0,0	2,6	349
Wealth Index Quintiles															
Poorest	33.6	49.5	34.7	17.0	1.7	0.0	11.1	5.7	0.3	0.7	7.2	0.3	0.2	2.4	267
Second	31.7	48.1	37.0	15.3	1.4	0.3	11.7	4.4	0.3	3.8	9.3	0.3	0.0	2.2	260
Middle	27.3	51.0	29.8	16.5	0.7	0.0	8.6	1.6	0.0	1.4	8.6	0.5	0.0	2.3	254
Fourth	33.7	50.3	31.4	11.9	1.6	0.2	8.9	1.5	0.0	0.2	8.3	0.4	0.0	4.9	304
Richest	36.5	53.3	35.5	11.9	0.9	0.4	5.2	1.2	0.0	2.9	10.1	0.3	0.8	2.5	355
Total	32.9	50.6	33.7	14.3	1.3	0.2	8.8	2.8	0.1	1.8	8.8	0.4	0.2	2.9	1441

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses

() – indicators are based on 25-49 cases of unweighted observations

(*) – indicators are based on less than 25 cases of unweighted observations

Appendix A

Sample Design

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

The primary objective of the sample design for the Kazakhstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey MICS4 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas at the national level, and for the following re-

gional domains: Akmola, Aktobe, Atyrau, Almaty, East Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanai, Kyzylorda, Mangistau, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, South Kazakhstan Oblasts and Astana and Almaty cities.

Urban and rural areas in each of the 16 regions including Astana and Almaty cities were defined as the sampling strata. A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for the Kazakhstan MICS was calculated as 16,380 households.

The population of each Oblast was divided into two strata, urban and rural areas, and the sample households were selected in three stages. Within each stratum, enumeration areas (EAs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. At the second sampling stage the larger EAs were divided into smaller segments, and one segment was selected in sample EA. After the household listing was carried out within the selected EAs or segments, a sample of 21 households was drawn in each sample EA.

The sample was stratified by region, as well as urban and rural areas and is not self-weighting. For reporting national level results, sample weights were used.

The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for the key indicators:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(f)(1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2 (p)(\bar{n})]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the

indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

- 1.1 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 percent for the expected non-response [the actual factor will be based on the non-response level experienced in previous surveys in the country]
- f is the shortened symbol for *deff* (design effect)
- 0.12 r is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 percent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- \bar{n} is the average household size (number of persons per household).

Review of potential key indicators was performed based on the outputs of MICS3. A number of indicators were excluded from consideration in Kazakhstan either because of their very high value producing a small sample size (vaccination coverage indicators – over 90 percent; school attendance >90 percent, antenatal care – >90 percent), or because of their very small value, producing a very large sample size, that would be excessive for most of other indicators (prevalence of diarrhea and acute respiratory infections).

Consideration was given to important country specific indicators that would have a relatively low prevalence, and would yield a sufficient sample size for most of the MICS4 indicators.

The following indicators were identified as matching the MICS guidelines on sample size calculation requirements:

- Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education (16 percent, MICS3);
- Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool programme in previous year (40 percent, MICS3);
- Percentage of children 0-11 months who were appropriately fed (21 percent, MICS3).

As a target indicator "Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool programme in previous year" is proposed finally to be used for estimating the sample size (the indicator is based on one birth cohort accounting for 2.2 percent of the total population and has a value of 40 percent according to MICS3).

The average household size in Kazakhstan according to MICS3 is estimated as 3.5. The 1999 census data reveals an average household size of 3.6 with important variation by urban (3.1) and rural areas (4.4) as well as by different oblasts (ranging from 2.9 in Almaty to 5.1 in Kyzylorda). Unfortunately, during the mission time, there were no published data on the Kazakhstan population 2009 census, therefore assessment of the average household size sampling was taken from Kazakhstan MICS3.

In the situation where only nationally-representative estimates would have been sufficient, using the above mentioned formula would result in a sample size of 8,929 households for MICS4 in Kazakhstan.

Responding to the need to produce reliable sub-national oblast (region) based estimates in addition to national estimates and estimates by urban/rural domains, the following rationale was considered: main-

taining the precision requirement for the sub-national domains would require increasing the sample size for the domain-based estimate by a factor of D, where D is the number of domains of the sample. That would result in a sample size of $8,929 \times 16 = 142,857$ households, and the sample size would be too large to be practical.

The recommended option is to accept a higher relative margin of error for region-based estimates in order to achieve a reasonable compromise between the need for such estimates, budgetary constraints and having an efficient data quality assurance programme.

According to the MICS manual reporting domains might have their margins of error relaxed considerably – even as high as 25 to 30 percent of r.

Domain estimates were built using the following assumptions:

- anticipated prevalence (coverage) rate for key indicator ($r=0.48$),
- relative margin of error ($RME=0.3$),

Relaxing the precision requirement for the sub-national domains to 0.3 as well as accepting that precision for higher rates (≥ 0.48) would yield a domain sample size of 1032 households and an expected number of 919 interviewed eligible women, 336 children 0-4 years of age and 72 children of one birth cohort.

The table below shows sample size estimates for the scenario based on 16 domains (allowing separate estimates for each of the 16 main administrative regions of the country). Calculation of the overall sample size is based on estimates for one domain, increased by the factor 16.

Item	Result
No. of domains	16
Margin of error to be tolerated at region-base domain	0.3
Domain-based sample size (no. of households)	1,032
Total sample size (no. of households)	$1,032 \times 16 \text{ domains} = 16,512$ households
Number of clusters (x21HHs)	786
Estimated Completed Observations on:	
Households	15007
Women age 15-49	14707
Children age 0-4 years	5379
Children age 12-23 months	1156

It is expected that for any national estimate with the value of 12% or more based on one birth cohort denominator, the relative error (95 percent confidence level) will be less than 12% and for urban/rural estimates – less than 16%.

For region-based domain estimates a higher relative error will be accepted to achieve a reasonable

compromise between the level of precision for such estimates, budgetary and data quality constraints. For any regional domain estimate based on one birth cohort denominator with the value of 48% and higher, a relative error of 30% or less is expected.

The number of households selected in each primary sampling unit (cluster) was defined as 21 house-

holds, based on the logistics of the fieldwork and the statistical efficiency of the sample design. The total sample for the MICS 2010-2011 survey is to interview 16,512 selected households, and based on the level of non-response found in the MICS 2006 approximately 14,700 women age 15-49 and 5400 children under 5 will be interviewed. Based on the level of non-response found in DHS1999, approximately 5,000 men age 15-59 will be interviewed.

In Table SD.1 the assumption was made that the expected ratios of completed interviews of Women and Children under 5 in selected households in each of the 16 urban strata and each of the 14 rural strata will follow the same total Urban/Rural patterns as the MICS 2006. These estimates are based on the urban/rural response rates from that survey, and a proportional distribution of rural/urban population in each of the sixteen oblasts.



Table SD. 1: Expected ratios of completed interviews of Women and Children under 5 in selected households by Urban/Rural areas

Domain	Population review 2009				MICS 2006					
	Estimated # of population	Distribution of population	Estimated # of HH	Distribution of HH	Selected No. of HHs*	Sample HH distribution	Completed eligible women	Completed eligible Kids <5	Compl. Women / selected HH	Compl. Kids <5 / selected HH
Kazakhstan: Urban	8,560,408	0.54	2,761,422	0.62	8,640	0.576	7,611	1,942	0.88	0.22
Kazakhstan: Rural	7,439,075	0.46	1,690,699	0.38	6,360	0.424	6,959	2,474	1.09	0.39
Total	15,999,483	1	4,452,121	1	15,000	1	14,570	4,416	0.97	0.29

In Table SD.2 the updated data on household distribution by urban/rural areas of each of the 16 administrative units are provided based on 2009 Census

data. Administrative data on the number of women 15-49 and of children under 5 were provided by the Agency of Statistics, RK for the year 2009.

Table SD.2: Expected number of selected households to reach the target of completed interviews by administrative regions

Domain	Census 2009 household distribution					MICS2006		Estimates	
	# of HH			Distribution of HH		Response rates		No. of Women / selected HH	No. of Kids <5 / selected HH
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Eligible women	Eligible Kids <5		
Akmola Oblast	230,661	117,515	113,146	0.51	0.49	0.87	0.94	0.75	0.23
Aktobe Oblast	198,517	129,746	68,771	0.65	0.35	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.35
Almaty Oblast	407,146	111,956	295,190	0.27	0.73	0.97	0.97	1.11	0.40
Atyrau Oblast	112,830	60,235	52,595	0.53	0.47	0.98	0.99	1.23	0.54
West Kazakhstan Oblast	163,880	87,530	76,350	0.53	0.47	0.96	0.98	1.01	0.32
Zhambyl Oblast	232,446	111,880	120,566	0.48	0.52	0.99	0.99	1.20	0.52

Domain	Census 2009 household distribution					MICS2006		Estimates	
	# of HH			Distribution of HH		Response rates		No. of Women / selected HH	No. of Kids <5 / selected HH
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Eligible women	Eligible Kids <5	W/HH	CH/HH
Karaganda Oblast	429,281	352,580	76,701	0.82	0.18	0.98	0.98	0.86	0.24
Kostanai Oblast	284,405	159,478	124,927	0.56	0.44	0.99	0.99	0.85	0.20
Kyzylorda Oblast	137,398	65,702	71,696	0.48	0.52	0.99	0.99	1.24	0.59
Mangistau Oblast	101,163	65,597	35,566	0.65	0.35	0.99	0.99	1.20	0.60
South Kazakhstan Oblast	478,717	218,180	260,537	0.46	0.54	0.97	0.98	1.30	0.67
Pavlodar Oblast	246,453	180,909	65,544	0.73	0.27	0.98	0.98	0.85	0.23
North Kazakhstan Oblast	203,271	91,187	112,084	0.45	0.55	0.98	0.98	0.82	0.20
East Kazakhstan Oblast	439,061	273,567	165,494	0.62	0.38	0.98	0.98	0.86	0.24
Astana City	184,012	184,012		1.00	-	0.89	0.93	1.05	0.33
Almaty City	409,573	409,573		1.00	-	0.91	0.92	0.95	0.34
Kazakhstan	4,258,814	2,619,647	1,639,167	0.62	0.38	0.96	0.97	1.00	0.36

The final expected number of eligible women and eligible children under 5 per selected household was estimated using these two sources of data, as well as the response rates for eligible women and children under 5 observed in MICS3.

It is worth mentioning that the expected number of eligible women in Table SD.2 is very close to MICS3 findings. The situation is different with the expected number of children under 5 per selected household – in MICS3 it was 0.29 while the updated population data based on Census 2009 and administrative data on the

number of children shows an increase of the expected number of children under 5 per selected household to 0.36. This matches the observed increase of birth rates over the last 5 years, accompanied by the increase in the proportion of children under 5 in the overall population from 7.9 percent in 2005 to 10.25 percent in 2009.

The following table (SD.3) shows the distribution of about 16,500 sample households by domain.

The number of PSUs was calculated by major domain, using both proportional and disproportional (Sqrt) sample allocation.

Table SD.3: Proportional and disproportional (Sqrt) sample allocation

Domain	Proportional allocation (HHs)	Sqrt (HHs)	Distribution Sqrt ()	Sqrt allocation (HHs)	Adjusted Sqrt sample (HHs)	Expected Completed Women	Expected Completed Kids <5
Akmola Oblast	894	679	0.06	1,039	1,030	894	257
Aktobe Oblast	770	622	0.06	952	950	1,015	350
Almaty Oblast	1,579	878	0.08	1,343	1,340	1,501	541
Atyrau Oblast	437	475	0.04	726	730	920	400
West Kazakhstan Oblast	635	572	0.05	875	870	927	282
Zhambyl Oblast	901	682	0.06	1,043	1,040	1,260	551
Karaganda Oblast	1,664	871	0.08	1,332	1,330	1,195	341
Kostanai Oblast	1,103	753	0.07	1,151	1,150	998	233
Kyzylorda Oblast	533	524	0.05	802	800	1,003	480

Domain	Proportional allocation (HHs)	Sqrt (HHs)	Distribution Sqrt ()	Sqrt allocation (HHs)	Adjusted Sqrt sample (HHs)	Expected Completed Women	Expected Completed Kids <5
Mangistau Oblast	392	445	0.04	680	680	857	426
South Kazakhstan Oblast	1,856	978	0.09	1,495	1,490	1,980	1,019
Pavlodar Oblast	956	681	0.06	1,042	1,040	924	248
North Kazakhstan Oblast	788	637	0.06	974	970	808	199
East Kazakhstan Oblast	1,702	930	0.09	1,422	1,420	1,266	353
Astana City	713	429	0.04	656	660	772	235
Almaty City	1,588	640	0.06	979	980	1,021	361
Kazakhstan	16,512	10,795	1.00	16,512	16,480	17,339	6,276

The samples of the Almaty Oblast, Karaganda Oblast, South Kazakhstan Oblast, Zhambyl Oblast and East Kazakhstan Oblast are excessively large for the established precision objective of this survey, leading to unnecessary waste of time and resources. For this reason it was necessary to reduce the sampling rate for the above mentioned domains relative to other domains and increase the sampling rate for Astana City, North Kazakhstan Oblast, Pavlodar Oblast, Kostanai Oblast, West Kazakhstan Oblast, Akmola Oblast.

It is important to estimate the confidence intervals for key indicators at the domain level to determine

the level of precision that can be expected with this sample size and allocation.

A review of MICS3 standard error and Deff estimates by Kazakhstan regions has been performed. Two indicators have been selected that are based on one birth cohort denominators:

- CH.2 Fully immunized children 15-26 months of age and
- ED.6 Primary completion rate.

For regions with denominators based on 50 and more observations, for the rates with a value ≥ 0.8 , the value of standard error was < 0.05 and the Deff was under 1.5 in most of the cases.

Table SD.4: Values, standard errors (SE), design effects (deff) for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, MICS2006

	Regions	Unweighted sample HHS	CH.2 Fully immunized ¹			
			Value	SE	Deff	Unweighted denominator
1	Akmola Oblast	846	0.967	*	*	33
2	Aktobe Oblast	837	1	0	*	56
3	Almaty Oblast	1096	0.82	0.047	1.33	89
4	Atyrau Oblast	782	1	0	*	59
5	West Kazakhstan Oblast	820	0.946	*	*	41
6	Zhambyl Oblast	974	1	0	*	89
7	Karaganda Oblast	1052	0.977	*	*	46
8	Kostanai Oblast	921	1	*	*	42
9	Kyzylorda Oblast	830	1	0	*	82
10	Mangistau Oblast	758	1	0	*	76
11	South Kazakhstan Oblast	1125	0.99	0.009	1.282	139
12	Pavlodar Oblast	873	1	*	*	41
13	North Kazakhstan Oblast	847	1	*	*	28

	Regions	Unweighted sample HHS	CH.2 Fully immunized ¹			
			Value	SE	Deff	Unweighted denominator
14	East Kazakhstan Oblast	1082	0.948	0.038	1.581	56
15	Astana	755	0.718	*	*	39
16	Almaty	966	1	0	*	57
		14564				

	Regions	Unweighted sample HHs	ED.6 Primary completion rate ²			
			Value	SE	Deff	Unweighted denominator
1	Akmola Oblast	846	0.857	*	*	41
2	Aktobe Oblast	837	0.885	0.031	0.56	60
3	Almaty Oblast	1096	0.797	0.039	0.811	87
4	Atyrau Oblast	782	0.904	0.032	0.809	69
5	West Kazakhstan Oblast	820	0.956	*	*	40
6	Zhambyl Oblast	974	0.895	0.026	0.563	77
7	Karaganda Oblast	1052	0.902	*	*	44
8	Kostanai Oblast	921	0.88	0.045	1	54
9	Kyzylorda Oblast	830	0.952	0.024	1.066	84
10	Mangistau Oblast	758	0.911	0.045	1.621	65
11	South Kazakhstan Oblast	1125	0.953	0.019	1.123	141
12	Pavlodar Oblast	873	0.815	*	*	36
13	North Kazakhstan Oblast	847	*	*	*	23
14	East Kazakhstan Oblast	1082	0.793	*	*	43
15	Astana	755	0.882	*	*	34
16	Almaty	966	0.9	*	*	30

¹ Children aged 15-26 months ² Children of primary school completion age

A suggested final adjusted sample is provided to have at least 880 eligible women, 280 eligible men and not less than 250 eligible children under 5 completed in each domain that would yield at least 50 children per birth cohort.

The overall sample size has been slightly reduced to 16,380 households.

The selected households are distributed in 780 clusters in Kazakhstan.

The following table shows the distribution of sample PSUs and households for the MICS4 by the 16 reporting domains in Kazakhstan.

The distribution of the 780 sample PSUs and sample households between domains areas are not proportional to the last population census distribution. That is due to the disproportional allocation of sample EAs. Therefore the household sample for the MICS4 is not a self-weighted household sample.

Table SD.5: Final recommended sample size

Domain	Household sample for selection	Expected Completed Women	Expected Completed Kids	No. of PSU for selection (x21HHs)
Total				
Akmola Oblast	1176	886	276	56
Aktobe Oblast	882	878	310	42
Almaty Oblast	1008	1117	398	48
Atyrau Oblast	798	984	432	38
West Kazakhstan Oblast	966	982	306	46
Zhambyl Oblast	882	1056	464	42

Domain	Household sample for selection	Expected Completed Women	Expected Completed Kids	No. of PSU for selection (x21HHs)
Karaganda Oblast	1218	1044	296	58
Kostanai Oblast	1260	1069	250	60
Kyzylorda Oblast	798	991	473	38
Mangistau Oblast	798	943	471	38
South Kazakhstan Oblast	1008	1311	677	48
Pavlodar Oblast	1176	1003	268	56
North Kazakhstan Oblast	1260	1031	254	60
East Kazakhstan Oblast	1218	1050	293	58
Astana City	924	966	304	44
Almaty City	1008	956	340	48
Area				
Urban	10,038	8,984	3,207	478
Rural	6,342	7,283	2,605	302
Kazakhstan	16,380	16,267	5,812	780

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The primary sampling unit (PSU) – or cluster – for the MICS2010/2011 is defined on the basis of Census Sectors or enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2009 Census of population frame, as having one (or more) EAs per PSU.

In rural places the selection of PSUs was carried out independently for each of the 14 rural strata, and in urban places independently for each of the 16 urban strata. Within each stratum implicit geographical stratification was introduced by ordering rayons/cities from North to South in a serpentine manner. Within each rayon, EAs were ordered sequentially by code of the EA.

At the first stage, PSUs were selected in each stratum systematically with probabilities proportional to size.

Some EAs were so large that it is not economically feasible to carry out a new listing of all households, so it was more efficient to divide them into segments. Each EA was assigned a measure of size equal to the desired number of “standard segments” it contained. In the MICS manual it is recommended that the number of standard segments be defined (and computed) by dividing the census population of the enumeration area by 500 and rounding to the nearest whole number.

The next step was to select sample EA in each stratum using probability proportional to this measure of size (the number of segments).

The selection was done using the following formula:

$$P_{ii} = (b s_i / \sum s_i)$$

where

b: number of sample EAs in the MICS2010 selected in a given stratum,

s_i : measure of size (the number of segments) of i-th EA within the stratum

$\sum s_i$: cumulated measure of size for the corresponding stratum

At the second stage of sampling, segmentation was performed in selected large EAs using available maps or sketch maps produced in the field. When the number of segments in the sample EA was equal to one, no segmentation was done, because the segment and the EA are one and the same. The segmentation was necessary only if the number of segments was greater than one. The sampled EAs were subdivided in parts equal to the number of segments, with each part containing roughly the same number of households.

After segmentation, one segment was selected at random in each sample enumeration area. The probability of selection at this second stage is represented by the following formula:

$$P_{2i} = 1/s_i$$

where

s_i : number of segments of i-th EA,

Listing Activities

In each selected segment of the sample EAs, a household listing operation was carried out by staff of the territorial statistics authorities to identify the location of all households within each segment; rural statisticians, employees of the raion, city and oblast statistics departments

were involved, visiting each selected enumeration area and listing all occupied households. Listing was performed from October 28 through November 23, 2011. The updated list of households obtained was used as the frame for the third stage of sampling.

Selection of Households and Calculation of Sampling Weights

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Information and Computer Centre of the Agency of Statistics, RK where the selection of 21 households in each enumeration area was carried out using a random systematic selection procedure.

Households were selected to achieve a fixed sample take per cluster. However, since the MICS2010/2011 sample was not allocated proportionately among domain areas, the weights were calculated based on the inverse of the probabilities of selection, which vary by stratum and sample PSU to provide estimates at the national domain of study.

In a given domain for the i-th cluster, if (c) is the fixed number of households selected out of the total

households (L_i) -found in the 2010 listing process – then the household probability in the selected i-th cluster can be expressed as

$$P_{3i} = (c / L_i)$$

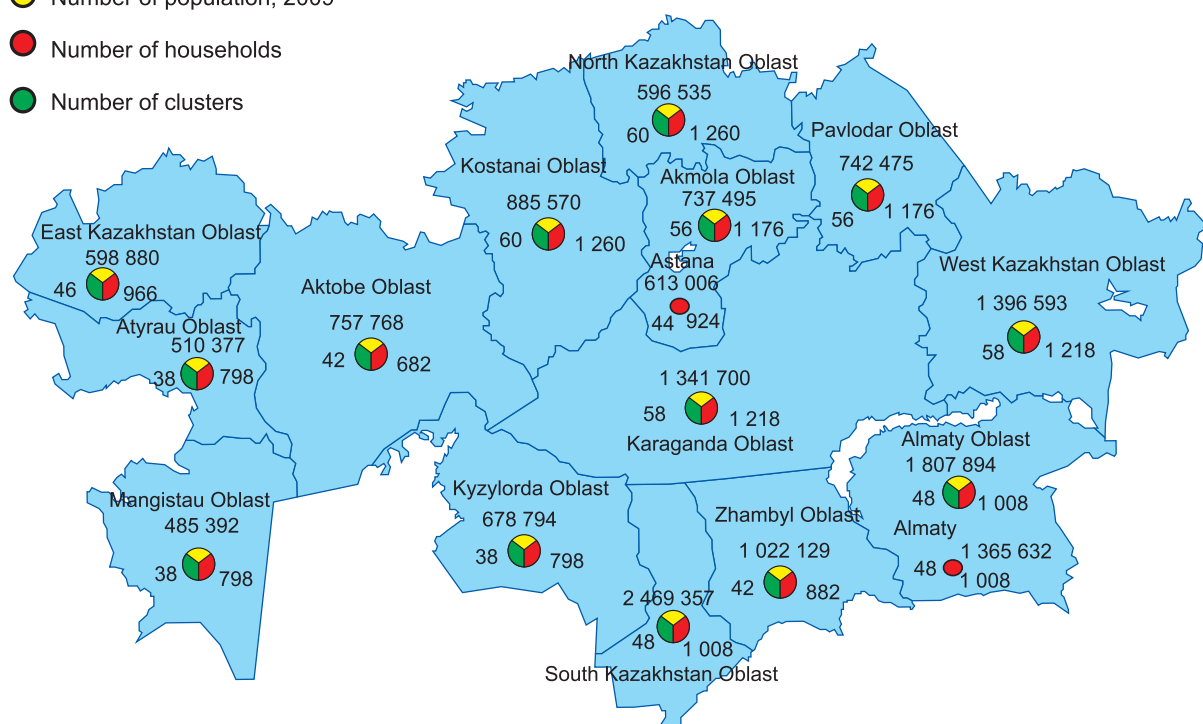
The final overall probability for the sample households in the i-th cluster could be calculated as

$$f_i = P_{1i} * P_{2i} * P_{3i}$$

and the sampling design weight for the i-th cluster is given as

$$1/f_i = 1 / (P_{1i} * P_{2i} * P_{3i})$$

- Number of population, 2009
- Number of households
- Number of clusters



Appendix B.

List of personnel involved in the survey

MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL¹⁹

Smailov, Alikhan – Chairman of the Agency of Statistics, RK;

Aidapkelov, Nurbolat – Executive Secretary of the Agency of Statistics, RK, (starting May 2011), Deputy Chairman of the Agency for Statistics, RK (until May 2011);

Ashuyev, Aidyn – Deputy Chairman of the Agency of Statistics, RK (starting August 2011), Director of RSE ICC under the Agency of Statistics, RK (2010 – June 2011);

Kukanova, Gyulnara – Director of the Department of Social and Demographic Statistics, Agency of Statistics, RK;

Musabek, Yerbolat – Deputy Director of the Department of Social and Demographic Statistics, Agency of Statistics, RK;

Amirkhanova, Maira – Head of Social Statistics Division under the Department of Social and Demographic Statistics (till March 2011));

Alkuatova, Nurzhamal – Head of Social Statistics Division under the Department of Social and Demographic Statistics (starting March 2011), Agency of Statistics, RK.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Jun Kukita – UNICEF Representative in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

Attila Hancioglu – Global MICS Coordinator, UNICEF Headquarters in New York (USA);

Ivana Bjelic – UNICEF Headquarters, USA;

Turgay Unalan – UNICEF Headquarters, USA;

Siraj Mahmudlu – UNICEF Regional Office (Switzerland);

Radoslav Rzehak – UNICEF Deputy Representative in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

Raimbek Sissemaliev – Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

Nikolay Botev – UNFPA Central Asia Sub-Regional Director;

Aleksandr Kosukhin – UNFPA Assistant Representa-

tive in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

Gaziza Moldakulova – Programme Coordinator on Population and Development, UNFPA in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS

David McGill – international expert on sampling (USA)

Oleg Benes – international expert on sampling (Moldova)

Yadigar Coskun – international expert on data entry and processing (Turkey).

STAFF OF THE RSE ICC UNDER THE AGENCY FOR STATISTICS, RK

Kazganbayev, Eldar – Director of RSE ICC AS;

Dzhumanbayeva, Zinagul – Deputy Director of RSE ICC AS;

Ibragimova, Aigul – budget monitoring (Astana);

Yelibayeva, Gulzina – MICS budget monitoring (Almaty);

Korzhov, Dmitriy – system maintenance of computer equipment;

Kulekeyev Bakhytbek – responsible for materials and equipment;

Dzhunsbayev, Orynbasar – delivery of questionnaires to ICC;

Sabanchiyev, Kanat – delivery of questionnaires to ICC office.

DATA ENTRY AND DATA PROCESSING STAFF

Kopeyeva, Gulzhan – Deputy Director of the Department of Statistics Information Management and Information System Management, responsible for data entry into the CSPRO software;

Kapisheva, Aigul – Deputy Head of the Department of Information Management, programmer of data entry into the CSPRO software and transfer into SPSS.

Editors

Dauylbayeva, Saule

Tolebi, Abdykalyk

Controllers

Akbalina, Gulbarshyn

Ibraymov, Beibit

Data Entry Clerks

Azhibayeva, Adina	Sembinova, Mariyam
Iyemberdieyev, Yerkebulan	Voronina, Yelena
Tuleyeva, Zhaukhar	Bozbanova, Saule
Appasova, Kuralai	Nurbayeva, Nurzhamal
Beisembek, Kulpara	Abrazakova, Almagul
Asubayeva, Ainur	Umbetova, Aigerim
Arkhimandrikova, Polina	Anarbekova, Natalya

OBLAST TEAMS CARRYING OUT FIELD WORK

Akmola Oblast	Aktobe Oblast
Kasymova, Altyn – supervisor	Zhekeyev, Kairat – supervisor
Nurmaganov, Sagadat – editor	Beisov, Zholdaskali – editor
Sagyndykova, Zhanna – interviewer	Agisova, Nazgul – interviewer
Nurgaliyeva, Aida – interviewer	Bekmagambetov, Damirlan – interviewer
Ordabayeva, Roza – interviewer	Dzhuldybayeva, Saule – interviewer
Olzhabayeva, Shuga – interviewer	Zainullina, Maira – interviewer
Sagyndykova, Botagoz – interviewer	Kashkenova, Aigul – interviewer
Azhibayev, Rinat – interviewer	Munusheva, Meruert – interviewer
Almaty Oblast	Atyrau Oblast
Imirova, Svetlana – supervisor	Mukhangaliyeva, Galya – supervisor
Nukezhanov, Bolatkan – editor	Tuleuov, Amankos – editor
Bukenov, Marat – interviewer	Samenov, Sansyzbai – interviewer
Ivanova, Lyudmila – interviewer	Kyzembayeva, Lazgul – interviewer
Tokhtarbekova, Shargul – interviewer	Urazgalieyeva, Gaini – interviewer
Bayanova, Klara – interviewer	Nigmatova, Gulnar – interviewer
Kapanova, Gulnara – interviewer	Bimakhova, Gulnaz – interviewer
Simonova, Lyudmila – interviewer	Anesova, Marzhan – interviewer
West Kazakhstan Oblast	Zhambyl Oblast
Zhumanov, Amanzhan – supervisor	Shevtsova, Inga – supervisor
Nugmanov, Margulan – editor	Abishova, Zhuldyz – editor
Rafikova, Sabira – interviewer	Ustabayeva, Zhanat – interviewer
Sagitova, Mariya – interviewer	Rakhimova, Mubara – interviewer
Umbetiyarova, Gulsim - interviewer	Tigay, Marianna – interviewer
Nurtazina, Botagoz – interviewer	Nurova, Zalina – interviewer
Ziyedenova, Zhemiskhanym - interviewer	Aidarkhanova, Ulmeken – interviewer
Arenov, Kaisar – interviewer	Atakhanov, Berik – interviewer
Karaganda Oblast	Kostanai Oblast
Komutova, Saule – supervisor	Ryschanova, Rakiya – supervisor
Konakbayeva, Sayagul – editor	Galymzhanov, Aibek – editor
Nechet, Natalya – interviewer	Krokhina, Tatyana – interviewe r
Belgibayeva, Aisha – interviewer	Kasenova, Anar – interviewer
Finogenova, Darya – interviewer	Levitskaya, Svetlana – interviewer
Usembekov, Sagynysh – interviewer	Yeleubekov, Damir – interviewer
Tursumbekova, Saltanat – interviewer	Valiyeva, Natalya – interviewer
Yermukhanbetova, Auyes - interviewer	Kurlayeva, Yelena – interviewer

Kyzylorda Oblast	Mangistau Oblast
Bayekeyeva, Mariyam – supervisor	Utyusheva, Rimma – supervisor
Mashenbayev, Ondash – editor	Yermakhanova, Aigul – editor
Doszhanova, Asel – interviewer	Ketebayeva, Shraylym – interviewer
Tokanova, Zhyldyz – interviewer	Batysheva, Aigyz – interviewer
Abshakirova, Roza – interviewer	Kaliyeva, Gulzhaina – interviewer
Ligay, Yelena – interviewer	Tabyldiyeva, Zhanar – interviewer
Tulegenova, Aigul – interviewer	Anezova, Meruert – interviewer
Tashpenov, Zhanabek – interviewer	Balykbayev, Dinislam – interviewer
South Kazakhstan Oblast	Pavlodar Oblast
Kultayev, Yernazar – supervisor	Utegenov, Mukhamdezhan – supervisor
Tasbolatov, Mirakhment – editor	Isenova, Kulzhan – editor
Tuyekbayev, Bakhyt – interviewer	Mekesheva, Oral – interviewer
Shanrakisheva Aliya – interviewer	Karibayev, Kanat – interviewer
Buribekova, Zhanat – interviewer	Peterson, Yelena – interviewer
Kablanova, Nurgul – interviewer	Yesilbayeva, Gulmira – interviewer
Kabylova, Nasikhat – interviewer	Salykbayeva, Altyn – interviewer
Sargaldakov, Nurbolat – interviewer	Novokschenova, Tatyana – interviewer
North Kazakhstan Oblast	East Kazakhstan Oblast
Ushakova, Nadezhda – supervisor	Bekishev, Yerlan – supervisor
Zelenova, Lybov – editor	Zhakupov, Talgat – editor
Abdulkhaimova, Saida – interviewer	Dzhanbosinova, Zinazaip – interviewer
Vdovina, Irina – interviewer	Abisheva, Aigul – interviewer
Kairzhanova, Yermek – interviewer	Sakyozhina, Zhraylym – interviewer
Kuzmina, Lyudmila – interviewer	Bulgynova, Gulzhan – interviewer
Semykina, Lyudmila – interviewer	Dolgyh, Svetlana – interviewer
Rebrov, Vitaliy – interviewer	Beisembayev, Daniyar - interviewer
Astana	Almaty
Serikbayeva, Zhanar – supervisor	Shnazbayeva, Saulekhan – supervisor
Aurbakirova, Sara – editor	Shvabskaya, Galina – editor
Kuderinova, Zhanat – interviewer	Mityanina, Yulia – interviewer
Raimkulova, Sheker – interviewer	Yeshzhanova, Gulbanu – interviewer
Aubakirova, Diyara – interviewer	Yusupova, Nargiz – interviewer
Naurzbekova, Asel – interviewer	Satybaldieyev, Zhanibek – interviewer
Baimagambetova, Nurgul – interviewer	Turgambayeva, Aigul – interviewer
Andasov, Arman – interviewer	Belyayeva, Galina – interviewer

Appendix C.

Estimates of Sampling Errors

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

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

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random

sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.

- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. One of the selected indicators is based on households, 5 are based on household members, 18 are based on women, 10 are based on men, and 17 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.20 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Kazakhstan, 2010/2011

MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLDS		
2.16	Iodized salt consumption	All households in which salt was tested or with no salt
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age
9.18	Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	Children age 0-17 years
8.5	Violent discipline	Children age 2-14 years
WOMEN		
-	Pregnant women	Women age 15-49 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	Women age 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Women age 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women	Women age 15-24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate among young men	Men age 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Men age 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Men age 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Men age 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.6	Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men age 15-49 years

9.7	Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young men	Men age 15-24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.21	Male circumcision	Men age 15-59 years
UNDER-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	Children under 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Children under 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Children under 5
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0-23 months
-	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Children age 15-26 months
-	Received polio immunization	Children age 15-26 months
-	Received DPT immunization	Children age 15-26 months
-	Received measles and MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella) immunization	Children age 15-26 months
-	Received Hepatitis B immunization	Children age 15-26 months
-	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Children under 5
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
6.1	Support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
8.1	Birth registration	Children under 5

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,8540	0,0074	0,009	6,850	2,617	15722	15729	0,839	0,869
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9393	0,0079	0,008	17,452	4,178	54549	15800	0,923	0,955
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9792	0,0029	0,003	6,398	2,529	54201	15680	0,973	0,985
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9238	0,0039	0,004	1,224	1,106	5935	5810	0,916	0,932
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0504	0,0026	0,052	2,304	1,518	16323	16107	0,045	0,056
School attendance of orphans	9,19	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	.	.	17	19	1,000	1,000
School attendance of non-orphans	9.20	0,9976	0,0008	0,001	0,991	0,995	3692	3577	0,996	0,999
Violent discipline	8,5	0,4941	0,0090	0,018	2,186	1,479	11547	6782	0,476	0,512

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0391	0,0018	0,047	1,267	1,126	14014	14014	0,035	0,043
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0227	0,0032	0,141	1,005	1,003	2178	2170	0,016	0,029
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,5100	0,0064	0,012	1,369	1,170	8434	8426	0,497	0,523
Unmet need	5,4	0,1157	0,0042	0,037	1,470	1,212	8434	8426	0,107	0,124
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9916	0,0018	0,002	0,828	0,910	1993	2027	0,988	0,995
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,8698	0,0066	0,008	0,784	0,885	1993	2027	0,857	0,883
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	0,9985	0,0012	0,001	1,918	1,385	1993	2027	0,996	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	0,9961	0,0016	0,002	1,412	1,188	1993	2027	0,993	0,999
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1586	0,0079	0,050	0,951	0,975	1993	2027	0,143	0,174
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	0,9994	0,0005	0,001	1,984	1,408	4201	4182	0,998	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0864	0,0030	0,035	1,384	1,176	11992	12002	0,080	0,092
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,3616	0,0087	0,024	1,359	1,166	4201	4182	0,344	0,379
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,5247	0,0069	0,013	2,648	1,627	14014	14014	0,511	0,538
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0253	0,0022	0,087	2,679	1,637	13445	13519	0,021	0,030
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2254	0,0051	0,023	2,071	1,439	14014	14014	0,215	0,236
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,3425	0,0116	0,034	0,862	0,929	1410	1437	0,319	0,366
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0041	0,0011	0,263	1,181	1,087	4201	4182	0,002	0,006
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	0,6991	0,0181	0,026	0,526	0,725	310	338	0,663	0,735
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,7490	0,0150	0,020	0,986	0,993	826	823	0,719	0,779
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0058	0,0018	0,310	0,484	0,696	867	864	0,002	0,009
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,3413	0,0158	0,046	0,912	0,955	826	823	0,310	0,373
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,3834	0,0099	0,026	1,580	1,257	3846	3846	0,364	0,403
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0271	0,0029	0,106	1,156	1,075	3640	3662	0,021	0,033
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1514	0,0066	0,043	1,298	1,139	3846	3846	0,138	0,165
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,1533	0,0108	0,071	0,394	0,627	413	436	0,132	0,175
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0136	0,0024	0,175	0,346	0,589	826	823	0,009	0,018

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	0,7828	0,0151	0,019	0,453	0,673	319	341	0,753	0,813
Male circumcision	9,21	0,6804	0,0090	0,013	1,441	1,200	3846	3846	0,662	0,698
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0366	0,0032	0,088	1,480	1,216	5015	4997	0,030	0,043
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1308	0,0061	0,047	1,652	1,285	4987	4968	0,119	0,143
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0406	0,0034	0,085	1,501	1,225	4955	4937	0,034	0,047
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	0,3180	0,0174	0,055	0,760	0,872	532	543	0,283	0,353
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3105	0,0115	0,037	1,301	1,141	2101	2125	0,288	0,333
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0,9948	0,0025	0,003	1,326	1,151	1076	1084	0,990	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,8842	0,0132	0,015	1,845	1,358	1074	1083	0,858	0,911
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9677	0,0057	0,006	1,123	1,060	1074	1083	0,956	0,979
Received measles immunization	-	0,9389	0,0080	0,009	1,208	1,099	1071	1081	0,923	0,955
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,7025	0,0166	0,024	1,426	1,194	1072	1080	0,669	0,736
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0173	0,0020	0,118	1,273	1,128	5181	5181	0,013	0,021
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0279	0,0032	0,115	1,961	1,400	5181	5181	0,021	0,034
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	0,5395	0,0212	0,039	0,151	0,388	90	84	0,497	0,582
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0,8663	0,0024	0,003	0,007	0,083	145	144	0,862	0,871
Support for learning	6,1	0,9152	0,0097	0,011	2,364	1,538	1983	1961	0,896	0,935
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,3696	0,0143	0,039	1,718	1,311	1983	1961	0,341	0,398
Birth registration	8,1	0,9974	0,0007	0,001	0,947	0,973	5181	5181	0,996	0,999

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (<i>r</i>)	Stan- dard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (<i>se/r</i>)	De- sign effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of de- sign effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,8638	0,0109	0,013	9,698	3,114	9530	9569	0,842	0,886
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9913	0,0025	0,003	6,861	2,619	29257	9629	0,986	0,996
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9706	0,0051	0,005	8,708	2,951	29205	9602	0,960	0,981
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9179	0,0057	0,006	1,218	1,104	2784	2794	0,906	0,929

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	De- sign effect (deff)	Square root of de- sign effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0526	0,0040	0,076	2,521	1,588	7750	7956	0,045	0,061
School attendance of orphans	9,19	*	*	*	*	*	6	6	*	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9,20	0,9967	0,0016	0,002	1,301	1,141	1713	1703	0,994	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,4886	0,0118	0,024	2,019	1,421	5418	3635	0,465	0,512
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0339	0,0020	0,059	0,998	0,999	8055	8234	0,030	0,038
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0206	0,0040	0,195	1,096	1,047	1331	1364	0,013	0,029
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,5385	0,0090	0,017	1,516	1,231	4509	4638	0,520	0,557
Unmet need	5,4	0,1120	0,0056	0,050	1,463	1,210	4509	4638	0,101	0,123
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9896	0,0030	0,003	0,938	0,968	983	1069	0,984	0,996
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,8553	0,0093	0,011	0,743	0,862	983	1069	0,837	0,874
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	0,9970	0,0024	0,002	2,041	1,429	983	1069	0,992	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	0,9970	0,0024	0,002	2,041	1,429	983	1069	0,992	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1693	0,0112	0,066	0,952	0,976	983	1069	0,147	0,192
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	0,9989	0,0009	0,001	2,040	1,428	2422	2489	0,997	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0775	0,0038	0,049	1,439	1,200	6964	7109	0,070	0,085
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,3973	0,0120	0,030	1,496	1,223	2422	2489	0,373	0,421
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,5252	0,0103	0,020	3,471	1,863	8055	8234	0,505	0,546
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0253	0,0029	0,114	2,721	1,649	7914	8101	0,020	0,031
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2329	0,0072	0,031	2,410	1,552	8055	8234	0,218	0,247
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,3223	0,0152	0,047	0,919	0,959	833	870	0,292	0,353
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0050	0,0017	0,335	1,400	1,183	2422	2489	0,002	0,008
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	0,7112	0,0200	0,028	0,523	0,723	253	271	0,671	0,751
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,6900	0,0182	0,026	0,790	0,889	465	509	0,654	0,726
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0087	0,0028	0,321	0,486	0,697	492	536	0,003	0,014
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,4310	0,0211	0,049	0,926	0,962	465	509	0,389	0,473
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4150	0,0131	0,032	1,560	1,249	2061	2207	0,389	0,441
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0341	0,0044	0,129	1,273	1,128	2009	2158	0,025	0,043
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1677	0,0096	0,057	1,444	1,202	2061	2207	0,149	0,187

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,1599	0,0149	0,093	0,489	0,699	261	298	0,130	0,190
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0163	0,0031	0,190	0,302	0,550	465	509	0,010	0,022
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	0,7978	0,0189	0,024	0,522	0,723	208	238	0,760	0,836
Male circumcision	9,21	0,6065	0,0125	0,021	1,441	1,200	2061	2207	0,582	0,632
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0402	0,0045	0,112	1,349	1,161	2407	2545	0,031	0,049
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1277	0,0077	0,061	1,355	1,164	2388	2524	0,112	0,143
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0486	0,0053	0,108	1,502	1,225	2363	2500	0,038	0,059
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	0,3440	0,0199	0,058	0,504	0,710	268	289	0,304	0,384
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3105	0,0137	0,044	0,969	0,984	1022	1102	0,283	0,338
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0,9963	0,0029	0,003	1,226	1,107	512	547	0,991	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,8714	0,0144	0,017	1,014	1,007	510	546	0,843	0,900
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9497	0,0094	0,010	1,005	1,002	510	546	0,931	0,968
Received measles immunization	-	0,9358	0,0086	0,009	0,675	0,822	507	544	0,919	0,953
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,6740	0,0216	0,032	1,157	1,076	510	545	0,631	0,717
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0182	0,0027	0,148	1,082	1,040	2508	2653	0,013	0,024
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0268	0,0040	0,151	1,654	1,286	2508	2653	0,019	0,035
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	45	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0,8254	0,0060	0,007	0,018	0,134	67	73	0,813	0,837
Support for learning	6,1	0,9399	0,0090	0,010	1,429	1,195	946	987	0,922	0,958
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,4529	0,0193	0,043	1,480	1,217	946	987	0,414	0,491
Birth registration	8,1	0,9987	0,0008	0,001	1,234	1,111	2508	2653	0,997	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (<i>r</i>)	Stand- ard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,8390	0,0083	0,010	3,123	1,767	6192	6160	0,822	0,856
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,8791	0,0168	0,019	16,438	4,054	25292	6171	0,845	0,913
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9892	0,0019	0,002	2,096	1,448	24996	6078	0,985	0,993
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9291	0,0052	0,006	1,244	1,116	3151	3016	0,919	0,940

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0484	0,0034	0,071	2,097	1,448	8573	8151	0,042	0,055
School attendance of orphans	9,19	*	*	*	*	*	11	13	*	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9,20	0,9984	0,0006	0,001	0,491	0,701	1979	1874	0,997	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,4990	0,0133	0,027	2,234	1,495	6129	3147	0,472	0,526
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0463	0,0034	0,074	1,530	1,237	5959	5780	0,039	0,053
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0260	0,0053	0,204	0,890	0,943	848	806	0,015	0,037
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,4772	0,0090	0,019	1,241	1,114	3925	3788	0,459	0,495
Unmet need	5,4	0,1200	0,0064	0,053	1,473	1,214	3925	3788	0,107	0,133
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9936	0,0021	0,002	0,691	0,831	1011	958	0,989	0,998
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,8839	0,0094	0,011	0,827	0,909	1011	958	0,865	0,903
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	1011	958	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	0,9952	0,0023	0,002	1,031	1,016	1011	958	0,991	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1482	0,0112	0,076	0,955	0,977	1011	958	0,126	0,171
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	1779	1693	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0987	0,0049	0,049	1,307	1,143	5028	4893	0,089	0,108
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,3131	0,0119	0,038	1,123	1,060	1779	1693	0,289	0,337
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,5240	0,0083	0,016	1,589	1,261	5959	5780	0,507	0,541
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0253	0,0035	0,136	2,617	1,618	5531	5418	0,018	0,032
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2153	0,0069	0,032	1,609	1,268	5959	5780	0,202	0,229
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,3717	0,0178	0,048	0,767	0,876	577	567	0,336	0,407
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0028	0,0011	0,389	0,727	0,853	1779	1693	0,001	0,005
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	0,6459	0,0444	0,069	0,569	0,754	58	67	0,557	0,735
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,8250	0,0257	0,031	1,431	1,196	361	314	0,774	0,876
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0020	0,0020	0,998	0,647	0,804	375	328	0,000	0,006
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,2257	0,0216	0,096	0,836	0,914	361	314	0,183	0,269
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,3469	0,0148	0,043	1,583	1,258	1785	1639	0,317	0,376
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0184	0,0034	0,186	0,978	0,989	1630	1504	0,012	0,025
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1326	0,0089	0,067	1,133	1,064	1785	1639	0,115	0,150
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,1418	0,0147	0,103	0,242	0,492	152	138	0,112	0,171

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0103	0,0037	0,362	0,425	0,652	361	314	0,003	0,018
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	0,7546	0,0249	0,033	0,342	0,585	111	103	0,705	0,804
Male circumcision	9,21	0,7657	0,0125	0,016	1,434	1,197	1785	1639	0,741	0,791
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0332	0,0046	0,139	1,617	1,272	2608	2452	0,024	0,042
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1337	0,0094	0,070	1,872	1,368	2598	2444	0,115	0,153
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0333	0,0045	0,136	1,558	1,248	2591	2437	0,024	0,042
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	0,2917	0,0284	0,097	0,985	0,992	265	254	0,235	0,348
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3105	0,0181	0,058	1,567	1,252	1079	1023	0,274	0,347
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0,9934	0,0041	0,004	1,342	1,158	564	537	0,985	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,8958	0,0216	0,024	2,676	1,636	564	537	0,853	0,939
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9840	0,0066	0,007	1,498	1,224	564	537	0,971	0,997
Received measles immunization	-	0,9417	0,0131	0,014	1,670	1,292	564	537	0,916	0,968
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,7283	0,0249	0,034	1,667	1,291	563	535	0,679	0,778
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0165	0,0030	0,185	1,443	1,201	2673	2528	0,010	0,023
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0289	0,0049	0,170	2,176	1,475	2673	2528	0,019	0,039
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	*	*	*	*	*	44	39	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0,9017	0,0014	0,001	0,001	0,038	77	71	0,899	0,904
Support for learning	6,1	0,8925	0,0162	0,018	2,654	1,629	1037	974	0,860	0,925
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,2936	0,0202	0,069	1,908	1,381	1037	974	0,253	0,334
Birth registration	8,1	0,9962	0,0011	0,001	0,833	0,913	2673	2528	0,994	0,998

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Akmola

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (<i>r</i>)	Stan- dard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,9519	0,0166	0,017	6,736	2,595	884	1118	0,919	0,985
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9693	0,0113	0,012	4,837	2,199	2470	1118	0,947	0,992
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9671	0,0123	0,013	5,243	2,290	2460	1112	0,943	0,992

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9084	0,0136	0,015	0,694	0,833	244	312	0,881	0,936
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0855	0,0105	0,122	1,120	1,058	631	801	0,065	0,106
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	3	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non-orphans	9,20	0,9947	0,0052	0,005	0,938	0,968	146	186	0,984	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,5975	0,0323	0,054	1,621	1,273	451	375	0,533	0,662
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0378	0,0063	0,166	0,807	0,898	603	744	0,025	0,050
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0101	0,0104	1,028	1,000	1,000	77	94	0,000	0,031
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,4552	0,0150	0,033	0,421	0,649	379	467	0,425	0,485
Unmet need	5,4	0,1693	0,0202	0,119	1,353	1,163	379	467	0,129	0,210
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9639	0,0176	0,018	0,741	0,861	68	84	0,929	0,999
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,9294	0,0248	0,027	0,779	0,883	68	84	0,880	0,979
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	68	84	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	68	84	1,000	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,2777	0,0461	0,166	0,878	0,937	68	84	0,186	0,370
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	152	187	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,1085	0,0124	0,114	1,032	1,016	529	651	0,084	0,133
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,3197	0,0302	0,095	0,782	0,884	152	187	0,259	0,380
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4813	0,0220	0,046	1,434	1,198	603	744	0,437	0,525
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0164	0,0055	0,337	1,400	1,183	598	738	0,005	0,028
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,3428	0,0170	0,050	0,956	0,978	603	744	0,309	0,377
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,4439	0,0419	0,094	0,554	0,744	65	79	0,360	0,528
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0202	0,0099	0,492	0,929	0,964	152	187	0,000	0,040
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	27	(*)	(*)
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,7102	0,0708	0,100	1,413	1,189	41	59	0,569	0,852
Marriage before age 18	8,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	49	(*)	(*)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,4007	0,0656	0,164	1,040	1,020	41	59	0,269	0,532
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,2268	0,0261	0,115	0,966	0,983	178	250	0,175	0,279
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0208	0,0094	0,454	1,082	1,040	176	248	0,002	0,040
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2307	0,0382	0,165	2,045	1,430	178	250	0,154	0,307
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	34	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0301	0,0214	0,709	0,906	0,952	41	59	0,000	0,073
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	29	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,5019	0,0383	0,076	1,463	1,210	178	250	0,425	0,579
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0185	0,0064	0,348	0,504	0,710	183	222	0,006	0,031
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,0814	0,0172	0,211	0,868	0,932	182	221	0,047	0,116
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0261	0,0108	0,415	1,006	1,003	181	219	0,004	0,048
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	26	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3611	0,0305	0,085	0,356	0,596	73	89	0,300	0,422
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	49	(*)	(*)
Received polio immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	49	(*)	(*)
Received DPT immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	49	(*)	(*)
Received measles immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	49	(*)	(*)
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	49	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0223	0,0102	0,457	1,085	1,041	189	229	0,002	0,043
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0177	0,0107	0,606	1,504	1,226	189	229	0,000	0,039
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	5	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	4	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9276	0,0154	0,017	0,300	0,548	72	86	0,897	0,958
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,3791	0,0482	0,127	0,840	0,916	72	86	0,283	0,476
Birth registration	8,1	0,9878	0,0070	0,007	0,927	0,963	189	229	0,974	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Aktubinsk

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,7857	0,0365	0,046	6,407	2,531	712	812	0,713	0,859
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9955	0,0024	0,002	1,086	1,042	2595	813	0,991	1,000
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9863	0,0092	0,009	5,057	2,249	2574	805	0,968	1,000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9181	0,0160	0,017	1,100	1,049	284	324	0,886	0,950
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0695	0,0149	0,214	3,004	1,733	773	877	0,040	0,099
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non- orphans	9.20	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	169	193	1,000	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,5832	0,0317	0,054	1,493	1,222	526	361	0,520	0,647
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0311	0,0054	0,172	0,748	0,865	694	788	0,020	0,042
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0378	0,0147	0,389	0,768	0,876	114	130	0,008	0,067
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,3573	0,0222	0,062	0,977	0,989	397	455	0,313	0,402
Unmet need	5,4	0,1270	0,0170	0,134	1,187	1,089	397	455	0,093	0,161
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	115	130	1,000	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,9192	0,0146	0,016	0,373	0,610	115	130	0,890	0,948
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	115	130	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	115	130	1,000	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1624	0,0359	0,221	1,224	1,107	115	130	0,091	0,234
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	210	235	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0521	0,0089	0,171	1,099	1,049	598	683	0,034	0,070
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,2699	0,0289	0,107	0,991	0,995	210	235	0,212	0,328
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,6250	0,0273	0,044	2,494	1,579	694	788	0,571	0,680
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0198	0,0051	0,259	0,978	0,989	635	721	0,010	0,030
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1909	0,0186	0,098	1,767	1,329	694	788	0,154	0,228
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,2856	0,0323	0,113	0,373	0,611	66	74	0,221	0,350
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	210	235	0,000	0,000

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (<i>r</i>)	Stan- dard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	11	(*)	(*)
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,8139	0,0402	0,049	0,577	0,759	47	55	0,734	0,894
Marriage before age 18	8,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	49	(*)	(*)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,2692	0,0632	0,235	1,098	1,048	47	55	0,143	0,396
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,5160	0,0472	0,092	1,868	1,367	182	210	0,422	0,611
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0114	0,0081	0,708	0,998	0,999	151	174	0,000	0,027
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,0933	0,0223	0,239	1,225	1,107	182	210	0,049	0,138
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	22	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	47	55	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	15	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,8334	0,0286	0,034	1,227	1,108	182	210	0,776	0,891
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,1187	0,0213	0,179	1,210	1,100	248	281	0,076	0,161
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,3623	0,0398	0,110	1,898	1,378	246	278	0,283	0,442
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0859	0,0187	0,218	1,235	1,111	245	278	0,049	0,123
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	27	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3232	0,0419	0,130	1,061	1,030	118	133	0,239	0,407
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	56	62	1,000	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,7367	0,0742	0,101	1,731	1,316	56	62	0,588	0,885
Received DPT immunization	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	56	62	1,000	1,000
Received measles immunization	-	0,9154	0,0263	0,029	0,546	0,739	56	62	0,863	0,968
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,6809	0,0702	0,103	1,385	1,177	56	62	0,540	0,821
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0190	0,0078	0,409	0,953	0,976	260	295	0,003	0,034
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0470	0,0289	0,616	5,497	2,345	260	295	0,000	0,105
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	6	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0,8335	0,0000	0,000	0,000	0,000	12	12	0,834	0,834
Support for learning	6,1	0,9448	0,0267	0,028	1,453	1,205	95	107	0,891	0,998
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,3948	0,0681	0,173	2,060	1,435	95	107	0,258	0,531
Birth registration	8,1	0,9962	0,0038	0,004	1,119	1,058	260	295	0,989	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Almaty

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,9042	0,0109	0,012	1,309	1,144	1469	955	0,882	0,926
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9657	0,0130	0,013	4,862	2,205	5879	956	0,940	0,992
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9935	0,0035	0,004	1,854	1,362	5877	955	0,986	1,000
Secondary school net attend- ance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9150	0,0117	0,013	0,760	0,872	681	436	0,892	0,938
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0322	0,0066	0,205	1,630	1,277	1804	1166	0,019	0,045
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	1	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non- orphans	9.20	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	413	267	1,000	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,4975	0,0287	0,058	1,595	1,263	1278	486	0,440	0,555
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0278	0,0051	0,184	0,952	0,976	1518	985	0,018	0,038
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0184	0,0106	0,579	1,047	1,023	254	168	0,000	0,040
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,4312	0,0247	0,057	1,432	1,197	890	578	0,382	0,480
Unmet need	5,4	0,1659	0,0152	0,091	0,960	0,980	890	578	0,136	0,196
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9905	0,0007	0,001	0,007	0,083	194	125	0,989	0,992
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,8467	0,0227	0,027	0,491	0,701	194	125	0,801	0,892
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	194	125	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	194	125	1,000	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1197	0,0272	0,227	0,870	0,933	194	125	0,065	0,174
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	511	333	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0788	0,0103	0,131	1,194	1,093	1261	820	0,058	0,099
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,4598	0,0227	0,049	0,686	0,828	511	333	0,414	0,505
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,7273	0,0158	0,022	1,236	1,112	1518	985	0,696	0,759
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0414	0,0090	0,217	1,916	1,384	1459	946	0,023	0,059
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1902	0,0159	0,084	1,619	1,272	1518	985	0,158	0,222
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,2392	0,0372	0,156	0,616	0,785	123	82	0,165	0,314
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	511	333	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	2	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (<i>r</i>)	Stan- dard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,8072	0,0617	0,076	1,370	1,171	97	57	0,684	0,931
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	88	52	0,000	0,000
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,3054	0,0483	0,158	0,616	0,785	97	57	0,209	0,402
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,2422	0,0295	0,122	1,197	1,094	423	254	0,183	0,301
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0147	0,0084	0,574	1,077	1,038	369	221	0,000	0,031
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,0961	0,0224	0,233	1,460	1,208	423	254	0,051	0,141
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	13	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	97	57	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	5	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,8009	0,0335	0,042	1,779	1,334	423	254	0,734	0,868
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0477	0,0132	0,276	1,302	1,141	529	342	0,021	0,074
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1081	0,0187	0,173	1,224	1,106	525	339	0,071	0,146
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0368	0,0115	0,313	1,277	1,130	529	342	0,014	0,060
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	61	40	((*))	((*))
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3999	0,0400	0,100	0,872	0,934	204	132	0,320	0,480
Tuberculosis immunization cov- erage	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	100	64	1,000	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,8216	0,0478	0,058	0,980	0,990	100	64	0,726	0,917
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9528	0,0170	0,018	0,404	0,636	100	64	0,919	0,987
Received measles immunization	-	0,9483	0,0235	0,025	0,684	0,827	97	62	0,901	0,995
Received Hepatitis B immuniza- tion	-	0,8232	0,0450	0,055	0,877	0,937	100	64	0,733	0,913
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0148	0,0069	0,465	1,157	1,076	551	356	0,001	0,029
Illness with a cough in the previ- ous 2 weeks	-	0,0188	0,0060	0,318	0,688	0,830	551	356	0,007	0,031
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	6	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspect- ed pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	7	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,8490	0,0328	0,039	1,222	1,105	230	147	0,783	0,914
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,1509	0,0220	0,146	0,550	0,741	230	147	0,107	0,195
Birth registration	8,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	551	356	1,000	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Almaty city

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,6487	0,0657	0,101	18,319	4,280	1437	969	0,517	0,780
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9992	0,0008	0,001	0,800	0,894	4129	990	0,998	1,000
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9610	0,0212	0,022	11,848	3,442	4122	988	0,919	1,000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,8694	0,0215	0,025	0,793	0,890	297	195	0,826	0,912
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0440	0,0085	0,192	0,914	0,956	806	538	0,027	0,061
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	2	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non-orphans	9.20	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	187	123	1,000	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,2729	0,0424	0,155	2,560	1,600	594	283	0,188	0,358
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0208	0,0039	0,187	0,592	0,770	1190	800	0,013	0,029
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0069	0,0069	1,007	0,965	0,982	207	139	0,000	0,021
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,6262	0,0363	0,058	2,179	1,476	575	388	0,554	0,699
Unmet need	5,4	0,0954	0,0185	0,194	1,531	1,237	575	388	0,058	0,132
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	46	(*)	(*)
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	46	(*)	(*)
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	46	(*)	(*)
Institutional deliveries	5,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	46	(*)	(*)
Caesarean section	5,9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	46	(*)	(*)
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	314	212	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0570	0,0113	0,199	1,731	1,316	1083	727	0,034	0,080
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,5041	0,0473	0,094	1,891	1,375	314	212	0,409	0,599
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,5546	0,0511	0,092	8,446	2,906	1190	800	0,452	0,657
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0315	0,0097	0,308	2,454	1,567	1183	796	0,012	0,051
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1196	0,0279	0,233	5,895	2,428	1190	800	0,064	0,175
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,1292	0,0437	0,338	0,900	0,949	80	54	0,042	0,217
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0045	0,0045	1,002	0,961	0,980	314	212	0,000	0,014
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	22	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (<i>r</i>)	Stan- dard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,4560	0,0494	0,108	0,492	0,701	73	51	0,357	0,555
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0062	0,0063	1,007	0,418	0,647	97	67	0,000	0,019
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,4979	0,0376	0,076	0,283	0,532	73	51	0,423	0,573
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,5668	0,0498	0,088	2,119	1,456	302	211	0,467	0,666
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0315	0,0099	0,313	0,658	0,811	296	207	0,012	0,051
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1313	0,0355	0,270	2,319	1,523	302	211	0,060	0,202
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	35	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0082	0,0083	1,010	0,422	0,649	73	51	0,000	0,025
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	27	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,5751	0,0405	0,070	1,412	1,188	302	211	0,494	0,656
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0712	0,0183	0,257	0,611	0,782	178	122	0,035	0,108
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1706	0,0343	0,201	0,979	0,989	173	119	0,102	0,239
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0777	0,0224	0,288	0,783	0,885	165	113	0,033	0,122
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	9	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	71	47	(*)	(*)
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	31	(*)	(*)
Received polio immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	31	(*)	(*)
Received DPT immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	30	(*)	(*)
Received measles immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	31	(*)	(*)
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	30	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0215	0,0095	0,441	0,582	0,763	202	137	0,003	0,040
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0290	0,0118	0,408	0,675	0,822	202	137	0,005	0,053
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	3	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	4	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	78	53	1,000	1,000
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,4756	0,0908	0,191	1,719	1,311	78	53	0,294	0,657
Birth registration	8,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	202	137	1,000	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Astana city

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,9801	0,0055	0,006	1,425	1,194	544	919	0,969	0,991
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9991	0,0009	0,001	0,778	0,882	1710	920	0,997	1,000
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9163	0,0186	0,020	4,101	2,025	1694	909	0,879	0,953
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9189	0,0160	0,017	0,932	0,966	152	272	0,887	0,951
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0216	0,0063	0,294	1,555	1,247	464	816	0,009	0,034
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	0	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non-orphans	9.20	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	101	177	1,000	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,3865	0,0332	0,086	1,771	1,331	318	381	0,320	0,453
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0248	0,0045	0,183	0,795	0,891	539	931	0,016	0,034
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0100	0,0100	0,995	1,657	1,287	99	166	0,000	0,030
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,7270	0,0231	0,032	1,341	1,158	284	500	0,681	0,773
Unmet need	5,4	0,0326	0,0086	0,263	1,167	1,080	284	500	0,015	0,050
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9905	0,0093	0,009	1,140	1,067	72	125	0,972	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,6238	0,0462	0,074	1,128	1,062	72	125	0,531	0,716
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	72	125	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	72	125	1,000	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1558	0,0452	0,290	1,925	1,387	72	125	0,065	0,246
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	168	292	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0531	0,0088	0,165	1,233	1,111	470	805	0,036	0,071
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,4183	0,0403	0,096	1,944	1,394	168	292	0,338	0,499
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,6288	0,0337	0,054	4,522	2,126	539	931	0,561	0,696
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0069	0,0034	0,492	1,570	1,253	538	930	0,000	0,014
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,3414	0,0220	0,064	1,993	1,412	539	931	0,297	0,385
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,4840	0,0417	0,086	0,668	0,817	57	97	0,401	0,567
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	168	292	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	36	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,6239	0,0471	0,076	0,587	0,766	33	63	0,530	0,718
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0259	0,0194	0,750	1,018	1,009	36	69	0,000	0,065
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,4213	0,0796	0,189	1,612	1,270	33	63	0,262	0,581
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4705	0,0457	0,097	1,928	1,388	125	231	0,379	0,562
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0701	0,0200	0,285	1,410	1,187	125	231	0,030	0,110
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1830	0,0387	0,212	2,308	1,519	125	231	0,106	0,261
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	49	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0071	0,0071	0,991	0,438	0,662	33	63	0,000	0,021
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	36	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,7027	0,0312	0,044	1,072	1,035	125	231	0,640	0,765
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0248	0,0084	0,339	0,847	0,920	165	291	0,008	0,042
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1968	0,0335	0,170	2,051	1,432	163	289	0,130	0,264
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0448	0,0152	0,340	1,527	1,236	159	282	0,014	0,075
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	33	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3989	0,0351	0,088	0,667	0,817	75	131	0,329	0,469
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	37	65	1,000	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,7984	0,0455	0,057	0,822	0,906	37	65	0,707	0,889
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9787	0,0204	0,021	1,278	1,131	37	65	0,938	1,000
Received measles immunization	-	0,9787	0,0204	0,021	1,278	1,131	37	65	0,938	1,000
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,3032	0,0526	0,173	0,838	0,915	37	65	0,198	0,408
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0187	0,0084	0,450	1,132	1,064	166	294	0,002	0,036
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0326	0,0095	0,291	0,838	0,915	166	294	0,014	0,052
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	5	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	13	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9910	0,0088	0,009	0,990	0,995	66	116	0,973	1,000
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,4293	0,0713	0,166	2,389	1,546	66	116	0,287	0,572
Birth registration	8,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	166	294	1,000	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Atyrau

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stand- ard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,7906	0,0168	0,021	1,316	1,147	359	772	0,757	0,824
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9744	0,0141	0,014	6,118	2,474	1542	774	0,946	1,000
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9604	0,0194	0,020	7,640	2,764	1542	774	0,922	0,999
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9609	0,0122	0,013	1,451	1,205	178	370	0,937	0,985
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0571	0,0084	0,147	1,403	1,184	511	1071	0,040	0,074
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	0	(*)	*
School attendance of non-orphans	9.20	0,9947	0,0053	0,005	1,121	1,059	107	216	0,984	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,4465	0,0286	0,064	1,360	1,166	354	413	0,389	0,504
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0292	0,0066	0,226	1,323	1,150	409	859	0,016	0,042
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0429	0,0201	0,468	1,343	1,159	68	138	0,003	0,083
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,4817	0,0292	0,061	1,713	1,309	238	503	0,423	0,540
Unmet need	5,4	0,1082	0,0188	0,174	1,841	1,357	238	503	0,071	0,146
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	77	162	1,000	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,7093	0,0538	0,076	2,264	1,505	77	162	0,602	0,817
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	77	162	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	0,9927	0,0073	0,007	1,195	1,093	77	162	0,978	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1318	0,0236	0,179	0,787	0,887	77	162	0,084	0,179
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	135	277	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0553	0,0088	0,158	1,056	1,027	342	720	0,038	0,073
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,2241	0,0279	0,124	1,235	1,111	135	277	0,168	0,280
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4505	0,0197	0,044	1,342	1,158	409	859	0,411	0,490
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0098	0,0044	0,452	1,695	1,302	397	836	0,001	0,019
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1077	0,0124	0,115	1,363	1,167	409	859	0,083	0,132
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,3360	0,0419	0,125	0,614	0,784	38	79	0,252	0,420
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	135	277	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	2	(*)	*

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (<i>r</i>)	Stand- ard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,7551	0,0466	0,062	0,624	0,790	29	54	0,662	0,848
Marriage before age 18	8,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	49	(*)	(*)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,1976	0,0476	0,241	0,756	0,869	29	54	0,103	0,293
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,3997	0,0450	0,113	1,662	1,289	112	198	0,310	0,490
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0407	0,0149	0,366	1,106	1,051	110	195	0,011	0,071
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	112	198	0,000	0,000
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	25	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0103	0,0105	1,018	0,573	0,757	29	54	0,000	0,031
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	19	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,9258	0,0204	0,022	1,192	1,092	112	198	0,885	0,967
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0346	0,0136	0,393	1,848	1,360	159	334	0,007	0,062
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1844	0,0302	0,164	2,022	1,422	159	334	0,124	0,245
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0318	0,0117	0,369	1,477	1,215	158	331	0,008	0,055
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	46	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,2240	0,0268	0,120	0,674	0,821	76	164	0,170	0,278
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	38	80	1,000	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,8162	0,0509	0,062	1,365	1,168	38	80	0,714	0,918
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9671	0,0104	0,011	0,269	0,518	38	80	0,946	0,988
Received measles immunization	-	0,9297	0,0394	0,042	1,875	1,369	38	80	0,851	1,000
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,5696	0,0547	0,096	0,963	0,981	38	80	0,460	0,679
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0075	0,0046	0,615	1,083	1,041	182	382	0,000	0,017
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0102	0,0063	0,614	1,482	1,217	182	382	0,000	0,023
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	3	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	5	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9666	0,0177	0,018	1,238	1,113	62	128	0,931	1,000
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,5038	0,0492	0,098	1,232	1,110	62	128	0,405	0,602
Birth registration	8,1	0,9971	0,0030	0,003	1,160	1,077	182	382	0,991	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: East Kazakhstan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stand- ard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,9673	0,0058	0,006	1,215	1,102	1671	1141	0,956	0,979
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9162	0,0361	0,039	19,360	4,400	4782	1142	0,844	0,988
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9600	0,0183	0,019	9,945	3,154	4782	1142	0,923	0,997
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,8906	0,0169	0,019	0,963	0,981	474	329	0,857	0,924
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0364	0,0085	0,233	1,708	1,307	1199	831	0,019	0,053
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	0	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non-orphans	9.20	0,9947	0,0054	0,005	1,083	1,041	289	199	0,984	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,4275	0,0401	0,094	2,498	1,580	824	382	0,347	0,508
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0308	0,0075	0,245	1,560	1,249	1210	819	0,016	0,046
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0420	0,0130	0,311	0,474	0,688	169	113	0,016	0,068
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,5016	0,0229	0,046	1,068	1,034	743	509	0,456	0,547
Unmet need	5,4	0,1189	0,0141	0,119	0,969	0,985	743	509	0,091	0,147
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9895	0,0104	0,011	1,024	1,012	143	99	0,969	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,8697	0,0305	0,035	0,806	0,898	143	99	0,809	0,931
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	143	99	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	0,9908	0,0092	0,009	0,909	0,953	143	99	0,972	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,2384	0,0390	0,164	0,821	0,906	143	99	0,160	0,316
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	349	233	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0764	0,0080	0,105	0,636	0,798	1029	699	0,060	0,092
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,3432	0,0305	0,089	0,959	0,980	349	233	0,282	0,404
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,3564	0,0242	0,068	2,083	1,443	1210	819	0,308	0,405
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0556	0,0153	0,275	3,255	1,804	1088	734	0,025	0,086
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1816	0,0200	0,110	2,212	1,487	1210	819	0,142	0,222
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,2786	0,0318	0,114	0,412	0,642	123	83	0,215	0,342
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	349	233	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	21	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	34	(*)	*
Marriage before age 18	8,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	58	44	(*)	*
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	34	(*)	*
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,2001	0,0212	0,106	0,719	0,848	340	258	0,158	0,242
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0805	0,0217	0,269	1,387	1,178	289	220	0,037	0,124
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,0812	0,0237	0,292	1,938	1,392	340	258	0,034	0,129
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	16	(*)	*
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	34	(*)	*
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	12	(*)	*
Male circumcision	9,21	0,4570	0,0409	0,089	1,728	1,315	340	258	0,375	0,539
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0652	0,0158	0,242	0,978	0,989	350	240	0,034	0,097
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1663	0,0312	0,188	1,682	1,297	350	240	0,104	0,229
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0809	0,0212	0,262	1,406	1,186	340	233	0,038	0,123
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	31	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3119	0,0368	0,118	0,638	0,799	147	102	0,238	0,386
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	75	52	1,000	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,9627	0,0255	0,026	0,921	0,960	75	52	0,912	1,000
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9814	0,0186	0,019	0,967	0,983	75	52	0,944	1,000
Received measles immunization	-	0,9073	0,0252	0,028	0,384	0,620	75	52	0,857	0,958
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,7761	0,0496	0,064	0,723	0,850	75	52	0,677	0,875
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0213	0,0092	0,430	1,021	1,011	372	255	0,003	0,040
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0463	0,0162	0,350	1,513	1,230	372	255	0,014	0,079
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	5	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	12	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9092	0,0261	0,029	0,815	0,903	147	100	0,857	0,961
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,5381	0,0440	0,082	0,771	0,878	147	100	0,450	0,626
Birth registration	8,1	0,9959	0,0040	0,004	1,004	1,002	372	255	0,988	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Zhambyl

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,7766	0,0265	0,034	3,446	1,856	886	853	0,724	0,830
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9594	0,0309	0,032	20,934	4,575	3521	857	0,898	1,000
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9878	0,0050	0,005	1,800	1,341	3518	856	0,978	0,998
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9280	0,0172	0,019	1,769	1,330	413	399	0,894	0,962
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0503	0,0105	0,208	2,676	1,636	1216	1167	0,029	0,071
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	4	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non-orphans	9.20	0,9954	0,0045	0,005	1,076	1,037	248	239	0,986	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,5613	0,0270	0,048	1,326	1,151	845	448	0,507	0,615
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0629	0,0075	0,119	0,765	0,875	836	804	0,048	0,078
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0152	0,0114	0,751	0,951	0,975	114	110	0,000	0,038
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,4437	0,0257	0,058	1,392	1,180	543	520	0,392	0,495
Unmet need	5,4	0,1381	0,0166	0,120	1,205	1,098	543	520	0,105	0,171
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9932	0,0066	0,007	1,025	1,012	166	158	0,980	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,9682	0,0129	0,013	0,849	0,921	166	158	0,942	0,994
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	0,9864	0,0133	0,013	2,063	1,436	166	158	0,960	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	0,9864	0,0133	0,013	2,063	1,436	166	158	0,960	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1583	0,0278	0,176	0,913	0,955	166	158	0,103	0,214
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	0,9910	0,0085	0,009	1,977	1,406	252	244	0,974	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,1279	0,0151	0,118	1,377	1,173	697	670	0,098	0,158
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,2211	0,0277	0,125	1,086	1,042	252	244	0,166	0,277
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,5007	0,0157	0,031	0,788	0,888	836	804	0,469	0,532
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0183	0,0054	0,293	1,223	1,106	794	765	0,008	0,029
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1999	0,0241	0,121	2,923	1,710	836	804	0,152	0,248
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,3878	0,0512	0,132	0,806	0,898	76	74	0,285	0,490
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0037	0,0036	0,977	0,860	0,927	252	244	0,000	0,011
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	7	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,8253	0,0331	0,040	0,387	0,622	56	52	0,759	0,891
Marriage before age 18	8,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47	43	(*)	(*)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,3234	0,0620	0,192	0,895	0,946	56	52	0,200	0,447
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,1375	0,0164	0,119	0,503	0,709	240	223	0,105	0,170
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0346	0,0104	0,302	0,692	0,832	230	213	0,014	0,056
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2450	0,0243	0,099	0,707	0,841	240	223	0,196	0,294
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	29	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	56	52	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	25	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,8794	0,0309	0,035	1,998	1,414	240	223	0,818	0,941
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0348	0,0117	0,337	1,563	1,250	398	383	0,011	0,058
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1622	0,0192	0,118	1,023	1,012	394	380	0,124	0,201
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0278	0,0059	0,214	0,494	0,703	394	379	0,016	0,040
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	43	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3151	0,0395	0,125	1,202	1,096	175	167	0,236	0,394
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	76	73	1,000	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,9756	0,0134	0,014	0,544	0,737	76	73	0,949	1,000
Received DPT immunization	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	76	73	1,000	1,000
Received measles immunization	-	0,9316	0,0248	0,027	0,694	0,833	76	73	0,882	0,981
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,9659	0,0171	0,018	0,639	0,800	76	73	0,932	1,000
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0128	0,0067	0,527	1,379	1,174	400	386	0,000	0,026
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0343	0,0117	0,340	1,585	1,259	400	386	0,011	0,058
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	5	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	13	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9421	0,0192	0,020	0,994	0,997	151	148	0,904	0,981
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,3316	0,0458	0,138	1,390	1,179	151	148	0,240	0,423
Birth registration	8,1	0,9975	0,0026	0,003	1,011	1,005	400	386	0,992	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: West Kazakhstan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stand- ard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,9615	0,0091	0,009	2,112	1,453	646	948	0,943	0,980
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,8908	0,0301	0,034	8,828	2,971	2208	949	0,831	0,951
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9598	0,0142	0,015	4,955	2,226	2208	949	0,931	0,988
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9261	0,0154	0,017	1,106	1,052	213	320	0,895	0,957
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0591	0,0129	0,218	2,693	1,641	604	905	0,033	0,085
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	0	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non- orphans	9.20	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	127	190	1,000	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,5468	0,0310	0,057	1,520	1,233	424	394	0,485	0,609
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0362	0,0072	0,198	1,235	1,111	566	840	0,022	0,050
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0342	0,0092	0,270	0,318	0,564	84	124	0,016	0,053
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,6192	0,0246	0,040	1,292	1,137	339	506	0,570	0,668
Unmet need	5,4	0,0801	0,0115	0,144	0,906	0,952	339	506	0,057	0,103
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	75	112	1,000	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,9108	0,0227	0,025	0,706	0,841	75	112	0,865	0,956
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	75	112	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	75	112	1,000	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1955	0,0316	0,162	0,706	0,840	75	112	0,132	0,259
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	164	244	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0899	0,0094	0,105	0,776	0,881	486	720	0,071	0,109
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,3402	0,0332	0,098	1,196	1,094	164	244	0,274	0,407
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,5715	0,0157	0,027	0,840	0,917	566	840	0,540	0,603
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0274	0,0054	0,198	0,902	0,950	552	818	0,017	0,038
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2641	0,0190	0,072	1,552	1,246	566	840	0,226	0,302
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,3183	0,0398	0,125	0,592	0,769	55	82	0,239	0,398
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0047	0,0047	0,997	1,138	1,067	164	244	0,000	0,014
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	12	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stand- ard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	46	(*)	(*)
Marriage before age 18	8,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	43	(*)	(*)
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	46	(*)	(*)
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,2748	0,0245	0,089	0,715	0,846	158	238	0,226	0,324
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0039	0,0039	1,007	0,913	0,956	154	231	0,000	0,012
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1425	0,0265	0,186	1,360	1,166	158	238	0,090	0,195
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	18	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	46	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	15	(*)	*
Male circumcision	9,21	0,6144	0,0364	0,059	1,322	1,150	158	238	0,542	0,687
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0228	0,0090	0,396	1,054	1,027	193	289	0,005	0,041
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,0985	0,0198	0,201	1,250	1,118	190	285	0,059	0,138
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0183	0,0083	0,454	1,096	1,047	191	286	0,002	0,035
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	34	(*)	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3296	0,0384	0,117	0,782	0,884	79	118	0,253	0,406
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	40	59	1,000	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,9537	0,0217	0,023	0,619	0,787	40	59	0,910	0,997
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9656	0,0238	0,025	0,988	0,994	40	59	0,918	1,000
Received measles immunization	-	0,9484	0,0255	0,027	0,770	0,878	40	59	0,897	0,999
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,4310	0,0689	0,160	1,121	1,059	40	59	0,293	0,569
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0295	0,0109	0,370	1,211	1,101	195	291	0,008	0,051
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0164	0,0085	0,519	1,304	1,142	195	291	0,000	0,033
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	8	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	5	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9918	0,0080	0,008	0,763	0,873	65	98	0,976	1,000
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,5931	0,0750	0,126	2,262	1,504	65	98	0,443	0,743
Birth registration	8.1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	195	291	1,000	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Karaganda

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stand- ard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,9680	0,0068	0,007	1,795	1,340	1627	1206	0,954	0,982
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9727	0,0131	0,013	7,746	2,783	4838	1207	0,947	0,999
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9919	0,0049	0,005	3,563	1,888	4794	1198	0,982	1,000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9336	0,0119	0,013	0,828	0,910	495	361	0,910	0,958
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0602	0,0097	0,161	1,664	1,290	1362	1000	0,041	0,080
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	0	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non-orphans	9.20	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	305	219	1,000	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,5179	0,0208	0,040	0,836	0,914	993	485	0,476	0,559
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0468	0,0053	0,113	0,590	0,768	1274	944	0,036	0,057
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0235	0,0135	0,571	1,118	1,057	193	143	0,000	0,050
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,5455	0,0237	0,043	1,262	1,123	753	557	0,498	0,593
Unmet need	5,4	0,1222	0,0146	0,119	1,101	1,049	753	557	0,093	0,151
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9909	0,0093	0,009	1,055	1,027	148	112	0,972	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,9538	0,0115	0,012	0,333	0,577	148	112	0,931	0,977
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	0,9953	0,0047	0,005	0,518	0,720	148	112	0,986	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	0,9953	0,0047	0,005	0,518	0,720	148	112	0,986	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,2230	0,0252	0,113	0,407	0,638	148	112	0,173	0,273
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	366	270	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,1275	0,0129	0,101	1,222	1,105	1101	817	0,102	0,153
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,4630	0,0308	0,066	1,024	1,012	366	270	0,401	0,525
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,3723	0,0180	0,048	1,305	1,142	1274	944	0,336	0,408
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0078	0,0030	0,383	1,092	1,045	1273	943	0,002	0,014
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2927	0,0154	0,053	1,078	1,038	1274	944	0,262	0,323
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,3352	0,0513	0,153	1,229	1,109	143	105	0,233	0,438
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0110	0,0082	0,745	1,659	1,288	366	270	0,000	0,027
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	30	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (<i>r</i>)	Stand- ard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51	38	(*)	(*)
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	70	50	0,000	0,000
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51	38	(*)	(*)
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4148	0,0302	0,073	0,918	0,958	333	246	0,355	0,475
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0288	0,0120	0,416	1,255	1,120	333	246	0,005	0,053
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1933	0,0241	0,125	0,916	0,957	333	246	0,145	0,242
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	21	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51	38	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	17	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,4929	0,0376	0,076	1,388	1,178	333	246	0,418	0,568
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0233	0,0137	0,587	2,407	1,551	397	294	0,000	0,051
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,0475	0,0112	0,235	0,804	0,897	396	293	0,025	0,070
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0036	0,0037	1,012	1,087	1,043	394	292	0,000	0,011
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	26	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,2636	0,0439	0,166	1,199	1,095	162	122	0,176	0,351
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0,9700	0,0220	0,023	1,228	1,108	101	75	0,926	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,9434	0,0287	0,030	1,129	1,063	99	74	0,886	1,000
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9700	0,0220	0,023	1,228	1,108	101	75	0,926	1,000
Received measles immunization	-	0,9696	0,0225	0,023	1,259	1,122	99	74	0,924	1,000
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,9700	0,0220	0,023	1,228	1,108	101	75	0,926	1,000
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0208	0,0079	0,380	0,952	0,976	420	312	0,005	0,037
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0328	0,0091	0,278	0,814	0,902	420	312	0,015	0,051
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	7	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	11	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9035	0,0272	0,030	1,080	1,039	175	128	0,849	0,958
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,5694	0,0406	0,071	0,854	0,924	175	128	0,488	0,651
Birth registration	8,1	0,9983	0,0016	0,002	0,510	0,714	420	312	0,995	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Kostanai

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stand- ard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,9401	0,0110	0,012	2,675	1,635	1128	1236	0,918	0,962
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9165	0,0312	0,034	15,743	3,968	3058	1237	0,854	0,979
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9719	0,0161	0,017	11,799	3,435	3056	1235	0,940	1,000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9103	0,0150	0,016	0,882	0,939	288	321	0,880	0,940
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0497	0,0107	0,215	1,995	1,413	740	828	0,028	0,071
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	0	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non- orphans	9.20	0,9947	0,0004	0,000	0,007	0,085	182	203	0,994	0,996
Violent discipline	8,5	0,7257	0,0255	0,035	1,232	1,110	520	377	0,675	0,777
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0230	0,0059	0,258	1,362	1,167	791	871	0,011	0,035
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0321	0,0154	0,480	1,040	1,020	126	137	0,001	0,063
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,6310	0,0261	0,041	1,521	1,233	468	520	0,579	0,683
Unmet need	5,4	0,1082	0,0157	0,145	1,319	1,148	468	520	0,077	0,139
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9878	0,0122	0,012	1,164	1,079	86	95	0,963	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,9768	0,0123	0,013	0,626	0,791	86	95	0,952	1,000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	86	95	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	0,9869	0,0009	0,001	0,006	0,075	86	95	0,985	0,989
Caesarean section	5,9	0,2048	0,0240	0,117	0,332	0,576	86	95	0,157	0,253
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	224	247	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0829	0,0119	0,144	1,422	1,192	693	761	0,059	0,107
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,5213	0,0362	0,069	1,291	1,136	224	247	0,449	0,594
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4638	0,0222	0,048	1,732	1,316	791	871	0,419	0,508
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0155	0,0040	0,261	0,932	0,966	789	869	0,007	0,024
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2896	0,0191	0,066	1,541	1,241	791	871	0,251	0,328
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,3277	0,0394	0,120	0,840	0,917	110	120	0,249	0,407
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0086	0,0063	0,730	1,143	1,069	224	247	0,000	0,021
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	0,7436	0,0422	0,057	0,504	0,710	50	55	0,659	0,828

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,6585	0,0440	0,067	0,481	0,694	49	57	0,571	0,746
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0149	0,0008	0,051	0,002	0,049	53	62	0,013	0,016
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,4025	0,0708	0,176	1,168	1,081	49	57	0,261	0,544
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,3095	0,0299	0,097	1,087	1,043	219	261	0,250	0,369
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0230	0,0074	0,321	0,632	0,795	219	261	0,008	0,038
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1502	0,0270	0,180	1,490	1,221	219	261	0,096	0,204
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	39	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	49	57	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	34	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,3568	0,0341	0,096	1,317	1,148	219	261	0,289	0,425
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0148	0,0046	0,312	0,361	0,601	221	248	0,006	0,024
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1270	0,0212	0,167	0,999	1,000	220	247	0,085	0,169
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0043	0,0042	0,985	1,035	1,017	221	248	0,000	0,013
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	27	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,4112	0,0644	0,157	1,662	1,289	88	98	0,282	0,540
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	45	51	1,000	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,9755	0,0245	0,025	1,255	1,120	45	51	0,926	1,000
Received DPT immunization	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	45	51	1,000	1,000
Received measles immunization	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	45	51	1,000	1,000
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,9010	0,0409	0,045	0,936	0,967	45	51	0,819	0,983
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0248	0,0129	0,522	1,716	1,310	222	249	0,000	0,051
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0192	0,0067	0,351	0,598	0,773	222	249	0,006	0,033
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	6	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	5	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9806	0,0137	0,014	0,905	0,951	82	93	0,953	1,000
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,6938	0,0548	0,079	1,300	1,140	82	93	0,584	0,803
Birth registration	8,1	0,9868	0,0073	0,007	1,023	1,011	222	249	0,972	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Kyzylorda

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,8486	0,0222	0,026	2,966	1,722	498	776	0,804	0,893
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9095	0,0455	0,050	19,480	4,414	2292	776	0,819	1,000
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9892	0,0048	0,005	1,632	1,278	2275	771	0,980	0,999
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9433	0,0094	0,010	0,785	0,886	311	480	0,925	0,962
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0460	0,0087	0,189	2,310	1,520	869	1337	0,029	0,063
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	3	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non-orphans	9.20	0,9922	0,0052	0,005	1,052	1,026	202	309	0,982	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,5639	0,0212	0,038	0,911	0,955	618	501	0,522	0,606
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0637	0,0105	0,164	1,598	1,264	553	869	0,043	0,085
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	78	123	0,000	0,000
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,4414	0,0190	0,043	0,815	0,903	357	555	0,403	0,479
Unmet need	5,4	0,1125	0,0134	0,120	1,003	1,001	357	555	0,086	0,139
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9880	0,0085	0,009	1,126	1,061	119	187	0,971	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,9543	0,0136	0,014	0,791	0,889	119	187	0,927	0,982
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	119	187	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	119	187	1,000	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1141	0,0265	0,232	1,291	1,136	119	187	0,061	0,167
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	0,9978	0,0022	0,002	0,581	0,762	162	257	0,993	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0598	0,0075	0,125	0,731	0,855	470	735	0,045	0,075
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,0885	0,0191	0,216	1,164	1,079	162	257	0,050	0,127
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,6190	0,0171	0,028	1,074	1,036	553	869	0,585	0,653
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0107	0,0031	0,289	0,731	0,855	512	807	0,005	0,017
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,1692	0,0149	0,088	1,369	1,170	553	869	0,139	0,199
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,2785	0,0533	0,192	0,935	0,967	43	67	0,172	0,385
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	162	257	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (<i>r</i>)	Stand- ard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	49	(*)	(*)
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	36	53	0,000	0,000
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	49	(*)	(*)
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4480	0,0402	0,090	1,500	1,225	157	231	0,368	0,528
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0875	0,0216	0,247	1,172	1,082	136	201	0,044	0,131
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2923	0,0364	0,125	1,477	1,215	157	231	0,219	0,365
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	21	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	49	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	17	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,9697	0,0065	0,007	0,335	0,579	157	231	0,957	0,983
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0209	0,0067	0,321	0,989	0,994	291	451	0,007	0,034
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,0707	0,0174	0,245	2,057	1,434	290	450	0,036	0,105
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0131	0,0054	0,409	1,000	1,000	290	450	0,002	0,024
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	38	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,2666	0,0277	0,104	0,765	0,875	126	196	0,211	0,322
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0,9923	0,0078	0,008	0,767	0,876	62	97	0,977	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,9736	0,0160	0,016	0,961	0,980	62	97	0,942	1,000
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9812	0,0038	0,004	0,076	0,276	62	97	0,974	0,989
Received measles immunization	-	0,9728	0,0220	0,023	1,753	1,324	62	97	0,929	1,000
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,7944	0,0490	0,062	1,411	1,188	62	97	0,696	0,892
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0018	0,0018	1,011	0,847	0,920	292	453	0,000	0,006
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0455	0,0120	0,264	1,507	1,227	292	453	0,021	0,070
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	21	*	*
Support for learning	6,1	0,9790	0,0106	0,011	0,962	0,981	114	177	0,958	1,000
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,3638	0,0471	0,130	1,690	1,300	114	177	0,270	0,458
Birth registration	8,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	292	453	1,000	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Mangistau

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stand- ard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,7712	0,0238	0,031	2,283	1,511	370	710	0,724	0,819
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9470	0,0151	0,016	3,240	1,800	1722	714	0,917	0,977
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9930	0,0043	0,004	1,725	1,313	1514	653	0,984	1,000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9437	0,0113	0,012	0,956	0,978	212	396	0,921	0,966
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0750	0,0107	0,142	2,043	1,429	655	1244	0,054	0,096
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	2	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non- orphans	9.20	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	127	238	1,000	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,6531	0,0214	0,033	0,882	0,939	447	436	0,610	0,696
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0284	0,0052	0,183	0,844	0,919	461	863	0,018	0,039
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0076	0,0075	0,981	1,058	1,028	75	144	0,000	0,023
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,5712	0,0217	0,038	1,002	1,001	280	523	0,528	0,615
Unmet need	5,4	0,1040	0,0137	0,132	1,059	1,029	280	523	0,076	0,131
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9941	0,0059	0,006	1,111	1,054	99	186	0,982	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,8890	0,0328	0,037	2,021	1,422	99	186	0,823	0,955
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	99	186	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	99	186	1,000	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,0877	0,0273	0,312	1,729	1,315	99	186	0,033	0,142
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	158	297	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0619	0,0098	0,158	1,168	1,081	378	710	0,042	0,081
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,1191	0,0154	0,129	0,668	0,817	158	297	0,088	0,150
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,5727	0,0262	0,046	2,415	1,554	461	863	0,520	0,625
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0025	0,0017	0,696	0,998	0,999	441	825	0,000	0,006
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,0847	0,0104	0,123	1,208	1,099	461	863	0,064	0,106
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,1658	0,0369	0,223	0,956	0,978	50	98	0,092	0,240
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0031	0,0031	1,003	0,920	0,959	158	297	0,000	0,009
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	16	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	49	(*)	(*)
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	30	50	0,000	0,000
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	49	(*)	(*)
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4964	0,0247	0,050	0,477	0,690	121	197	0,447	0,546
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0046	0,0046	1,007	0,868	0,931	115	187	0,000	0,014
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2491	0,0346	0,139	1,258	1,121	121	197	0,180	0,318
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	27	(*)	*
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	49	(*)	*
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	21	(*)	*
Male circumcision	9,21	0,9199	0,0176	0,019	0,826	0,909	121	197	0,885	0,955
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0361	0,0131	0,364	2,126	1,458	229	430	0,010	0,062
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1024	0,0222	0,216	2,283	1,511	228	428	0,058	0,147
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0447	0,0096	0,215	0,916	0,957	226	425	0,025	0,064
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	0,1386	0,0270	0,195	0,343	0,585	31	57	0,085	0,193
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,2631	0,0306	0,116	0,953	0,976	107	199	0,202	0,324
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0,9638	0,0273	0,028	2,267	1,506	58	107	0,909	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,8764	0,0390	0,044	1,488	1,220	58	107	0,798	0,954
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9879	0,0111	0,011	1,092	1,045	58	107	0,966	1,000
Received measles immunization	-	0,9793	0,0133	0,014	0,932	0,966	58	107	0,953	1,000
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,8274	0,0534	0,064	2,114	1,454	58	107	0,721	0,934
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0113	0,0049	0,431	0,973	0,986	244	457	0,002	0,021
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0141	0,0065	0,464	1,402	1,184	244	457	0,001	0,027
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	5	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	6	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9877	0,0085	0,009	0,968	0,984	87	162	0,971	1,000
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,1809	0,0303	0,168	1,000	1,000	87	162	0,120	0,242
Birth registration	8,1	0,9971	0,0028	0,003	1,242	1,115	244	457	0,991	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Pavlodar

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (<i>r</i>)	Stan- dard error (<i>se</i>)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,8386	0,0164	0,020	2,174	1,474	904	1097	0,806	0,871
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,9565	0,0199	0,021	10,728	3,275	2770	1129	0,917	0,996
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9925	0,0026	0,003	1,034	1,017	2768	1128	0,987	0,998
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9183	0,0148	0,016	0,876	0,936	242	300	0,889	0,948
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0499	0,0097	0,195	1,589	1,261	649	798	0,030	0,069
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non-orphans	9.20	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	130	161	1,000	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,5428	0,0306	0,056	1,499	1,224	452	397	0,481	0,604
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0355	0,0054	0,152	0,747	0,864	746	881	0,025	0,046
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0387	0,0167	0,431	0,983	0,991	111	132	0,005	0,072
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,5828	0,0161	0,028	0,546	0,739	433	512	0,551	0,615
Unmet need	5,4	0,1087	0,0153	0,141	1,239	1,113	433	512	0,078	0,139
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9909	0,0095	0,010	0,963	0,981	82	97	0,972	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,7141	0,0367	0,051	0,635	0,797	82	97	0,641	0,788
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	82	97	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	82	97	1,000	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,2284	0,0400	0,175	0,871	0,933	82	97	0,148	0,308
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	205	245	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,1120	0,0094	0,084	0,677	0,823	651	768	0,093	0,131
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,4981	0,0368	0,074	1,324	1,151	205	245	0,424	0,572
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4123	0,0194	0,047	1,368	1,170	746	881	0,373	0,451
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0101	0,0026	0,252	0,567	0,753	739	873	0,005	0,015
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,3434	0,0141	0,041	0,775	0,880	746	881	0,315	0,372
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,3959	0,0518	0,131	1,212	1,101	91	109	0,292	0,500
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0129	0,0070	0,548	0,953	0,976	205	245	0,000	0,027
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	48	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	48	(*)	(*)
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0149	0,0155	1,038	0,980	0,990	45	61	0,000	0,046
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	48	(*)	(*)
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,2068	0,0240	0,116	0,966	0,983	206	275	0,159	0,255
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0039	0,0038	0,993	1,048	1,024	206	275	0,000	0,012
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,4645	0,0267	0,057	0,785	0,886	206	275	0,411	0,518
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	31	(*)	*
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	48	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	22	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,4705	0,0351	0,075	1,357	1,165	206	275	0,400	0,541
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0178	0,0107	0,600	1,614	1,271	208	248	0,000	0,039
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,0893	0,0199	0,223	1,185	1,088	204	244	0,049	0,129
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0268	0,0120	0,446	1,315	1,147	202	241	0,003	0,051
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	22	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,4247	0,0555	0,131	1,196	1,094	81	96	0,314	0,536
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	48	58	1,000	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,8492	0,0321	0,038	0,459	0,677	48	58	0,785	0,913
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9345	0,0169	0,018	0,266	0,516	48	58	0,901	0,968
Received measles immunization	-	0,9332	0,0242	0,026	0,536	0,732	48	58	0,885	0,982
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,8382	0,0233	0,028	0,229	0,478	48	58	0,792	0,885
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0076	0,0053	0,704	0,977	0,989	217	259	0,000	0,018
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0149	0,0089	0,595	1,382	1,176	217	259	0,000	0,033
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	2	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	4	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9113	0,0215	0,024	0,559	0,747	82	99	0,868	0,954
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,5900	0,0516	0,088	1,080	1,039	82	99	0,487	0,693
Birth registration	8,1	0,9960	0,0039	0,004	1,009	1,005	217	259	0,988	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: North Kazakhstan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,9743	0,0055	0,006	1,500	1,225	794	1239	0,963	0,985
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,8757	0,0331	0,038	12,474	3,532	2304	1240	0,809	0,942
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9860	0,0050	0,005	2,255	1,502	2290	1228	0,976	0,996
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9387	0,0145	0,015	1,161	1,078	207	319	0,910	0,968
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0591	0,0119	0,201	2,143	1,464	544	843	0,035	0,083
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	2	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non-orphans	9.20	0,9955	0,0044	0,004	0,902	0,950	137	210	0,987	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,5988	0,0245	0,041	1,074	1,036	410	432	0,550	0,648
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0336	0,0055	0,164	0,835	0,914	577	893	0,023	0,045
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0395	0,0161	0,407	0,840	0,916	79	124	0,007	0,072
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,6054	0,0195	0,032	0,919	0,959	375	579	0,566	0,644
Unmet need	5,4	0,0936	0,0104	0,111	0,737	0,858	375	579	0,073	0,114
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	46	73	1,000	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,8775	0,0227	0,026	0,344	0,586	46	73	0,832	0,923
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	46	73	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	46	73	1,000	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1345	0,0333	0,247	0,684	0,827	46	73	0,068	0,201
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	146	228	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,1113	0,0113	0,101	1,012	1,006	510	789	0,089	0,134
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,4570	0,0369	0,081	1,247	1,117	146	228	0,383	0,531
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4971	0,0193	0,039	1,332	1,154	577	893	0,458	0,536
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0135	0,0031	0,227	0,623	0,789	574	888	0,007	0,020
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,3875	0,0190	0,049	1,351	1,162	577	893	0,350	0,425
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,4979	0,0379	0,076	0,636	0,798	72	112	0,422	0,574
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0128	0,0075	0,582	0,998	0,999	146	228	0,000	0,028
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	47	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	39	(*)	(*)
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	32	55	0,000	0,000
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	39	(*)	(*)
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,4038	0,0260	0,064	0,791	0,889	164	283	0,352	0,456
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0228	0,0094	0,411	1,098	1,048	163	280	0,004	0,042
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2408	0,0323	0,134	1,609	1,269	164	283	0,176	0,305
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	25	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	39	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	22	(*)	(*)
Male circumcision	9,21	0,3438	0,0365	0,106	1,665	1,290	164	283	0,271	0,417
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0270	0,0114	0,424	1,061	1,030	136	214	0,004	0,050
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1058	0,0260	0,246	1,524	1,235	136	214	0,054	0,158
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0171	0,0060	0,349	0,453	0,673	136	214	0,005	0,029
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	19	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,3770	0,0298	0,079	0,291	0,539	49	78	0,317	0,437
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	40	(*)	(*)
Received polio immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	40	(*)	(*)
Received DPT immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	40	(*)	(*)
Received measles immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	40	(*)	(*)
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	37	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0228	0,0083	0,364	0,671	0,819	139	218	0,006	0,039
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0313	0,0126	0,401	1,129	1,063	139	218	0,006	0,056
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	5	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	7	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,9578	0,0250	0,026	1,451	1,205	61	95	0,908	1,000
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,5681	0,0442	0,078	0,747	0,864	61	95	0,480	0,656
Birth registration	8,1	0,9876	0,0090	0,009	1,442	1,201	139	218	0,970	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

na – not applicable

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: South Kazakhstan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stand- ard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2,16	0,6404	0,0240	0,037	2,446	1,564	1794	978	0,592	0,688
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4,1	0,8738	0,0363	0,041	11,654	3,414	8729	978	0,801	0,946
Use of improved sanitation	4,3	0,9916	0,0029	0,003	1,010	1,005	8727	977	0,986	0,997
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7,5	0,9417	0,0098	0,010	1,188	1,090	1243	676	0,922	0,961
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9,18	0,0484	0,0074	0,153	2,257	1,502	3497	1885	0,034	0,063
School attendance of orphans	9,19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	0	(*)	(*)
School attendance of non- orphans	9.20	0,9979	0,0021	0,002	0,927	0,963	823	447	0,994	1,000
Violent discipline	8,5	0,3887	0,0282	0,073	2,108	1,452	2495	631	0,332	0,445
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0,0633	0,0079	0,124	1,169	1,081	2048	1123	0,048	0,079
Early childbearing	5,2	0,0185	0,0091	0,491	0,836	0,914	331	185	0,000	0,037
Contraceptive prevalence	5,3	0,4311	0,0159	0,037	0,777	0,881	1379	754	0,399	0,463
Unmet need	5,4	0,1011	0,0134	0,132	1,483	1,218	1379	754	0,074	0,128
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0,9980	0,0020	0,002	0,483	0,695	436	236	0,994	1,000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0,8372	0,0149	0,018	0,385	0,620	436	236	0,807	0,867
Skilled attendant at delivery	5,7	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	436	236	1,000	1,000
Institutional deliveries	5,8	0,9959	0,0041	0,004	0,949	0,974	436	236	0,988	1,000
Caesarean section	5,9	0,1303	0,0193	0,148	0,774	0,880	436	236	0,092	0,169
Literacy rate among young women	7,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	685	381	1,000	1,000
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0897	0,0101	0,113	1,158	1,076	1694	927	0,069	0,110
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,2927	0,0264	0,090	1,277	1,130	685	381	0,240	0,345
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,5502	0,0190	0,034	1,629	1,276	2048	1123	0,512	0,588
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0418	0,0078	0,187	1,566	1,252	1873	1030	0,026	0,057
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,2002	0,0140	0,070	1,364	1,168	2048	1123	0,172	0,228
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	0,4499	0,0357	0,079	0,623	0,789	216	122	0,378	0,521
Sex before age 15 among young women	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	685	381	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	1	(*)	(*)

	MICS Indica- tor	Value (r)	Stan- dard error (se)	Coeffi- cient of varia- tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weight- ed count	Un- weight- ed count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7,1	0,7503	0,0503	0,067	0,959	0,980	154	72	0,650	0,851
Marriage before age 18	8,7	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	144	68	0,000	0,000
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9,2	0,1115	0,0481	0,432	1,661	1,289	154	72	0,015	0,208
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9,3	0,6371	0,0398	0,062	1,911	1,382	587	280	0,558	0,717
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9,4	0,0032	0,0032	1,001	0,876	0,936	569	272	0,000	0,010
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,6	0,0065	0,0046	0,713	0,926	0,962	587	280	0,000	0,016
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9,7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	66	31	*	*
Sex before age 15 among young men	9,11	0,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	154	72	0,000	0,000
Condom use with non-regular partners	9,16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	52	25	*	*
Male circumcision	9,21	0,9374	0,0165	0,018	1,293	1,137	587	280	0,904	0,970
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0,0246	0,0067	0,272	1,132	1,064	1129	608	0,011	0,038
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0,1208	0,0155	0,129	1,378	1,174	1127	607	0,090	0,152
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0,0578	0,0097	0,168	1,038	1,019	1122	604	0,038	0,077
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2,6	0,4098	0,0609	0,149	0,981	0,990	116	65	0,288	0,532
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2,14	0,2664	0,0332	0,125	1,424	1,193	470	253	0,200	0,333
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	227	121	1,000	1,000
Received polio immunization	-	0,9137	0,0437	0,048	2,906	1,705	227	121	0,826	1,000
Received DPT immunization	-	0,9897	0,0101	0,010	1,196	1,094	227	121	0,969	1,000
Received measles immunization	-	0,9040	0,0283	0,031	1,107	1,052	227	121	0,847	0,961
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0,5726	0,0550	0,096	1,483	1,218	227	121	0,463	0,683
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0198	0,0054	0,270	0,895	0,946	1129	608	0,009	0,031
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0,0256	0,0086	0,335	1,790	1,338	1129	608	0,008	0,043
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3,8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	12	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	15	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6,1	0,8418	0,0351	0,042	2,066	1,437	418	224	0,772	0,912
Attendance to early childhood education	6,7	0,1742	0,0394	0,226	2,412	1,553	418	224	0,095	0,253
Birth registration	8,1	1,0000	0,0000	0,000	na	na	1129	608	1,000	1,000

(*) – the number of unweighted observations is less than 50

n/a – not applicable

Appendix D.

Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Age	Male		Female		Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	520	2,0	541	1,9	41	376	1,4	394	1,4
1	527	2,0	517	1,8	42	346	1,3	426	1,5
2	558	2,1	546	1,9	43	324	1,2	340	1,2
3	546	2,1	459	1,6	44	342	1,3	384	1,3
4	502	1,9	481	1,7	45	390	1,5	382	1,3
5	420	1,6	515	1,8	46	386	1,5	422	1,5
6	450	1,7	456	1,6	47	348	1,3	409	1,4
7	427	1,6	451	1,6	48	351	1,3	398	1,4
8	417	1,6	414	1,5	49	389	1,5	382	1,3
9	403	1,5	381	1,3	50	377	1,4	540	1,9
10	409	1,6	395	1,4	51	342	1,3	410	1,4
11	345	1,3	384	1,3	52	311	1,2	387	1,4
12	418	1,6	403	1,4	53	288	1,1	344	1,2
13	430	1,6	404	1,4	54	280	1,1	359	1,3
14	455	1,7	479	1,7	55	274	1,1	322	1,1
15	472	1,8	403	1,4	56	243	0,9	334	1,2
16	475	1,8	424	1,5	57	208	0,8	305	1,1
17	468	1,8	427	1,5	58	193	0,7	301	1,1
18	427	1,6	396	1,4	59	203	0,8	258	0,9
19	406	1,6	390	1,4	60	222	0,9	284	1,0
20	438	1,7	391	1,4	61	205	0,8	275	1,0
21	489	1,9	453	1,6	62	188	0,7	229	0,8
22	483	1,9	478	1,7	63	167	0,6	245	0,9
23	467	1,8	481	1,7	64	137	0,5	172	0,6
24	484	1,9	404	1,4	65	82	0,3	131	0,5
25	484	1,9	388	1,4	66	60	0,2	93	0,3
26	428	1,6	393	1,4	67	77	0,3	84	0,3
27	400	1,5	433	1,5	68	115	0,4	189	0,7
28	373	1,4	423	1,5	69	112	0,4	182	0,6
29	399	1,5	401	1,4	70	127	0,5	204	0,7
30	411	1,6	405	1,4	71	137	0,5	198	0,7
31	375	1,4	429	1,5	72	115	0,4	237	0,8
32	404	1,6	350	1,2	73	115	0,4	185	0,7
33	395	1,5	415	1,5	74	106	0,4	196	0,7
34	375	1,4	430	1,5	75	56	0,2	126	0,4
35	355	1,4	427	1,5	76	41	0,2	109	0,4
36	369	1,4	385	1,4	77	34	0,1	92	0,3
37	349	1,3	347	1,2	78	45	0,2	95	0,3
38	392	1,5	388	1,4	79	38	0,1	79	0,3

Age	Male		Female		Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
39	364	1,4	369	1,3	80 +	189	0,7	548	1,9
40	400	1,5	392	1,4	DK/missing	0	0,0	3	0,0
					Total	26050	100,0	28499	100,0

Figure DQ.1. Number of household population by single ages, Kazakhstan 2010/11

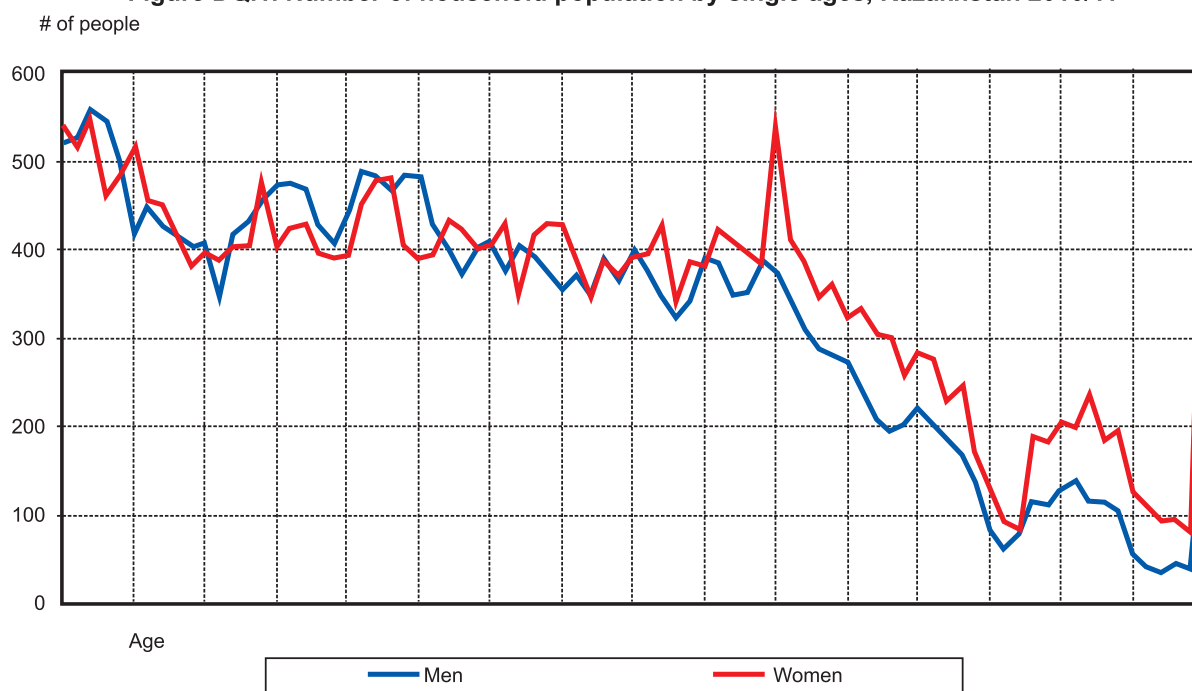


Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Age	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Questionnaire completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	2065	n/a	n/a	n/a
15-19	2039	2015	14,4	98,8
20-24	2206	2173	15,6	98,5
25-29	2036	2009	14,4	98,7
30-34	2030	1999	14,3	98,5
35-39	1916	1896	13,6	98,9
40-44	1936	1913	13,7	98,8
45-49	1993	1965	14,1	98,6
50-54	2040	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total (15-49)	14157	13969	100,0	98,7

Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49

1,02

n/a – not applicable

Note: weights for household population of women and women interviewed were household weights. The age was determined according to household questionnaire.

Table DQ.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-64, interviewed men age 15-59, by five-year age groups, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Age	Household population of men age 10-64	Interviewed men age 15-59	
	Number	Number	Percent
10-14	2056	na	na.
15-19	2249	389	10,2
20-24	2361	427	11,2
25-29	2085	434	11,4
30-34	1960	549	14,4
35-39	1829	534	14,0
40-44	1788	446	11,7
45-49	1863	429	11,2
50-54	1599	358	9,4
55-59	1120	258	6,7
60-64	919	n/a	n/a
Total (15-59)	16855	3823	100,0

Ratio of 60-64 to 55-59

0,82

n/a – not applicable

Note: weights for household population of men and men interviewed were household weights. The age was determined according to household questionnaire.

Table DQ.2M-A: Percentage of selected households for men interviews and percentage of interviewed men by area and region, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Percent of selected households for men interviews	Percent of interviewed men	Number of households
Region			
Akmola	22,8	97,3	884
Aktobe	26,1	98,4	713
Almaty	26,7	98,8	1470
Almaty city	21,2	100,0	1473
Astana city	24,9	99,6	544
Atyrau	28,2	91,5	359
East Kazakhstan	22,5	99,6	1673
Zhambyl	26,0	100,0	890
West Kazakhstan	25,6	98,3	647
Karaganda	21,2	96,0	1629
Kostanai	21,5	98,0	1129
Kyzylorda	29,9	99,4	498
Mangistau	28,6	97,2	372
Pavlodar	25,0	97,4	931
North Kazakhstan	23,2	98,3	795
South Kazakhstan	29,2	98,7	1794
Area			
Urban	22,9	98,5	9598
Rural	27,3	98,1	6202
Total	24,6	98,3	15800

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of under-5 household population and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7, children age 0-4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by one-year age groups, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	1061	1052	20,4	99,1
1	1044	1036	20,1	99,2
2	1104	1096	21,3	99,3
3	1006	1001	19,4	99,5
4	983	974	18,9	99,1
5	935	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	906	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	878	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total (0-4)	5198	5158	100,0	99,2

Ratio of 5 to 4 year olds

0,95

n/a – not applicable

Note: weights for household population of children and children interviewed were household weights. The age was determined according to family questionnaire.

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women age 15-49, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Questionnaire completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
Akmola	609	4,3	588	4,2	96,6
Aktobe	701	5,0	696	5,0	99,2
Almaty	1533	10,8	1517	10,9	98,9
Almaty city	1202	8,5	1201	8,6	99,9
Astana city	545	3,8	541	3,9	99,3
Atyrau	415	2,9	400	2,9	96,5
East Kazakhstan	1223	8,6	1197	8,6	97,9
Zhambyl	845	6,0	833	6,0	98,6
West Kazakhstan	572	4,0	570	4,1	99,7
Karaganda	1286	9,1	1272	9,1	98,9
Kostanai	800	5,6	792	5,7	99,1
Kyzylorda	558	3,9	556	4,0	99,5
Mangistau	465	3,3	453	3,2	97,3
Pavlodar	753	5,3	724	5,2	96,1
North Kazakhstan	583	4,1	575	4,1	98,6
South Kazakhstan	2067	14,6	2056	14,7	99,5
Area					
Urban	8138	57,5	8043	57,6	98,8
Rural	6019	42,5	5927	42,4	98,5
Household size					
1-3	4657	32,9	4593	32,9	98,6
4-6	7482	52,9	7394	52,9	98,8
7+	2018	14,3	1982	14,2	98,2

	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Questionnaire completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Education of household head					
Incomplete Secondary	1121	8,0	1105	7,9	98,6
Secondary	4732	33,6	4654	33,5	98,3
Specialised Secondary	4749	33,7	4685	33,7	98,7
Higher	3491	24,8	3461	24,9	99,2
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	2548	18,0	2522	18,1	99,0
Second	2624	18,5	2589	18,5	98,6
Middle	2780	19,6	2729	19,5	98,1
Fourth	2869	20,3	2831	20,3	98,7
Richest	3335	23,6	3298	23,6	98,9
Ethnicity of household head					
Kazakh	9113	64,4	8976	64,3	98,5
Russian	3182	22,5	3154	22,6	99,1
Other ethnic group	1862	13,2	1840	13,2	98,8
Total	14157	100.0	13969	100.0	98.7

Table DQ.4M: Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of men age 15-59, interviewed men age 15-59, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Household population of men age 15-59 years		Interviewed men age 15-59 years		Percent of eligible men interviewed (Questionnaire completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
Akmola	784	4,7	196	5,1	97,3
Aktobe	797	4,7	183	4,8	98,4
Almaty	1857	11,0	388	10,2	98,8
Almaty city	1327	7,9	313	8,2	100,0
Astana city	538	3,2	135	3,5	99,6
Atyrau	490	2,9	93	2,4	91,5
East Kazakhstan	1480	8,8	375	9,8	99,6
Zhambyl	1062	6,3	231	6,1	100,0
West Kazakhstan	690	4,1	163	4,3	98,3
Karaganda	1464	8,7	331	8,7	96,0
Kostanai	958	5,7	237	6,2	98,0
Kyzylorda	689	4,1	148	3,9	99,4
Mangistau	532	3,2	104	2,7	97,2
Pavlodar	903	5,4	227	5,9	97,4
North Kazakhstan	723	4,3	181	4,7	98,3
South Kazakhstan	2563	15,2	517	13,5	98,7
Area					
Urban	9040	53,6	2161	56,5	98,5
Rural	7815	46,4	1662	43,5	98,1
Household size					
1-3	5803	34,4	1663	43,5	98,1
4-6	8627	51,2	1809	47,3	98,5
7+	2425	14,4	350	9,2	98,6
Education of household head					
Incomplete Secondary	1519	9,1	350	9,2	98,5

	Household population of men age 15-59 years		Interviewed men age 15-59 years		Percent of eligible men interviewed (Questionnaire completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Secondary	5949	35,5	1272	33,4	98,4
Specialized Secondary	5505	32,8	1276	33,5	97,6
Higher	3797	22,6	907	23,8	99,1
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	3365	20,0	689	18,0	98,5
Second	3316	19,7	713	18,7	98,3
Middle	3456	20,5	761	19,9	98,2
Fourth	3273	19,4	816	21,4	97,9
Richest	3445	20,4	843	22,1	98,7
Total	16855	100,0	3823	100,0	98,3

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Questionnaire completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
Akmola	190	3,6	182	3,5	95,9
Aktobe	261	5,0	259	5,0	99,3
Almaty	553	10,6	551	10,7	99,7
Almaty city	202	3,9	201	3,9	99,3
Astana city	167	3,2	167	3,2	100,0
Atyrau	183	3,5	183	3,5	99,8
East Kazakhstan	373	7,2	368	7,1	98,8
Zhambyl	402	7,7	401	7,8	99,7
West Kazakhstan	195	3,8	195	3,8	100,0
Karaganda	422	8,1	419	8,1	99,4
Kostanai	223	4,3	222	4,3	99,5
Kyzylorda	293	5,6	292	5,7	99,6
Mangistau	244	4,7	239	4,6	97,7
Pavlodar	218	4,2	211	4,1	96,7
North Kazakhstan	139	2,7	139	2,7	100,0
South Kazakhstan	1133	21,8	1130	21,9	99,7
Area					
Urban	2516	48,4	2492	48,3	99,0
Rural	2681	51,6	2666	51,7	99,4
Household size					
1-3	605	11,6	599	11,6	99,1
4-6	3131	60,2	3113	60,4	99,4
7+	1462	28,1	1446	28,0	98,9
Education of household head					
Incomplete secondary	484	9,4	482	9,4	99,5
Secondary	1923	37,2	1909	37,3	99,3
Specialised secondary	1517	29,4	1503	29,3	99,1
Higher	1241	24,0	1231	24,0	99,1
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	1249	24,0	1248	24,2	99,9
Second	1138	21,9	1131	21,9	99,3

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Questionnaire completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Middle	1022	19,7	1009	19,6	98,7
Fourth	867	16,7	859	16,7	99,1
Richest	921	17,7	912	17,7	99,0
Ethnicity of household head					
Kazakh	3741	72,0	3709	71,9	99,1
Russian	782	15,0	779	15,1	99,5
Other ethnic group	674	13,0	670	13,0	99,4
Total	5198	100,0	5158	100,0	99,2

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations with missing information for selected questions and indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Control Group	Percent with missing/incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household questionnaire			
Age	Members of all households	0,0	54316
Salt testing	All interviewed households with salt	0,0	15800
Starting time of interview	All interviewed households	0,0	15800
Ending time of interview	All interviewed households	0,0	15800
Questionnaire for individual women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15-49	0,0	54316
• Only month		0,0	14014
• Both month and year		0,0	14014
Date of first birth:	All women age 15-49 who have had at least one live birth		
• Only month		0,1	9469
• Both month and year		0,0	9469
Number of complete years since first birth	All women age 15-49 who have had at least one live birth, when the first child's year of birth is unknown	0,0	2
Date of last birth	All women age 15-49 who have had a live birth within the last two years		
• Only month		0,0	9469
• Both month and year		0,0	9469
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
• Only month		1,5	10051
• Both month and year		1,0	10051
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49, whose age at the moment of entering the first marriage/union is unknown	0,0	10051
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0,0	1489
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0,0	1489
Starting time of interview	All interviewed women	0,0	14014
Ending time of interview	All interviewed women	0,0	14014
Questionnaire for individual men			
Man's date of birth	All men age 15-59		
• Only month		0,0	3846
• Both month and year		0,0	3846
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-59		
• Only month		2,3	2807
• Both month and year		3,2	2807

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Control Group	Percent with missing/incomplete information*	Number of cases
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-50 whose age at the moment of entering the first marriage/union is unknown	0,0	2807
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0,0	431
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0,0	431
Starting time of interview		0,0	3846
Ending time of interview		0,0	3846
Questionnaire for under-5 children			
Date of birth	All children under 5		
• Only month		,0	5181
• Both month and year		,0	5181
Anthropometric measurements	All children under 5		
Weight		3,2	5181
Height		3,3	5181
Both weight and height		3,2	5181
Starting time of interview	All children under 5	0,0	5181
Ending time of interview	All children under 5	0,0	5181

* Including 'don't know' responses

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (pop-up observations)			
Weight by age								
<6 months	93,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4	100,0	6,4	543
6-11 months	98,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	100,0	1,5	538
12-23 months	97,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8	100,0	2,8	1044
24-35 months	96,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	100,0	3,2	1095
36-47 months	95,8	0,1	0,0	0,0	4,1	100,0	4,2	998
48-59 months	96,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,6	100,0	3,6	963
Total	96,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,5	100,0	3,6	5181

	Valid height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (pop-up observations)			
Height by age								
<6 months	92,8	0,4	0,0	0,0	6,8	100,0	7,2	543
6-11 months	97,4	0,2	0,0	0,0	2,4	100,0	2,6	538
12-23 months	96,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	100,0	3,4	1044
24-35 months	96,2	0,3	0,0	0,0	3,6	100,0	3,8	1095
36-47 months	95,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,5	100,0	4,5	998
48-59 months	96,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	3,6	100,0	3,8	963
Total	95.9	0,2	0,0	0,0	4,0	100,0	4,1	5181

	Valid weight and height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Height not measured	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (pop-up observations)			
Weight by height								
<6 months	90,8	0,0	0,4	0,0	8,8	100,0	9,2	543
6-11 months	97,6	0,0	0,2	0,0	2,2	100,0	2,4	538
12-23 months	96,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	100,0	3,2	1044
24-35 months	95,6	0,0	0,3	0,0	4,1	100,0	4,4	1095
36-47 months	94,8	0,1	0,0	0,0	5,1	100,0	5,2	998
48-59 months	95,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	4,8	100,0	5,0	963
Total	95.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.5	100.0	4.7	5181

Table DQ.8: Accumulation in the results of anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for decimals, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Digits	Weight		Height	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	769	15,4	1969	39,4
1	466	9,3	388	7,8
2	645	12,9	549	11,0
3	503	10,1	410	8,2
4	379	7,6	218	4,4
5	525	10,5	672	13,4
6	419	8,4	192	3,8
7	419	8,4	243	4,9
8	494	9,9	216	4,3
9	378	7,6	141	2,8
0 or 5	1294	25,9	2641	52,8
Total	4997	100,0	4998	100,0

Table DQ.11: Observation of under-5's birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates and percentage of birth certificates seen, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		Missing/ DK	Total	Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Region							
Akmola	1,7	95,2	3,1	0,0	100,0	96,9	229
Aktobe	0,7	34,6	64,7	0,0	100,0	34,8	295
Almaty	0,3	89,9	9,8	0,0	100,0	90,1	356
Almaty city	0,0	80,3	19,7	0,0	100,0	80,3	137
Astana city	0,0	96,9	3,1	0,0	100,0	96,9	294
Atyrau	0,8	87,2	12,0	0,0	100,0	87,9	382
East Kazakhstan	0,8	86,3	12,9	0,0	100,0	87,0	255
Zhambyl	1,8	85,8	12,4	0,0	100,0	87,3	386
West Kazakhstan	0,3	68,4	31,3	0,0	100,0	68,6	291
Karaganda	0,6	97,8	1,6	0,0	100,0	98,4	312
Kostanai	1,2	45,4	53,4	0,0	100,0	45,9	249
Kyzylorda	0,7	55,6	43,7	0,0	100,0	56,0	453
Mangistau	1,1	77,2	21,7	0,0	100,0	78,1	457

	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		Missing/DK	Total	Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Pavlodar	1,2	92,3	6,6	0,0	100,0	93,4	259
North Kazakhstan	1,4	89,9	8,7	0,0	100,0	91,2	218
South Kazakhstan	0,0	88,5	11,5	0,0	100,0	88,5	608
Area							
Urban	0,6	81,3	18,1	0,0	100,0	81,8	2653
Rural	0,9	77,5	21,7	0,0	100,0	78,1	2528
Child's age							
0	2,7	79,1	18,2	0,0	100,0	81,3	1075
1	0,3	78,3	21,4	0,0	100,0	78,5	1047
2	0,4	79,3	20,3	0,0	100,0	79,6	1098
3	0,3	79,4	20,3	0,0	100,0	79,6	998
4	0,0	81,1	18,9	0,0	100,0	81,1	963
Total	0,8	79,4	19,8	0,0	100,0	80,0	5181

Table DQ.12: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		Missing/DK	Total	Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Region								
Akmola	0,0	0,4	94,3	5,2	0,0	100,0	94,7	229
Aktobe	2,7	0,0	42,7	54,6	0,0	100,0	43,9	295
Almaty	3,9	0,6	84,3	11,2	0,0	100,0	88,2	356
Almaty city	5,1	1,5	75,2	18,2	0,0	100,0	80,5	137
Astana city	0,3	0,0	87,8	11,9	0,0	100,0	88,1	294
Atyrau	0,0	0,0	31,2	68,8	0,0	100,0	31,2	382
East Kazakhstan	0,4	0,0	71,4	28,2	0,0	100,0	71,7	255
Zhambyl	0,3	0,8	33,4	65,5	0,0	100,0	33,8	386
West Kazakhstan	0,7	1,7	90,7	6,9	00,0	100,0	93,0	291
Karaganda	0,0	0,3	28,8	70,8	0,0	100,0	28,9	312
Kostanai	0,0	0,0	24,9	75,1	0,0	100,0	24,9	249
Kyzylorda	0,9	0,2	98,5	0,4	0,0	100,0	99,6	453
Mangistau	0,2	0,4	56,7	42,7	0,0	100,0	57,0	457
Pavlodar	0,0	0,4	98,5	1,2	0,0	100,0	98,8	259
North Kazakhstan	0,5	0,9	38,1	60,6	0,0	100,0	38,6	218
South Kazakhstan	1,0	0,3	75,0	23,7	0,0	100,0	76,0	608
Area								
Urban	0,9	0,5	64,9	33,7	0,0	100,0	65,8	2653
Rural	0,9	0,4	64,3	34,4	0,0	100,0	65,1	2528
Child's age								
0	1,0	0,7	66,6	31,6	0,0	100,0	67,8	1075
1	0,6	0,4	64,2	34,9	0,0	100,0	64,8	1047
2	0,7	0,5	64,1	34,6	0,0	100,0	64,9	1098
3	1,5	0,3	63,8	34,4	0,0	100,0	65,0	998
4	0,6	0,1	64,3	35,0	0,0	100,0	64,7	963
Total	0,9	0,4	64,6	34,1	0,0	100,0	65,5	5181

Table DQ.13: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under 5 by whether the mother lives in the same household, and who is the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

Age	Mother in the household		Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
0	99,2	0,0	0,1	0,8	100,0	1061
1	97,5	0,0	0,0	2,5	100,0	1044
2	97,9	0,1	0,1	2,0	100,0	1104
3	96,5	0,0	0,1	3,4	100,0	1006
4	97,4	0,0	0,1	2,5	100,0	983
Total	97,7	0,0	0,1	2,2	100,0	5198

Table DQ.14: Selection of children age 2-14 years for the child discipline module

Percent of households with at least two children age 2-14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed, Kazakhstan, 2011

	Percent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 2-14 years
Region		
Akmola	94,7	152
Aktobe	91,3	183
Almaty	90,5	241
Almaty city	92,1	89
Astana city	97,9	140
Atyrau	96,5	228
East Kazakhstan	90,3	144
Zhambyl	97,0	234
West Kazakhstan	93,8	176
Karaganda	95,5	179
Kostanai	97,4	152
Kyzylorda	96,0	276
Mangistau	84,3	254
Pavlodar	87,3	134
North Kazakhstan	96,3	162
South Kazakhstan	89,3	403
Area		
Urban	92,9	1409
Rural	92,8	1738
Number of households by number of children 2-14		
2	93,8	2104
3	91,3	757
4	89,5	286
Total	92,8	3147

Table DQ.15: School attendance by one-year age group,

Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Not attending school	Pre-school	Primary				Secondary							Specialized secondary	Higher	Total	Number of household members
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
5	39,2	55,5	5,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	919
6	8,2	23,3	61,6	6,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	916
7	0,8	0,7	25,6	68,1	4,6	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	846
8	0,5	0,0	0,9	31,0	61,5	5,7	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	836
9	0,3	0,0	0,0	1,8	34,1	59,1	4,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	766
10	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	4,0	41,9	46,9	7,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	806
11	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	3,7	36,6	55,1	3,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	738
12	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,6	48,7	44,4	2,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	803
13	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	3,6	47,9	45,4	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	866
14	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	3,8	49,2	42,9	2,6	0,1	0,8	0,0	100,0	916
15	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	4,8	53,3	29,6	2,0	9,6	0,0	100,0	882
16	3,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	3,7	38,0	28,9	24,7	0,6	100,0	925
17	10,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6	44,6	35,9	7,4	100,0	869
18	26,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	3,6	41,1	28,8	100,0	799
19	39,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	27,8	31,9	100,0	816
20	59,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,8	30,8	100,0	850
21	68,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,3	25,9	100,0	928
22	82,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9	14,8	100,0	983
23	91,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2	6,9	100,0	915
24	92,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	6,6	100,0	906

Table DQ.16: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
15-19	31	31	1,00	29	30	0,97	2	1	2,00	2012
20-24	558	587	0,95	539	585	0,92	19	2	9,50	2170
25-29	1328	1321	1,01	1292	1300	0,99	36	21	1,71	2024
30-34	1983	1989	1,00	1900	1926	0,99	83	63	1,32	1996
35-39	2232	2141	1,04	2117	2073	1,02	115	68	1,69	1892
40-44	2499	2287	1,09	2343	2199	1,07	156	88	1,77	1941
45-49	2673	2388	1,12	2479	2277	1,09	194	111	1,75	1979
Total	11304	10744	1,03	10699	10390	1,01	605	354	2,82	14014

Appendix E.

MICS4 Indicators: numerators and denominators

Indicator MICS4 ^(M)		Module ²⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²¹
1. CHILD MORTALITY					
1.1	Under-5 child mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying until the age of 5		MDG 4.1
1.2	Child mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying until the age of 1		MDG 4.2
1.5	Child mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying for the age group 1-5 years in the 5 year period preceding the survey		
2. NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under-5 whose indicator of weight for age (a) is by 2 standard deviations (moderate and severe degrees of deviation from the norm) (b) is by 3 standard deviations (severe degree of deviation from the norm) less than the median of indicator for children of the same age, established by WHO	Total number of children aged under five	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under-5 whose indicator of height for age (a) is by 2 standard deviations (moderate and severe degrees of deviation from the norm) (b) is by 3 standard deviations (severe degree of deviation from norm) Less than the median of indicator for children of the same age, established by WHO	Total number of children aged under five	
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under-5 whose indicator of weight for height (a) is by 2 standard deviations (moderate and severe degrees of deviation from the norm) (b) is by 3 standard deviations (severe degree of deviation from norm) Less than the median of indicator for children of the same age, established by WHO	Total number of children aged under five	
2.4	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women who had a live birth in the past two years prior to the survey who have ever breastfed	Number of women who had a live birth in the past 2 years prior to survey	

^(M) means that if a questionnaire for individual men is included in the number of questionnaires used for the survey, this indicator is also calculated for men in the same age group. The calculations are made based on the module in the questionnaire for men.

²⁰ Some indicators are built upon the questions from several modules. In these cases only the modules containing the main part of necessary information are mentioned.

²¹ Millennium Development Goals, formulated in the UN Millennium Declaration as of February 2010

Indicator	MICS4 [W]	Module ²⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²¹
2.5	Initial breastfeeding	MN	Number of women who had a live birth in the past two years prior to survey who started breastfeeding no later than 1 hour after the birth	Number of women who had a live birth in the past two years prior to survey	
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under the age of 6 months who were exclusively breastfed ²²	Total number of infants at the age of until 6 months	
2.7	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BF	Number of children aged 12-15 months who are currently breastfed	Total number of children at the age 12-15 months	
2.8	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BF	Number of children aged 20-23 months who are currently breastfed	Total number of children at the age of 20-23 months	
2.9	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under 6 months who received breastmilk during the previous day as the main source of nutrition ²³	Total number of infants until the age of 6 months	
2.10	Duration of breastfeeding	BF	Age in months when 50% of children in the age group 0-35 months were not receiving breastmilk during the previous day	Total number of children in the age group 0-35 months were not receiving breastmilk	
2.11	Bottle feeding	BF	Number of children in the age group 0-23 months who were fed from a bottle with nipple during the previous day	Total number of children in the age group 0-23 months	
2.12	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BF	Number of infants in the age group 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft food during the day	Total number of infants in the age group 6-8 months	
2.13	Minimum meal frequency	BF	Number of children in the age group 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft food (dairy nutrition for children who are not breastfed) minimal number of times or more ²⁴ according to the status of breastfeeding during the previous day	Total number of children in the age group 6-23 months	
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BF	Number of children in the age group 0-23 months who were adequately breastfed during the previous day ²⁵	Total number of children aged 0-23 months	
2.15	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BF	Number of children who are not breastfed in the age group 6-23 months who received dairy nutrition at least twice during the previous day	Total number of children who are not breastfed in the age group 6-23 months	
2.16	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with the results of salt analysis for 15 or more parts of iodate per million	Total number of households where salt was not tested or households with no salt	
2.18	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of infants who were born last and living in the two years prior to the survey with the weight of no less than 2,500 grams	Total number of living infants born in the past 2 years preceding the survey	

²² Infants breastfed and not receiving other liquids or food except for oral rehydration solutions, vitamin and mineral supplements and drugs

²³ Infants receiving breast milk and some other liquids (water and drinks on water base, fruit juices, ritual liquids, oral rehydration solutions, drops, vitamins, mineral supplements and drugs) but not receiving anything else (milk other than mother's or liquefied nutrition)

²⁴ Children breastfed, - children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft food (twice a day—children at the age 6-8 months, 3 times a day—children at the age 9-23 months); children not breastfed, - children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft food or dairy nutrition (4 times—children at the age 6-23 months)

²⁵ Infants at the age 0-5 months who are currently exceptionally breastfed, and children at the age 6-23 months who are breastfed and receive solid, semi-solid or soft food

Indicator MICS4 ^[M]		Module ²⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²¹
2.19	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Total number of infants born last and living in the past 2 years preceding the survey who were weighed at birth	Total number of infants born last and living in the past 2 years preceding the survey	
3. CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage (BCG)	IM	Number of children in the age group 15-26 months ²⁶ , who received BCG vaccination	Total number of children in the age group 15-26 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage (PIC)	IM	Number of children in the age group 15-26 months who received OPV vaccination until the first day of birth	Total number of children in the age group 15-26 months	
3.3	Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	IM	Number of children in the age group 15-26 months who received DPT vaccination until the first day of birth	Total number of children in the age group 15-26 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage	IM	Number of children in the age group 15-26 months who received measles vaccination until 15 months	Total number of children in the age group 15-26 months	MDG 4.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage (HepB)	IM	Number of children in the age group 15-26 months who received third vaccination against Hepatitis B	Total number of children in the age group 15-26 months	
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	CA	Number of children under the age of 5 who had diarrhea in the past 2 weeks and received (ORT package and/or recommended homemade larger amount of liquid) and continued eating during diarrhea	Total number of children under 5 who had diarrhea within the past two weeks	
3.9	Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under 5 who were suspected to have pneumonia in the past two weeks and who were taken to a medical facility	Total number of children under 5 who were suspected to have pneumonia in the past two weeks	
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under 5 who were suspected to have pneumonia in the past 2 weeks and who received antibiotics treatment	Total number of children under 5 who were suspected to have pneumonia in the past 2 weeks	
3.11	Solid fuels	HC	Number of individuals living in households using solid types of fuel as the main source of energy for cooking food	Total number of household members	
4. WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members who have access to improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members using unsafe sources of drinking water and who use water treatment methods	Total number of household members using unimproved sources of drinking water	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members who use improved sanitation facilities and who do not share them with other people	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children in the age group 0-2 years whose last faeces were disposed of safely	Total number of children at the age group 0-2 years	

²⁶ Indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 may be calculated in regard to older age groups such as 15-26 or 18-29 months depending on national vaccination calendar.

Indicator MICS4 ^[M]		Module ²⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²¹
5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate ²⁷	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate among women in the age group 15-19 years in the last year prior to the survey	Total number of women in the age group 20-24 years	MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM	Number of women in the age group 20-24 years who had at least one living child before the age of 18		
5.3	Use of contraception	CP	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who are currently married or are unofficially living with a man and who use (or whose partner uses) some contraception method (modern or traditional)	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who are currently married or are living with a man	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need for contraception ²⁸	UN	Number of fertile women in the age group 15-49 years who are currently married or are unofficially living with a man and who have a need in spacing or limiting and are not using any of the contraception methods	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who are currently married or are living with a man	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a living child with the past 2 years preceding the survey and who received antenatal care coverage: (a) at least once from a qualified medical worker (b) at least 4 times from some medical worker	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a live birth in the past two years prior to the survey	MDG 5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a living child in the past two years prior to survey and who had their blood pressure measured and urine and blood samples taken during pregnancy	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a living child in the past 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a living child in the past two years preceding the survey and who had their delivery with the assistance of qualified medical personnel	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a living child in the past two years preceding the survey	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a living child in the past two years preceding the survey and who had their delivery at a medical facility	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a living child in the past two years preceding the survey	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of living children born in the past two years preceding the survey by caesarean section	Total number of live births in the past two years preceding the survey	
5.10	Postnatal stay at the medical facility	PN	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years whose stay at the medical facility lasted for 12 or more hours upon delivery or a live child in the past two years preceding the survey	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a living child in the past two years preceding the survey	

²⁷ Indicator is defined as age-specific fertility rate among women at the age 15-19 years in the past 3 years prior to survey if this indicator is calculated based on birth history

²⁸ See detailed description in MICS4 manual.

Indicator MICS4 ^[M]		Module ²⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²¹
6. CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Support for learning	EC	Number of children in the age group 36-59 months with whom an adult household member was engaged in 4 or more types of learning and school preparation activities within the past 3 days	Total number of children in the age group 36-59 months	
6.2	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children in the age group 36-59 months whose fathers engaged in one or more learning and school preparation activities within the past 3 days	Total number of children in the age group 36-59 months	
6.3	Learning materials: children's books	EC	Number of children under the age of 5 who have 3 and more children's books	Total number of children under the age of 5	
6.4	Learning materials: playthings	EC	Number of children under the age of 5 who have two or more objects for playing	Total number of children under the age of 5	
6.5	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under the age of 5 who stayed at home alone or under the care of other child under the age of 10 for more than an hour within the past week at least once	Total number of children under the age of 5	
6.6	Early child development index	EC	Number of children in the age group 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in the physical, social-emotional and learning domains	Total number of children in the age group 36-59 months	
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children in the age group 36-59 months attending some early childhood development program	Total number of children in the age group 36-59 months	
7. LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women ^[M]	WB	Number of women in the age group 15-24 years who can read a short simple sentence regarding daily life and who were attending secondary or higher education establishment	Total number of women in the age group 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children attending 1 st grade of primary school who attended pre-school establishment during the year before	Total number of children studying in the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children at school entry age who entered the 1 st grade of primary school	Total number of children at the age of school entry	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age who are currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age who are currently attending secondary or higher education establishment	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children who attended school until the last grade of first grade	Total number of children of primary school of those who entered	MDG 2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children who are attending last grade of primary school (except for children who are staying for the second year in the same grade)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (i.e. of the age of primary school last grade attendance)	

Indicator	MICS4 [M]	Module ²⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²¹
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children who are attending secondary school for the first year in current academic year and who were attending last grade of primary school in the year before	Total number of children studying in the last grade of primary school in the previous year	
7.9	Gender Parity Index (in primary education)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio among girls	Primary school net attendance ratio among boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender Parity Index (in secondary education)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio among girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio among boys	MDG 3.1
8. CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under 5 whose birth, reportedly, was registered	Total number of children under the age of 5	
8.5	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children in the age group 2-14 years who experienced psychological or physical abuse in the past month	Total number of children in the age group 2-14 years	
8.6	Marriage before age 15 [M]	MA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 who first got married or started living with a man before the age of 15	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
8.7	Marriage before age 18 [M]	MA	Number of women in the age group 20-49 years who first got married or started living with a man before the age of 18	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
8.8	Young women age 15-19 currently married or in union [M]	MA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who are currently married or are living with a man unofficially	Total number of women in the age group 15-19 years	
8.10a 8.10b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of married women or women in union whose spouse or partner is no less than 10 years older than them, (a) among women in the age group 15-19 years (b) among women in the age group 20-24 years	Total number of married women or women in union: (a) in the age group 15-19 years, (b) in the age group 20-24 years	
8.14	Attitude towards domestic violence [M]	DV	Number of women who report that their spouse/partner can beat his wife for at least one of the following reasons: (1) is she goes out without telling him, (2) is she neglects children, (3) if she argues with him, (4) if she refuses to have sex with him, (5) if she burns the food	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
9. HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANHOOD					
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission [M]	HA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who can correctly name 2 ways of HIV transmission ²⁹ , and who know that a health looking person can be HIV infected and can refute two most common misconceptions regarding HIV transmission	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	

²⁹ Use of condom and having only one faithful uninfected sexual partner

Indicator MICS4 ^[M]	Module ²⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²¹
9.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young people ^[M]	HA	Number of women in the age group 15-24 years who can correctly name 2 ways of HIV transmission prevention ³² , and who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV infected and can refute two most common misconceptions regarding HIV transmission	Total number of women in the age group 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.3 Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission ^[M]	HA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who can name all three ways ³⁰ of mother-to-child HIV transmission	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
9.4 Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS ^[M]	HA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years demonstrating accepting attitude toward all 4 issues ³¹ , revealing the level of tolerance toward people living with HIV	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who have heard about HIV	
9.5 Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among women ^[M]	HA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who say they know where to be HIV tested	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
9.6 Women who have been HIV tested and received the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who in the past 12 months prior to the survey were HIV tested and received the result	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
9.7 Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who in the past 12 months prior to the survey had sex and were HIV tested in this time period and received the results	Total number of women in the age group 15-24 years who had sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey	
9.8 HIV counseling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a live birth in the past 2 years prior to the survey and who reported receiving HIV counseling during antenatal care	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who gave birth in the past 2 years prior to the survey	
9.9 HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had a live birth in the past 2 years prior to the survey and reported that during antenatal care they were offered to be HIV tested and they agreed to and received the results	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who gave birth in the past 2 years prior to the survey	
9.10 Young women who have never had sex ^[M]	SB	Number of women in the age group 15-24 years who were never married and never had sex	Total number of women in the age group 15-24 who were never married	
9.11 Sex before age 15 among young women	SB	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had sex before the age of 15	Total number of women in the age group 15-24	
9.12 Age-mixing among sexual partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women in the age group 15-24 who in the past 12 months prior to the survey had sex with a partner 10 and more years older	Number of women in the age group 15-24 years who had sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey	

³⁰ TRANSMISSION DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND BREASTFEEDING

³¹ Women (1) who think that AIDS infected teacher should be allowed teaching at school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a seller if they knew that this person is AIDS infected, (3) who would not wish to keep secret about a family member being infected with AIDS, and (4) who would care for a family member infected with AIDS

Indicator	MICS4 [M]	Module ²⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²¹
9.13	Sex with multiple partners [M]	SB	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who in the past 12 months prior to the survey had sex with more than one partner	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners [M]	SB	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who reported that in the past 12 months prior to the survey had sex with more than one partner and that during the last time they had sex condom was used	Number of women in the age group 15-49 who reported having had sex with more than 1 partner in the past 12 months prior to the survey	
9.15	Sex with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of sexually active young women in the age group 15-24 years who in the past 12 months prior to the survey had sex with a partner they were not married to or living with	Number of women in the age group 15-24 years who had sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey	
9.16	Condom use during sex with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of women in the age group 15-24 years who reported having sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey with a partner they were not married to or living with and that condom was used during last such contact	Number of women in the age group 15-24 years who reported having sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey with a partner they were not married to or not living with	MDG 6.2
9.17	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children in the age group 0-17 years who are not living with either of their biological parents	Total number of children in the age group 0-17 years	
9.18	Proportion of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children in the age group 0-17 years who have one or both parents dead	Total number of children in the age group 0-17 years	
9.19	School attendance by orphans	HL - ED	Number of children in the age group 10-14 years who have lost both parents and who are attending school	Total number of children in the age group 0-14 years who have lost both parents	MDG 6.4
9.20	School attendance by non-orphans	HL - ED	Number of children in the age group 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents and are attending school	Total number of children in the age group 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	MDG 6.4
9.21	Male Circumcision	MMC	Total number of men in the age group 15-49 years who reported having been circumcised	Total number of men in the age group 15-49 years	
10. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES					
MT.1	Exposure to mass media [M]	MT	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who read a newspaper or magazine, listen to radio and watch TV at least once a week	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
MT.2	Use of computer [M]	MT	Number of young women in the age group 15-24 years who used a computer in the past 12 months	Total number of women in the age group 15-24 years	
MT.3	Use of the Internet [M]	MT	Number of young women in the age group 15-24 years who used the Internet in the past 12 months	Total number of women in the age group 15-24 years	
12. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
TA.1	Tobacco use [M]	TA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who for one or more days were smoking cigarettes or using smoking or non-smoking tobacco products within the past month	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	

Indicator MICS4 ^[M]		Module ²⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²¹
TA.2	Smoking before the age of 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had one cigarette before the age of 15	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
TA.3	Alcohol use ^[M]	TA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had at least one drink of alcohol for one or more days within the past month	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
TA.4	Alcohol use before the age of 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who had at least one drink of alcohol before the age of 15	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
Below are country specific indicators on Domestic Violence which are not standard MICS indicators					
DV.1	Experience of physical violence	DV	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who were ever physically abused since the age of 15	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
DV.2	Person committing physical violence	DV	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who were ever physically abused since the age of 15	Total number of surveyed women in the age group 15-49 years	
DV.3	Force at sexual initiation	DV	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who reported that their first sexual contact was forced, against their will	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who have ever had sex	
DV.4	Experience of sexual violence	DV	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who were ever sexually abused	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
DV.5	Experience of different forms of violence	DV	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who experienced various forms of violence	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years	
DV.6	Violence during pregnancy	DV	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who were ever physically abused during pregnancy	Total number of ever pregnant women in the age group 15-49 years	
DV.7	Degree of marital control experienced by husbands	DV	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years whose current or last husband/partner ever demonstrated specific types of spousal control	Total number of ever married women in the age group 15-49 years	
DV.8	Forms of spousal violence	DV	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years ever experiencing spousal violence	Total number of ever married women in the age group 15-49 years	
DV.11	Injuries to women caused by spousal violence	DV	Number of women in the age group 15-49 years who reported receiving bodily injuries as a result of spousal violence	Total number of ever married women in the age group 15-49 years	
DV.12	Help seeking to stop violence	DV	Number of women in the age group 15-40 who sought help to stop the violence	Total number of women in the age group 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical and sexual violence	

Appendix F.

Questionnaires

UNICEF UNITED NATIONS
CHILDREN'S FUND IN THE
REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN



AGENCY OF STATISTICS, RK

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____
HH3. Name and number of Interviewer:		HH4. Name and number of Supervisor:
Name _____		Name _____
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____		
HH6. Area:		HH7. Region/oblast:
Urban 1		Akmola1
Rural 2		Aktobe2
		Almaty3
		Almaty city.4
		Astana city.5
		Atyrau6
		East Kazakhstan.....7
		Zhambyl8
		West Kazakhstan.....9
		Karaganda.....10
		Kostanai11
		Kyzylorda12
		Mangistau13
		Pavlodar14
		North Kazakhstan.....15
		South Kazakhstan16
HH7A. Was this household selected for interviewing men aged 15 - 59?		Yes 1 No 2
<p>We are from the Agency of statistics, RK. We are working on a project related to family health, education, status of women and children. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. The interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team.</p> <p>May I start?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to HH18, record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:		
HH8. Name of head of household: _____		
HH9. Result of household interview:		HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire:
Completed 01		Name: _____
No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 02		Line number: _____
Entire household absent for extended period of time 03		
Refused 04		
Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling 05		
Dwelling destroyed 06		HH11. Total number of household members: _____
Dwelling not found 07		
Other (specify) 96		
HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: _____		HH13. Number of woman's questionnaires completed: _____

HH12A. Number of men age 15-59 years: ___ ___	HH13B. Number of man's questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH14. Number of children under 5: ___ ___	HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH16. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____	HH17. Data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM										HL			
HH18. Record the time.		First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, except students, soldiers being on a military service for a regular period, and those staying out of home for more than 12 months. Please start with the head of the household											
Hour — —		List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4)											
Minutes — —		Then ask: Are there any others who live here, even if they are not at home now?											
If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Use an additional questionnaire, if all rows in the household listing form have been used.													
HL1. Line number	HL2. Name	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to the head of the household?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 Male 2 Female	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'	For women age 15-49 HL7. Circle line no. if woman is age 15-49	For men age 15-59 HL7A. Circle line no. if man is age 15-59	For children age 2-14 HL8. Who is the mother or primary caretaker of this child? Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	For children under 5 HL9. Who is the mother or primary caretaker of this child? Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	For children age 0-17			
										HL11. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 Yes 2 No HL13 8 DK 8 DK Next Line	HL12. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? Record line no. of mother or "No"	HL13. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 Yes 2 No Next Line 8 DK 8 DK Next Line	HL14. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? Record line no. of father or "No"
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Month	Year	Age		Mother	Y	N	DK	Father
01		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	01	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
02		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	02	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
03		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	03	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
04		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	04	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
05		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	05	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
06		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	06	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
07		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	07	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
08		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	08	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
09		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	09	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
10		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	10	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
11		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	11	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
12		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	12	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
13		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	13	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
14		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	14	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —
15		— — — —	1	2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	15	— — — —	1	2	8	— — — —

Continuation

Tick here if additional questionnaire used <input type="checkbox"/>	
Probe for additional household members. <u>Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends, other relatives) but who usually live in the household.</u>	
Insert names of additional members in the household <u>list</u> and complete form accordingly.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire. • Now for each man age 15-59 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Men's Questionnaire. • For each child under 5, write his/her name and line number and the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire. You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman age 15 – 49, selected man age 15-59 and each child under 5 in the household.	

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:

01 Head	06 Parents/Father/Mother	11 Niece / Nephew
02 Wife / Husband	07 Parent-In-Law	12 Other relative
03 Son / Daughter	08 Brother / Sister	13 Adopted / Foster / Stepchild
04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law	09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	14 Not related
05 Grandchild	10 Uncle / Aunt	98 Don't know

EDUCATION				For household members age 5 and above										For household members age 5-24										ED
ED1. Line num- ber	ED2. Name and age Copy from Household Listing Form, HL2 and HL6	ED3. Has(name) ever at- tended school or pre- school?	ED4. What is the highest level of school (name) attended? What grade (name) completed at this level?	ED5. During the current (2010- 2011) school year, did (name) attend school or preschool at any time?	ED6. During this school year (2010- 2011), which level and grade is/ was (name) attending?		ED7. During the previ- ous school year, that is (2009- 2010), did(name) attend school or preschool at any time?	ED8. During that previous school year (2009-2010), which level and grade did (name) attend?																
					Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Secondary-spe- cialised 4 Higher 8 DK If level =0, skip to ED5	Grade: 98 DK If 1 st grade not com- pleted, write 00.			Yes	No	Level	Grade	Level	Grade	y	n	dk	Level	Grade					
01		1	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
02		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
03		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
04		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
05		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
06		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
07		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
08		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
09		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
10		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
11		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
12		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
13		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
14		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				
15		1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	3	4	8				

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water for members of your household?	<u>Piped water</u> Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 <u>Tube Well, Borehole</u> 21 <u>Dug well</u> Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 <u>Water from spring</u> Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6 14⇒WS3 21⇒WS3 31⇒WS3 32⇒WS3 41⇒WS3 42⇒WS3 51⇒WS3 61⇒WS3 71⇒WS3 81⇒WS3 96⇒WS3
WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	<u>Piped water</u> Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 <u>Tube Well, Borehole</u> 21 <u>Dug well</u> Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 <u>Water from spring</u> Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6
WS3. Where is that water source located?	In own dwelling 1 In own yard / plot 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇒WS6 2⇒WS6
WS4. How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	Time in minutes _ _ _ DK 998	
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? Probe: Is this person under age of 15? What sex?	Adult woman (15 years and older) 1 Adult man (age 15 years and older) 2 Female child (under 15) 3 Male child (under 15) 4 DK 8	
WS6. Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8

<p>WS7. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Circle all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Boil..... A</p> <p>Add bleach / chlorine B</p> <p>Strain it through a cloth..... C</p> <p>Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)..... D</p> <p>Solar disinfection E</p> <p>Let it stand and settle F</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	
<p>WS8. What type of toilet do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If “flush” or “pour flush”, probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If necessary, ask permission to observe the toilet.</i></p>	<p><u>Flush / Pour flush</u></p> <p>Flush to piped sewer system..... 11</p> <p>Flush to septic tank 12</p> <p>Flush to pit (latrine) 13</p> <p>Flush to somewhere else 14</p> <p>Flush to unknown place / Not sure /</p> <p>DK where 15</p> <p><u>Pit latrine</u></p> <p>Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) 21</p> <p>Pit latrine with slab 22</p> <p>Pit latrine without slab / Open pit..... 23</p> <p>Composting toilet..... 31</p> <p>Bucket..... 41</p> <p>Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine 51</p> <p>No facility, Bush, Field 95</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>95⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>WS9. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒NEXT. MODULE</p>
<p>WS10. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?</p>	<p>Only other households (not public)..... 1</p> <p>Public facility..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>WS11. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?</p>	<p>Number of households (if less than 10)..... 0__</p> <p>Ten or more households 10</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1a. What is the religion of the head of this household?		
HC1b. What is the mother tongue/native language of the head of this household?	<i>Kazakh</i> 1 <i>Russian</i> 2 <i>Other language (specify)</i> 6	
HC1c. To what ethnic group does the head of this household belong? Probe: What is the ethnicity of the head of household?	<i>Kazakhs</i> 1 <i>Russians</i> 2 Other ethnic groups (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor. Record observation.	<u>Natural floor</u> Soil / Sand11 <u>Simple floor</u> Wooden boards 21 <u>Finished floor</u> Parquet or polished wood/laminat 31 Vinyl, linoleum or asphalt strips 32 Ceramic tiles 33 Cement 34 Carpet, tapis 35 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC4. Main material of the roof. Record observation.	<u>Rudimentary Roofing</u> Wood planks 23 <u>Finished roofing</u> Metal 31 Wood 32 Calamine / Cement fibre 33 Ceramic tiles 34 Cement 35 Roofing shingles 36 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC5. Main material of the exterior walls. Record observation.	Rudimentary walls Stone with mud 22 Uncovered adobe (saman) 23 Plywood 24 Reused wood 26 <u>Finished walls</u> Cement 31 Stone with lime / cement 32 Bricks 33 Cement blocks 34 Covered adobe 35 Wood planks / shingles 36 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	

<p>HC6. What type of fuel does your household <u>mainly</u> use for cooking?</p>	<p>Electricity 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 02 Natural gas 03 Biogas..... 04 Kerosene 05 Coal / Lignite..... 06 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Animal dung..... 10 Diesel..... 10 No food cooked in household 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 03⇒HC8 05⇒HC8 95⇒HC8</p>																																	
<p>HC7. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?</p> <p><i>If 'In the house', probe:</i> is it done in a separate room used as a kitchen?</p>	<p><u>In the house</u> In a separate room used as kitchen 1 Elsewhere in the house 2 <u>In a separate building</u> 3 Outdoors 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>																																		
<p>HC8. Does your household have::</p> <p>[A] Electricity?</p> <p>[B] A radio?</p> <p>[C] A television?</p> <p>[D] A non-mobile telephone?</p> <p>[E] A refrigerator?</p> <p>[G] A washing machine?</p> <p>[H] A vacuum cleaner?</p> <p>[J] DVD player?</p> <p>[K] dishwasher?</p> <p>[L] microwave oven?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A radio</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A television</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A non-mobile telephone.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A refrigerator.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A washing machine.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A vacuum cleaner</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>DVD player?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>dishwasher?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>microwave oven?.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Electricity	1	2	A radio	1	2	A television	1	2	A non-mobile telephone.....	1	2	A refrigerator.....	1	2	A washing machine.....	1	2	A vacuum cleaner	1	2	DVD player?	1	2	dishwasher?	1	2	microwave oven?.....	1	2	
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<p>HC9. Does any member of your household own:</p> <p>[B] A mobile telephone?</p> <p>[C] A bicycle?</p> <p>[D] A motorcycle or scooter?</p> <p>[F] Light vehicle/truck/tractor?</p> <p>[G] A boat with a motor?</p> <p>[H] A personal computer /laptop?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes.....</th><th>No</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A mobile telephone</td><td>1.....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A bicycle</td><td>1.....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A motorcycle or scooter.....</td><td>1.....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Light vehicle/truck/tractor.....</td><td>1.....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A boat with a motor.....</td><td>1.....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>A personal computer /laptop.....</td><td>1.....</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes.....	No	A mobile telephone	1.....	2	A bicycle	1.....	2	A motorcycle or scooter.....	1.....	2	Light vehicle/truck/tractor.....	1.....	2	A boat with a motor.....	1.....	2	A personal computer /laptop.....	1.....	2													
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<p>HC10. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?</p> <p><i>If "No", then ask:</i> Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</p> <p><i>If "Rented from someone else", circle "2".</i> <i>For other responses, circle "6".</i></p>	<p>Own 1</p> <p>Rent..... 2</p> <p>Other (Not owned or rented)..... 6</p>	
<p>HC11. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒HC13
<p>HC12. How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>If less than 1, record "00".</i> <i>If 95 or more, record '95'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>Hectares _ _</p>	
<p>HC13. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒HC15
<p>HC14. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Cattle, milk cows, or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Horses, donkeys, or mules?</p> <p>[C] Goats?</p> <p>[D] Sheep?</p> <p>[E] Poultry: chickens/geese/ducks and others?</p> <p>[F] Pigs?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i> <i>If 95 or more, record '95'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>Cattle, milk cows, or bulls _ _</p> <p>Horses, donkeys, or mules _ _</p> <p>Goats _ _</p> <p>Sheep _ _</p> <p>Poultry: chickens/geese/ducks and others?..... _ _</p> <p>Pigs..... _ _</p> <p>Others (specify) 96</p>	
<p>HC15. Does any member of this household have an accumulation account or a bank deposit?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	

TABLE 1: CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS ELIGIBLE FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

- List each of the children aged 2-14 years below in the order they appear in the Household Listing Form. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 2-14 years.
- Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.
- Then record the total number of children aged 2-14 in the box provided (CD6).

CD1. Rank number	CD2. Line number from HL1	CD3. Name from HL2	CD4. Sex from HL4		CD5. Age from HL6	
Rank №	Line	Name	M	F	Age	
1	— —		1	2	— —	
2	— —		1	2	— —	
3	— —		1	2	— —	
4	— —		1	2	— —	
5	— —		1	2	— —	
6	— —		1	2	— —	
7	— —		1	2	— —	
8	— —		1	2	— —	
CD6.	Total number of children aged 2-14					— —

- If there is only one child age 2-14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD8; write down '1' and continue with CD9

TABLE 2: SELECTION OF RANDOM CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

- Use Table 2 to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household.
- Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page (**from 0 and 9**). This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.
- Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) in CD6 above. This is the number of the column you should go to.
- Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the child (CD1) about whom the questions will be asked.

CD7. Last digit of household number (HH2)	Total Number Of Eligible Children In The Household (CD6)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

CD9. Write the name and line number of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD8.	Name _____ Line number _____	
CD10. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used and I want you to tell me if <u>you or anyone else in your household</u> has used this method with <u>(name) in the past month</u> .		
CD11. Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow him/her to leave house.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD12. Explained why (name)'s behavior was wrong.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD13. Shook him/her.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD14. Shouted, yelled at or screamed at him/her.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD15. Gave him/her something else to do, to take his/her attention from incorrect behavior.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD16. Spanked, hit or slapped him/her on the bottom with bare hand.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD17. Hit him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD18. Called him/her dumb, lazy, or another name like that.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD19. Hit or slapped him/her on the face, head or ears.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD20. Hit or slapped him/her on the hand, arm, or leg.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD21. Beat him/her, that is hit over and over as hard as one could.	Yes.....1 No.....2	
CD22. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know / No opinion.....8	

HH19. Record the time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
------------------------	-----------------------------	--

SALT IODIZATION		SI
SI1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May i have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household?	Not iodized 0 PPM 1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM..... 2 15 PPM or more 3 No salt in the house..... 6 Salt not tested..... 7	
Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.		

INSTRUCTION FOR SELECTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49

For interviewing using a module "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE" OF WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

HH20A. DOES ANY ELIGIBLE WOMAN AGE 15-49 RESIDE IN THE HOUSEHOLD?
CHECK HOUSEHOLD LISTING, COLUMN HL7 FOR ANY ELIGIBLE WOMAN.

You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible woman.

☐ **Yes.** ⇒ **Continue with Table 1.**

☐ **No.** ⇒ **Go to HH20B.**

TABLE 1: WOMEN AGE 15-49 ELIGIBLE FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

List each of the women aged 15-49 years below in the order they appear in the Household Listing Form. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 15-49 years.

Record the line number, name and age for each woman.

Then record **the total number of woman aged 15-49 in the relevant box HH20AA.**

Rank number	Line number from HL1	Name from HL2	Age from HL6
Rank	Line	Name	Age
1	— —		— —
2	— —		— —
3	— —		— —
4	— —		— —
5	— —		— —
6	— —		— —
7	— —		— —
8	— —		— —
HH20AA	Total number of women aged 15-49		— —

☐ If there is only one eligible woman age 15-49 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to HH20AB; write down '1', go to HH20AC and record the line number of a woman selected

Go to Women's Individual Questionnaire for interviewing by Domestic Violence Module

☐ If there are several eligible women age 15-49 in the household, then go to table 2

TABLE 2: RANDOM SELECTION OF A WOMAN FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

- Check the last digit of the household number (HH2)(from 0 to 9) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.
- Check the total number of eligible women (15-49) in HH20AA above. This is the number of the column you should go to.
- Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box.
This is the rank number of the woman (HH20AB) about whom the questions on DOMESTIC VIOLENCE will be asked.

Last digit of household number (HH2)	Total Number Of Eligible Women In The Household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH20AB. Record the rank number of the selected woman

HH20AC. Write down name and line number of the women selected for this module

Name
Line number _ _

INSTRUCTION FOR SELECTION OF MEN AGE 15-59

for MEN'S INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

HH20B. DOES ANY ELIGIBLE MAN AGE 15-59 RESIDE IN THE HOUSEHOLD?

CHECK HOUSEHOLD LISTING, COLUMN HL7A TO IDENTIFY ANY ELIGIBLE MAN.

You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible man.

☐ **Yes.** ⇒ Go to table 1 "selection of men for men's individual questionnaire"

☐ **No.** ⇒ Finish your interview by thanking the respondent for cooperation.

TABLE 1: MEN AGED 15-59 YEARS ELIGIBLE FOR MEN'S INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

List each of the men aged 15-59 years below in the order they appear in the Household Listing Form. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 15-59 years.

Record the line number, name and age for each man.

Then record the total number of men aged 15-59 in the relevant box (HH20BA).

Rank number	Line number from HL1	Name from HL2	Age from HL6
Rank	Line	Name	Age
1	— —		— —
2	— —		— —
3	— —		— —
4	— —		— —
5	— —		— —
6	— —		— —
7	— —		— —
8	— —		— —
HH20BA	Total number of men aged 15-59		— —

☐ If there is only one eligible man age 15-59 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to HH20BB; write down '1', go to HH20BC and record the line number of a man selected

Go to Men's Individual Questionnaire

☐ If there are several eligible men age 15-59 in the household, then go to table 2

TABLE 2: RANDOM SELECTION OF A MAN FOR MEN'S INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

- Use table 2 for selection of one man within the age range of 15-59 if there are several men of this age group living in this household
- Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page (**from 0 to 9**). This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.
- Check the total number of eligible men (15-59) in HH20BA above. This is the number of the column you should go to.
- Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the man (HH20BB) selected for Men's Individual Questionnaire.

Last digit of household number (HH2)	Total Number Of Eligible Men In The Household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH20BB. Record the rank number of the selected man

HH20BC. Write down name and line number of the men selected for the Men's Individual Questionnaire

Name
Line number _ _

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see Household Listing Form, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i></p>		
WM1. Cluster number:	WM2. Household number:	
_____	_____	
WM3. Woman's name:	WM4. Woman's line number:	
Name _____	_____	
WM5. Name and number of interviewer:	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview:	
Name _____	____ / ____ / ____	
<p>WM6A. Check the Household questionnaire. H20AC. Is this woman selected for questions on domestic violence? Yes..... 1 No 2</p>		
<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:</i></p> <p>We are from the agency of statistics, the republic of kazakhstan. We are working on a project concerned with family health, education, status of women and children. I would like to talk to you about these subjects.</p> <p>The interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team.</p>		
<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:</i></p> <p>Now I would like to talk to you more about your health and other topics.</p> <p>This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team.</p>		
<p>May I start now?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ð Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ð Complete WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
WM7. Result of woman's interview.	Completed 01 Not at home..... 02 Refused 03 Partly completed..... 04 Incapacitated..... 05 Other (specify) _____ 96	
WM8. Field edited by (Name and number):	WM9. Data entry clerk (Name and number):	
Name _____	Name _____	
WM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes : ____	

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. In what month and year were you born?	<u>Date of birth</u> Month.....__ __ DK month.....98 Year__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	
WB2. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years).....__ __	
WB3. Have you ever attended school or preschool?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒WB7
WB4. What is the highest level of school you attended?	Preschool..... 00 Primary 11 Secondary 22 Secondary specialised..... 33 Higher..... 44	0⇒WB7
WB5. What is the highest grade you completed at that level? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter "00"</i>	Grade.....__ __	
WB6. Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary, secondary special or higher. ⇒ Go to the next module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary ⇒ Continue from WB7		
WB7. Now I would like you to read the following sentence for me please. <u>Show from the card the sentence to the respondent.</u> <i>If respondent is not able to read the sentence in full ask:</i> Would you please read a part of this sentence?	Can not read at all 1 Can read partially 2 Can read the sentence in full..... 3 Absence of the sentence on a required language 4 (specify the language) Blind/mute, visually / speech impaired ... 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

MT

MT1. Check WB7:

- ☐ **Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or higher education)** ⇒ Continue with MT2
- ☐ **Able to read or no sentence in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4)** ⇒ Continue with MT2
- ☐ **Cannot read at all or blind (codes 1 or 5)** ⇒ Go to MT3

MT2. How often do you read a newspaper or magazine: Almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT3. Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT4. How often do you watch television: Would you say that you watch almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	

MT5. Check WB2: Age of respondent between 15 and 24?

- ☐ **Yes, Age 15-24** ⇒ Continue with the question MT6
- ☐ **No, Age 25-49** ⇒ Go to the next module

MT6. Have you ever used a computer?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MT9
MT7. Have you used a computer from any location in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MT9
MT8. During the last one month, how often did you use a computer? almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT9. Have you ever used the internet?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MT10. In the last 12 months, have you used the internet?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ Next Module
MT11. During the last one month, how often did you use the internet? almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	

CHILD MORTALITY

CM

All questions from CM1 to CM12 refer only to LIVE births.

CM1. Now i would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒CM8
CM2. What was the date of your first birth? I mean the very first time you gave birth, even if the child is no longer living, or whose father is not your current partner. <i>Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM3.</i>	Date of first birth Day DK day..... 98 Month..... DK month..... 98 Year DK year..... 9998	⇒CM4
CM3. How many years ago did you have your first birth?	Completed years since first birth	
CM4. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM6
CM5. How many sons live with you? How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons at home Daughters at home	
CM6. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM8
CM7. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons elsewhere Daughters elsewhere.....	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <i>If "No" probe by asking: I mean, to a child who ever breathed or cried or showed other signs of life – even if he or she lived only a few minutes or hours?</i>	Yes..... 1 No.....2	2⇒CM10
CM9. How many boys have died? How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead..... Girls dead	
CM10. Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.	Sum	
CM11. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<i>total number in CM10</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct?		

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check below:				
<input type="checkbox"/> No live births ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module				
<input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with CM12				
<input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to CM12				
CM12. Of these (total number in CM10) births you have had, when did you deliver the last one (even if he or she has died)? <u>Month and year must be recorded.</u>	Date of last birth Day ____ DK day.....98 Month..... ____ Year ____			
CM12A. Womensometimeshavepregnancieswhich do not end in a live born child. Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended with a stillbirth?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒CM13		
CM12B. How many such pregnancies (miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths) have you had over your lifetime?	Number of miscarriages, abortions and stillbirths..... ____			
CM12C. When did the last such pregnancy (miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths) end? <i>Fill in both the month and the year</i>	Month..... ____ DK 98 Year ____ DK 9998			
CM12D. Check CM12C: Last miscarriage, abortion or stillbirth ended within the last 2 years, that is, since _____ (month of interview) in 2008				
<input type="checkbox"/> No miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to CM13.				
<input type="checkbox"/> One or more miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths in last 2 years. ⇒ Continue with CM12E				
CM12E. Ask the respondent to tell you, <u>in which Month and Year</u> each miscarriage, abortion or live birth had a place <u>during last 2 years</u> and record <u>Month and Year</u> for <u>each</u> pregnancy in CM12F , <u>started from the last miscarriage, abortion or stillbirth</u> .				
Then, ask to answer the questions from CM12G till CM12H for each miscarriage, abortion and stillbirth.				
	Last miscarriage, abortion, stillbirth	First	Second	Third
		Prior to the last miscarriage, abortion, stillbirth		
CM12F. In which Month and Year the previous pregnancy ended?	<i>Already filled in CM12C – no need to fill in</i>	Month..... ____ Year .. ____	Month... ____ Year ____	Month... ____ Year ____
CM12G. How many Months you were pregnant, when this pregnancy ended?	Months ____	Months ____	Months ____	Months ____

CM12H. Did that pregnancy end in a spontaneous miscarriage, an induced abortion, or a stillbirth?	Miscarriage 1 Abortion 2 Stillbirth 3	Miscarriage 1 Abortion 2 Stillbirth 3	Miscarriage 1 Abortion 2 Stillbirth 3	Miscarriage 1 Abortion 2 Stillbirth 3
CM12I. Check CM12H, the column <u>Last miscarriage, Abortion or Stillbirth</u> Dis that pregnancy end with the induced abortion? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CM12J. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to CM13.				
CM12J. Now let me ask you about your last pregnancy which ended with the Abortion in _____ Month and Year from CM12C). Who was the person that had the final say on taking the abortion decision?	Doctor / a Health Worker 01 Respondent 02 Husband/Partner 03 Respondent together with husband/partner 04 Parents 05 Respondent together with girlfriend 06 Relatives 07 Other 96 (specify)			
CM12K. Who made the abortion? Specify the person <u>with the highest qualification</u>	<u>Health Personnel</u> Doctor 11 Nurse/Midwife 12 <u>Other Person</u> Traditional Birth Attendant 21 Relative/friend 22 No one 31 Other 96 (specify)			
CM12L. Where did that abortion take place ? Probe to identify the type of place and circle the appropriate code. If <u>unable to determine whether the abortion took place in a hospital, health center or clinic, public or private institution,, write down the name of the place that the respondent provided.</u>	<u>Public Sector</u> Hospital/Maternity Home 11 Polyclinic/Ambulatory 12 Woman's Consultation 13 Family Planning Center 14 Medical Diagnostic Center 15 FAP/Rural Health Post 16 Other Public 26 (specify) <u>Private Sector</u> Hospital/Maternity Home 31 Polyclinic/Ambulatory 32 Women's Consultation 33 Family Planning Center 34 Medical Diagnostic Center 35 FAP/Rural Health Post 36 NGO 37 Other Private Med. 46 (specify) <u>Home</u> Your Home 51 Other Home 52 Other 96 (specify)			

CM12M. What abortion technique was used for that abortion?	Abortion produced by a drug (RU-486) 01 Suction-Aspiration 02 Dilation and Curettage..... 03 Dilation and Evacuation..... 04 Dilation and Extraction..... 05 Prostaglandin Abortion 06 Salt Poisoning (Saline Injection)..... 07 Hysterectomy..... 08 Other..... 96 (specify) DK 98	
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CM13. Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (day and month of interview) in 2008

☐ **No live birth in last 2 years.** ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.

☐ **One or more live births in last 2 years.** ⇒ Ask for the name of the child.

Name of child _____

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.

Continue with the next module.

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Check child mortality module CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</p>		
DB1. When you got pregnant with (name), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	Yes.....1 No.....2	1⇒Next Module
DB2. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any (more) children?	Later.....1 No more.....2	2⇒Next Module
DB3. How much longer did you want to wait?	Months.....1 ____ Years.....2 ____ DK.....998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

MN

This module is to be administered to all women with a **live birth** in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Check child mortality module **CM13** and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

MN1. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (name)?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒MN17												
MN2. Whom did you see? <i>Probe:</i> Any one else? <i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i>	<u>Health professional:</u> DoctorA Nurse / MidwifeB Auxiliary midwifeC FeldsherD <u>Other person</u> Traditional birth attendantF Other (specify).....X													
MN3. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	Number of times DK98													
MN4. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</td> <td>Blood pressure 1..</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</td> <td>Urine sample 1..</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</td> <td>Blood sample 1..</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] Was your blood pressure measured?	Blood pressure 1..	2	[B] Did you give a urine sample?	Urine sample 1..	2	[C] Did you give a blood sample?	Blood sample 1..	2	
	Yes	No												
[A] Was your blood pressure measured?	Blood pressure 1..	2												
[B] Did you give a urine sample?	Urine sample 1..	2												
[C] Did you give a blood sample?	Blood sample 1..	2												
MN17. Who assisted with the delivery of (name)? <i>Probe:</i> Any one else? <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i> <i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i>	<u>Health professional:</u> DoctorA Nurse / MidwifeB Auxiliary midwifeC Feldsher.....D <u>Other person</u> Traditional birth attendant.....F Community health worker.....G Relative / FriendH Other (specify).....X No oneY													
MN18. Where did you give birth to (name)? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i> _____ (Name of place)	<u>Home</u> Your home 11 Other home..... 12 <u>Public sector</u> Govt. hospital/maternity21 Govt. clinic / health centre22 Other public (specify).....26	11⇒MN20 12⇒MN20												

	<u>Private Medical Sector</u> Private hospital31 Private clinic32 Private maternity home.....33 Other private medical (<i>specify</i>)36 Other (<i>specify</i>)96	96⇒MN20
MN19. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	Yes.....1 No2	
MN20. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	Very large 1 Larger than average2 Average3 Smaller than average4 Very small.....5 DK8	
MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒MN23 8⇒MN23
MN22. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh? <i>Record weight from health card, if available.</i>	From card 1 (kg) __ . ____ From recall..... 2 (kg) __ . ____ DK99998	
MN23. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?	Yes.....1 No2	
MN24. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒Next Module
MN25. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i>	Immediately 000 Hours 1 __ __ Days2 __ __ Don't know / remember998	
MN26. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒ Next Module
MN27. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? Probe: Anything else?	Milk (other than breast milk) A Plain water B Sugar or glucose water..... C Gripe water D Sugar-salt-water solution..... E Fruit juice F Infant formula..... G Tea / Infusions H Honey I Other (<i>specify</i>) X	

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS

IS

IS1. *Check Household Listing, column HL9*

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?

☐ **Yes** ⇒ Continue with IS2.

☐ **No** ⇒ Go to Next Module.

IS2. Sometimes children have severe illnesses and should be taken immediately to a health facility.
What types of symptoms would cause you to take your child to a health facility right away?

Probe:

Any other symptoms?

Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.

Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions

Child not able to drink or breastfeed..... A
Child becomes sicker B
Child develops a fever C
Child has fast breathing D
Child has difficult breathing E
Child has blood in stool F
Child is drinking poorly G

Other (*specify*) X

Other (*specify*) Y

Other (*specify*) Z

CONTRACEPTION

CP

CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject – family planning.

Are you pregnant now?

Yes, currently pregnant..... 1

No 2

Unsure or DK..... 8

1⇒Next
Module

CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid a pregnancy.

Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?

Yes..... 1

No 2

2⇒Next
Module

CP3. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?

Do not prompt.

If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.

Female sterilization..... A

Male sterilization..... B

IUD C

Injectables D

Implants E

Pill..... F

Male condom G

Female condom..... H

Diaphragm I

Foam / Jelly J

Lactational amenorrhoea

method (LAM)..... K

Periodic abstinence / Rhythm..... L

Withdrawal..... M

Other (*specify*) X

UNMET NEEDS		UN
UN1. Check CP1. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5		
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant <u>at that time</u> ?	Yes..... 1 No 2	1⇒UN4
UN3. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any (more) children?	Later1 No more.....2	
UN4. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	Have another child..... 1 Would prefer no more / None 2 Undecided / DK 8	1⇒UN7 2⇒UN13 8⇒UN13
UN5. Check CP3. Currently using “Female sterilization”? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN6		
UN6. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	Have (a/another) child 1 Would prefer no more / None 2 Says she cannot get pregnant..... 3 Undecided / DK 8	2⇒UN9 3⇒UN11 8⇒UN9
UN7. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child?	Months..... 1 ____ Years 2 ____ Soon / Now 993 Says she cannot get pregnant..... 994 After marriage..... 995 Other..... 996 DK 998	994⇒UN11
UN8. Check CP1. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9		
UN9. Check CP2. Currently using a method? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN10		
UN10. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK8	1 ⇒UN13 8 ⇒UN13

UN11. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	Infrequent sex / No sex..... A Menopausal B Never menstruated C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result E Postpartum amenorrheic F Breastfeeding G Too old H Fatalistic I Other (<i>specify</i>) X Don't know Z	
UN12. Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned? <input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Not mentioned ⇒ Continue with UN13		
UN13. When did your last menstrual period start?	Days ago 1 ____ Weeks ago 2 ____ Months ago 3 ____ Years ago 4 ____ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy 994 Before last birth 995 Never menstruated 996	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV		
DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		Yes	No	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	Goes out without telling 1	2	8	
[B] If she neglects the children?	Neglects children 1	2	8	
[C] If she argues with him?	Argues with him 1	2	8	
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	Refuses sex 1	2	8	
[E] If she burns the food?	Burns food 1	2	8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	Yes, currently married..... 1 Yes, living with a man 2 No, not in union 3	3⇒MA5
MA2. How old is your husband/partner? <i>Probe: How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?</i>	Age in years..... __ __ DK 98	⇒MA7 ⇒MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 No 3	3 ⇒Next Module
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	Only once 1 More than once 2	
MA8. In what month and year did you <u>first</u> marry or start living with a man as if married?	Date of the first marriage Month..... __ __ DK month..... 98 Year __ __ DK year..... 9998	⇒Next Module
MA9. How old were you when you started to live with your husband/partner?	Age in years..... __ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
SB1A. Check WB2: Age of the respondent between 15 and 24? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, age 15-24 ⇒ Continue from the question SB1 <input type="checkbox"/> No, age 25-49 ⇒ Go to next module Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.		
SB1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. The information you supply will remain strictly confidential. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	Never had intercourse.....00 Age in years First time when started living with (first) husband/partner.....95	00⇒Next Module
SB2. The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Don't remember..... 8	
SB3. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <i>Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.</i>	Days ago..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago..... 2 __ __ Months ago..... 3 __ __ Years ago..... 4 __ __	4⇒SB15
SB4. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	

SB5. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'boyfriend', then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i>	Husband.....1 Cohabiting partner.....2 Boyfriend.....3 Casual acquaintance.....4 Other (<i>specify</i>).....6	3⇒SB7 4⇒SB7 6⇒SB7
SB6. Check MA1: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to SB8 <input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with SB7		
SB7. How old is this person? <i>If response is DK, probe:</i> About how old is this person?	Age of sexual partner.....__ __ DK98	
SB8. Have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒SB15
SB9. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this other person, was a condom used?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
SB10. What was your relationship to this person? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'boyfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'yes', circle '2'.</i> <i>If 'no', circle '3'.</i>	Husband.....1 Cohabiting partner.....2 Boyfriend.....3 Casual acquaintance.....4 Other (<i>specify</i>).....6	3⇒SB12 4⇒SB12 6⇒SB12
SB11. Check MA1 and MA7: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) AND Married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to SB13 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with SB12		
SB12. How old is this person? <i>If response is DK, probe:</i> About how old is this person?	Age of sexual partner.....__ __ DK98	
SB13. Other than these two persons, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒SB15
SB14. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	Number of partners.....__ __	
SB15. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i> <i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i>	Number of lifetime partners__ __ DK98	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called HIV?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
HA2. Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	
HA3. Can people get the HIV virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	
HA5. Can people get the HIV virus from mosquito bites?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	
HA6. Can people get the HIV virus by sharing food with a person who has the HIV virus?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV virus?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	
HA8. Can the virus that causes HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:		
[A] During pregnancy?	Yes No DK During pregnancy 1 2 8	
[B] During delivery?	During delivery..... 1 2 8	
[C] By breastfeeding?	By breastfeeding..... 1 2 8	
HA9. In your opinion, if a female teacher has the HIV virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
HA10. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the HIV virus?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
HA11. If a member of your family got infected with the HIV virus, would you want it to remain a secret?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
HA12. If a member of your family became sick with HIV, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
HA13. Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years?		
<input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years ⇒ Go to HA24 <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years ⇒ Continue with HA14		
HA14. Check MN1: Received antenatal care?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Received antenatal care ⇒ Continue with HA15 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not receive antenatal care ⇒ Go to HA24		

HA15. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with <i>(name)</i> , were you given any information about AIDS or HIV?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK8	
HA15A. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with <i>(name)</i> , were you given any information about: [A] Babies getting the HIV virus from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting the HIV virus? [C] Getting tested for the HIV virus? were you: [D] offered a test for the HIV virus?	<div>Y N DK</div> AIDS from mother 1 2 8 Things to do..... 1 2 8 Tested for AIDS..... 1 2 8 Offered a test..... 1 2 8	
HA16. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for the HIV virus as part of your antenatal care?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒HA19 8⇒HA19
HA17. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22
HA18. Regardless of the result, all women who are tested are supposed to receive counseling after getting the result. After you were tested, did you receive counselling?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒HA22 2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22
HA19. Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B, C or D)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, birth delivered by health professional ⇒ Continue with HA20 <input type="checkbox"/> No, birth not delivered by health professional ⇒ Go to HA24		
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for the HIV virus between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒HA24
HA21. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
HA22. Have you been tested for the HIV virus since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	Yes..... 1 No 2	1⇒HA25
HA23. When was the most recent time you were tested for the HIV virus?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	1⇒Next module 2⇒Next module 3⇒Next module
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the HIV virus?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒HA27
HA25. When was the most recent time you were tested?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒Next module 2⇒Next module 8⇒Next module
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the HIV virus?	Yes..... 1 No 2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒TA6
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	Never smoked a whole cigarette00 Age ____	00⇒TA6
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒TA6
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	Number of cigarettes ____	
TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days0 ____ 10 days or more, but less than a month ...10 Everyday / Almost every day30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒TA10
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	CigarsA Water pipeB CigarillosC PipeD Other (specify)X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use smoked tobacco products? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more, but less than a month circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month10 Everyday / Almost every day30	
TA10. Have you tried other types of tobacco products free of smoke, such as chewing tobacco, snuff and dip?.	Yes.....1 No.....2	2 ⇒TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2 ⇒TA14
TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobaccoA SnuffB NasybaiC Other (specify)X	
TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use smokeless tobacco products? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month10 Everyday / Almost every day30	

TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒Next Module
TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	Never had one drink of alcohol..... 00 Age ____	00⇒Next Module
TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? <i>If respondent did not drink, circle “00”. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more, circle “10”. If “everyday” or “almost every day”, circle “30”</i>	Did not have one drink in last one month 00 Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	00⇒Next Module
TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have?	Number of drinks ____	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DA
DA1A. Check the question WM6A, from the information section about woman <input type="checkbox"/> Woman <u>SELECTED</u> for questions on Domestic Violence module ⇒ Continue from DA1B. <input type="checkbox"/> Woman <u>NOT SELECTED</u> for questions on Domestic Violence module ⇒ Go to WM11	
DA1B. Check if anybody else is presented in the room. <u>Do not continue unless you get the privacy with the respondent:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Privacy obtained ⇒ Continue from DA2 <input type="checkbox"/> Privacy not possible ⇒ Go to DA34	
<p><i>Read to the respondent:</i></p> <p>Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. I know that some of these questions are very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in kazakhstan. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else will know that you were asked these questions.</p>	
DA2. Check MA1 and MA5 <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man ⇒ Continue with DA3 <input type="checkbox"/> Was married or lived with a man ⇒ Continue with DA3, but read questions in a <u>past tense</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Never married and never lived with a man ⇒ Go to DA14B	

<p>DA3. First, I'm going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) husband/partner?</p> <p>[A] He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?</p> <p>[B] He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?</p> <p>[C] He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?</p> <p>[D] He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?</p> <p>[E] He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?</p> <p>[F] He (does/did) not trust you with any money?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jealous)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accuses</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not meet friends.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No family.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Where you are.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Money.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	Jealous)	1	2	8	Accuses	1	2	8	Not meet friends.....	1	2	8	No family.....	1	2	8	Where you are.....	1	2	8	Money.....	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	DK																											
Jealous)	1	2	8																											
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Not meet friends.....	1	2	8																											
No family.....	1	2	8																											
Where you are.....	1	2	8																											
Money.....	1	2	8																											
<p>DA4. Now if you will permit me, I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) husband/partner. If we should come to any question that you do not want to answer, just let me know and we will go on to the next question:</p>																														
<p>[A1]. did your (last) husband/partner ever say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No2</p>	<p>2⇒ B1</p>																												
<p>[A2]. Check MA6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with A3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to B1</p>																														
<p>[A3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months?</p>	<p>Often 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3</p>																													
<p>[B1]. Your (ex) husband/partner threatened to hurt or harm you or someone else close to you?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒ C1</p>																												
<p>[B2]. Check MA6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with B3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to C1</p>																														
<p>[B3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?</p>	<p>Often1 Sometimes2 Never 3</p>																													
<p>[C1]. Your (ex) husband/partner insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No2</p>	<p>2⇒ DA5</p>																												
<p>[C2]. Check MA6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with C3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to DA5</p>																														
<p>[C3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?</p>	<p>Often 1 Sometimes2 Never 3</p>																													

DA5. (Does/did) your (last) husband/partner ever do any of the following things to you:		
[A1]. Push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒ B1
[A2]. Check MA6 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with A3 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to B1		
[A3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?	Often 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3	
[B1]. Does/did your (last) husband/partner slapped you?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒ C1
[B2]. Check MA6 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with B3 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to C1		
[B3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?	Often 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3	
[C1]. Does/did your (last) husband/partner twist your arm or pull your hair?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒ D1
[C2]. Check MA6 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with C3 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to D1		
C3. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?	Often 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3	
[D1]. Does/did your (last) husband/partner punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒ E1
[D2]. Check MA6 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with D3 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to E1		
[D3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?	Often 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3	
[E1]. Does/did your (last) husband/partner kick you, drag you or beat you up?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒ F1
[E2]. Check MA6 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with E3 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to F1		
[E3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?	Often 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3	

F1. Does/did your (last) husband/partner try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒ G1
[F2]. Check MA6 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with F3 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to G1		
[F3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?	Often 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3	
[G1]. Does/did your (last) husband/partner threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒ H1
[G2]. Check MA6 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with G3 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to H1		
[G3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?	Often 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3	
[H1]. Does/did your (last) husband/partner physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to?	Yes..... 1 No.....2	2⇒ I1
[H2]. Check MA6 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with H3 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to I1		
[H3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?	Often 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3	
[I1]. Does/did your (last) husband/partner Force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒ DA6
[I2]. Check MA6 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with I3 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to DA6		
[I3]. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: Often, Sometimes, Never?	Often 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3	
DA6. Check DA6 <input type="checkbox"/> At least one «Yes» ⇒ Continue with DA7 <input type="checkbox"/> Not a single «Yes» ⇒ Go to DA9		
DA7. How long after you first got married/ started living with your (last) husband/ partner did (This/any of these things) first happen? <i>If less than one year, record '00'.</i>	Number of years..... _ _ Before marriage/before living together .. 95	

DA8. Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) husband/partner did to you: [A] You had cuts, bruises or arches? [B] You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? [C] You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	<div style="text-align: right;">Yes No</div> Cuts, bruises.....1 2 Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, burns1 2 Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or other serious injury....1 2	
DA9. Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband/partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒DA12
DA10. Check MA6 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is not widow ⇒ Continue with DA11 <input type="checkbox"/> If Respondent is widow ⇒ Go to DA12		
DA11. In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your husband/partner: often, only sometimes, or not at all	Often1 Only Sometimes2 Never3	
DA12. Does (did) your husband/partner drink alcohol?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒DA14
DA13. How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	Often1 Only Sometimes2 Never3	
DA14. Check MA1 and MA5 <input type="checkbox"/> Married or live with a man in unofficial union /was married or lived with a man in unofficial union ⇒ Continue from DA14A <input type="checkbox"/> Was never married or never lived with a man in unofficial union ⇒ Go to DA14B		
DA14A. From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than your (current/last) husband/partner hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	Yes.....1 No2 Refused to answer/No answer.....3	1⇒DA15 2⇒DA17 3⇒DA17
DA14B. From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than your (current/last) husband/partner hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically??	Yes.....1 No2 Refused to answer/No answer3	2⇒DA173 ⇒DA17
DA15. Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? Circle all mentioned.	Mother/Step-mother _____ A Father/Step-father _____ B Sister/Brother _____ C Daughter/Son _____ D Other relative _____ E Former husband/Partner _____ F Current boyfriend _____ G Former boyfriend _____ H Mother-in-law _____ I Father-in-law _____ J Other –in-law _____ K Teacher _____ L Employer/Someone at work _____ M Police/Soldier _____ N Other (specify) _____ X	

DA16. In the last 12 months, how often have you been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by this/these person(s): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	Often1 Sometimes2 Never3	
DA17. Check CM1, CM12, u CP1 <input type="checkbox"/> Ever been pregnant, the pregnancy ended with miscarriage, abortion or stillbirth ⇒ Continue with DA18 <input type="checkbox"/> Never been pregnant ⇒ Go to DA20		
DA18. Has anyone hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒DA20
DA19. Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Current husband/PartnerA Mother/Step-mother.....B Father/Step-fatherC Sister/Brother.....D Daughter/SonE Other relativeF Former husband/PartnerG Current boyfriend.....H Former boyfriendI Mother-in-lawJ Father-in law.....K Other in -lawL Teacher.....M Employer/Someone at workN Police/Soldier.....O Other (<i>specify</i>)X	
DA20. Check: have you had sexual intercourse? <input type="checkbox"/> Has had sexual intercourse before ⇒ Continue from DA21 <input type="checkbox"/> Has never had sexual intercourse before ⇒ Go to DA28		
DA21. The first time you had sexual intercourse, would you say that you had it because you wanted to, or because you were forced to have it against your will?	Wanted to1 Forced to2 Refused to answer/No response3	
DA22. Check MA1 and MA5 <input type="checkbox"/> Married or lives with a man in unofficial marriage / was married or lived with a man in unofficial marriage ⇒ Continue from DA22A <input type="checkbox"/> Not married or never lived with a man in unofficial marriage ⇒ Go to DA22B		
DA22A. In the last 12 months has anyone apart from your (present/former) husband forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will?	Yes.....1 No2 Refused answer/no answer.....3	1⇒DA28 2⇒DA28 3⇒DA28
DA22B. In the last 12 months has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will?	Yes.....1 No2 Refused answer/no answer.....3	
DA28. Check DA5 (A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I), DA14 (A,B), DA18, DA21, DA22 (A,B) (If there is an answer 'Yes' to one of these questions or DA21=2 (Continue from DA29 <input type="checkbox"/> If no 'Yes' ⇒ Go to DA32		

DA29. Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help to stop (the/these) person (s) from doing this to you again?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒DA31
DA30. From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? <i>Circle all mentioned</i>	Own family..... A Husband/Partner's family B Current/Last/Late husband/Partner C Current/Former boyfriend D Relatives E Neighbor F Religious Leader..... G Doctor/Medical personnel..... H Police..... I Lawyer J Social service organization..... K Other (<i>specify</i>) X	⇒ DA32 ⇒ DA32 ⇒ DA32 ⇒ DA32 ⇒ DA32 ⇒ DA32 ⇒ DA32 ⇒ DA32 ⇒ DA32 ⇒ DA32 ⇒ DA32
DA31. Have you ever told anyone else about this?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
DA32. As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	
Thank the respondent for her cooperation and reassure her about the confidentiality of her answers. Fill out the questions below with reference to the domestic violence module only.		
DA33. Did you have to interrupt the interview because some adult was trying to listen, or came into the room, or interrupted it in any other way?	Once More than once No Husband 1 2 8 Other male adult..... 1 2 8 Female adult 1 2 8	
DA34. Interviewer's comments/ Explanation for not completing the domestic violence module _____ _____ _____ _____		

WM11. Record the time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
<p>WM12. Check Household Listing Form, column HL9.</p> <p>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation.</p> <p>Check for the presence of any other eligible woman or children under-5 in the household.</p>		

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN


MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		ME
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to a man age 15 through 59, selected for Men's Individual Questionnaire (see Household Listing Form, line HH20BC Instruction for selection of a man for Men's Individual Questionnaire). A separate questionnaire should be used for eligible man.</i></p>		
ME1. Cluster number:	ME2. Household number:	
_____	_____	
ME3. Man's name:	ME4. Man's line number:	
Name.....	_____	
ME5. Interviewer name and number:	ME6. Day / Month / Year of interview:	
Name.....	____ / ____ / ____	
<p>Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:</p> <p>We are from Agency of Statistics, the Republic of Kazakhstan. We are working on a project concerned with family health, education, status of women and children. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. The interview will take about 10 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team.</p>	<p>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:</p> <p>Now I would like to talk to you more about your health and other topics. This interview will take about 10 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team.</p>	
<p>May I start now?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to ME10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete ME7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
ME7. Result of man's interview	<p>Completed.....01</p> <p>Not at home.....02</p> <p>Refused.....03</p> <p>Partly completed.....04</p> <p>Incapacitated.....05</p> <p>Other (specify).....96</p>	
ME8. Field edited by (Name and number):	ME9. Data entry clerk (Name and number):	
Name.....	Name.....	
ME10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... : ..	

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MB
MB1. In what month and year were you born?	Date of birth Month..... _ _ DK month..... 98 Year _ _ _ _ DK year..... 9998	
MB2. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>Compare and correct MB1 and/or MB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years)..... _ _	
MB3. Have you ever attended school or preschool?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MB7
MB4. What is the highest level of school you attended?	Preschool..... 0 Primary 1 Secondary 2 Higher 3	0⇒MB7
MB5. What is the highest grade you completed at that level? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter "00"</i>	Grade..... _ _	
MB6. Check MB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary, secondary-special or higher. ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary ⇒ Continue with MB7		
MB7. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> Can you read part of the sentence to me?	Cannot read at all 1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read whole sentence 3 No sentence in required language 4 <div style="text-align: center;">(specify language)</div> Blind / mute, visually / speech impaired 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

MMT

MMT1. Check MB7:

 Question left blank (Respondent has secondary, secondary-special or higher education) ⇒ Continue with MMT2

☐ Able to read or no sentence in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MMT2

☐ Cannot read at all or blind (codes 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MMT3

MMT2. How often do you read a newspaper or magazine: Almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week..... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT3. Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week..... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT4. How often do you watch television: Would you say that you watch almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week..... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT5. Check MB2: Age of respondent between 15 and 24?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MMT6		
<input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-59 ⇒ Go to Next Module		
MMT6. Have you ever used a computer?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MMT9
MMT7. Have you used a computer from any location in the last 12 months?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MMT9
MMT8. During the last one month, how often did you use a computer? almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week..... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MMT10. In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? <i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i>	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒ Next Module
MMT11. During the last one month, how often did you use the internet? almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week..... 3 Not at all 4	

CONTRACEPTION		MCP
MCP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid a pregnancy.	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
Are you or (any of) your partners currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?		
MCP3. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? <i>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i>	Female sterilization..... A Male sterilization..... B IUD C Injectables D Implants..... E Pill..... F Male condom..... G Female condom..... H Diaphragm..... I Foam / Jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)..... K Periodic abstinence / Rhythm..... L Withdrawal..... M Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV		
MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		Yes	No	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	Neglects children	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	Argues with him	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	Refuses sex	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	Burns food	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	Yes, currently married..... 1 Yes, living with a man 2 No, not in union 3	3⇒MMA5
MMA2. How old is your wife/partner? <i>Probe: How old was your wife/partner on her last birthday?</i>	Age in years..... __ __ DK..... 98	3⇒MMA7 3⇒MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman 2 No 3	3 ⇒Next Module

MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	Widowed..... 1 Divorced 2 Separated..... 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	Only once 1 More than once..... 2	
MMA8. In what month and year did you <u>first</u> marry or start living with a woman as if married?	Date of first marriage Month..... __ __ DK month..... 98 Year __ __ __ __ DK year..... 9998	⇒Next Module
MMA9. How old were you when you started living with your first wife/partner?	Age in years..... __ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

MSB

MSB1A. Check MB2: Age of respondent from 15 to 24?

☐ **Age 15-24** ⇒ Proceed with MSB1B

☐ **Age 25-59** ⇒ Go to the next module

Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.

MSB1B. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. The information you supply will remain strictly confidential. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	Never had intercourse 00 Age in years..... __ __ First time when started living with (first) wife/partner..... 95	00⇒Next Module
MSB2. The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember..... 8	
MSB3. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <i>Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.</i>	Days ago 1 __ __ Weeks ago..... 2 __ __ Months ago..... 3 __ __ Years ago 4 __ __	4⇒MSB15
MSB4. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes..... 1 No 2	

<p>MSB5. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Wife 1</p> <p>Cohabiting partner 2</p> <p>Girlfriend 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Prostitute 5</p> <p>Other (specify) 6</p>	<p>3⇒MSB7</p> <p>4⇒MSB7</p> <p>5⇒MSB7</p> <p>6⇒MSB7</p>
<p>MSB6. Check MMA1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a woman (MMA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to MSB8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in union (MMA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with MSB7</p>		
<p>MSB7. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>Age of sexual partner _ _</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	
<p>MSB8. Have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒MSB15
<p>MSB9. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this other person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>MSB10. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'girlfriend' then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Wife 1</p> <p>Cohabiting partner 2</p> <p>Girlfriend 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Prostitute 5</p> <p>Other (specify) 6</p>	<p>3⇒MSB12</p> <p>4⇒MSB12</p> <p>5⇒MSB12</p> <p>6⇒MSB12</p>
<p>MSB11. Check MMA1 and MMA7:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) Currently married or living with a woman (MMA1 = 1 or 2) AND</p> <p>b) Married only once or lived with a woman only once (MMA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to MSB13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with MSB12</p>		
<p>MSB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>Age of sexual partner _ _</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	
<p>MSB13. Other than these two persons, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒MSB15
<p>MSB14. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>Number of partners..... _ _</p>	

MSB15. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i> <i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i>	Number of lifetime partners — — DK..... 98	
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HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called HIV?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒Next Module
MHA2. Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA3. Can people get the HIV virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA5. Can people get the HIV virus from mosquito bites?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA6. Can people get the HIV virus by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DKm8	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV virus?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA8. Can the virus that causes HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:		
[A] During pregnancy?	During pregnancy Yes No DK 1 2 8	
[B] During delivery?	During delivery 1 2 8	
[C] By breastfeeding?	By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
MHA9. In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
MHA10. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the HIV virus?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
MHA11. If a member of your family got infected with the HIV virus, would you want it to remain a secret?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
MHA12. If a member of your family became sick with HIV, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the HIV virus?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MHA27

MHA25. When was the most recent time you were tested?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒ Next Module 8⇒Next Module
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the HIV virus?	Yes..... 1 No 2	

CIRCUMCISION		MMC
MMC1. Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MMC2. How old were you when you got circumcised?	Age in years..... ____ DK..... 98	
MMC3. Who did the circumcision?	Health worker/Professional..... 1 Traditional practitioner/family/friend/mullah 2 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8	
MMC4. Where was it done?	Health facility 1 Home of a health worker/professional 2 Circumcision done at home 3 Ritual site..... 4 Other home/place (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	Never smoked a whole cigarette 00 Age ____	00⇒MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	Number of cigarettes	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days but less than a month, circle "10".</i> <i>If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more, but less than a month ... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA10

MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars A Water pipe B Cigarillos..... C Pipe D Other (specify) X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use smoked tobacco products? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more, but less than a month circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA10. Have you tried other types of tobacco products free of smoke, such as chewing tobacco, snuff and nasybai?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA14
MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobacco..... A Snuff B Nasybai..... C Other (specify) X	
MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use smokeless tobacco products? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	Never had one drink of alcohol..... 00 Age ____ ____	00⇒Next Module
MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? <i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00". If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Did not have one drink in last one month . 00 Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	00⇒Next Module
MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have?	Number of drinks ____ ____	

ME11. Record the time.

Hour and minutes ____ : ____

End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see Household Listing Form, column HL9) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see Household Listing Form, column HL6).</i></p> <p><i>A separate questionnaire should be used <u>for each eligible child</u>.</i></p>		
UF1. Cluster number:	UF2. Household number:	
— — —	— —	
UF3. Child's name:	UF4. Child's line number:	
Name	— —	
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name:	UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number:	
Name	— —	
UF7. Interviewer name and number:	UF8. Day / Month / Year of interview:	
Name — —	— — / — — / — — — —	
<p>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</p> <p>We are from Agency of Statistics, the Republic of Kazakhstan. We are working on a project concerned with family health, education, status of women and children. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. The interview will take about 15 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:</i></p> <p>Now I would like to talk to you more about health (child's name from UF3) and other topics. This interview will take about 15 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team.</p>	
<p>May I start now?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, <i>permission is given</i> ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then <i>begin the interview</i>.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, <i>permission is not given</i> ⇒ Complete UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor</p>		
<p>UF9. Result of interview for children under 5</p> <p>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</p>	<p>Completed01</p> <p>Not at home02</p> <p>Refused03</p> <p>Partly completed.....04</p> <p>Incapacitated.....05</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	
UF10. File edited by (Name and number):	UF11. Data entry clerk (Name and number):	
Name — —	Name — —	
UF12. Record the time.	Hour and minutes : — —	

AGE		AG
<p>AG1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of (name). In what month and year was (name) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is his / her birthday? <i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day</i> <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of birth</p> <p>Day _ _</p> <p>DK day 98</p> <p>Month..... _ _</p> <p>Year _ _ _ _</p>	
<p>AG2. How old is (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at his / her last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i> <i>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>Age (in completed years)..... _</p>	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
<p>BR1. Does (name) have a birth certificate?</p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i> May i see it?</p>	<p>Yes, seen..... 1</p> <p>Yes, not seen..... 2</p> <p>No..... 3</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>1⇒ Next Module</p> <p>2⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>BR2. Has (name)'s birth been registered with the civil authorities?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>1⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>BR3. Do you know how to register your child's birth?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (name)?	None 00 Number of children's books 0 ____ Ten or more books 10																	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (name) plays with when he/she is at home. Does he/she play with: [A] homemade toys (such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home)? [B] toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] household objects (such as bowls or pots) or objects found outside (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves)? <i>If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response</i>	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Y</th><th>N</th><th>DK</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Homemade toys</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Toys from a shop</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Household objects or outside objects</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></tbody></table>		Y	N	DK	Homemade toys	1	2	8	Toys from a shop	1	2	8	Household objects or outside objects	1	2	8	
	Y	N	DK															
Homemade toys	1	2	8															
Toys from a shop	1	2	8															
Household objects or outside objects	1	2	8															

<p>EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children.</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p>[A] left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?</p> <p><i>If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8'</i></p>	<p>Number of days left alone for more than an hour _ _</p> <p>Number of days left with other child less than 10 years old for more than an hour _ _</p>									
<p>EC4. Check AG2: Age of child</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module</p>										
<p>EC5. Does <i>(name)</i> attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or community child care/mini centres?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒EC7</p> <p>8⇒EC7</p>								
<p>EC6. Within the last seven days, about how many hours did <i>(name)</i> attend?</p>	<p>Number of hours..... _ _</p>									
<p>EC7. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i> who engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p>										
<p>[A] Read books to or looked at picture books with <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>Read books</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Mother</td> <td>Father</td> <td>Other</td> <td>No one</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </table>	Mother	Father	Other	No one	A	B	X	Y
Mother	Father	Other	No one							
A	B	X	Y							
<p>[B] Told stories to <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>Told stories</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	X	Y				
A	B	X	Y							
<p>[C] Sang songs to <i>(name)</i> or with <i>(name)</i>, including lullabies?</p>	<p>Sang songs</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	X	Y				
A	B	X	Y							
<p>[D] Took <i>(name)</i> outside the home, compound, yard or enclosure?</p>	<p>Took outside</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	X	Y				
A	B	X	Y							
<p>[E] Played with <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>Played with</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	X	Y				
A	B	X	Y							
<p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things to or with <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>Named/ counted</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	X	Y				
A	B	X	Y							

EC8. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of your child. Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of your child's development.	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
Can (<i>name</i>) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?		
EC9. Can (<i>name</i>) read at least four simple, popular words?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC10. Does (<i>name</i>) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC11. Can (<i>name</i>) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC12. Is (<i>name</i>) sometimes too sick to play?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC13. Does (<i>name</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC14. When given something to do, is (<i>name</i>) able to do it independently?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC15. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC16. Does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC17. Does (<i>name</i>) get distracted easily?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING		BF
BF1. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF3 8⇒BF3
BF2. Is he/she still being breastfed?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
BF3. I would like to ask you about liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. I am interested in whether (<i>name</i>) had the item even if it was combined with other foods.	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink plain water</u> yesterday, during the day or night?		

BF4. Did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF6 8⇒BF6
BF5. How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula?	Number of times — —	
BF6. Did (<i>name</i>) drink milk, such as tinned (condensed), powdered or fresh animal milk yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF8 8⇒BF8
BF7. How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink tinned (condensed), powdered or fresh animal milk?	Number of times — —	
BF8. Did (<i>name</i>) drink juice or juice drinks yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF9. Did (<i>name</i>) drink <u>soup/bullion/sorpa</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF10. Did (<i>name</i>) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF11. Did (<i>name</i>) drink ORS (oral rehydration solution) yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF12. Did (<i>name</i>) drink any other liquids yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF13. Did (<i>name</i>) drink or eat yogurt/kefir, airan or other fermented milk products yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF15 8⇒BF15
BF14. How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink or eat yogurt/kefir, airan or other fermented milk products yesterday, during the day or night?	Number of times — —	
BF15. Did (<i>name</i>) eat thin porridge yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF16. Did (<i>name</i>) eat solid or semi-solid (soft, mushy) food yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF18 8⇒BF18
BF17. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat solid or semi-solid (soft, mushy) food yesterday, during the day or night?	Number of times — —	
BF18. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS

CA

CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
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CA2. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea (including breastmilk). During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If less, probe:</i> Was he/she given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Nothing to drink 5 DK..... 8	
CA3. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <i>If "less", probe:</i> Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Stopped food 5 Never gave food 6 DK..... 8	
CA4. During the episode of diarrhoea, was (<i>name</i>) given to drink any of the following: <i>Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.</i> [A] ORS from a special packet? Anything else? [B] A pre-packed ORS fluid a special packet called regidron ? [C] Homemade fluid	<div style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</div> Fluid from ORS packet 1 2 8 Pre-packaged ORS fluid 1 2 8 Homemade fluid 1 2 8	
CA5. Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhoea?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA6. What (else) was given to treat the diarrhoea? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> _____ (<i>Name</i>)	<u>Pills or Syrups</u> Antibiotic A Antimotility B Zinc C Other (Not antibiotic, antimotility or zinc) G Unknown pill or syrup H <u>Injections</u> Antibiotic L Non-antibiotic M Unknown injection N Intravenous O Home remedy / Herbal medicine Q Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
CA7. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA8. When (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or have difficulty breathing?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA9. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked nose?	Problem in chest..... 1 Blocked nose 2 Both 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8	2⇒CA14 6⇒CA14

CA10. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12
CA11. From where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else? <i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i> _____ (Name of place)	<u>Public sector</u> Govt. hospital..... A Govt. health centre B State Medical point/Rural Doctoral Ambulatory/FAP..... C Rural health worker D Mobile / Outreach clinic E Other public (<i>specify</i>)..... H <u>Private medical sector</u> Private hospital / clinic I Private physician J Private pharmacy K Mobile clinic L Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) O <u>Other source</u> Relative / Friend P Shop Q Traditional practitioner R Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X	
CA12. Was (name) given any medicine to treat this illness?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA13. What medicine was (name) given? <i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine? <i>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> _____ (Names of medicines)	<u>Antibiotics</u> Pills / Syrups..... A Injection B Paracetamol / Panadol / Acetaminophen ... P Aspirin..... Q Ibuprofen R Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X DK..... Z	
CA14. Check AG2: Child aged under 3? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Continue with CA15 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Go to Next Module		
CA15. The last time (name) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	Child used toilet / latrine 01 Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine..... 02 Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch 03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste) 04 Buried 05 Left in the open..... 06 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK..... 98	

IMMUNIZATION

IM

If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM16 are for registering vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM6-IM16 will only be asked when a card is not available.

IM1. Do you have a card where (name)'s vaccinations are written down? (If yes) May I see it please?		Yes, seen.....1 Yes, not seen.....2 No card.....3				1⇒IM3 2⇒IM6		
IM2. Did you ever have a vaccination card for (name)?		Yes.....1 No.....2				1⇒IM6 2⇒IM6		
IM3. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		Date of Immunization						
			Day	Month	Year			
BCG	BCG							
Polio at birth(before 2008)	OPV0							
Polio 1	OPV1							
Polio 2	OPV2							
Polio 3								
Polio 4 (from 2008)	OPV3							
DPT1	DPT1							
DPT2	DPT2							
DPT3	DPT3							
DPT4 (antihemophilic infection of B type) (from 2008)								
HepB at birth	H0							
HepB1	H1							
HepB2	H2							
HepB3	H3							
Measles (or MMR) (before 2005)	Measles							
Measles, parotitis, rubella (MMR) (from 2005)								

IM4. Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to Measles) recorded?
☐ **Yes** ⇒ Go to UF13

☐ **No** ⇒ Continue with IM5

IM5. In addition to what is recorded on this card, did (name) receive any other vaccinations – including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days? <i>Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions vaccines shown in the table above.</i>	Yes..... 1 <i>(Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. Then skip to UF13)</i> No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒ UF13 8⇒ UF13
IM6. Has (name) ever received any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign or immunization day?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒ UF13 8⇒UF13
IM7. Has (name) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
IM8. Has (name) ever received any “vaccination drops in the mouth” to protect him/her from getting diseases – that is, polio?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM11 8⇒IM11
IM9. Was the first polio vaccine received in the first two weeks after birth or later?	First two weeks..... 1 Later 2	
IM10. How many times was the polio vaccine received?	Number of times	
IM11. Has (name) ever received a DPT vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks – to prevent him/her from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria? <i>Probe by indicating that DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM13 8⇒IM13
IM12. How many times was a DPT vaccine received?	Number of times	
IM13. Has (name) ever been given a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks – to prevent him/her from getting Hepatitis B? <i>Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM16 8⇒IM16
IM14. Was the first Hepatitis B vaccine received within 24 hours after birth, or later?	Within 24 hours..... 1 Later 2 DK..... 8	
IM15. How many times was a hepatitis B vaccine received?	Number of times	
IM16. Has (name) ever received a Measles injection or an MMR injection – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent him/her from getting measles?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	

UF13. Record the time.

Hour and minutes :

☐ **Yes.** ⇒ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later.
Go to the next **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5** to be administered to the same respondent

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

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

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

AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements.

AN1. Measurer's name and number:	Name _____ _____	
AN2. Result of height / length and weight measurement	Either or both measured 1 Child not present 2 Child or caretaker refused 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	2⇒AN6 3⇒AN6 6⇒AN6
AN3. Child's weight	Kilograms (kg) ____ . ____ Weight not measured 99.9	
AN4. Child's length or height <i>Check age of child in AG2:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 years old. ⇒ <i>Measure length</i> <div style="text-align: right;"><i>(lying down).</i></div> <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ <i>Measure height</i> <div style="text-align: right;"><i>(standing up).</i></div>	Length (cm) Lying down..... 1 ____ . ____ Height (cm) Standing up 2 ____ . ____ Length / Height not measured 9999.9	

☐ **Yes.** \Rightarrow Record measurements for next child.

☐ **No.** ⇒ *End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.*

Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on each page. Tally on the Household Information Panel the number of interviews completed.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Appendix G.

The table below is prepared for comparing nutritional status of children with MICS3 data calculated by using NCHS/CDCP/WHO standards.

Table NU.1A: Assessment of nutritional status of children based on the international standards for population set by the National Center for Health Statistics, USA (NCHS)/Center for Disease Control and Prevention, USA (CDCP)/WHO

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Kazakhstan, 2010/11

	Weight for age:			Num- ber of child- ren	Height for age:			Number of child- ren	Weight for height:				Number of child- ren
	Under- weight		Mean Z- Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z- Score (SD)		Under- weight		Under- weight	Mean Z- Score (SD)	
	% below				% below				% below				
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			+ 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶			
Sex													
Male	3,6	0,8	0,1	2555	10,2	4,0	-0,2	2541	3,6	0,9	10,0	0,4	2537
Female	3,9	1,0	0,1	2460	10,3	3,8	-0,2	2445	3,3	1,1	9,5	0,4	2443
Residence													
Urban	4,2	1,2	0,2	2407	10,1	4,1	-0,1	2393	4,2	1,3	11,0	0,3	2390
Rural	3,4	0,6	0,0	2608	10,4	3,7	-0,3	2594	2,8	0,7	8,5	0,4	2590
Region													
Akmola Oblast	1,4	0,9	0,3	183	6,9	1,4	-0,1	182	1,7	0,4	9,8	0,5	181
Aktobe Oblast	14,2	5,3	-0,2	248	32,9	17,4	-1,1	248	8,9	2,1	26,6	0,7	248
Almaty Oblast	3,9	0,9	0,0	529	8,0	2,2	-0,1	525	3,1	1,7	5,1	0,1	527
Almaty city	7,1	2,6	0,7	178	13,1	5,3	1,0	177	10,7	4,5	15,6	0,2	175
Astana city	2,2	0,4	0,5	165	16,0	6,7	0,0	162	4,1	0,6	19,0	0,7	162
Atyrau Oblast	3,9	0,0	-0,1	159	14,2	6,7	-0,6	159	2,7	0,3	11,2	0,5	159
East Kazakhstan Oblast	6,2	1,2	0,0	350	12,7	6,0	-0,5	349	6,1	1,8	14,4	0,4	346
Zhambyl Oblast	2,9	0,3	0,3	398	11,2	2,6	-0,5	393	1,7	0,3	14,9	0,7	393
West Kazakhstan Oblast	1,4	0,0	0,1	193	7,4	1,1	-0,2	191	1,5	0,0	4,6	0,3	191
Karaganda Oblast	1,9	1,1	0,1	397	3,1	1,1	0,1	396	0,7	0,7	3,7	0,1	396
Kostanai Oblast	1,9	0,0	0,1	221	10,1	3,8	-0,3	221	0,4	0,0	5,0	0,3	221
Kyzylorda Oblast	1,7	0,2	0,1	291	4,5	1,1	-0,2	291	0,7	0,2	4,8	0,3	291
Mangistau Oblast	4,7	1,1	0,2	229	8,9	3,5	-0,2	228	3,7	1,1	10,8	0,5	228

	Weight for age:			Number of children	Height for age:			Number of children	Weight for height:				Number of children
	Under-weight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Under-weight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		
	% below				% below				% below				
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			+ 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶		+ 2 SD	
Pavlodar Oblast	2,2	0,4	0,3	208	6,4	2,1	0,0	205	2,6	1,1	11,7	0,5	205
North Kazakhstan Oblast	3,5	0,0	0,0	136	6,5	1,3	-0,4	136	1,3	0,4	8,8	0,4	136
South Kazakhstan Oblast	3,2	0,4	0,0	1129	9,8	3,9	-0,2	1121	4,5	0,8	7,2	0,2	1119
Age													
0-5 months	3,3	0,7	0,4	498	6,5	0,8	0,2	495	8,5	2,7	10,2	0,2	495
6-11 months	3,2	0,8	0,3	525	12,6	4,2	0,0	520	3,2	0,4	15,8	0,5	520
12-23 months	4,6	1,4	0,1	1014	16,2	6,0	-0,5	1005	3,2	0,6	12,8	0,5	1003
24-35 months	4,3	1,4	0,0	1063	9,6	4,9	-0,2	1056	2,7	0,9	6,4	0,2	1054
36-47 months	2,9	0,4	0,0	968	8,6	4,4	-0,3	964	1,9	0,6	8,1	0,4	962
48-59 months	3,7	0,3	0,0	947	7,0	1,7	-0,3	945	3,8	1,4	8,3	0,3	945
Mother's education													
Incomplete secondary	2,6	0,0	0,0	96	10,8	3,9	-0,2	92	2,8	0,0	7,5	0,3	91
Secondary	4,7	1,0	-0,1	1879	12,6	4,1	-0,4	1873	3,8	1,0	8,7	0,3	1874
Specialized secondary	2,4	0,7	0,2	1380	8,9	4,4	-0,2	1370	3,1	0,9	11,0	0,4	1367
Higher	4,0	1,0	0,2	1652	8,6	3,4	0,0	1642	3,5	1,1	10,1	0,4	1639
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	3,9	0,7	0,0	1239	11,3	3,8	-0,4	1232	3,9	1,3	7,7	0,4	1233
Poor	3,5	0,6	0,0	1113	11,0	4,1	-0,4	1107	2,2	0,5	8,6	0,4	1107
Middle	3,8	0,9	0,1	982	8,5	3,2	-0,1	979	3,6	0,9	8,4	0,3	976
Rich	4,0	1,1	0,2	817	11,2	3,8	-0,1	811	3,7	0,9	12,8	0,4	810
Richest	3,7	1,3	0,3	866	8,9	4,8	0,0	857	4,1	1,3	12,7	0,4	853
Ethnicity/language of household head													
Kazakh	3,9	0,9	0,1	3605	10,5	3,9	-0,3	3583	3,4	1,1	10,0	0,4	3579
Russian	3,3	0,6	0,1	746	8,7	4,1	0,0	739	3,1	0,6	10,3	0,3	739
Other ethnic groups	3,5	1,1	0,0	664	10,4	3,5	-0,2	664	4,3	1,1	7,8	0,2	662
Total	3,8	0,9	0,1	5015	10,2	3,9	-0,2	4986	3,5	1,0	9,7	0,4	4980

'No education' category has been excluded due to insignificant number of responses;

1 MICS Indicator 2.1a ; MDG Indicator 1.8

2 MICS Indicator 2.1b

3 MICS Indicator 2.2a; 4 MICS Indicator 2.2b

5 MICS Indicator 2.3a, 6 MICS Indicator 2.3b

