

Kyrgyz Republic



Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014

FINAL REPORT



National Statistical Committee
of the Kyrgyz Republic



United Nations Children's Fund
in the Kyrgyz Republic



United Nations
Population Fund

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in the Kyrgyz Republic 2014

Final Report

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The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2014 by the National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and UNFPA provided financial support.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS presents up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women as well as to provide data for monitoring existing strategies and action plans. This MICS will also furnish data for designing future programme interventions and support evidence based planning.

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Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population, Kyrgyzstan MICS, 2014

Survey implementation			
Sample frame Updated	2009 Population Census March-April, 2014	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Children under five Questionnaire for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
Interviewer training	April, 2014	Fieldwork	April–June, 2014
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	7,190	- Eligible	4,611
- Occupied	7,062	- Mothers (or caretakers)	4,577
- Interviewed	6,934	- interviewed	
- Response rate (percent)	98.2	- Response rate (percent)	99.3
Women			
- Eligible for interviews	6,995		
- Interviewed	6,854		
- Response rate (percent)	98.0		

Survey population			
Average household size	4.3	Percentage of population living in	
		- Urban areas	31.5
Percentage of population under:		- Rural areas	68.5
- Age 5	14.2		
- Age 18	39.1	- Batken	8.2
		- Djalal–Abad	19.8
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	24.4	- Issyk–Kul	7.5
		- Naryn	4.7
		- Osh Oblast	19.8
		- Talas	5.1
		- Chui	17.8
		- Bishkek City	12.8
		- Osh City	4.3

Housing characteristics		Household or personal assets	
Percentage of households with		Percentage of households that own	
- Electricity	99.8	- A television	98.9
- Finished floor	97.4	- A refrigerator	84.8
- Finished roofing	97.8	- Agricultural land	61.8
- Finished walls	61.8	- Farm animals/livestock	48.5
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.16	Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
		- Mobile phone	98.0
		- Car	48.7

Summary Table of Findings¹

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

Child mortality

Early childhood mortality			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value ^A
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	17
1.2	MDG 4.2 Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	24
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	7
1.4	Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	6
1.5	MDG 4.1 Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	29

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

Nutrition

Nutritional status			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
2.1a	MDG 1.8 Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	2.8
2.1b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	0.6
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	12.9
2.2b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	3.4
2.3a	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	2.8
2.3b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	0.8
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	7.0

Breastfeeding and infant feeding			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	97.6
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	82.5
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	41.1
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	69.5
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	60.7

¹ See Appendix E for a detailed description of MICS indicators

Breastfeeding and infant feeding

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	22.5
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	15.4
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	50.9
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	85.4
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	62.8
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	80.7
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	50.9
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	36.7
		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	33.8
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	29.8

Salt iodization

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate	92.8

Low-birthweight

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	5.9
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	97.5

Child health

Vaccinations

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	99.6
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	87.5
3.3	Pentavalent	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the	93.9
3.5	DPT+HepB+Hib	third dose of Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib vaccine by their first	
3.6	immunization coverage	birthday	
3.4	MDG 4.3 Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received a measles vaccine by their second birthday	95.8
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles by second birthday)	80.4

Diarrhoea			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
–	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	5.5
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	51.9
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	8.6
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	67.2

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
–	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	2.3
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	59.7
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	84.7

Solid fuel use			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	29.3

Fever			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
–	Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	14.3
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	55.8

Water and sanitation

Water and sanitation			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
4.1 MDG 7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	87.0
4.2	Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	77.2
4.3 MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	97.5
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	75.8
4.5	Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	94.5
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	96.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception and unmet need

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
–	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate ^A for women age 15-49 years	4.0
5.1 MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate ^A for women age 15-19 years	65
5.2	Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	3.5
5.3 MDG 5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	42.0
5.4 MDG 5.6	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	19.1

Maternal and newborn health

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
5.5a MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	98.4
5.5b MDG 5.5			94.6
5.6	Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	98.2
5.7 MDG 5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	98.4
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	98.3
5.9	Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	7.4

Post-natal health checks

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	99.8
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	98.5
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	97.8

Child development

Child development

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	22.7
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	72.1
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	2.8
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	29.7

Child development			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	27.3
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	59.3
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	4.5
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	78.3

Literacy and education

Literacy and education			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
7.1	MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young women	99.3
7.2		School readiness	43.1
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	94.9
7.4	MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	99.3
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	94.0
7.SS1 ²		Lower secondary school ^A net attendance ratio (adjusted)	97.9
7.SS2		Upper secondary school ^B net attendance ratio (adjusted)	82.4
7.6	MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	99.7
7.7		Primary completion rate	103.7
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	98.3
7.9	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	1.00
7.10	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.03
7.SS3		Gender parity index (lower secondary school)	1.00
7.SS4		Gender parity index (upper secondary school)	1.10

^A Lower secondary school consists of grades 5–9 of secondary school.
^B Upper secondary school consist of grades 10–11 of secondary school.

² SS (survey-specific) denotes an indicator calculated by introduction of a non-standard module or question(s) to this survey that is not part of the global MICS5 Questionnaires or by applying a non-standard calculation method that is not included in the global MICS5 Tabulation Plan

Child protection

Birth registration

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	97.7

Child labour

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	25.8

Child discipline

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	57.1

Early marriage and polygyny

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	0.4
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	12.7
8.6	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	13.9
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	0.9
8.8a	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	6.9
8.8b			5.9

Attitudes towards domestic violence

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	32.8

Children's living arrangements

MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	9.9
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	3.4
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	11.2

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS	95.1
9.1 MDG 6.3	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	19.8
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	64.2
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV	2.4

HIV testing			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	79.0
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	19.9
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	73.4
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	78.2

Access to mass media and ICT

Access to mass media			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	21.3

Use of information/communication technology			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	64.1
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	73.0

Subjective well-being

Subjective well-being			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	96.1
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	96.0
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	70.0

Tobacco and alcohol use

Tobacco use			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	2.9
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	0.5

Alcohol use			
MICS Indicator	Indicator name	Description	Value
12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	10.0
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	0.4

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DEFF	Design Effect
defft	Square root of the Design Effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EA	Enumeration Area
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ECD	Early Child Development
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
GAPPD	Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GVAP	Global Vaccine Action Plan
HepB	Hepatitis B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS5	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MoH	Ministry of Health
MMR	Measles, Mumps and Rubella
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NSC	National Statistics Committee
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Treatment
ppm	Parts per Million
PNC	Post-Natal Care
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VR	Vital Registration
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization

Acknowledgements

The Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is based on an internationally recognized methodology and provides a unique opportunity to draw a comprehensive picture of the lives of children and women in Kyrgyzstan. The survey data supplements the existing sources of official statistical information on the quality of the population living standards by drawing the attention of the government and the public to important new issues and aspects. The survey results will provide one of the most important sources of alternative information to help monitor the progress of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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**Chairman,
National Statistical Committee
of the Kyrgyz Republic**



Akylbek Osmonaliev

Executive Summary

The 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS is a nationally representative sample survey. For selected indicators, the survey is also representative at the regional level.

Sample Coverage

- In the 6,934 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 29,786 household members were listed. Of these, 14,597 were males, and 15,189 were females.
- Overall, 6,854 women age 15–49 years participated in the survey. Questionnaires for children under five were completed for 4,577 children including 2,342 boys and 2,235 girls.

Child Mortality

- In the five year period preceding the survey, Kyrgyzstan had neonatal, infant and under 5 mortality rates of 17, 24 and 29 per 1,000 live births, respectively, with males having somewhat higher rates than females.
- For infant and under–5 mortality, rural areas recorded approximately 1.5 times more deaths per 1,000 live births compared to urban areas. The difference between the poorest and richest households in terms of childhood mortality rates was two–fold .
- Comparison of the MICS findings with other sources showed reduction in under 5 mortality rates over the years.

Low Birth Weight

- Overall, 98 percent of births were weighed at birth and 6 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth. The prevalence of low birth weight does not vary much by region, urban and rural areas or mother’s education.

Nutritional status

- The prevalence of child malnutrition (moderate and severe) of children under the age of five is relatively low: 3 percent of children are underweight, and 3 percent are wasted. However, 13 percent of children are stunted and more than 7 percent of children are overweight.

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

- Although 83 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth and 98 percent are ever breastfed in Kyrgyzstan, only 41 percent of children are exclusively breastfed until the sixth month of age while 70 percent of children 0–5 months old are predominantly breastfed.
- The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of children 0–35 months old in Kyrgyzstan is 1.5 months while for any breastfeeding it is 15.4 months.

Salt Iodization

- Salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content in 98.2 percent of all households. In bulk of households (92.8 percent) salt was found to be adequately iodised.

Vaccinations

- Eighty-eight percent of children aged 24–35 months received all the recommended vaccinations by the time of the survey. This percentage is lower in urban areas (82 percent), in Bishkek city in particular (72 percent), than in rural areas (91 percent). The percentage of children who received a measles vaccine is 97 percent with the lowest coverage in Bishkek – 92 percent.
- The percentage of children aged 24–35 months who received all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday (by the second birthday for measles) is lower at 80 percent.

Diarrhoea

- Overall, 5.5 percent of under five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. During the episode of diarrhoea, 20 percent of these children were given much less to eat and 11 percent of children were given nothing to eat.

Water and Sanitation

- Overall, 87 percent of the population in Kyrgyzstan uses an improved source of drinking water – 98 percent in urban areas and 82 percent in rural areas. Only 64 percent of the household population have the drinking water source on the premises.
- 98 percent of the population of Kyrgyzstan lives in households with improved sanitation. However, only 16.8 percent of the population use flush toilets; use of flush toilets is profoundly different between urban and rural areas (47.2 and 2.7 percent, respectively).

Fertility

- The total fertility rate for the three years preceding the 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS is 4.0 births per woman. Fertility is considerably higher in rural areas (4.2 births per woman) than in urban areas (3.6 births per woman).
- The adolescent birth rate in the country is 65 per 1000 women. Only 3 percent of women age 20–24 have had a live birth before the age of 18.

Contraception and Unmet Need

- The data show that almost all women have heard of any contraceptive method and the mean number of methods known by women is 8 (of 14 methods).
- Current use of contraception was reported by 42 percent of women currently married or in union. The most popular modern methods are IUD, which is used by 22 percent of women and male condoms – 10 percent.
- Overall, 19 percent of women age 15–49 years who are married or in union have unmet need for contraception, including 12 percent for spacing, and 7 percent for limiting.

Ante- and Post-natal Care and Assistance at Delivery

- In Kyrgyzstan, only 1.5 percent of women do not receive antenatal care while 95 percent of mothers received antenatal care at least four times. The majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (92 percent).

- The delivery of 98 percent of births in the last two years was attended by skilled personnel and took place in a health facility. Eighty-two percent of those women giving birth in a health facility stay 3 days or more in the facility after delivery. Seven percent of all births are delivered via a C-section.
- With regards to PNC visits, these predominantly occur either after the first week following birth (56 percent) or within 3–6 days after the delivery (36 percent).

Early Childhood Care and Education

- In Kyrgyzstan nearly 23 percent of children age 36–59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme. Urban–rural differentials are notable – the figure is as high as 40 percent in urban areas, compared to 16 percent in rural areas.
- For close to three-quarters (72 percent) of children age 36–59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness. Only 27 percent of children age 0–59 months live in households where at least 3 children’s books are present for the child.

School Readiness

- Overall, 43 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. More than half of the children in first grade in urban areas (52 percent) had attended pre-school the previous year compared to 40 percent among children living in rural areas.

Primary and Secondary School Participation

- The vast majority of children of primary school age (99.3 percent) are attending school. Of all children starting grade one, the majority (99.7 percent) will eventually reach grade 5.
- About 94 percent of children age 11–17 years are attending secondary school grades. For the children of upper secondary school age the attendance decrease sharply reaching the minimum among children age 17 (84 percent). At the secondary school level girls account for about 36 percent of the total out-of-school population.

Birth Registration

- The births of 97.7 percent of children under five years have been registered. Three in four mothers (76 percent) of unregistered children appear to be aware of the registration process.

Child Labour

- In Kyrgyzstan, one in four children (26 percent) age 5–17 were engaged in child labour, while 15 percent were working under hazardous conditions. Male children (30 percent) are more likely to be involved in child labour than female children (22 percent), with rural areas having 2.5 times higher child labour percentage than urban areas (1 vs. 12 percent).

Early Marriage

- Among women age 15–49 years, just 0.4 percent were married before age 15. Among women age 20–49 years, about one in eight (13 percent) women were married before age 18. About one in seven (14 percent) young women age 15–19 years is currently married or in union.

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

- Overall, 33 percent of women in Kyrgyzstan feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife (in at least one of the five situations).

Children's Living Arrangements

- Overall, 77.1 percent of children age 0–17 years in Kyrgyzstan live with both their parents. One in ten children (9.9 percent) live with neither of their biological parents while, most often, both of them are alive (9 percent).
- In Kyrgyzstan, one in nine children (11.2 percent) age 0–17 have one or both parents living abroad. Both the mother and father were abroad in almost half of these cases.

HIV/AIDS

- In Kyrgyzstan, 95 percent of the women age 15–49 years have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of those who know two main ways of preventing HIV transmission is only 62 percent.
- The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 64.2 percent, while 4.5 percent of women did not know of any specific way. Awareness is notably higher among ever married women (68 percent) as opposed to never married women (50 percent).
- In Kyrgyzstan, 83 percent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is willingness to care for a family member with AIDS in own home: 59 of respondents agree with this.
- In Kyrgyzstan, 79 percent of all women knew where to be tested with a little difference between urban and rural areas. More than two thirds (67 percent) of women in the country have actually been tested and 59 percent know the result of their most recent test.
- Only 37 percent of young women age 15–24 years have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, while only 20 percent have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result.

Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology

- In Kyrgyzstan 45 percent of women age 15–49 years read a newspaper or magazine, 37 percent listen to the radio, and 98 percent watch television at least once a week. Among 15–24 year old women, 45 percent used a computer and 64 percent used the internet, at least once a week during the last month.

Subjective well-being

- Young women age 15–24 years are the most satisfied with the way they look (97 percent), their health (96 percent), and their family life (93 percent). Among the domains, young women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income (78 percent), with 81 percent of young women not having an income at all.

Tobacco and Alcohol Use

- In Kyrgyzstan, use of tobacco products is not very common among women age 15–49 years: 12 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product and only 0.5 percent of women 15–49 years old smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15.

- One out of ten women age 15–49 years had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Only 0.4 percent of women of the same age group first drank alcohol before the age of 15, while 58 percent of women never had an alcoholic drink.

I. Introduction



Background

This final report is based on the results of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in 2014 by National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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)

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

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

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

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

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

As a follow-up to the World Summit on Children in 1990, the United Nations Children’s Fund developed a uniform list of indicators and a methodology for collecting statistically reliable and internationally comparable data with a view to building the capacity of the national governments to monitor the situation of children and to gauge progress in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Today, MICS has become a recognized tool for measuring progress in implementing the national targets and global commitments on improving the welfare of children.

As a party to the international covenants on children and human development, the Kyrgyz Republic attributes great priority to meeting its international obligations; it is implementing concrete measures to monitor progress and build the capacity of its statistical systems, given their decisive role in informing the national strategic planning processes.

The 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS findings will be critically important for final MDG reporting in 2015, and are expected to form part of the baseline data for the post–2015 era.

2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS is expected to contribute to the evidence base of several other important initiatives, including Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, a global movement to end child deaths from preventable causes, and the accountability framework proposed by the Commission on Information and Accountability for the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health.

Survey Objectives

The 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Kyrgyzstan;
- To generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- 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 collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To contribute to the generation of baselines for the indicators of Sustainable Development Goals;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.

II. Sample and Survey Methodology



Sample Design

The sample for the 2014 Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 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 seven oblasts: Batken, Djalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Osh, Talas and Chui as well as Bishkek and Osh cities.

The sampling frame was based on the data and cartographic materials from the 2009 Kyrgyzstan Population Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census. The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 18 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area.

All selected enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork period. The sample was stratified by region, urban and rural areas, and is not self-weighting. For reporting national level findings, sample weights are used. A more detailed description can be found in Appendix A on sample design.

Questionnaires

Three sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 3) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) for all children under 5 living in the household, as well as a form for collecting vaccination records at Health Facilities for children under 3.

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- List of Household Members
- Education
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Household Characteristics
- Water and Sanitation
- Handwashing
- Salt Iodization

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

- Woman's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Fertility/Birth History
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence

- Marriage/Union
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five was administered to mothers (or caretakers) of children under 5 years of age³ living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunization
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

For all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five an additional form, the Questionnaire Form For Vaccination Records At Health Facility, was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities.

The questionnaires are based on the MICS5 model questionnaire⁴. From the MICS5 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Kyrgyz and Russian and were pre-tested in Bishkek city and the Chui oblast during February-March of 2014. Based on the findings of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 13 days on 7-19 April 2014. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, role games and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions and regular oral and written quizzes. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent three days in practice interviewing in the Issyk-Kul oblast.

The data were collected by 9 teams; each was comprised of 4 interviewers, one driver, one editor, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began on 24 April 2014 and concluded in late June of 2014.

Data Processing

Data were entered using the CSPro software, version 5.0, under supervision of the data entry supervisor. The data were entered on 14 desktop computers and carried out by 14 data entry operators and 2 data entry editors. For quality assurance purposes, all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs

³ The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

⁴ The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>

developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the Kyrgyzstan questionnaires were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection on 6 May and concluded early in July 2014. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 20. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose.

How to Read Tables

The tables of this report present data collected through this survey in standard way, intuitively easy to understand. However, the reader should be aware of the following remarks.

Values in parenthesis indicate that the percentage or proportion is based on only 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution. An asterisk in tables indicates that the percentage or proportion has been suppressed because it is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases while dash denotes 0 unweighted cases.

Age groups presented in this report also include those persons that had reached the full age indicated by the upper limit for an age group; for instance, respondents age 15–49 include persons who had fully reached 49 years of age. Similarly, the age group of children age 20–23 months includes those who had fully reached 23 months.

The education categories “None” and “Primary” are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and therefore too small to be reported separately; these categories are combined into “None/Primary”. The categories “Professional primary” and “Professional middle” are combined “Professional primary/middle”. The categories “None” and “Primary” and “Professional primary” and “Professional middle” are shown as individual categories in tables that describe the background characteristics of households and respondents (Section III).

Also, in the tables and throughout the report, mother’s education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents



Sample Coverage

Of the 7,190 households selected for the sample, 7,035 were found to be occupied, of which 27 actually comprised two households, leading to a total of 7,062 occupied households. Of these, 6,934 were successfully interviewed yielding a household response rate of 98.2 percent.

In the interviewed households, 6,995 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 6,854 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.0 percent within the interviewed households. There were 4,611 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 4,577 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.3 percent within interviewed households. Overall response rates of 96.2 and 97.5 percent were achieved for the individual interviews of women and under-5s, respectively. Household response rates across urban and rural areas were quite similar. In terms of regions, household response rates were over 92 percent in all regions (Table HH.1).

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

Number of households, women and children under 5 by interview results and response rates, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Total	Area			Region							
		Urban	Rural	Batken	Djalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul	Naryn	Osh Oblast	Talas	Chui	Bishkek City	Osh City
Households												
Sampled	7190	2974	4216	813	900	810	809	810	774	813	813	648
Occupied	7062	2879	4183	791	900	788	809	787	774	809	769	635
Interviewed	6934	2812	4122	730	900	780	809	787	774	792	738	624
Household response rate	98.2	97.7	98.5	92.3	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	96.0	98.3
Women												
Eligible	6995	2659	4336	791	965	595	702	991	954	699	655	643
Interviewed	6854	2626	4228	731	958	591	693	961	949	683	653	635
Women's response rate	98.0	98.8	97.5	92.4	99.3	99.3	98.7	97.0	99.5	97.7	99.7	98.8
Women's overall response rate	96.2	96.5	96.1	85.3	99.3	98.3	98.7	97.0	99.5	95.7	95.7	97.0
Children under 5												
Eligible	4611	1512	3099	539	632	306	447	741	933	382	276	355
Mothers (or caretakers) interviewed	4577	1503	3074	533	631	306	447	726	932	374	276	352
Under-5s' response rate	99.3	99.4	99.2	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	98.0	99.9	97.9	100.0	99.2
Under-5s' overall response rate	97.5	97.1	97.7	91.3	99.8	99.0	100.0	98.0	99.9	95.8	96.0	97.4

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 6934 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 29,786 household members were listed. Of these, 14,597 were males, and 15,189 were females.

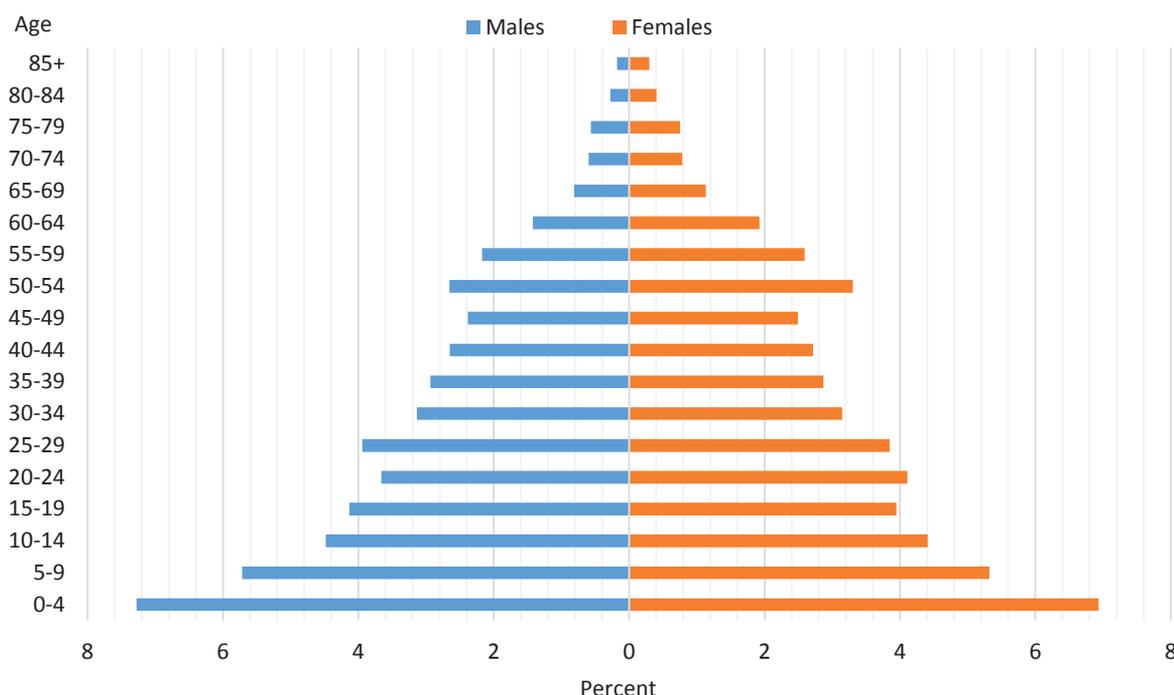
Table HH.2: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Kyrgyzstan, 2014						
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29786	100.0	14597	100.0	15189	100.0
Age						
0-4	4233	14.2	2167	14.8	2066	13.6
5-9	3288	11.0	1703	11.7	1585	10.4
10-14	2648	8.9	1335	9.1	1313	8.6
15-19	2407	8.1	1231	8.4	1176	7.7
20-24	2315	7.8	1090	7.5	1225	8.1
25-29	2319	7.8	1174	8.0	1145	7.5
30-34	1872	6.3	934	6.4	937	6.2
35-39	1729	5.8	875	6.0	854	5.6
40-44	1598	5.4	790	5.4	809	5.3
45-49	1452	4.9	709	4.9	742	4.9
50-54	1775	6.0	791	5.4	984	6.5
55-59	1419	4.8	648	4.4	772	5.1
60-64	998	3.4	425	2.9	574	3.8
65-69	580	1.9	242	1.7	338	2.2
70-74	412	1.4	178	1.2	234	1.5
75-79	392	1.3	169	1.2	224	1.5
80-84	203	0.7	83	0.6	120	0.8
85+	142	0.5	53	0.4	89	0.6
Missing/DK	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	10169	34.1	5205	35.7	4964	32.7
15-64	17885	60.0	8667	59.4	9218	60.7
65+	1729	5.8	725	5.0	1004	6.6
Missing/DK	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Children and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	11659	39.1	5998	41.1	5660	37.3
Adults age 18+ years	18124	60.8	8598	58.9	9526	62.7
Missing/DK	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0

According to the survey data, the proportion of males in the total population was 49.0 percent, the proportion of women was 51.0 percent. According to the National Statistics Committee(NSC) data,

as of 1 January 2014, the shares of men and women in the total resident population was respectively 49.5 percent and 50.5 percent.

According to the survey data the proportion of children age 0-14 years in the overall population is 34.1 percent; the proportion of the population age 65+ is 5.8 percent. Children up to 18 years of age constitute 39.1 percent of the population. The largest two 5-year groups are the 0-4 and 5-9 year age-groups (14.2 and 11.0 percent respectively). The male-female ratio shows some variations and after 60 years of life the number of women exceeds that of men (Table HH.2 and Figure HH.1).

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



Note: 3 household members with missing age and/or sex are excluded

Tables HH.3, HH.4 and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49, and children under-5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers⁵.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and native language⁶ 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.

⁵ See Appendix A on sample design for more details on sample weights

⁶ This was determined by asking question HC1 on the mother tongue of the household head

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	6934	6934
Sex of household head			
Male	72.1	5002	5086
Female	27.9	1932	1848
Region			
Batken	7.3	508	730
Djalal-Abad	17.8	1235	900
Issyk-Kul	9.1	628	780
Naryn	4.7	323	809
Osh Oblast	14.8	1028	787
Talas	3.9	270	774
Chui	20.1	1393	792
Bishkek City	17.8	1237	738
Osh City	4.5	312	624
Area			
Urban	39.5	2739	2812
Rural	60.5	4195	4122
Number of household members			
1	8.5	586	497
2	15.4	1067	938
3	14.4	1002	983
4	17.3	1200	1220
5	16.9	1174	1231
6	13.0	901	990
7	7.7	536	590
8	3.5	242	261
9	1.3	91	94
10+	1.9	134	130
Education of household head			
None	1.2	82	76
Primary	2.9	200	187
Basic secondary	10.6	737	701
Complete secondary	39.7	2751	2919
Professional primary	7.1	493	545
Professional middle	15.5	1078	995
Higher	22.9	1591	1509
Missing/DK	0.0	2	2
Mother tongue of household head			
Kyrgyz	69.1	4792	5141
Russian	14.5	1006	678
Uzbek	12.2	844	901
Other language	4.2	290	211
Missing/DK	0.0	2	3
Mean household size	4.30	6934	6934

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

In terms of the gender structure for heads of households in Kyrgyzstan, 27.9 percent of heads of household are female. Men headed almost three out of four households (72.1 percent). Of the total number of households, nearly 39.5 percent lived in urban settlements and 60.5 percent in rural areas. At the time of survey, the average household size was 4.3 people. However, about a quarter of households (23.9 percent) consisted of one or two persons, 61.7 percent of households had 3-6 persons and households consisting of 7 or more persons amounted to 14.5 percent.

The majority of households (69.1 percent) are headed by persons who indicated Kyrgyz as their mother tongue, Uzbek was indicated in 12.2 percent of cases, Russian 14.5 percent, languages of other nationalities - 4.2 percent.

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

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

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, area, age, marital/union status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education⁷, wealth index quintiles^{8,9}, and mother tongue of the household head.

The proportion of older women is lower, with 11 percent in the 45-49 years age group. Of the total number of women age 15-49 years, 64.6 percent lived in urban areas and 35.4 percent in rural areas. At the time of survey, 69.3 percent of women in this age group were married or in union, 8.9 percent were widowed, divorced or separated, and 21.9 percent were never married or in union. Accordingly, a decrease in the share of women never married or in union is observed; from 32.5 percent in 2009 according to the 2009 Census to 27.0 percent (2012 DHS) and 21.9 percent in the 2014 MICS.

⁷ Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.

⁸ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values.

Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

In Kyrgyzstan MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: television, non-mobile phone, refrigerator, laptop/planchet, table, armchair, sofa, bed, cupboard, fan, water heater, washing machine, air conditioner, camera, microwave, watch, car, tractor or other machine for household.

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

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

⁹ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	6854	6854
Region			
Batken	7.9	543	731
Djalal-Abad	19.5	1336	958
Issyk-Kul	6.8	469	591
Naryn	4.1	282	693
Osh	18.6	1277	961
Talas	4.9	333	949
Chui	17.7	1216	683
Bishkek City	15.6	1072	653
Osh City	4.8	326	635
Area			
Urban	35.4	2424	2626
Rural	64.6	4430	4228
Age			
15-19	17.1	1169	1162
20-24	17.7	1214	1155
25-29	16.7	1145	1175
30-34	13.6	935	979
35-39	12.5	854	853
40-44	11.7	804	785
45-49	10.7	733	745
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	69.3	4750	4889
Widowed	2.1	143	156
Divorced	6.3	428	387
Separated	0.5	35	23
Never married/in union	21.9	1498	1399
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	28.3	1936	1806
Ever gave birth	71.7	4918	5048
Gave birth in last two years	24.4	1675	1766
No birth in last two years	47.3	3242	3282
Education			
None/Primary	0.8	58	40
Basic secondary	13.7	941	901
Complete secondary	41.0	2813	2917
Professional primary/middle	18.4	1258	1289
Higher	26.0	1784	1707
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.2	1245	1494
Second	18.8	1292	1309
Middle	19.3	1320	1335
Fourth	20.8	1424	1391
Richest	23.0	1574	1325
Mother tongue of household head			
Kyrgyz	71.4	4891	5159
Russian	8.5	582	374
Uzbek	15.7	1074	1096
Other language	4.4	305	222
Missing	0.0	2	3

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4577	4577
Sex			
Male	51.2	2342	2348
Female	48.8	2235	2229
Region			
Batken	8.9	408	533
Djalal-Abad	20.9	956	631
Issyk-Kul	5.8	264	306
Naryn	4.3	195	447
Osh	22.2	1015	726
Talas	7.7	352	932
Chui	15.6	715	374
Bishkek City	10.4	474	276
Osh City	4.3	198	352
Area			
Urban	29.7	1360	1503
Rural	70.3	3217	3074
Age			
0-5 months	9.9	455	432
6-11 months	11.7	534	522
12-23 months	19.2	880	880
24-35 months	20.5	939	927
36-47 months	20.2	925	944
48-59 months	18.5	845	872
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	90.8	4154	4172
Other primary caretaker	9.2	423	405
Mother's education^a			
None/Primary	1.3	58	34
Basic secondary	11.6	529	459
Complete secondary	45.9	2102	2129
Professional primary/middle	16.0	732	783
Higher	25.2	1155	1172
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21.5	986	1115
Second	22.7	1039	1011
Middle	20.8	951	970
Fourth	18.0	823	832
Richest	17.0	778	649
Mother tongue of household head			
Kyrgyz	77.2	3534	3656
Russian	3.9	180	122
Uzbek	14.3	656	656
Other language	4.5	205	140
Missing	0.0	2	3

^a In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

By motherhood status, 71.7 percent of women had ever given birth, and 24.4 percent of women gave birth in the two years preceding the survey.

By educational attainment, nearly 99 percent of women have at least basic secondary education with the following distribution: nearly 13.7 percent have basic secondary education, 41.0 percent have completed secondary education, 18.4 percent have professional primary/middle education and 26.0 percent completed higher education. The educational level of women has increased significantly. The proportion of women with higher education has increased from 17.6 percent, according to the 2009 Census data, to 26 percent in 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS. Similarly, there was an increase in the proportion of women with professional education (12.0 and 18.4 percent, respectively) and the proportion of women with basic secondary education (from 10.9 percent to 13.7 percent). As far as wealth index quintiles are concerned, fewer women live in households within the poorest quintile—18.2 percent—while 23.0 percent of women live in the households within the richest wealth quintile.

Background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area, age in months, respondent type, mother's (or caretaker's) education, wealth, and mother tongue.

4,577 children under 5 were surveyed of which 51.2 percent boys, and 48.8 percent girls. Nearly 29.6 percent of children live in urban and 70.3 percent live in rural areas.

The percentage distribution of children under 5 by age group is as follows: under 12 months – 21.6 percent, 12-23 months – 19.2 percent, 24-35 months – 20.5 percent, 36-47 months – 20.2 percent and 48-59 months – 18.5 percent. The distribution corresponds closely to the vital registration statistics (as of January 2014) which gives the following figures: under 12 months – 21.1 percent, 12-23 months – 20.9 percent, 24-35 months – 20.2 percent, 36-47 months – 19.7 percent and 48-59 months – 18.1 percent.

Among respondents to the questionnaire for children under 5 91 percent were mothers and the remaining 9 percent were the primary caretakers. About 41.2 percent of mothers (or caretakers had professional or higher education, 45.9 percent had completed secondary education and nearly 11.6 percent have basic secondary education.

The smallest percentage of children (17.0 percent) live in the richest quintile and the largest (21.5 and 22.7 percent, respectively) in the two bottom wealth quintiles. More than 90 percent of children live in households where the mother tongue of the household head is Kyrgyz (77.2 percent) or Uzbek (14.3 percent).

Housing characteristics, asset ownership, and wealth quintiles

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

The vast majority (99.8 percent) of the population live in households with electricity; there are minor differences in access to electricity between urban (99.9 percent) and rural (99.7 percent) areas. The figure is somewhat lower in the Naryn oblast where 97.0 percent of the population have electricity at home. An increase in nationwide coverage by 1.4 percent is observed since 2009, if compared with 2009 Census data.

The vast majority of households have a finished floor (97.4 percent), finished roofing (97.8 percent). Nearly 61.8 percent have finished exterior walls with notable variation between urban and rural areas (78.8 and 50.6 percent respectively) and across oblasts. The mean number of persons per room used for sleeping is 2.16 with a minor difference between urban and rural areas, and regions.

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Total	Area					Region					
		Urban	Rural	Batken	Djalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul	Naryn	Osh	Talas	Chui	Bishkek City	Osh City
Electricity												
Yes	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	97.0	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9
No	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Flooring												
Natural floor	1.5	0.3	2.3	5.5	4.8	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7
Rudimentary floor	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.2	1.7
Finished floor	97.4	98.9	96.4	91.0	93.6	99.5	98.8	99.3	96.8	98.7	99.6	96.2
Other	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.4
Missing/DK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Roof												
Natural roofing	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	1.5	1.8	1.1	7.4	4.6	0.7	6.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finished roofing	97.8	97.7	98.0	92.6	95.4	98.5	93.2	100.0	97.9	96.6	100.0	99.2
Other	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.8
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exterior walls												
Natural walls	8.2	3.2	11.4	64.7	0.4	0.3	58.5	0.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Rudimentary walls	29.2	17.5	36.9	6.9	44.6	66.9	9.3	37.4	50.2	15.2	17.8	12.6
Finished walls	61.8	78.8	50.6	28.4	53.3	32.7	32.1	62.3	34.7	82.6	82.2	86.9
Other	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Rooms used for sleeping												
1	27.1	43.1	16.7	18.7	20.3	26.9	31.3	4.4	16.7	34.1	50.7	22.5
2	43.1	38.3	46.3	55.8	49.8	51.1	52.4	37.8	51.3	37.3	33.3	45.8
3 or more	28.5	17.2	35.8	25.1	28.9	16.8	16.0	56.7	30.6	27.9	14.7	30.8
Missing/DK	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.9	5.2	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9
Total	100.0											
Number of households												
	6934	2739	4195	508	1235	628	323	1028	270	1393	1237	312
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping												
	2.16	2.07	2.22	2.40	2.34	1.95	2.57	2.14	2.80	1.96	2.00	2.01

In Table HH.7 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Total	Area					Region					
		Urban	Rural	Batken	Djalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul	Naryn	Osh	Talas	Chui	Bishkek City	Osh City
Percentage of households that own a												
Radio	30.0	28.9	30.8	28.1	22.4	31.4	37.8	35.7	28.4	29.0	35.4	18.6
Television	98.9	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.5	99.7	96.1	98.6	100.0	98.5	99.5	97.9
Non-mobile telephone	27.0	51.1	11.2	6.2	8.3	34.2	13.9	2.9	12.2	33.5	63.4	51.8
Refrigerator	84.8	91.5	80.4	72.1	74.4	85.4	69.0	88.2	74.2	91.7	94.0	91.8
Computer/Laptop/Tablet	28.7	44.2	18.6	20.7	14.2	16.2	11.5	15.8	18.8	38.8	55.9	41.1
Table	91.8	95.4	89.5	69.5	79.6	98.3	92.8	97.7	98.1	96.4	98.2	91.7
Armchair	60.1	65.4	56.7	37.6	55.3	66.8	39.6	57.7	66.2	70.9	65.6	56.0
Sofa	67.0	71.5	64.1	50.0	63.3	72.8	62.6	68.8	70.2	68.1	75.2	55.4
Bed	80.6	79.0	81.7	63.4	72.8	76.4	79.2	90.2	78.8	87.5	85.1	70.5
Cupboard	94.7	95.2	94.4	85.3	93.0	98.5	93.8	98.2	91.6	94.6	96.8	93.7
Fan	30.5	35.8	27.1	28.1	31.3	1.6	3.7	30.4	19.6	41.5	39.7	42.2
Water Heater	19.2	31.7	11.1	8.0	14.3	20.6	9.3	1.6	13.9	34.0	23.1	45.7
Three phase electricity	8.8	8.4	9.1	1.7	0.8	6.2	13.7	0.2	21.8	23.0	9.3	4.2
Washing machine	28.9	49.9	15.1	5.3	15.6	28.4	8.1	0.8	12.1	45.2	63.9	36.8
Air conditioning	4.7	7.0	3.1	1.3	2.5	0.4	0.4	4.1	1.5	7.8	8.9	5.4
Camera	18.2	23.9	14.5	15.6	13.8	9.8	6.8	15.6	12.3	24.9	25.4	24.4
Microwave	21.9	31.9	15.5	10.4	10.8	19.9	4.5	14.5	16.1	33.6	38.2	20.0
Bath in the house	26.0	56.6	6.0	11.6	18.8	11.0	8.6	0.6	7.3	31.3	65.8	44.6
Toilet in the house	24.8	54.9	5.0	11.4	18.4	12.2	8.7	0.3	5.3	28.2	62.4	45.8
Percentage of households that own												
Agricultural land	61.8	30.2	82.4	82.5	67.8	82.5	74.4	83.5	79.8	58.4	27.5	12.9
Farm animals/Livestock	48.5	14.2	70.9	66.5	61.9	56.1	72.0	74.1	64.5	44.9	5.0	17.7
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a												
Watch	38.3	45.2	33.8	27.4	26.7	29.0	33.7	50.1	30.3	33.2	61.6	24.0
Mobile telephone	98.0	97.6	98.2	98.7	97.7	99.1	97.7	99.3	99.3	97.1	96.8	98.7
Bicycle	24.1	13.8	30.8	31.7	24.5	17.4	13.3	44.8	33.9	26.9	7.5	11.9
Motorcycle or scooter	1.2	0.6	1.6	3.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.7
Animal-drawn cart	7.8	0.4	12.7	5.7	4.4	11.0	16.9	23.8	12.4	3.8	0.2	0.3
Car	48.7	44.3	51.6	53.6	47.2	46.8	40.9	62.4	52.1	45.3	42.6	50.7
Boat with a motor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractor or other machine for household	3.9	1.0	5.8	4.4	2.6	4.1	9.6	5.8	10.2	4.6	0.3	1.4
Bank account	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.0	3.3	0.7	0.8	3.0	3.0	3.4
Ownership of dwelling												
Owned by a household member	91.3	83.8	96.2	94.6	95.4	93.4	93.7	99.8	93.3	89.0	81.2	83.2
Not owned	8.7	16.2	3.8	5.4	4.6	6.4	6.3	0.2	6.7	11.0	18.8	16.8
Rented	8.5	15.8	3.8	5.4	4.5	6.4	6.2	0.2	6.7	11.0	18.3	15.4
Other	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6934	2739	4195	508	1235	628	323	1028	270	1393	1237	312

The majority of households, both in urban and in rural areas, have a TV (98.9 percent), refrigerator (84.8 percent), table (91.8 percent), bed (80.6 percent), cupboard (94.7 percent), sofa (67.0 percent) and armchairs (60.1 percent). Less than one third of households have a landline phone (27.0 percent), computer or laptop (28.7 percent), washing machine (28.9 percent), microwave (21.9 percent) - the ownership of these household assets is notably different between urban and rural areas.

A much larger percentage of households own agricultural land (82.4 percent) and farm animals/livestock (70.9 percent) in rural areas than in urban areas (30.2 percent and 14.2 percent respectively). Around half (48.7 percent) of households own a car with a minor difference between urban and rural areas. Cell phones are the most common item to be owned by at least one member of a household at 98.0 percent while just less than 2 percent of households have a bank account. Regarding ownership of dwelling, 91.3 percent of the dwellings were owned by one of the household members.

Table HH.8 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles. There are notable differences in the distribution of population by wealth index across regions and by urban and rural areas. Nearly 27.1 percent of the rural population belong to the poorest quintile compared to 4.5 percent from urban areas. The proportion of the population living in the poorest wealth quintile is highest in Batken (51.5 percent) oblast and lowest in Bishkek city (less than one percent). These findings appear to be in line with NSC data on poverty in the country.

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	29786
Area							
Urban	4.5	3.8	10.5	27.6	53.5	100.0	9393
Rural	27.1	27.5	24.4	16.5	4.5	100.0	20393
Region							
Batken	51.5	20.5	14.0	6.3	7.7	100.0	2432
Djalal-Abad	26.9	27.4	23.3	9.3	13.0	100.0	5883
Issyk-Kul	19.6	23.9	22.1	23.4	11.0	100.0	2245
Naryn	49.8	22.5	11.2	9.9	6.7	100.0	1411
Osh Oblast	23.7	34.8	25.6	15.6	0.3	100.0	5900
Talas	18.5	25.0	29.6	22.1	4.8	100.0	1519
Chui	3.3	8.1	23.1	38.5	27.0	100.0	5312
Bishkek City	0.2	1.5	5.1	23.8	69.5	100.0	3812
Osh City	9.0	5.3	17.0	30.5	38.2	100.0	1273

IV. Child Mortality



One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction of under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if yes, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, they were asked to provide a detailed birth history of live births of children in chronological order starting with the firstborn. Women were asked whether births were single or multiple, the sex of the children, the date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children still alive, they were asked the current age of the child and, if not alive, the age at death.

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

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

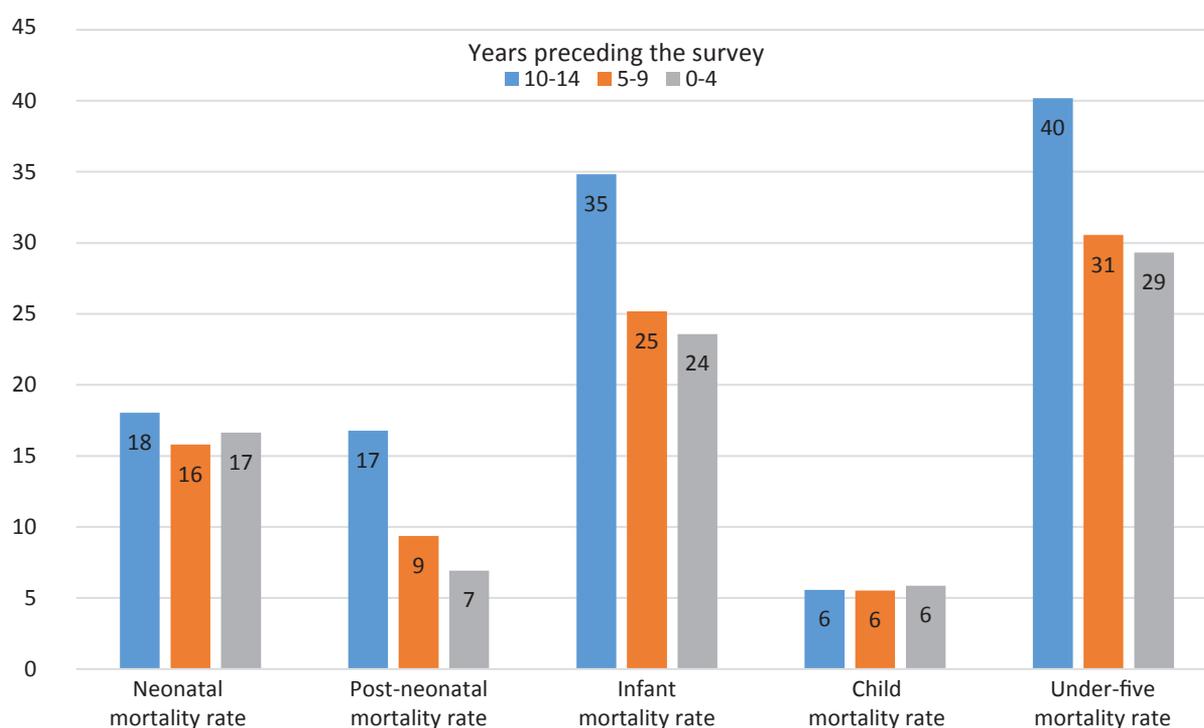
Rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one, and post-neonatal mortality, which is the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	17	7	24	6	29
5-9	16	9	25	6	31
10-14	18	17	35	6	40
¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate					
² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate					
^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

Table CM.1 and Figure CM.1 present neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. Neonatal mortality in the most recent 5-year period is estimated at 17 per 1,000 live births, while the post-neonatal mortality rate is estimated at 7 per 1,000 live births.

Figure CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

Note: Indicator values are per 1,000 live births

The infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey is 24 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality is 29 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period, indicating that majority (83 percent) of under-five deaths are infant deaths.

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	17	7	24	6	29
Region					
Batken	(21)	(9)	(30)	(2)	(32)
Djalal-Abad	16	3	20	5	24
Issyk-Kul	(26)	(14)	(40)	(4)	(43)
Naryn	(10)	(17)	(27)	(7)	(34)
Osh Oblast	25	9	34	(16)	(49)
Talas	14	3	17	1	18
Chui	(8)	(8)	(16)	(2)	(18)
Bishkek City	(14)	(0)	(14)	(*)	(*)
Osh City	(9)	(9)	(17)	(*)	(*)

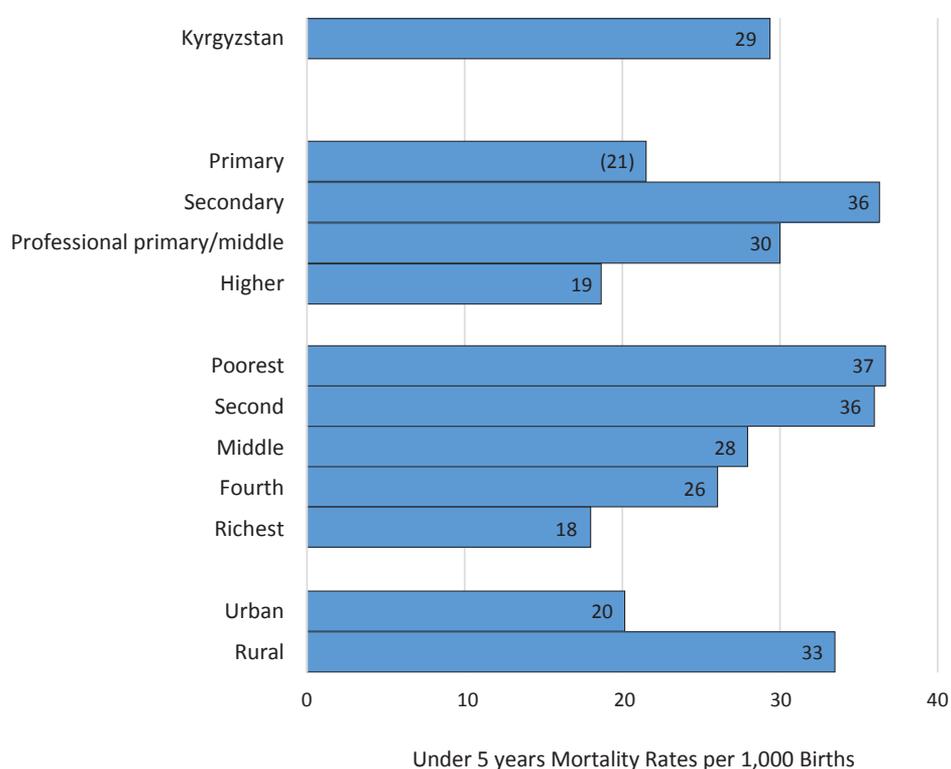
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Area					
Urban	13	3	17	4	20
Rural	18	9	27	7	33
Mother's education					
Primary/None	(11)	(6)	(17)	(5)	(21)
Complete secondary	19	9	28	8	36
Professional primary/ middle	21	6	27	3	30
Higher	12	3	15	4	19
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	27	8	35	2	37
Second	15	8	23	13	36
Middle	13	9	22	6	28
Fourth	20	2	22	4	26
Richest	8	7	15	3	18
Mother tongue of household head					
Kyrgyz	16	7	22	6	28
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Uzbek	19	9	28	(3)	(31)
Other language	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate					
² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate					
^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure					
() – Figures that are based on 250 – 499 unweighted person-years of exposure					

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	17	7	24	6	29
Sex of child					
Male	17	8	25	5	30
Female	16	6	22	7	28
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(14)	(20)	(33)	(4)	(37)
20-34	17	6	23	6	28
35-49	(16)	(5)	(21)	(8)	(29)
Birth order					
1	28	6	34	4	38
2-3	10	7	17	6	23
4-6	13	7	21	10	30
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Previous birth interval^b					
< 2 years	23	8	31	3	34
2 years	10	9	19	(9)	(28)
3 years	(13)	(2)	(15)	(5)	(20)
4+ years	10	4	14	10	24
¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate					
² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate					
^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
^b Excludes first order births					
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure					
() – Figures that are based on 250 – 499 unweighted person-years of exposure					

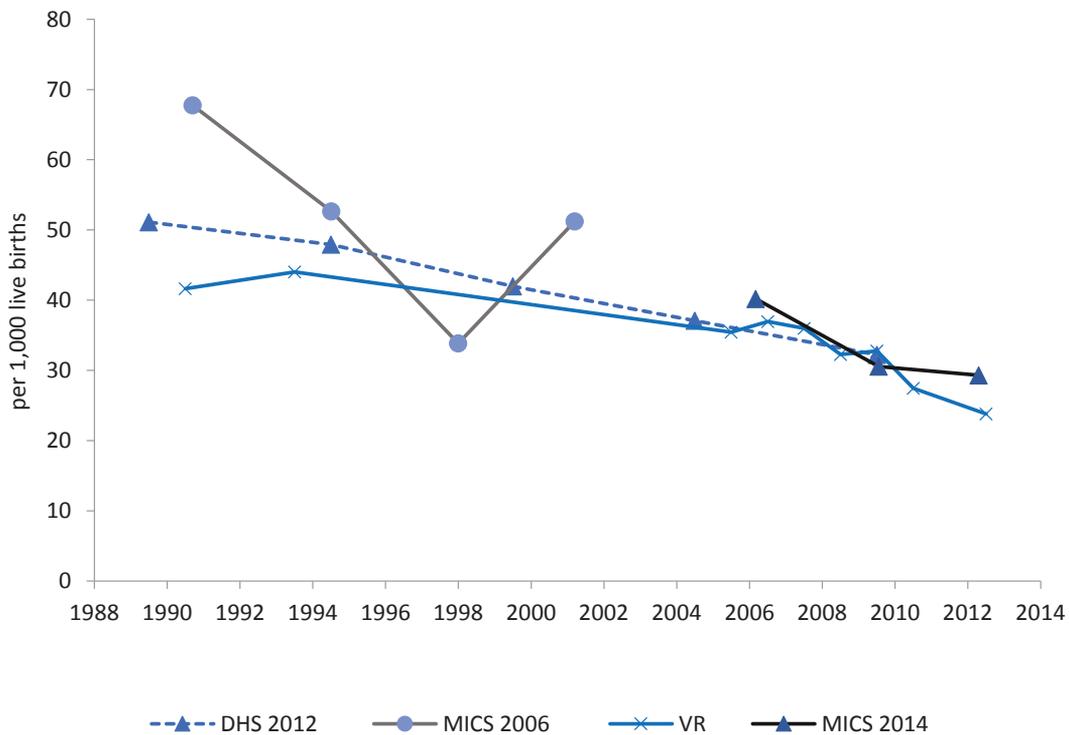
Tables CM.2 and CM.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. There is some difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females; infant mortality in boys is higher than in girls standing at 25 and 22 per 1,000 live births, while the under-five mortality rate is 30 and 28, respectively. Difference between urban and rural areas is more evident: infant and under-5 mortality rates are much lower in urban areas (17 and 20, respectively) while the rates for rural children are about 1.6 times higher (27 and 33, respectively). Figure CM.2 provides a graphical presentation of these differences. There are also differences in mortality in terms of educational levels, wealth, and mother tongue of household head.

Figure CM.2: Under-5 mortality rates by area and region, Kyrgyzstan, 2014


() – Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure

Figure CM.3 compares the findings of 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS on under-5 mortality rates with those from other data sources; three surveys, 2012 DHS, 2006 MICS and 2014 MICS as well as the vital registration (VR) system statistics. 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS findings are obtained from Table CM.1. A decline in mortality estimates in the last 15 years is observed. The most recent U5MR estimate (29 per thousand live births for 0-4 years preceding the survey) from the 2014 MICS is very close to the average derived from the vital registration system for the same period, while the trend indicated by the survey results are in broad agreement with vital registration data and those in the previous 2006 MICS survey. The mortality data and trend depicted by the 2012 DHS is also a declining one coinciding very well with those indicated by 2014 MICS. 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.3: Trend in under-5 mortality rates, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



V. Nutrition



Low Birth Weight

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

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

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

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

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 birth¹⁰.

¹⁰ For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, JT et al. 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization 74(2): 209-16

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK		Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Total	1.7	10.2	71.8	14.8	1.5	100.0	5.9	97.5	1675
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	2.3	16.0	72.1	8.6	1.1	100.0	7.8	97.5	138
20-34 years	1.9	9.6	72.0	15.2	1.4	100.0	5.8	97.7	1340
35-49 years	0.7	10.1	70.1	16.6	2.6	100.0	5.5	96.3	197
Birth order									
1	1.7	14.8	73.0	9.4	1.2	100.0	6.6	97.8	473
2-3	1.7	8.5	72.8	15.5	1.5	100.0	5.5	97.6	867
4-5	1.9	7.4	67.7	21.8	1.3	100.0	5.3	97.7	281
6+	3.0	10.2	64.5	15.4	6.9	100.0	9.5	92.1	54
Region									
Batken	3.0	9.1	56.3	30.0	1.6	100.0	6.4	98.0	148
Djalal-Abad	0.8	8.6	75.3	14.1	1.1	100.0	4.5	98.1	351
Issyk-Kul	0.6	12.1	78.7	5.1	3.5	100.0	6.4	95.7	97
Naryn	2.6	11.9	72.9	10.2	2.4	100.0	7.3	93.7	56
Osh Oblast	1.3	15.0	70.5	12.3	0.9	100.0	6.6	97.3	366
Talas	0.0	9.1	74.5	14.5	1.9	100.0	4.4	97.7	124
Chui	4.4	6.6	76.8	9.3	2.9	100.0	8.2	97.3	260
Bishkek City	1.6	7.8	68.2	22.3	0.0	100.0	4.6	97.8	197
Osh City	0.7	11.9	69.0	16.3	2.1	100.0	5.4	99.5	76
Area									
Urban	1.6	7.8	70.8	18.8	1.0	100.0	4.9	97.9	539
Rural	1.8	11.3	72.2	12.9	1.8	100.0	6.4	97.3	1137
Mother's education									
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	15
Basic secondary	2.3	10.4	73.7	11.5	2.1	100.0	6.8	97.7	200
Complete secondary	1.8	9.8	69.7	17.3	1.5	100.0	5.8	97.6	757
Professional primary/middle	2.4	13.8	70.2	12.1	1.5	100.0	7.5	99.6	234
Higher	1.1	7.2	76.4	14.0	1.3	100.0	4.6	97.6	469
Cannot be determined	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	0
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.1	11.5	69.3	15.1	1.9	100.0	6.6	95.7	336
Second	0.9	11.1	70.9	15.8	1.4	100.0	5.2	97.9	372
Middle	2.3	10.0	76.6	10.3	0.7	100.0	6.2	98.0	349
Fourth	2.0	10.8	69.1	15.7	2.3	100.0	6.8	97.9	312
Richest	1.5	7.0	72.6	17.5	1.5	100.0	5.0	98.2	306
Mother tongue of household head									
Kyrgyz	1.8	9.7	71.4	15.7	1.4	100.0	5.9	97.7	1283
Russian	(3.3)	(3.4)	(81.2)	(12.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.1)	(100.0)	63
Uzbek	0.3	11.6	72.4	13.9	1.8	100.0	4.9	97.6	256
Other language	4.3	18.8	68.2	5.1	3.5	100.0	11.3	91.4	73

¹ MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

² MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

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

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

Overall, 97.5 percent of births were weighed at birth and 5.9 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.1). There is no notable variation by region. The prevalence of low birth weight also does not vary much by urban and rural areas or by mother's education.

Nutritional Status

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

Undernutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development Goal 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, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards¹¹. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height - can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

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

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight. In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended¹². by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

¹¹ http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report

¹² See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height				Number of children under age 5	
	Under-weight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Over-weight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷			
Total	2.8	0.6	-0.1	4441	12.9	3.4	-0.7	4412	2.8	0.8	7.0	0.4	4414	
Sex														
Male	2.9	0.6	-0.1	2269	13.8	3.4	-0.7	2248	2.8	0.8	7.8	0.5	2255	
Female	2.6	0.6	-0.1	2172	12.0	3.4	-0.7	2164	2.9	0.9	6.1	0.4	2160	
Region														
Batken	2.3	0.4	-0.2	402	13.6	1.3	-0.8	402	2.2	0.8	3.4	0.3	401	
Djalal-Abad	6.9	1.4	-0.4	945	21.3	7.7	-0.9	931	7.9	2.5	8.7	0.2	934	
Issyk-Kul	1.7	1.1	-0.1	262	14.1	2.8	-0.9	258	1.7	0.3	7.8	0.6	261	
Naryn	2.9	0.7	-0.1	189	16.4	5.3	-0.9	188	0.5	0.2	6.2	0.5	189	
Osh Oblast	1.0	0.2	0.0	1001	10.6	1.8	-0.8	1000	1.1	0.3	4.7	0.5	1001	
Talas	2.0	0.3	0.0	352	11.0	2.2	-0.8	352	1.0	0.4	7.3	0.6	352	
Chui	1.6	0.0	0.1	637	7.6	1.9	-0.4	631	1.5	0.3	9.0	0.5	628	
Bishkek City	1.1	0.5	0.2	467	7.6	2.5	-0.3	467	2.1	0.6	9.5	0.6	467	
Osh City	3.9	0.5	-0.2	187	12.1	3.3	-0.7	183	2.4	0.0	4.3	0.3	182	
Area														
Urban	1.9	0.5	0.0	1310	11.8	3.1	-0.6	1303	2.6	0.6	8.2	0.5	1300	
Rural	3.1	0.6	-0.1	3131	13.4	3.5	-0.8	3110	2.9	0.9	6.5	0.4	3114	
Age														
0-5 months	2.5	0.2	0.2	441	5.3	2.5	0.1	438	6.5	2.7	9.0	0.2	429	
6-11 months	2.2	0.7	0.4	528	7.2	2.0	0.0	525	3.1	0.3	11.5	0.6	527	
12-17 months	1.4	0.0	0.2	408	11.2	2.4	-0.6	407	2.3	0.4	11.1	0.7	407	
18-23 months	2.9	1.1	0.0	456	18.2	6.3	-0.9	453	2.2	0.9	6.8	0.6	453	
24-35 months	3.5	1.0	-0.2	907	18.6	5.6	-1.0	897	1.6	0.3	6.8	0.5	900	
36-47 months	3.2	0.4	-0.3	878	14.6	3.0	-1.0	874	2.9	0.6	5.0	0.4	877	
48-59 months	2.8	0.4	-0.4	823	10.5	1.7	-0.9	818	2.7	1.2	3.3	0.2	821	
Mother's education														
None/primary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(-0.2)	56	(26.5)	(8.3)	(-1.4)	56	(1.3)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.8)	56	
Basic secondary	4.6	0.9	-0.3	519	17.1	4.4	-0.8	514	3.2	0.4	4.9	0.3	512	
Complete secondary	2.6	0.6	-0.1	2062	13.5	2.7	-0.8	2052	3.2	0.9	6.7	0.4	2058	
Professional primary/middle	3.6	0.8	-0.1	700	11.8	3.6	-0.7	694	2.1	0.7	7.2	0.5	689	
Higher	1.8	0.4	0.1	1104	9.8	3.8	-0.5	1096	2.5	1.1	8.3	0.5	1099	

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height				Number of children under age 5	
	Under-weight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Over-weight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷			
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	3.5	0.8	-0.2	971	17.7	4.4	-0.9	970	3.1	1.0	6.2	0.4	970	
Second	4.0	0.8	-0.2	1020	14.2	3.8	-0.8	1010	3.6	1.6	4.4	0.4	1015	
Middle	2.1	0.5	-0.1	919	10.1	2.6	-0.7	911	2.4	0.3	7.0	0.5	910	
Fourth	2.4	0.3	0.1	795	10.7	2.7	-0.6	789	1.6	0.2	9.2	0.6	788	
Richest	1.6	0.4	0.1	736	10.7	3.2	-0.4	732	3.3	1.0	9.2	0.5	731	
Mother tongue of household head														
Kyrgyz	2.4	0.6	0.0	3421	12.0	2.9	-0.7	3405	2.4	0.9	7.0	0.5	3404	
Russian	3.4	0.0	0.1	172	11.7	2.4	-0.5	167	2.8	0.0	13.4	0.6	171	
Uzbek	4.7	0.6	-0.3	648	17.1	5.9	-0.8	645	5.3	1.2	6.5	0.3	645	
Other language	3.1	0.0	-0.3	197	15.8	5.5	-0.8	193	2.4	0.0	2.8	0.3	192	
¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)														
² MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)														
³ MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)														
⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)														
⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)														
⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)														
⁷ MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence														
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														

Table NU.2 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

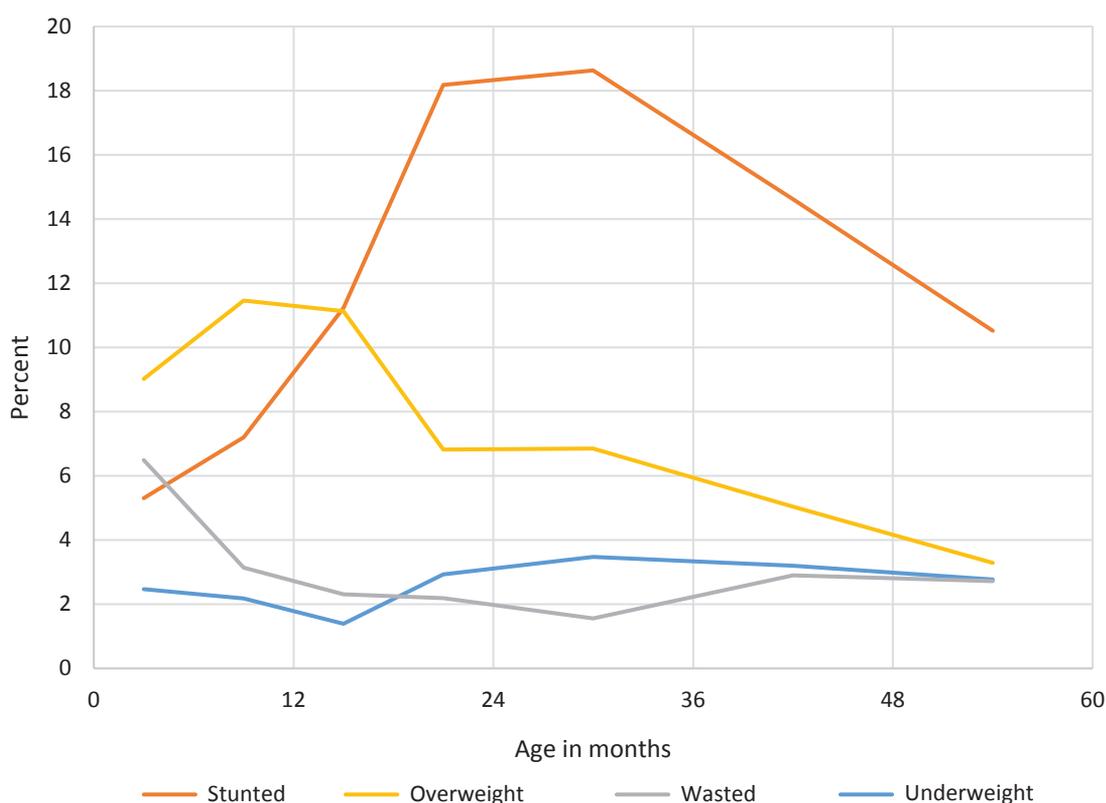
Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.2. Additionally, children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.10, DQ.11, and DQ.12 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 3.0 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 3.6 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 3.6 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

In Kyrgyzstan, 2.8 percent of children under age five are moderately or severely underweight and 0.6 percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.2). At the same time, 12.9 percent of children are moderately or severely underweight stunted or too short for their age and 2.8 percent are moderately or severely underweight wasted or too thin for their height. More than 7 percent of children are overweight, or too heavy for their height.

Children in Djalal-Abad oblast are more likely to be underweight and stunted than other children. The percentage of overweight children ranges from 3.4 percent in the Batken oblast to 9.5 percent in Bishkek City. Those children whose mothers have complete secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with no or lower education.

Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be underweight and stunted than girls are. The age pattern (Figure NU.1) shows an increase in stunting and underweight rates approximately at age 18 months at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to risk on unbalanced complimentary feeding, contamination in water, food, and environment.

Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Kyrgyzstan, 2014



Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers do not start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water are not readily available. Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft foods from the age of 6 months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life¹³.

¹³ Bhuta Z. et al. 2013. Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost? The Lancet June 6, 2013.

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond¹⁴. Information on breastfeeding of children under 6 months is provided in Table NU.3. Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods¹⁵. A summary of key guiding principles^{16,17} for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table below (see Box NU.1) along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

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

- (i) continued breastfeeding;
- (ii) appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and
- (iii) appropriate nutrient content of food.

Box NU.1		
Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Proximate measures	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Breastfed in the last 24 hours	NU.4
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	Breastfed children Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours Non-breastfed children Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups ¹⁸ eaten in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	NU.9
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Dietary diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For dietary diversity, seven food groups were created for which a child consuming at least four of these is considered to have a better quality diet. In most populations, consumption of at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber)¹⁹.

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

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

¹⁴ WHO. 2003. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February 2003.

¹⁵ WHO. 2003. Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.

¹⁶ PAHO. 2003. Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.

¹⁷ WHO. 2005. Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age.

¹⁸ Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

¹⁹ WHO. 2008. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions.

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

Region	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Region					
Batken	98.4	83.3	93.1	9.3	148
Djalal-Abad	98.9	80.4	92.1	10.3	351
Issyk-Kul	95.6	82.8	90.2	4.6	97
Naryn	98.4	84.4	95.1	6.2	56
Osh Oblast	97.6	92.3	95.6	5.0	366
Talas	97.7	92.0	93.4	7.6	124
Chui	96.1	67.3	87.9	7.8	260
Bishkek City	96.6	78.8	90.9	20.0	197
Osh City	98.8	87.2	96.7	7.5	76
Area					
Urban	97.9	82.4	93.6	13.0	539
Rural	97.4	82.5	91.9	7.1	1137
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	98.7	83.8	93.1	9.8	915
12-23 months	96.2	80.9	91.6	8.0	760
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	98.6	83.4	93.4	9.2	1648
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
No one/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	98.5	83.5	93.5	9.0	1627
Private sector health facility	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Other/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Mother's education					
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Basic secondary	97.2	85.1	93.8	8.5	200
Complete secondary	97.0	81.9	91.2	8.5	757
Professional primary/middle	99.0	82.4	94.1	6.0	234
Higher	98.0	82.2	93.1	11.8	469
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	96.5	83.4	92.3	6.0	336
Second	98.2	86.2	94.1	8.6	372
Middle	98.8	83.7	91.1	10.1	349
Fourth	95.0	79.8	92.9	5.3	312
Richest	99.2	78.3	91.7	15.6	306
Mother tongue of household head					
Kyrgyz	97.5	82.4	92.3	10.0	1283
Russian	(95.2)	(70.9)	(85.7)	(9.6)	63
Uzbek	98.9	87.4	94.9	5.5	256
Other language	96.8	76.2	92.9	3.5	73

¹ MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

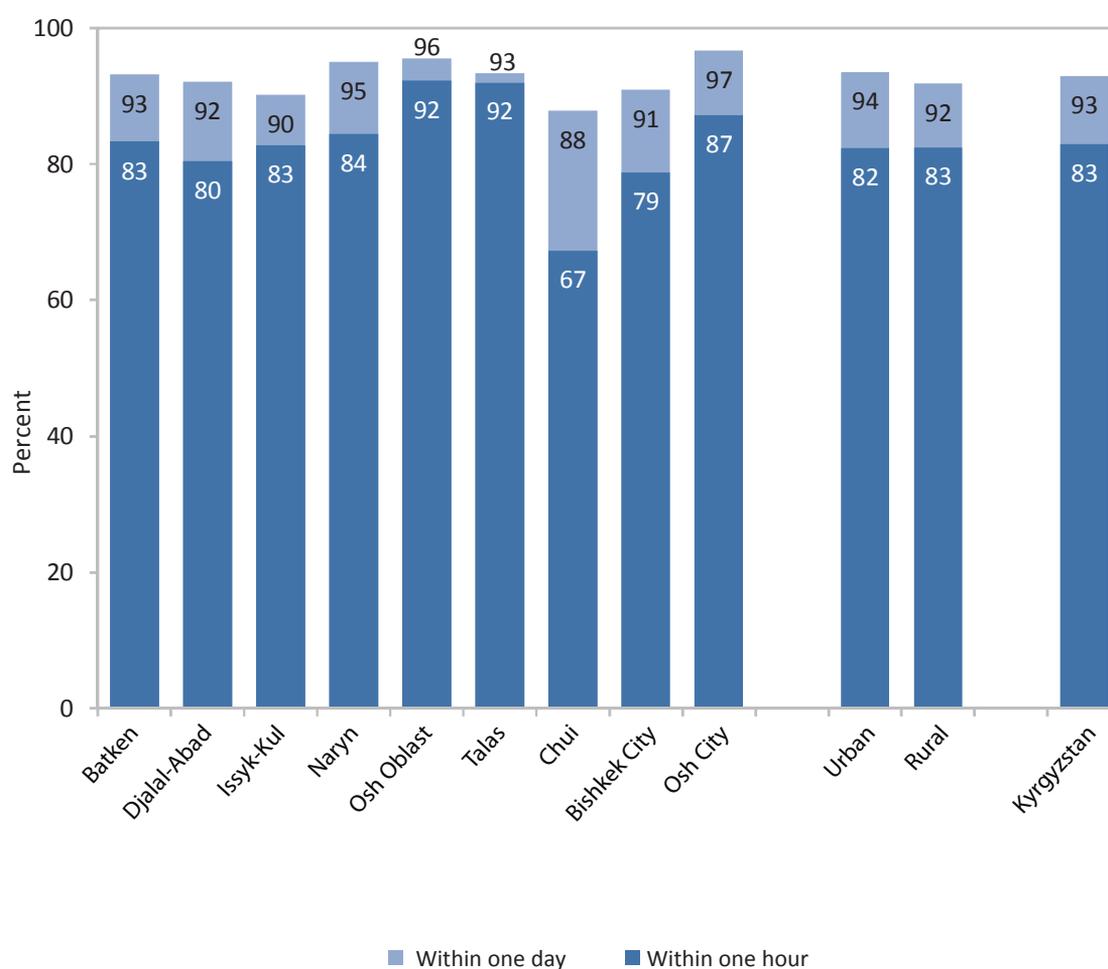
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

Table NU.3 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed²⁰. Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 82.5 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth; while 92.5 percent of newborns in Kyrgyzstan start breastfeeding within one day of birth. The findings are presented in Figure NU.2 by region and area. The difference between urban and rural children who were first breastfed within one hour of birth was very low. Similar percentages are also observed across the wealth index quintiles: 82.2 percent in the richest quintile vs 83.4 percent in the poorest one. The difference between oblasts was much higher: the highest prevalence was in Osh and Talas oblasts (about 92 percent) while in Chui it was the lowest (67.3 percent).

The percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one day of birth is 92.5 percent. There is no difference in the percentage of children breastfed within one day by area. The highest percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one day of birth was in Osh city (96.7 percent) and the lowest percentage is found in the Chui oblast (87.9 percent).

Figure NU.2: Initiation of breastfeeding, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



²⁰ Prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).

The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables NU.4 through NU.8 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is presented for both *Exclusively breastfed* and *Predominantly breastfed*; referring to infants age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by the former only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	41.1	69.5	455	60.7	284	22.5	311
Sex							
Male	40.5	67.2	245	58.7	163	25.3	150
Female	41.8	72.2	210	63.4	121	19.9	161
Region							
Batken	48.0	75.1	40	(93.6)	23	(28.0)	22
Djalal-Abad	17.7	58.6	84	(59.1)	59	30.8	77
Issyk-Kul	(34.6)	(81.2)	24	(*)	15	(*)	14
Naryn	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	10	(20.8)	14
Osh Oblast	47.6	68.9	94	48.5	75	19.9	82
Talas	56.5	69.5	34	55.2	25	4.7	20
Chui	(47.5)	(77.4)	80	(*)	32	(*)	45
Bishkek City	(39.2)	(60.3)	66	(*)	31	(*)	24
Osh City	(45.6)	(85.0)	23	(*)	13	(*)	13
Area							
Urban	39.5	66.7	152	68.3	89	24.4	79
Rural	41.9	70.9	303	57.2	195	21.8	232
Mother's education							
None/primary	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	4
Basic secondary	31.1	64.9	55	(45.3)	36	(18.8)	38
Complete secondary	40.7	67.9	201	67.3	128	25.7	159
Professional primary/middle	41.5	79.6	62	(56.7)	39	(23.2)	46
Higher	46.7	71.2	132	62.1	76	17.6	64

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	39.5	66.4	79	63.2	58	17.0	72
Second	39.5	65.5	107	62.0	65	29.0	72
Middle	46.4	69.8	93	53.9	59	24.3	61
Fourth	44.7	72.3	79	60.0	55	22.4	68
Richest	36.0	73.9	97	(65.0)	46	(18.0)	39
Mother tongue of household head							
Kyrgyz	43.4	70.0	362	65.1	219	20.4	234
Russian	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	8	(*)	8
Uzbek	31.5	65.3	59	(50.6)	49	(31.1)	52
Other language	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	8	(*)	18
¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months							
² MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months							
³ MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year							
⁴ MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years							
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

Approximately 41.1 percent of children age less than six months are exclusively breastfed. With 69.5 percent predominantly breastfed, it is evident that water-based liquids are displacing feeding of breastmilk to the greatest degree. By age 12-15 months, 60.7 percent of children are breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 22.5 percent are breastfed. There are no significant urban-rural differences for exclusive breastfeeding (39.5 percent and 41.9 percent, respectively), while by age 12-15 months a higher percentage of urban children are breastfed (68.3 vs 57.2).

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, many of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, with plain water being of highest prevalence, even at the early age of 0-1 months. At age 4-5 months old, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is 25.4 percent. At age 12-13 months old, only 0.8 percent of children are exclusively breastfed. 12.9 percent of children are receiving breast milk at age 2 years.

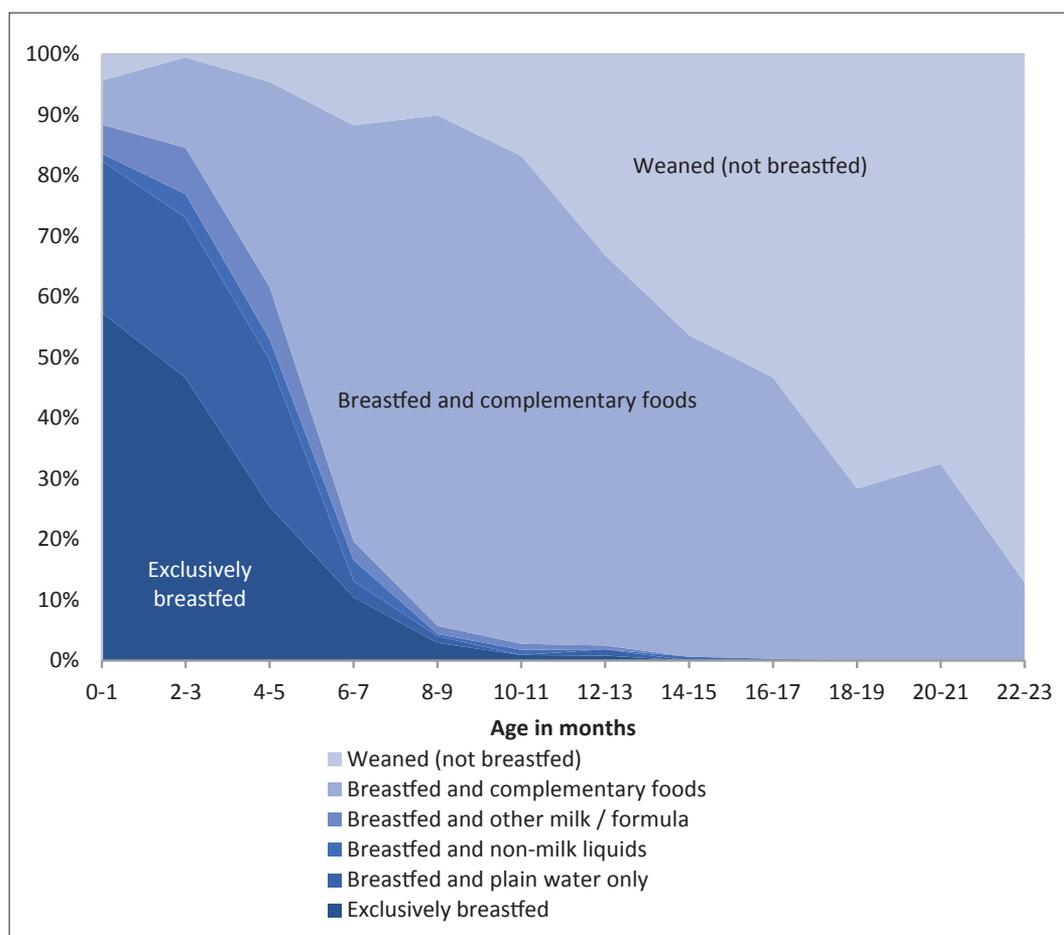
Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, Kyrgyzstan, 2014


Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 15.4 months for any breastfeeding, 1.5 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 4.5 months for predominant breastfeeding. Rural children are exclusively breastfed nearly 2 times longer than urban children are (1.8 vs 0.7 months). The longest median duration of exclusive breastfeeding was observed in the Naryn oblast (3.5 months), the shortest in the Batken oblast (0.4 month) and Chui oblast (0.7 month).

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

As a result of feeding patterns, only 54.1 percent of children age 6-23 months are being appropriately breastfed and age-appropriate breastfeeding among all children age 0-23 months drops to 50.9 percent. There is no clear association between feeding patterns and the household wealth or mother's education level. However, among children age 0-5 months, there looks to be a positive association between exclusive breastfeeding and mother's education level.

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	15.4	1.5	4.5	2807
Sex				
Male	15.5	1.4	4.7	1441
Female	15.3	1.7	4.3	1365
Region				
Batken	9.1	0.4	3.0	238
Djalal-Abad	16.4	1.3	3.5	594
Issyk-Kul	13.7	1.6	4.1	152
Naryn	16.4	3.5	4.1	103
Osh Oblast	14.4	1.9	4.5	616
Talas	14.3	3.1	4.6	208
Chui	14.4	0.7	5.3	441
Bishkek City	15.7	1.1	3.6	325
Osh City	16.1	1.8	5.7	130
Area				
Urban	15.6	0.7	4.1	878
Rural	15.2	1.8	4.7	1929
Mother's education				
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Basic secondary	14.8	1.7	3.7	328
Complete secondary	15.6	1.6	4.5	1301
Professional primary/middle	14.6	0.5	5.3	419
Higher	15.5	2.2	4.5	729
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	15.7	1.8	4.0	567
Second	15.6	1.7	4.6	634
Middle	15.7	2.0	4.6	584
Fourth	15.3	2.2	4.7	512
Richest	14.8	0.6	4.6	509
Mother tongue of household head				
Kyrgyz	15.7	1.8	4.6	2150
Russian	13.2	0.6	3.7	112
Uzbek	14.8	1.9	4.0	426
Other language	13.0	2.6	5.3	119
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mean	16.3	2.6	4.4	2807

¹ MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding

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

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	41.1	455	54.1	1414	50.9	1868
Sex						
Male	40.5	245	54.5	745	51.1	990
Female	41.8	210	53.6	668	50.8	878
Region						
Batken	48.0	40	66.6	109	61.6	150
Djalal-Abad	17.7	84	60.3	313	51.3	397
Issyk-Kul	(34.6)	24	46.2	80	43.6	104
Naryn	(*)	9	52.0	56	53.9	65
Osh Oblast	47.6	94	50.9	334	50.2	428
Talas	56.5	34	44.0	108	47.0	142
Chui	(47.5)	80	51.9	203	50.6	283
Bishkek City	(39.2)	66	55.6	150	50.6	216
Osh City	(45.6)	23	50.4	61	49.1	84
Area						
Urban	39.5	152	56.7	431	52.2	583
Rural	41.9	303	52.9	983	50.3	1285
Mother's education						
None/primary	(*)	5	(*)	15	(*)	20
Basic secondary	31.1	55	54.1	162	48.3	217
Complete secondary	40.7	201	56.5	659	52.8	860
Professional primary/middle	41.5	62	48.5	205	46.9	268
Higher	46.7	132	53.7	371	51.9	503
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	39.5	79	51.1	295	48.7	374
Second	39.5	107	54.8	321	51.0	428
Middle	46.4	93	56.0	293	53.7	386
Fourth	44.7	79	53.5	276	51.6	355
Richest	36.0	97	55.1	229	49.4	326
Mother tongue of household head						
Kyrgyz	43.4	362	53.4	1075	50.9	1437
Russian	(*)	15	(52.3)	54	(43.3)	69
Uzbek	31.5	59	59.8	220	53.8	279
Other language	(*)	17	(46.6)	64	47.6	82

¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

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

Overall, 85.4 percent of infants age 6-8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day (Table NU.7). Among currently breastfeeding infants, this percentage is 83.6. There are no clear differences by sex or area.

Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	83.6	216	(*)	29	85.4	245
Sex						
Male	81.5	103	(*)	15	83.9	119
Female	85.5	112	(*)	14	86.7	126
Area						
Urban	84.8	72	(*)	9	86.4	81
Rural	83.0	144	(*)	21	84.8	164
¹ MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods						
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Overall, 80.7 percent of the children age 6-23 months were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number as shown in Table NU.8. The proportions of males and females achieving the minimum meal frequency is similar (79.6 percent vs. 81.9 percent). The proportion of children receiving the minimum dietary diversity (50.9 percent), or foods from at least 4 food groups (35.5 percent), was much lower than that for minimum meal frequency (80.7 percent), indicating the need to focus on improving dietary quality and nutrient intake among this vulnerable group.

A slightly higher proportion of children age 18-23 months (65.8 percent) were achieving the minimum dietary diversity compared to children age 12-17 months (58.6 percent) and to those who are 6-8 months old (22.9 percent).

The overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet revealed that only 35.5 percent of children age 6-23 months were benefitting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency (Table NU.8).

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

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			At least 2 milk feeds ³	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,c}		Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,c}			Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,a}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,b}	Minimum acceptable diet ^c	
Total	39.9	74.8	36.7	812	66.6	89.0	33.8	62.8	573	50.9	80.7	35.5	1414
Sex													
Male	41.5	72.1	37.3	429	66.5	90.2	35.6	64.1	303	51.7	79.6	36.6	745
Female	38.0	77.8	36.1	383	66.6	87.7	31.9	61.5	271	50.1	81.9	34.3	668
Age													
6-8 months	21.8	68.8	21.0	216	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	22.9	71.0	19.9	245
9-11 months	34.9	72.2	30.0	249	(69.9)	(95.4)	(43.0)	(94.6)	38	39.8	75.3	31.7	289
12-17 months	52.0	77.5	47.3	233	68.3	88.9	38.8	68.3	171	58.6	82.3	43.7	413
18-23 months	59.9	86.3	59.9	114	68.0	88.4	32.1	55.8	336	65.8	87.9	39.1	467
Region													
Batken	39.7	74.6	35.7	76	(79.3)	(95.6)	(23.0)	(41.5)	33	51.6	80.9	31.9	109
Djalal-Abad	40.6	49.3	31.8	193	60.7	61.7	31.3	54.4	113	48.1	53.9	31.6	313
Issyk-Kul	(25.0)	(75.9)	(25.0)	40	(49.6)	(91.6)	(28.1)	(83.5)	38	38.1	83.5	26.5	80
Naryn	46.6	79.8	46.6	32	81.7	100.0	51.5	96.6	24	61.0	88.3	48.7	56
Osh Oblast	32.0	87.3	32.0	181	58.6	94.7	22.0	45.8	149	44.1	90.6	27.5	334
Talas	46.7	89.4	46.7	52	62.1	98.8	40.8	82.2	55	54.5	94.2	43.7	108
Chui	56.7	86.2	53.7	114	(75.5)	(95.0)	(45.8)	(69.8)	81	63.7	89.9	50.4	203
Bishkek City	37.3	86.3	37.3	87	(78.1)	(98.5)	(49.3)	(85.8)	59	53.6	91.2	42.1	150
Osh City	29.7	58.7	24.3	36	(90.6)	(93.3)	(31.7)	(47.9)	23	54.3	72.2	27.2	61
Area													
Urban	40.7	74.2	35.7	259	74.9	92.2	44.7	74.1	165	54.1	81.2	39.2	431
Rural	39.5	75.1	37.2	553	63.2	87.8	29.4	58.3	409	49.6	80.5	33.9	983
Mother's education													
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Basic secondary	25.5	73.2	22.9	91	66.7	86.8	36.9	64.6	71	43.8	79.2	29.1	162
Complete secondary	38.5	74.6	35.0	393	64.8	85.9	29.6	59.6	248	48.8	79.0	32.9	659
Professional primary/middle	48.8	74.9	45.5	108	70.1	92.5	30.3	54.8	95	58.3	83.1	38.4	205
Higher	43.7	75.2	41.1	214	69.4	92.4	42.0	74.5	150	54.2	82.3	41.5	371

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1, c}		Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2, c}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4, a}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5, b}		Minimum acceptable diet ^c
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	31.4	72.2	30.3	158	54.5	74.7	23.3	47.8	129	42.6	73.3	27.1	295
Second	36.3	77.4	34.1	190	68.3	95.0	28.7	58.7	128	49.0	84.5	31.9	321
Middle	37.9	68.8	32.6	175	59.8	90.1	25.4	60.4	113	45.7	77.1	29.8	293
Fourth	50.9	83.7	48.9	157	74.4	95.8	49.6	78.8	106	60.7	88.6	49.2	276
Richest	44.5	71.5	39.2	131	79.5	91.6	47.2	73.5	98	59.4	80.1	42.6	229
Mother tongue of household head													
Kyrgyz	39.8	75.8	37.3	613	68.9	91.0	34.1	65.9	443	51.9	82.2	35.9	1075
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(67.2)	(86.9)	(52.7)	54
Uzbek	34.1	64.8	27.8	138	57.0	78.1	30.8	48.2	82	42.8	69.8	28.9	220
Other language	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(49.6)	(89.1)	(38.2)	64
¹ MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)													
² MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)													
³ MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children													
⁴ MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity													
⁵ MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency													
^a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.													
^b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.													
^c The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while for non-breastfed children it further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.													
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													

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.9 shows that bottle-feeding is prevalent in Kyrgyzstan. 29.8 percent of children age 0-23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple, even for the younger children (under 6 months) the percentage is 18.3. The prevalence of bottle feeding among children age 0-23 months ranges from 20.7 percent in Djalal-Abad region, to 43.5 percent in Bishkek city.

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	29.8	1868
Sex		
Male	29.1	990
Female	30.6	878
Age		
0-5 months	18.3	455
6-11 months	39.5	534
12-23 months	29.8	880
Region		
Batken	22.5	150
Djalal-Abad	20.7	397
Issyk-Kul	23.2	104
Naryn	31.8	65
Osh Oblast	26.7	428
Talas	39.2	142
Chui	35.6	283
Bishkek City	43.5	216
Osh City	37.1	84
Area		
Urban	36.4	583
Rural	26.8	1285
Mother's education		
None/primary	(*)	20
Basic secondary	30.2	217
Complete secondary	22.8	860
Professional primary/middle	36.7	268
Higher	38.4	503
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	19.6	374
Second	23.7	428
Middle	32.0	386
Fourth	39.4	355
Richest	36.3	326
Mother tongue of household head		
Kyrgyz	30.4	1437
Russian	(41.2)	69
Uzbek	25.3	279
Other language	23.9	82

¹ MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding

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

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

Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It 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 performance. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥ 15 parts per million).

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic took measures aimed at the prevention of iodine deficiency disorders through the adoption of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On prevention of iodine deficiency disorders" (Governmental Decree N 40, February 18, 2000) and secondary legislation for its implementation. Production of iodized salt has begun in Kyrgyzstan after these legislations. The state Program on reduction of iodine deficiency diseases in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2010-2014 had been developed and implemented to secure progress achieved.

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

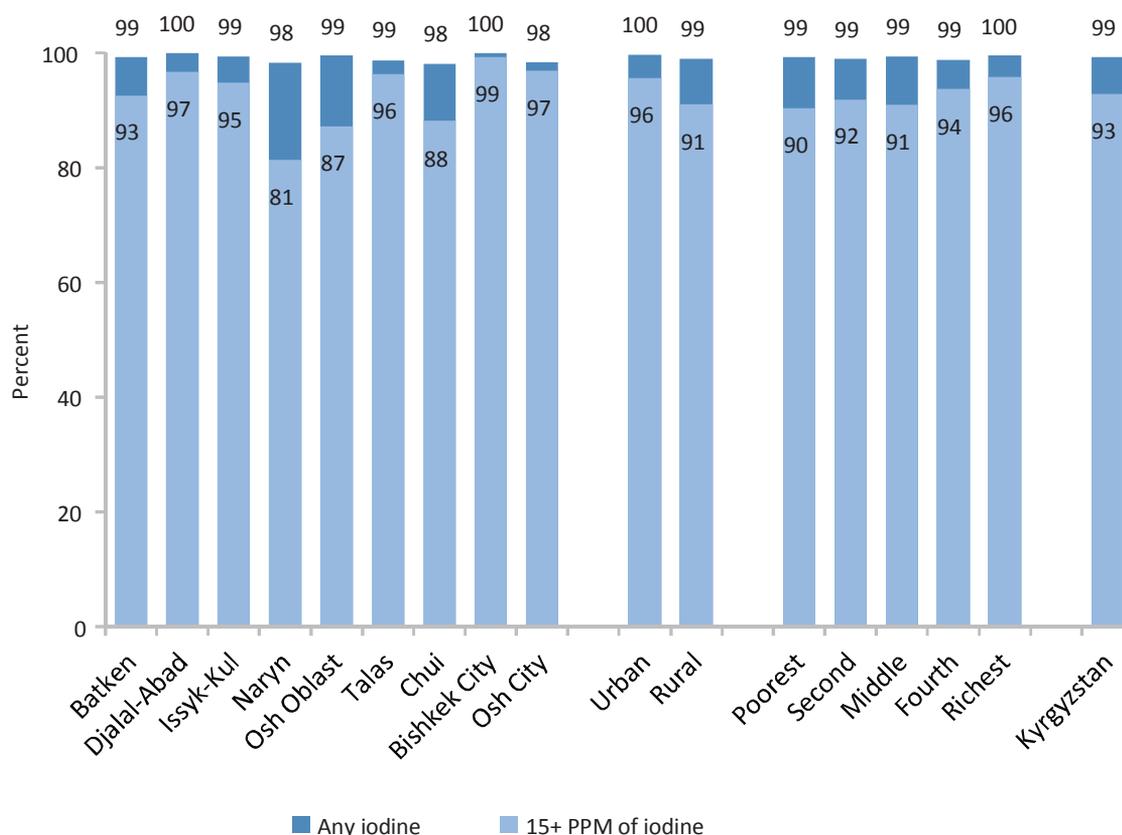
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	No salt	Percent of households with:			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
				Salt test result				
				Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 и <15 PPM	15+ PPM ¹		
Total	98.2	6934	0.4	0.4	6.3	92.8	100.0	6835
Region								
Batken	99.6	508	0.1	0.7	6.7	92.6	100.0	506
Djalal-Abad	100.0	1235	0.0	0.1	3.1	96.8	100.0	1235
Issyk-Kul	99.7	628	0.3	0.3	4.7	94.8	100.0	628
Naryn	99.1	323	0.5	1.3	16.9	81.3	100.0	322
Osh Oblast	99.7	1028	0.0	0.5	12.2	87.2	100.0	1024
Talas	99.8	270	0.0	1.3	2.5	96.3	100.0	270
Chui	94.3	1393	1.2	0.8	10.0	88.1	100.0	1329
Bishkek City	97.9	1237	0.1	0.0	0.7	99.2	100.0	1212
Osh City	97.4	312	1.5	0.1	1.4	96.9	100.0	309
Area								
Urban	97.9	2739	0.2	0.1	3.9	95.7	100.0	2688
Rural	98.4	4195	0.4	0.6	7.9	91.0	100.0	4147
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	99.7	1198	0.2	0.5	8.8	90.4	100.0	1197
Second	99.1	1193	0.6	0.5	7.0	91.9	100.0	1190
Middle	99.3	1239	0.2	0.5	8.4	90.9	100.0	1232
Fourth	96.9	1401	0.4	0.8	5.2	93.6	100.0	1363
Richest	97.0	1904	0.4	0.1	3.7	95.8	100.0	1853

¹ MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

In 98.2 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodate. Table NU.10 shows that in 0.4 percent of households, there was no salt available. These households are included in the denominator of the indicator. In 92.8 percent of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more

of iodine. Use of iodized salt was lowest in the Naryn oblast (81.3 percent) and highest in Bishkek city (99.2 percent). 95.7 percent of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt as compared to 91 percent in rural areas. Interestingly, the difference between the richest (95.8 percent) and poorest households (90.4 percent) in terms of iodized salt consumption is much less than expected. The consumption of adequately iodized salt is graphically presented in Figure NU.4 together with the percentage of salt containing less than 15 ppm.

Figure NU.4: Consumption of iodized salt, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



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

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunizations for Children²¹ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, rotavirus, and rubella. All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic accepted the above recommendations. Since 2001, the vaccination schedule followed by the National Immunization Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations. Since 2009, pentavalent vaccine (Penta) had been introduced to replace DPT and Hepatitis B vaccines (but first dose at birth). Besides DPT and Hepatitis B vaccines, Penta vaccine also contains three doses of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine. Since 2002, measles vaccination protecting from measles, parotitis and rubella is carried out at 12 months.

Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunization from the 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS are based on children age 24-35 months. Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers (or caretakers) were asked to provide vaccination cards. However, the vaccination form (MoH Form #063) and child's medical card (MoH Form#112) are normally kept in health clinics and very seldom at home. So vaccination information was copied from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire at health facilities and, less often, mothers recalled whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from both the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

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

²¹ <http://www.who.int/immunization/diseases/en>. Table 2 includes recommendations for all children and additional antigens recommended only for children residing in certain regions of the world or living in certain high-risk population groups.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age ^a	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months) ^a
	Health facility records or vaccination card	Mother's report	Either		Health facility records or vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	89.7	9.9	99.6	99.6	87.1	11.6	98.7	98.7
Polio								
At birth	86.8	11.6	98.4	98.4	86.4	11.7	98.1	98.1
1	89.2	8.5	97.8	97.7	88.4	9.6	98.0	97.1
2	89.4	7.3	96.7	96.2	87.6	8.9	96.5	94.8
3 ²	85.1	4.7	89.8	87.5	84.5	5.6	90.1	85.4
HepB								
At birth	87.0	11.9	98.9	98.9	78.7	19.4	98.1	98.1
Pentavalent (DPT+HepB+Hib)								
1	89.9	8.1	98.0	97.9	88.9	8.7	97.6	96.8
2	89.8	7.5	97.4	97.2	88.2	9.1	97.3	95.6
3 ³	88.2	7.2	95.5	93.9	87.0	8.3	95.3	91.0
Measles (MMR) ^{4c}	81.6	10.4	92.0	na	87.1	9.6	96.7	95.8
Fully vaccinated ^{5, b}	na	na	na	na	84.9	3.1	88.0	80.4
No vaccinations	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Number of children	880	880	880	880	939	939	939	939
¹ MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage								
² MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage								
³ MICS indicators 3.3, 3.5, 3.6 - Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib vaccine coverage								
⁴ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 - Measles immunization coverage								
⁵ MICS indicator 3.8 - Full immunization coverage								
na: not applicable								
^a MICS indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6 refer to results of this column in the left panel; MICS indicators 3.4 and 3.8 refer to this column in the right panel								
^b Includes: HepB at birth, BCG, Polio3 and Pentavalent3 (DPT+HepB+Hib-3) by 12 months of age and Measles (MMR) by 24 months of age as per the vaccination schedule in Kyrgyzstan								
^c Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Kyrgyzstan								

Approximately 99.6 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months, and the first dose of Polio, Pentavalent DPT-HepB-Hib vaccine and HepB at birth vaccines was given to 98.4, 97.9 and 98.9 percent respectively. The percentages decline slightly to 96.2 and 97.2 percent respectively for the second dose of Polio and Pentavalent DPT-HepB-Hib vaccines, and to 87.5 and 93.9 percent respectively for the third dose.

The individual coverage figures for children age 24-35 months are generally similar to those age 12-23 months suggesting that immunization coverage has been on average stable in the country in the last few years. It also shows that immunization is provided 'timely' which means in accordance with the timeline of the vaccination schedule without delays. Similarly to the younger age cohort, the percentage of children age 24-35 months receiving vaccines declines slightly by the third dose. The coverage for the measles vaccine by their second birthday among children age 24-35 months is

95.8 percent. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their second birthday is 80.4 percent.

Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Kyrgyzstan, 2014

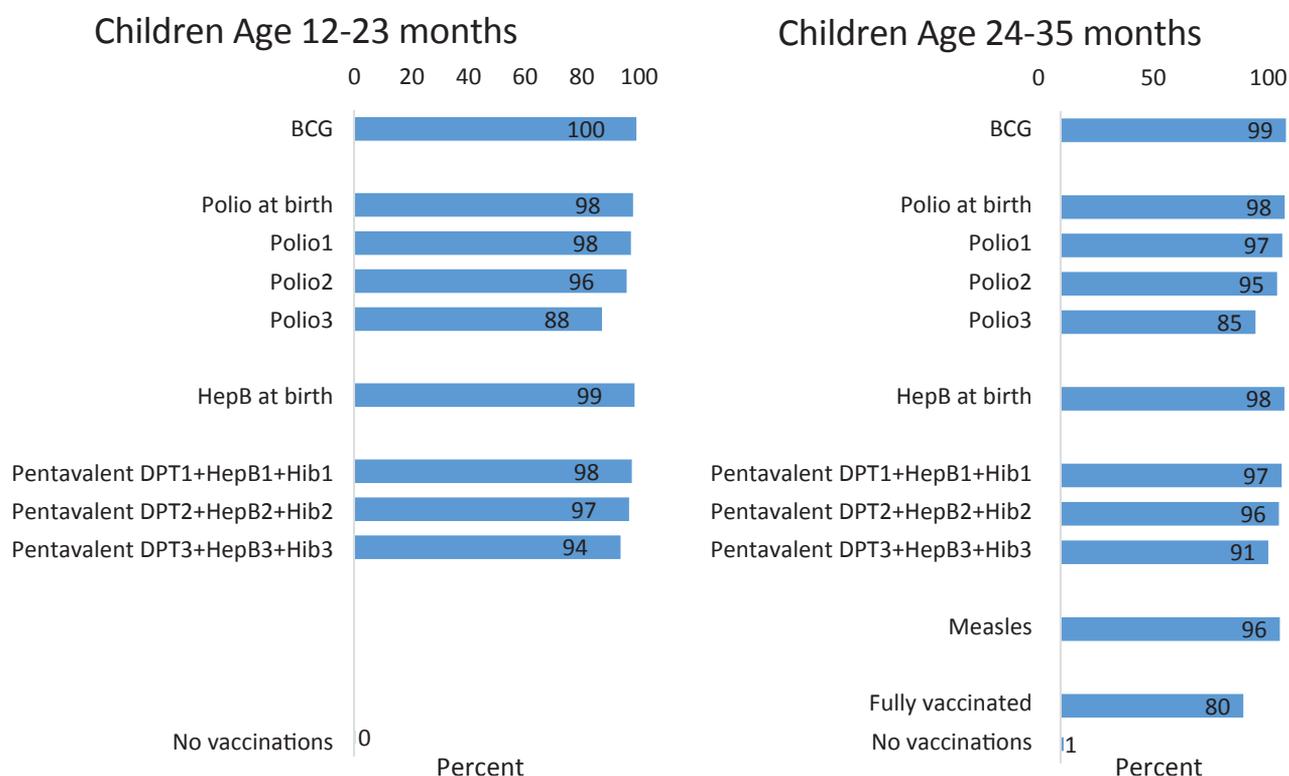


Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the health facility records and mothers' (or caretakers') reports.

In Kyrgyzstan, by the date of interview, approximately 88 percent of children age 24-35 months received all the recommended vaccinations. This percentage is lower in urban areas (81.6 percent), in Bishkek city in particular (71.5 percent), than in rural areas (90.9 percent).

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:										Percentage with health facility records or vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:	Percentage with health facility records or vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months					
	BCG			Polio			HepB			Pentavalent (DPT+HepB+Hib)						Measles (MMR)	Full ^a	None		
	At birth	1	2	3	At birth	1	2	3	At birth	1									2	3
Total	99.6	98.4	97.8	96.7	89.8	88.9	98.0	97.4	95.5	0.4	91.4	880	96.7	88.0	1.2	90.1	939			
Sex																				
Male	99.9	98.6	97.7	97.0	87.9	99.1	98.0	97.4	96.1	0.1	90.7	481	97.6	91.1	0.8	91.0	451			
Female	99.2	98.2	97.8	96.3	92.0	98.6	97.9	97.4	94.7	0.8	92.1	399	95.9	85.0	1.5	89.2	487			
Region																				
Batken	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	90.2	98.9	100.0	99.0	97.7	0.0	96.4	66	98.3	85.0	0.0	92.4	88			
Djalal-Abad	99.4	99.4	98.0	97.1	92.0	99.4	98.5	98.5	96.1	0.6	96.2	194	97.4	88.0	0.9	93.6	197			
Issyk-Kul	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	98.5	49	97.8	93.7	2.2	93.7	47			
Naryn	100.0	99.0	98.6	94.7	84.6	100.0	98.6	96.9	95.9	0.0	91.3	34	97.6	89.9	0.0	93.1	38			
Osh Oblast	99.1	98.7	98.2	97.1	88.5	98.3	98.8	98.2	96.8	0.9	85.0	219	98.9	95.5	0.2	85.5	188			
Talas	99.5	99.0	97.9	97.9	96.8	99.0	97.9	97.9	97.5	0.5	98.6	71	94.4	92.2	5.0	90.4	66			
Chui	100.0	94.7	97.2	95.4	92.3	98.3	97.2	95.6	91.3	0.0	91.5	121	95.6	88.2	3.0	91.0	158			
Bishkek City	100.0	97.4	93.4	92.4	78.9	98.3	92.4	91.4	90.1	0.0	82.4	90	91.7	71.5	0.0	83.5	109			
Osh City	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	88.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	96.3	0.0	93.0	37	99.0	87.8	0.0	95.3	46			
Area																				
Urban	99.9	97.0	94.5	93.8	85.0	98.4	95.3	94.8	92.2	0.1	89.3	254	95.6	81.6	0.9	88.9	295			
Rural	99.5	99.0	99.1	97.9	91.7	99.0	99.1	98.4	96.8	0.5	92.2	626	97.2	90.9	1.3	90.6	643			
Mother's education																				
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9			
Basic secondary	100.0	97.5	97.5	94.1	89.1	97.8	97.5	97.0	95.2	0.0	87.6	98	97.2	92.4	0.0	91.0	111			
Complete secondary	99.9	99.3	98.9	97.6	89.5	99.5	98.8	98.2	95.9	0.1	91.5	418	97.8	88.0	1.2	90.4	441			
Professional primary/middle	100.0	97.7	98.8	98.5	90.1	98.8	97.6	97.5	94.6	0.0	91.9	130	97.3	88.5	0.7	90.7	151			
Higher	99.5	98.4	95.9	95.9	90.8	99.0	97.6	96.8	95.9	0.5	92.8	220	93.8	85.0	2.1	88.0	226			

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:										Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:	Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage with health facility records or vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months	Percentage with health facility records or vaccination card seen						
	BCG			Polio			HepB									Pentavalent (DPT+HepB+Hib)			Measles (MMR)	Full ^a	None
	At birth	1	2	3	At birth	1	2	3	None												
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	98.5	98.3	97.9	96.7	88.8	97.3	98.2	97.6	96.5	1.5	87.8	210	94.5	81.0	0.1	87.4	193				
Second	100.0	100.0	99.6	98.3	92.6	100.0	99.1	97.7	95.8	0.0	95.1	195	96.6	85.4	2.1	91.4	206				
Middle	100.0	97.0	97.7	95.7	89.6	99.8	98.4	97.7	94.6	0.0	91.3	181	95.4	87.1	3.3	89.7	198				
Fourth	100.0	99.5	99.5	99.2	93.7	100.0	99.5	99.5	98.4	0.0	93.2	161	97.7	94.8	0.3	95.9	158				
Richest	99.7	96.9	92.7	92.7	82.6	97.0	93.6	93.5	90.9	0.3	89.4	134	99.4	92.2	0.0	86.0	184				
Mother tongue of household head																					
Kyrgyz	99.8	98.7	98.2	97.5	90.2	99.1	98.6	97.8	96.3	0.2	91.5	681	97.1	87.2	1.3	89.5	712				
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	94.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43				
Uzbek	100.0	99.3	97.5	95.8	89.8	100.0	98.2	98.1	94.7	0.0	92.9	133	96.1	88.6	1.4	92.7	146				
Other language	(93.5)	(92.5)	(92.5)	(85.7)	(80.6)	(93.5)	(92.5)	(92.5)	(85.7)	(6.5)	(80.6)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37				
^a Includes: BCG, Polio3, Pentavalent3 (DPT+HepB+Hib-3) and Measles (MMR) as per the vaccination schedule in Kyrgyzstan																					
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																					
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																					

Care of Illness

A key strategy for accelerating progress toward MDG 4 is to tackle the diseases that are the leading killers of children under 5. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are two such diseases. The Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) aims to end preventable pneumonia and diarrhoea death by reducing mortality from pneumonia to 3 deaths per 1000 live births and mortality from diarrhoea to 1 death per 1000 live births by 2025.

Table CH.3 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These findings are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence were sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had an episode of ARI if the mother (or caretaker) reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a MICS survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the findings, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the findings, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Table CH.3: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother (or caretaker) reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	5.5	2.3	14.3	4577
Sex				
Male	6.0	2.1	13.6	2342
Female	5.1	2.5	15.0	2235
Region				
Batken	6.0	1.1	12.6	408
Djalal-Abad	2.5	1.2	12.9	956
Issyk-Kul	2.6	0.0	11.5	264
Naryn	2.4	0.9	11.7	195
Osh Oblast	10.1	6.2	17.5	1015
Talas	4.0	3.1	12.9	352
Chui	6.8	0.7	16.6	715
Bishkek City	3.5	0.9	11.3	474
Osh City	5.4	1.1	16.4	198

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children age 0-59 months
Area				
Urban	5.3	1.2	13.8	1360
Rural	5.6	2.7	14.5	3217
Age				
0-11 months	7.7	2.3	14.5	988
12-23 months	7.8	2.3	19.1	880
24-35 months	5.1	2.1	14.8	939
36-47 months	2.6	3.4	13.5	925
48-59 months	4.3	1.1	9.5	845
Mother's education				
None/primary	(3.6)	(0.0)	(4.0)	58
Basic secondary	5.8	3.4	15.3	529
Complete secondary	5.2	1.8	13.3	2102
Professional primary/middle	5.2	1.8	17.2	732
Higher	6.2	2.9	14.5	1155
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	4.7	1.0	11.7	986
Second	7.5	4.4	15.4	1039
Middle	5.0	3.5	17.7	951
Fourth	4.8	1.0	13.6	823
Richest	5.3	0.8	12.9	778
Mother tongue of household head				
Kyrgyz	5.7	2.5	14.7	3534
Russian	6.8	0.0	12.1	180
Uzbek	5.4	1.7	14.0	656
Other language	1.8	1.8	10.4	205
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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

Overall, 5.5 percent of under five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, and 2.3 percent symptoms of ARI, 14.3 percent had fever symptoms (Table CH.3). Period-prevalence for diarrhoea ranges from 3-4 percent for children age 36-59 months to almost 8 percent for children age 0-11 and 12-23 months. This can be linked to the weaning period. There are minor differences between urban and rural areas, particularly in the case of diarrhoea, but the period-prevalence of diarrhoea, fever and ARI appear to be highest in the Osh oblast (10.1, 17.5 and 6.2 percent respectively).

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is among the leading causes of death among children under five 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 – can prevent many of these deaths. In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition

by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

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

Table CH.4 shows the percentage of children with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where. Overall, a health facility or provider was seen in 51.9 percent of cases, predominantly in the public sector (50.9 percent). The percentage of advice or treatment sought from a health facility or provider was higher among children living in rural areas (56.3 percent) compared to those in urban areas (41.0 percent).

Table CH.5 provides statistics on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea. Less than one third (31.4 percent) of under five children with diarrhoea were given to drink more than usual while practically the same percentage (31.8 percent) were given about the same. About 22.4 percent were given somewhat less, while 14.5 percent were given much less to drink. 68.6 percent were given to eat somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but one in five (20.0 percent) were given much less and 11.4 percent of children were given nothing to eat during the episode of diarrhoea.

Table CH.4: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							
	Health facilities or providers			A health facility or provider ^{1,b}				
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source	No advice or treatment sought			
Total	50.9	4.0	0.0	1.2	51.9	45.6	253	
Sex								
Male	50.8	3.9	0.0	2.2	51.1	45.6	140	
Female	50.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	52.9	45.6	114	
Region								
Batken	(32.7)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.8)	(64.2)	24	
Djalal-Abad	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	
Issyk-Kul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Naryn	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Osh Oblast	47.8	2.2	0.0	1.3	49.3	49.3	103	
Talas	(42.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.6)	(54.4)	14	
Chui	(69.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(69.1)	(30.9)	49	
Bishkek City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	
Osh City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
Area								
Urban	39.4	9.3	0.0	2.3	41.0	52.3	72	
Rural	55.4	1.8	0.0	0.8	56.3	43.0	181	
Age								
0-11 months	63.1	5.4	0.0	2.1	64.1	33.8	76	
12-23 months	45.3	4.7	0.0	2.0	45.3	48.0	68	
24-35 months	(36.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.7)	(60.3)	48	
36-47 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	
48-59 months	(55.4)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.5)	(43.5)	37	

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							
	Health facilities or providers			Other source		A health facility or provider ^{1,b}		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source	No advice or treatment sought			
Mother's education								
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basic secondary	(53.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.9)	(46.1)	31
Complete secondary	49.6	1.6	0.0	2.7	49.6	(63.1)	49.2	110
Professional primary/middle	(59.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.1)	(36.9)	(36.9)	38
Higher	48.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	50.3	43.0	43.0	72
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(43.4)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.8)	(53.2)	(53.2)	47
Second	57.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	57.1	41.2	41.2	78
Middle	(56.9)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.5)	(41.5)	(41.5)	48
Fourth	(47.1)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.1)	(51.9)	(51.9)	40
Richest	(44.1)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(44.1)	(44.1)	(44.1)	41
Mother tongue of household head								
Kyrgyz	51.3	3.8	0.0	1.5	52.6	44.3	44.3	201
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Uzbek	(49.1)	(6.9)	0.0	(0.0)	(49.1)	(50.9)	(50.9)	36
Other language	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
¹ MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea								
^a Community health provider includes both public (Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities								
^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy								
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea				Eating practices during diarrhoea				Total	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Child was given to drink:				Child was given to eat:						
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More			Nothing
Total	14.5	22.4	31.8	31.4	20.0	28.1	32.0	8.5	11.4	100.0	253
Sex											
Male	17.6	22.3	33.3	26.8	24.4	24.2	31.5	9.7	10.1	100.0	140
Female	10.6	22.4	29.9	37.0	14.7	32.9	32.6	6.9	12.9	100.0	114
Region											
Batken	(6.2)	(9.8)	(48.7)	(35.3)	(17.8)	(35.5)	(46.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Djalal-Abad	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Issyk-Kul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Naryn	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Osh Oblast	23.0	36.8	32.3	7.9	30.5	24.8	29.6	6.7	8.3	100.0	103
Talas	(23.9)	(18.7)	(9.6)	(47.8)	(25.1)	(37.9)	(11.9)	(25.1)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Chui	(7.7)	(21.8)	(26.7)	(43.8)	(3.7)	(29.1)	(27.7)	(7.3)	(32.2)	100.0	49
Bishkek City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Osh City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Area											
Urban	12.7	13.7	24.7	48.9	11.0	29.3	38.6	11.6	9.5	100.0	72
Rural	15.2	25.8	34.6	24.4	23.7	27.6	29.3	7.2	12.1	100.0	181
Age											
0-11 months	16.8	25.7	37.1	20.4	17.0	21.0	27.4	10.7	23.9	100.0	76
12-23 months	10.1	18.8	29.6	41.5	19.2	34.6	36.8	1.1	8.3	100.0	68
24-35 months	(17.0)	(21.4)	(30.2)	(31.5)	(20.0)	(23.5)	(39.6)	(9.8)	(7.1)	100.0	48
36-47 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
48-59 months	(10.7)	(18.2)	(30.3)	(40.7)	(21.1)	(39.2)	(26.4)	(9.4)	(3.9)	100.0	37

Table CH.6 shows the percentage of children receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. 93.9 percent received one of the recommended homemade fluids (cultured milk foods such as airan or kefir and boiled rice water): this percentage is 89.6 in urban areas and 95.6 percent in rural areas. About a third (33.4 percent) received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids. Zinc was more often received in urban areas (19.7 percent) than in rural areas (13.6 percent). Diarrhoea was treated with ORS and zinc in 8.6 percent of cases. Figure CH.2 complements the data in Table CH.6.

Figure CH.2: Children under-5 with diarrhoea who received ORS , Kyrgyzstan, 2014

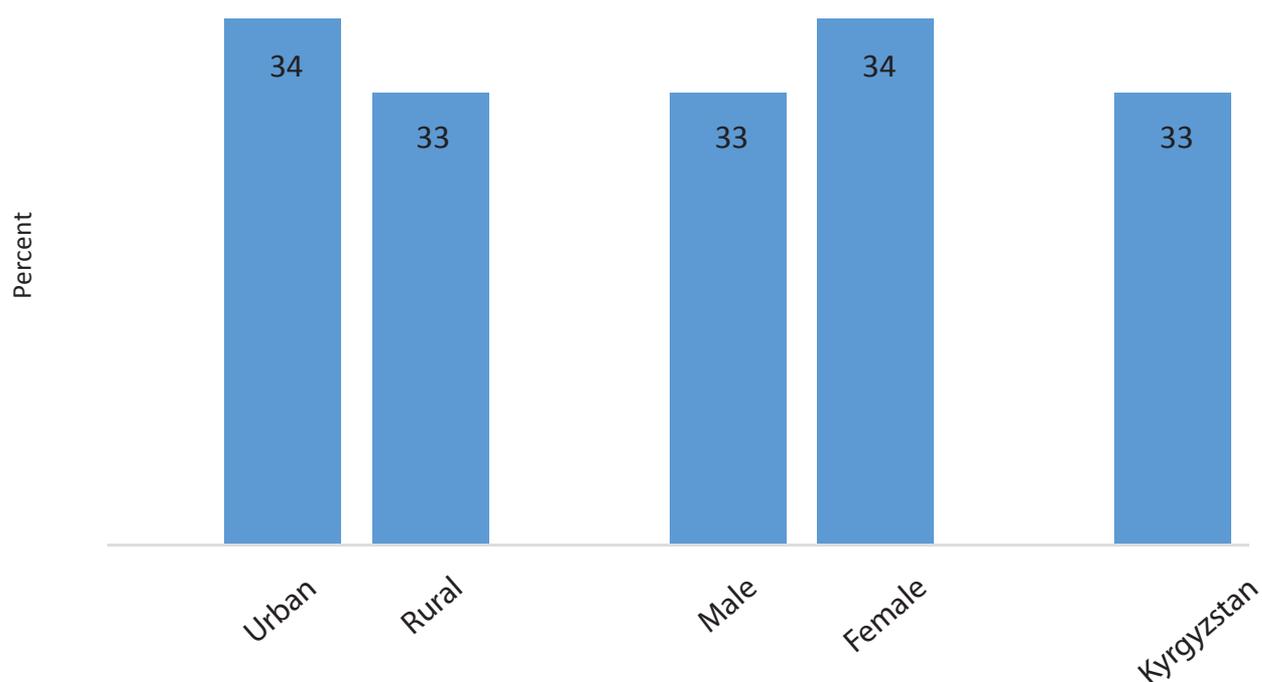


Table CH.6: Oral rehydration solutions, recommended homemade fluids, and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended homemade fluids, and zinc, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:											Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks						
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			Recommended homemade fluids				Zinc										
	Fluid from packet			Rice water		Cultured milk foods (airan, kefir)		Any recommended homemade fluid		Tablet			Syrup		Any zinc		ORS and zinc ¹	
	Any ORS	Boiled water	Any ORS	Rice water	Cultured milk foods (airan, kefir)	Any recommended homemade fluid	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	Tablet	Syrup	Any zinc	ORS and zinc ¹							
Total	33.4	33.4	33.4	51.9	40.6	93.9	95.9	8.1	10.9	15.3	8.6	8.6	253					
Sex																		
Male	32.7	32.7	32.7	52.3	39.1	94.7	97.2	9.3	13.1	17.1	10.1	10.1	140					
Female	34.2	34.2	34.2	51.4	42.5	92.9	94.3	6.5	8.2	13.1	6.8	6.8	114					
Region																		
Batken	(22.1)	(22.1)	(22.1)	(25.3)	(51.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(15.7)	(6.2)	(18.8)	(3.1)	(3.1)	24					
Djalal-Abad	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24					
Issyk-Kul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7					
Naryn	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5					
Osh Oblast	31.9	88.4	31.9	81.6	39.9	94.7	97.0	1.8	3.1	3.8	1.8	1.8	103					
Talas	(46.9)	(75.4)	(46.9)	(31.5)	(65.6)	(84.2)	(84.2)	(32.7)	(29.7)	(35.4)	(27.6)	(27.6)	14					
Chui	(32.0)	(90.8)	(32.0)	(19.3)	(37.5)	(90.8)	(96.5)	(10.1)	(18.6)	(26.2)	(10.9)	(10.9)	49					
Bishkek City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16					
Osh City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11					
Area																		
Urban	34.1	85.0	34.1	32.1	39.4	89.6	90.6	9.6	14.0	19.7	14.1	14.1	72					
Rural	33.1	90.5	33.1	59.8	41.1	95.6	98.1	7.4	9.7	13.6	6.4	6.4	181					
Age																		
0-11 months	25.4	76.7	25.4	29.4	20.4	81.9	88.7	1.9	8.0	8.9	5.8	5.8	76					
12-23 months	40.3	93.3	40.3	58.9	49.9	99.5	99.5	11.6	7.7	15.1	8.7	8.7	68					
24-35 months	(23.9)	(90.0)	(23.9)	(55.6)	(48.6)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(11.0)	(24.3)	(28.5)	(15.2)	(15.2)	48					
36-47 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24					
48-59 months	(47.2)	(98.8)	(47.2)	(71.7)	(57.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(13.4)	(11.4)	(19.4)	(9.0)	(9.0)	37					

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:											Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks		
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			Recommended homemade fluids				ORS or any recommended homemade fluid			Zinc			
	Fluid from packet			Boiled water	Rice water	Cultured milk foods (airan, kefir)	Any recommended homemade fluid		Tablet	Syrup	Any zinc		ORS and zinc ¹	
	Any ORS	Any ORS	Any ORS	Any recommended homemade fluid	Any recommended homemade fluid	Any recommended homemade fluid	Any recommended homemade fluid	Tablet					Syrup	Any zinc
Mother's education														
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basic secondary	(27.1)	(27.1)	(84.0)	(57.8)	(33.7)	(86.4)	(95.5)	(12.1)	(11.5)	(18.6)	(7.3)	(*)	(*)	31
Complete secondary	32.7	32.7	92.9	57.2	48.6	97.0	97.6	6.6	12.2	15.8	8.9	(*)	(*)	110
Professional primary/middle	(28.3)	(28.3)	(90.4)	(37.2)	(39.3)	(93.7)	(93.7)	(11.2)	(8.3)	(17.3)	(6.0)	(*)	(*)	38
Higher	40.8	40.8	83.9	47.7	33.3	92.3	94.6	7.3	10.4	12.5	10.4	(*)	(*)	72
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	(32.9)	(32.9)	(86.4)	(63.1)	(42.9)	(96.4)	(96.4)	(4.2)	(6.1)	(7.7)	(5.2)	(*)	(*)	47
Second	39.1	39.1	87.6	62.0	34.1	91.7	97.4	2.4	9.9	11.8	2.4	(*)	(*)	78
Middle	(26.8)	(26.8)	(92.0)	(60.4)	(48.6)	(95.4)	(95.4)	(16.6)	(14.0)	(20.3)	(11.5)	(*)	(*)	48
Fourth	(26.3)	(26.3)	(88.7)	(29.1)	(40.3)	(91.5)	(93.3)	(19.7)	(13.4)	(28.1)	(18.4)	(*)	(*)	40
Richest	(37.6)	(37.6)	(91.0)	(32.3)	(41.4)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(2.1)	(12.4)	(12.4)	(11.6)	(*)	(*)	41
Mother tongue of household head														
Kyrgyz	30.5	30.5	88.6	50.1	40.8	93.3	95.6	6.2	8.9	11.8	5.9	(*)	(*)	201
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Uzbek	(38.8)	(38.8)	(85.7)	(68.4)	(35.3)	(94.1)	(96.2)	(14.7)	(18.0)	(28.4)	(18.8)	(*)	(*)	36
Other language	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
¹ MICS indicator 3.11 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc														
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														

Table CH.7: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:													Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks				
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Pill or syrup						Injection				Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug
					Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Un-known	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Un-known	Non-antibiotic	Un-known					
Total	15.3	49.7	96.8	67.2	25.0	0.0	30.8	0.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.8	16.4	1.7	253	
Sex																		
Male	17.1	46.1	97.2	64.5	24.7	0.0	35.3	1.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	18.6	1.3	140	
Female	13.1	54.2	96.3	70.6	25.4	0.0	25.4	0.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.2	13.7	2.2	114	
Region																		
Batken	(18.8)	(51.3)	(100.0)	(82.2)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(0.0)	24	
Djalal-Abad	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Issyk-Kul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Naryn	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Osh Oblast	3.8	35.4	97.0	59.5	37.0	0.0	33.7	0.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	7.1	1.6	103	
Talas	(35.4)	(69.8)	(84.2)	(65.8)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(15.8)	14	
Chui	(26.2)	(52.6)	(96.5)	(64.1)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(39.1)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.3)	(0.0)	49	
Bishkek City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Osh City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Area																		
Urban	19.7	60.3	93.7	77.9	18.4	0.0	40.3	1.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	20.2	1.5	72	
Rural	13.6	45.5	98.1	63.0	27.7	0.0	27.1	0.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.6	14.9	1.7	181	
Age																		
0-11 months	8.9	42.1	91.6	55.3	16.7	0.0	23.5	2.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	3.9	76	
12-23 months	15.1	56.5	99.5	72.5	24.8	0.0	34.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	15.5	0.5	68	
24-35 months	(28.5)	(42.2)	(98.0)	(71.8)	(33.6)	(0.0)	(34.6)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(3.9)	(2.0)	48	
36-47 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
48-59 months	(19.4)	(62.0)	(100.0)	(75.0)	(28.5)	(0.0)	(29.5)	(1.9)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(16.8)	(10.4)	(0.0)	37	

		Children with diarrhoea who were given:											Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks				
		ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)					Other treatments					Not given any treatment or drug					
		ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Injection	Unknown			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	
Mother's education																	
None/primary	(*) (18.6)	(*) (37.1)	(*) (95.5)	(*) (47.7)	(*) (0.0)	(*) (34.1)	(*) (2.2)	(*) (4.5)	(*) (0.0)	(*) (0.0)	(*) (0.0)	(*) (0.0)	(*) (0.0)	(*) (30.1)	(*) (0.0)	(*) (2.0)	2
Basic secondary	15.8	45.7	97.6	18.7	0.0	30.2	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.3	12.6	2.0		31
Complete secondary	(17.3)	(52.8)	(93.7)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(27.8)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(13.3)	(0.9)		110
Professional primary/middle	12.5	61.3	97.6	22.9	0.0	32.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	18.6	2.4		38
Higher	(7.7)	(49.9)	(96.4)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(33.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(8.3)	(8.7)	(2.8)		72
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	11.8	45.0	97.4	41.0	0.0	26.9	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	19.3	2.2		47
Second	(20.3)	(42.1)	(95.4)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(31.3)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(8.3)	(11.0)	(1.7)		78
Middle	(28.1)	(53.6)	(98.9)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(28.5)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(1.1)		48
Fourth	(12.4)	(63.6)	(95.8)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(25.9)	(0.0)		40
Richest	Mother tongue of household head												(0.0)			41	
Kyrgyz	11.8	47.3	96.7	27.2	0.0	32.4	0.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.0	17.7	2.1		201
Russian	(*) (28.4)	(50.5)	(96.2)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(24.9)	(1.9)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)		12
Uzbek	(*) (28.4)	(50.5)	(96.2)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(24.9)	(1.9)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)		36
Other language	(*) (28.4)	(50.5)	(96.2)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(24.9)	(1.9)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)		4
1 MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding																	
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																	
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																	

Table CH.7 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 49.7 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids, while 96.8 percent received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids). Combining the information in Table CH.5 with that of Table CH.6 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 67.2 percent of children received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. Figure CH.3 complements the data in Table CH.7.

Figure CH.3: Children under-5 with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

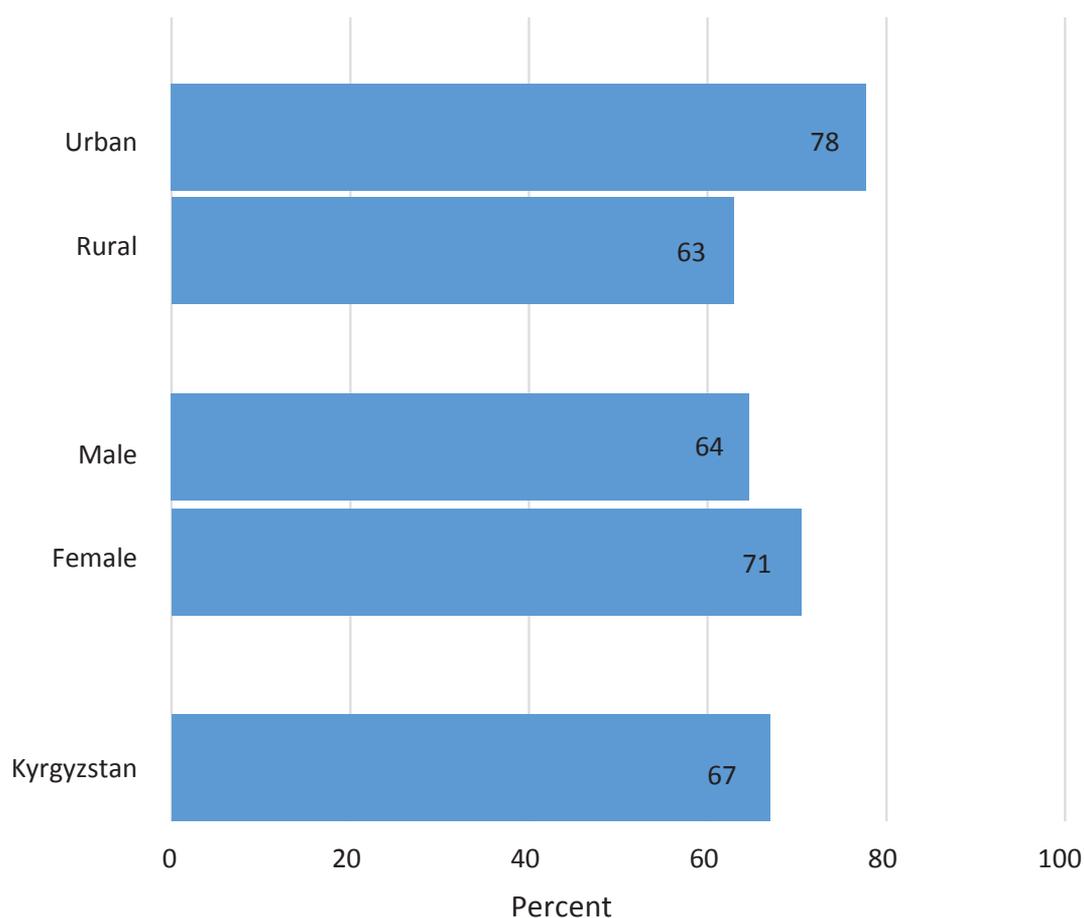


Table CH.8^c: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given as treatment for diarrhoea:		Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:			Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	ORS	Zinc		Health facilities or providers			DK/Missing	A health facility or provider ^b		Health facilities or providers		A health facility or provider ^b	
				Public	Private	Other source ^a				Public	Private		
Total	33.4	15.3	253	27.5	68.0	4.0	0.5	95.5	84	(8.4)	(91.6)	(100.0)	39
Sex													
Male	32.7	17.1	140	(29.0)	(68.7)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(97.7)	46	(13.6)	(86.4)	(100.0)	24
Female	34.2	13.1	114	(25.8)	(67.2)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(93.0)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Area													
Urban	34.1	19.7	72	(28.1)	(70.3)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(98.4)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Rural	33.1	13.6	181	(27.2)	(67.1)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(94.4)	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
^a Community health provider includes both public (Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities													
^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers													
^c Figures by other background characteristics are not shown due to low number of cases per disaggregation category													
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													

Table CH.8 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children who benefitted from these treatments. One third of children (33.4 percent) were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea and nearly 15.3 percent were given zinc. The main source of ORS is the private sector (68 percent).

Acute Respiratory Infections

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS to capture pneumonia disease, the leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the suspected cases identified through surveys are in fact, not true pneumonia²². While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for suspected pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution, keeping in mind that the accurate level is likely higher.

²² Campbell, H. et al. 2013. Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment. *PLoS Med* 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table CH.9^d Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics	
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								Health facilities or providers						
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}					No advice or treatment sought	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider ^c		
	Public	Private		Community health provider ^a	Public	Private				Community health provider ^a					
Total	57.1	2.6	0.0	1.3	59.7	39.0	84.7	103	15.9	77.7	0.0	6.0	93.5	87	
Sex															
Male	(55.8)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(56.3)	(40.9)	(75.6)	48	(15.9)	(72.6)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(88.6)	36	
Female	58.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	62.7	37.3	92.7	55	(15.9)	(81.2)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(97.1)	51	
Area															
Urban	(46.5)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.6)	(37.4)	(88.4)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	
Rural	59.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	59.1	39.3	84.0	86	16.2	76.4	0.0	6.8	92.7	73	

¹ MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

² MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^a Community health provider includes both public (Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

^c Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

^d Figures by other background characteristics are not shown due to low number of cases per disaggregation category

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

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

Table CH.9 presents the percentage of children under 5 years with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. It also presents the use of antibiotics by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors. In the country, within the two weeks prior to the survey, 59.7 percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider and 84.7 percent of under-5 children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics. Medical treatment was primarily provided in public health institutions (57.1 percent), while mostly private providers (77.7 percent) supplied antibiotics.

Table CH.10: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers (or caretakers) of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of mothers (or caretakers) of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers (or caretakers) who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers (or caretakers) of children under age 5
	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		
Total	30.1	51.5	91.2	22.7	31.9	20.7	16.7	5.9	44.7	2886
Region										
Batken	19.1	38.0	92.5	35.4	43.1	29.7	8.2	10.5	60.2	261
Djalal-Abad	59.0	77.3	92.2	15.0	21.6	24.0	24.1	7.4	31.7	581
Issyk-Kul	26.8	55.5	84.7	56.8	49.3	13.2	14.7	1.2	68.5	175
Naryn	33.7	38.9	89.9	40.0	26.3	3.3	8.1	4.1	52.4	122
Osh Oblast	37.3	68.1	86.9	25.7	37.9	40.3	34.0	0.5	53.0	598
Talas	1.6	34.2	94.6	20.5	20.3	1.1	1.7	0.1	29.7	219
Chui	12.2	35.7	89.6	9.0	21.9	9.4	5.4	9.4	29.5	476
Bishkek City	23.6	36.3	97.4	17.1	48.7	16.6	12.4	11.4	57.5	330
Osh City	21.7	17.6	97.8	24.1	22.6	8.5	9.5	4.6	42.8	125
Area										
Urban	27.4	40.8	94.1	20.9	35.9	17.8	15.1	8.4	47.7	899
Rural	31.3	56.3	89.8	23.5	30.1	22.0	17.4	4.7	43.3	1987
Education										
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic secondary	36.2	55.3	88.4	19.4	28.3	23.5	17.4	5.8	40.4	333
Complete secondary	33.7	55.1	91.1	25.1	31.7	21.7	18.7	4.1	46.8	1281
Professional primary/middle	22.6	47.0	90.8	21.3	30.5	20.4	13.3	8.3	40.1	451
Higher	26.8	46.3	93.8	21.9	34.9	17.9	15.9	7.7	46.5	788
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	34.0	58.8	89.2	28.8	31.2	21.7	17.8	4.4	47.3	598
Second	36.2	59.1	88.7	26.6	32.9	28.7	20.1	4.1	47.4	624
Middle	30.2	52.2	92.2	21.0	29.0	18.8	17.4	3.3	41.2	588
Fourth	22.8	43.3	90.7	19.3	29.6	18.0	13.3	7.3	41.2	536
Richest	26.0	41.9	95.5	16.8	36.9	15.2	14.1	10.9	45.9	541
Mother tongue of household head										
Kyrgyz	29.5	51.2	91.7	23.9	33.2	20.5	16.8	5.2	46.4	2172
Russian	15.9	46.9	95.2	15.9	34.4	11.2	9.9	16.9	41.1	137
Uzbek	39.9	56.1	90.8	21.4	25.8	25.1	20.7	4.2	39.5	447
Other language	22.7	45.2	79.0	13.6	27.2	19.5	8.1	11.2	36.6	129

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

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

Mothers' knowledge of danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. In the MICS, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report symptoms that would cause them to take a child under-five for care immediately at a health facility. Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.10. Overall, only 44.7 percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and/or difficult breathing - as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. About 23 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and about 32 percent difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. The awareness range from 68.5 percent in Issyk-Kul oblast to nearly 30 percent in Chui and Talas oblasts.

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.11.

Table CH.11: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:													Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹	Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Coal/ Lignite	Solid fuels					No food cooked in the household	Missing				
						Char-coal	Wood	Straw/Shrubs/Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue						
Total	52.6	4.6	13.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	27.6	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.3	29786	
Region																
Batken	28.6	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	68.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.3	2432	
Djalal-Abad	47.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	0.1	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.9	5883	
Issyk-Kul	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	2245	
Naryn	85.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13.7	1411	
Osh Oblast	33.8	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.7	5900	
Talas	92.2	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	1519	
Chui	57.7	17.1	19.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.2	5312	
Bishkek City	33.9	10.2	55.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	3812	
Osh City	81.0	1.2	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	8.4	1273	
Area																
Urban	53.4	5.8	33.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.2	9393	
Rural	52.3	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	37.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.5	20393	

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:													Number of household members	
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Coal/ Lignite	Solid fuels					No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total		Solid fuels for cooking ¹
						Char-coal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue					
Education of household head															
None/primary	43.2	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.1	1545
Basic secondary	54.7	3.8	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	33.2	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.6	3391
Complete secondary	53.9	3.3	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	32.4	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.8	12588
Professional primary/middle	54.6	6.4	15.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	22.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	23.6	6387
Higher	49.0	6.3	30.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.2	5865
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	44.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	50.3	0.2	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.4	5957
Second	51.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	46.5	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.5	5953
Middle	64.3	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	31.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.6	5961
Fourth	66.7	10.7	12.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.7	5961
Richest	36.7	10.1	52.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	5954
Mother tongue of household head															
Kyrgyz	56.6	3.6	10.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	27.8	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.6	21385
Russian	36.4	13.8	49.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.4	2593
Uzbek	44.8	0.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.8	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.2	4508
Other language	46.1	17.1	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	1286
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
¹ MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking															
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases															

In Kyrgyzstan more than half of the household population (52.6 percent) use electricity for cooking, while 29.3 percent use solid fuels and 18.0 percent use gas for cooking. Solid fuels consist mainly of wood (27.6 percent). Use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (7.2 percent), but very high in rural areas, where they are used by nearly two in five household members (39.5 percent). Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also important. The table indicates that use of solid fuel for cooking is strongly correlated with wealth: ranging from 0.3 percent among those in the richest population wealth quintile versus 55.4 percent in the poorest population wealth quintile. The findings show that use of solid fuels ranges from 0.2 percent in Bishkek city to 69.3 percent in Batken oblast. In Bishkek city, more than a half of the household population uses natural gas for cooking.

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.12. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. According to the survey data, 23.0 percent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook food in a separate room that is used as a kitchen. There are minor differences between urban and rural areas, and by other background characteristics such as mother's education and wealth quintiles.

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Place of cooking:					Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors	Total	
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house				
Total	23.0	6.9	58.3	11.8	100.0	8730
Region						
Batken	7.6	4.6	70.0	17.9	100.0	1685
Djalal-Abad	14.4	10.5	53.3	21.9	100.0	2703
Issyk-Kul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	39
Naryn	38.5	8.9	38.8	13.9	100.0	193
Osh Oblast	35.4	5.6	58.4	0.6	100.0	3642
Talas	(8.1)	(7.7)	(63.6)	(20.5)	100.0	76
Chui	(32.1)	(3.8)	(46.2)	(17.9)	100.0	278
Bishkek City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Osh City	(13.9)	(2.7)	(62.7)	(20.7)	100.0	107
Area						
Urban	26.8	3.5	55.3	14.5	100.0	672
Rural	22.7	7.2	58.6	11.5	100.0	8058
Education of household head						
None/primary	24.0	7.1	60.4	8.5	100.0	805
Basic secondary	22.8	9.9	56.2	11.1	100.0	1208
Complete secondary	19.9	5.6	61.6	12.9	100.0	4375
Professional primary/middle	32.0	7.4	49.0	11.5	100.0	1505
Higher	22.1	8.1	59.1	10.6	100.0	836
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	16.2	9.2	60.3	14.3	100.0	3301
Second	29.7	5.0	57.4	7.9	100.0	2888
Middle	25.9	4.6	55.0	14.4	100.0	1945
Fourth	19.6	10.3	63.6	6.6	100.0	581
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Mother tongue of household head						
Kyrgyz	21.5	7.0	59.6	11.9	100.0	6336
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Uzbek	26.5	6.3	54.6	12.6	100.0	2126
Other language	(31.8)	(4.7)	(61.0)	(2.5)	100.0	258

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

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

Fever

Table CH.13 provides information on care-seeking behaviour during an episode of fever in the past two weeks. As shown in Table CH.13, advice was sought from a health facility or a qualified health care provider for 55.8 percent of children with fever; these services were provided mainly by the public sector (53.6 percent). However, no advice or treatment was sought in 43.4 percent of the cases. Furthermore, the percentage of no advice or treatment sought is somewhat higher among female children (47.0 percent) as opposed to male children (39.7 percent). As age of the children increases, the percentage of no advice or treatment sought increases as well.

Table CH.13: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}		
Public	Private	Community health provider ^a					
Total	53.6	2.8	0.1	0.9	55.8	43.4	656
Sex							
Male	57.2	2.2	0.2	1.5	59.2	39.7	319
Female	50.1	3.3	0.0	0.4	52.6	47.0	336
Region							
Batken	61.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	61.7	38.3	51
Djalal-Abad	56.3	1.4	0.0	3.9	57.7	39.8	124
Issyk-Kul	(54.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.9)	(45.1)	30
Naryn	33.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	35.2	64.8	23
Osh Oblast	55.1	6.9	0.0	0.8	60.5	38.8	177
Talas	42.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	44.6	55.4	45
Chui	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.5	46.5	119
Bishkek City	(55.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.7)	(40.3)	53
Osh City	47.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	47.2	51.1	32
Area							
Urban	51.9	3.2	0.3	0.0	54.7	45.0	188
Rural	54.2	2.7	0.0	1.3	56.3	42.8	468
Age							
0-11 months	61.9	0.5	0.0	2.3	62.4	36.5	144
12-23 months	58.1	2.7	0.0	1.7	60.3	37.6	168
24-35 months	47.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	50.3	49.7	139
36-47 months	47.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	125
48-59 months	50.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	50.9	49.1	80
Mother's education							
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basic secondary	58.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	62.0	37.4	81
Complete secondary	51.0	3.8	0.0	2.2	53.8	44.6	279
Professional primary/middle	51.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	51.2	48.8	126
Higher	56.4	2.8	0.3	0.0	59.2	40.8	168
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	50.5	2.0	0.0	1.3	51.8	46.9	110
Second	50.5	0.4	0.0	1.8	50.9	47.3	136
Middle	64.2	3.9	0.0	1.0	66.5	33.5	136
Fourth	47.4	4.8	0.5	0.0	52.3	47.2	116
Richest	51.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	54.4	45.6	158
Mother tongue of household head							
Kyrgyz	53.7	1.8	0.0	0.9	55.4	43.8	521
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Uzbek	51.4	9.7	0.6	1.9	58.1	41.3	92
Other language	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

¹ MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever

^a Community health provider includes both public (Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops

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

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

Table CH.14: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:								Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Other medications						Other	Missing/DK	
	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Lytic mixture ^a			
Total	49.7	13.4	59.2	1.1	7.4	1.5	29.1	0.4	656
Sex									
Male	49.7	11.7	61.9	0.8	6.7	2.1	24.8	0.0	319
Female	49.6	14.9	56.6	1.5	8.1	0.9	33.2	0.8	336
Region									
Batken	38.0	14.5	61.8	0.0	12.0	2.8	22.2	0.0	51
Djalal-Abad	53.8	13.8	61.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	30.2	0.0	124
Issyk-Kul	(54.9)	(0.0)	(70.8)	(8.5)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(0.0)	30
Naryn	62.1	9.5	66.8	2.1	4.2	2.1	17.9	0.0	23
Osh Oblast	62.9	22.7	72.6	0.0	3.2	3.2	21.9	0.0	177
Talas	69.8	3.8	27.0	1.0	7.3	0.0	15.3	0.0	45
Chui	27.1	8.7	46.6	1.8	12.8	1.4	44.0	2.4	119
Bishkek City	(37.2)	(6.4)	(60.2)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(46.8)	(0.0)	53
Osh City	41.7	16.1	45.7	5.6	14.7	1.4	27.6	0.0	32
Area									
Urban	43.2	11.3	51.6	2.3	11.3	0.2	36.9	0.0	188
Rural	52.3	14.2	62.3	0.7	5.9	2.0	26.0	0.6	468
Age									
0-11 months	43.8	13.4	54.6	0.7	6.6	1.0	30.5	0.0	144
12-23 months	52.9	13.1	54.9	2.3	11.8	1.6	29.1	0.0	168
24-35 months	43.0	15.0	59.3	0.0	6.5	1.1	32.1	0.0	139
36-47 months	54.9	11.6	65.5	1.7	6.4	2.8	30.4	2.3	125
48-59 months	56.9	13.7	66.4	0.6	2.9	0.6	19.5	0.0	80
Mother's education									
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basic secondary	59.5	18.7	63.4	0.0	3.1	2.9	31.3	0.0	81
Complete secondary	49.1	15.9	61.3	0.8	4.5	1.8	27.2	0.0	279
Professional primary/middle	41.7	10.3	66.2	3.3	9.0	0.4	33.4	0.0	126
Higher	52.6	9.1	47.9	0.7	13.3	1.2	28.4	1.7	168
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	47.8	12.5	76.8	0.4	4.7	1.7	18.7	0.0	110
Second	54.5	13.4	62.6	0.0	4.3	1.4	24.8	0.0	136
Middle	59.1	15.8	60.5	0.3	4.4	3.0	31.8	0.0	136
Fourth	45.5	13.7	44.2	2.5	13.0	0.0	33.2	2.5	116
Richest	33.0	9.7	47.9	3.8	14.4	0.5	38.9	0.0	158
Mother tongue of household head									
Kyrgyz	50.5	13.5	60.2	0.8	7.7	1.7	28.8	0.0	521
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Uzbek	56.5	12.8	65.0	0.0	6.5	0.7	25.9	0.0	92
Other language	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

^a Analgin + iphenhydramine hydrochloride + novocaine

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

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

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Table CH.14 shows that 59.2 percent of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks received either Paracetamol, Panadol, or Acetaminophen and 63.1 percent of children received antibiotics.

VII. Water and Sanitation



Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant determinant of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be contaminated with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to preventing disease, improved 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 distances²³.

The MDG goal (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF Data website²⁴ or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation²⁵.

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table 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, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source for drinking water only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

Overall, 87 percent of the population uses an improved source of drinking water – 98.2 percent in urban areas and 81.8 percent in rural areas. The main sources are depicted in Figure WS.1. The situation in the Batken oblast is considerably worse than in other regions; only 60 percent of the population in this region gets its drinking water from an improved source. Access to an improved source of drinking water exceeds 99 percent in the Chui oblast and Bishkek city (Table WS.1).

The source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by region (Table WS.1). In Bishkek city, 88.7 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling and 11.1 percent - into their yard or plot. In general, 80.8 percent of the Kyrgyzstan population uses piped water: into their dwelling (28.6 percent), into their yard or plot (28.7 percent), and public taps (21.9 percent), piped to neighbour (1.5 percent).

In the Chui oblast and Osh city, 88.0 and 79.3 percent, respectively, use water piped into their dwelling or their yard or plot. Public taps are widely used across the regions. The highest percentage of the population using water from public taps is observed in Naryn oblast (51.9 percent).

13.0 percent of the population use unimproved sources of drinking water in Kyrgyzstan; one in nine household members (10.8 percent) uses surface water and 1.5 percent use an unprotected spring. In the Batken oblast more than a third (37.4 percent) of the population use surface water.

²³ WHO/UNICEF. 2012. Progress on Drinking water and Sanitation: 2012 update.

²⁴ <http://data.unicef.org/overview/water-sanitation-hygiene-data.html>

²⁵ <http://www.wssinfo.org>

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

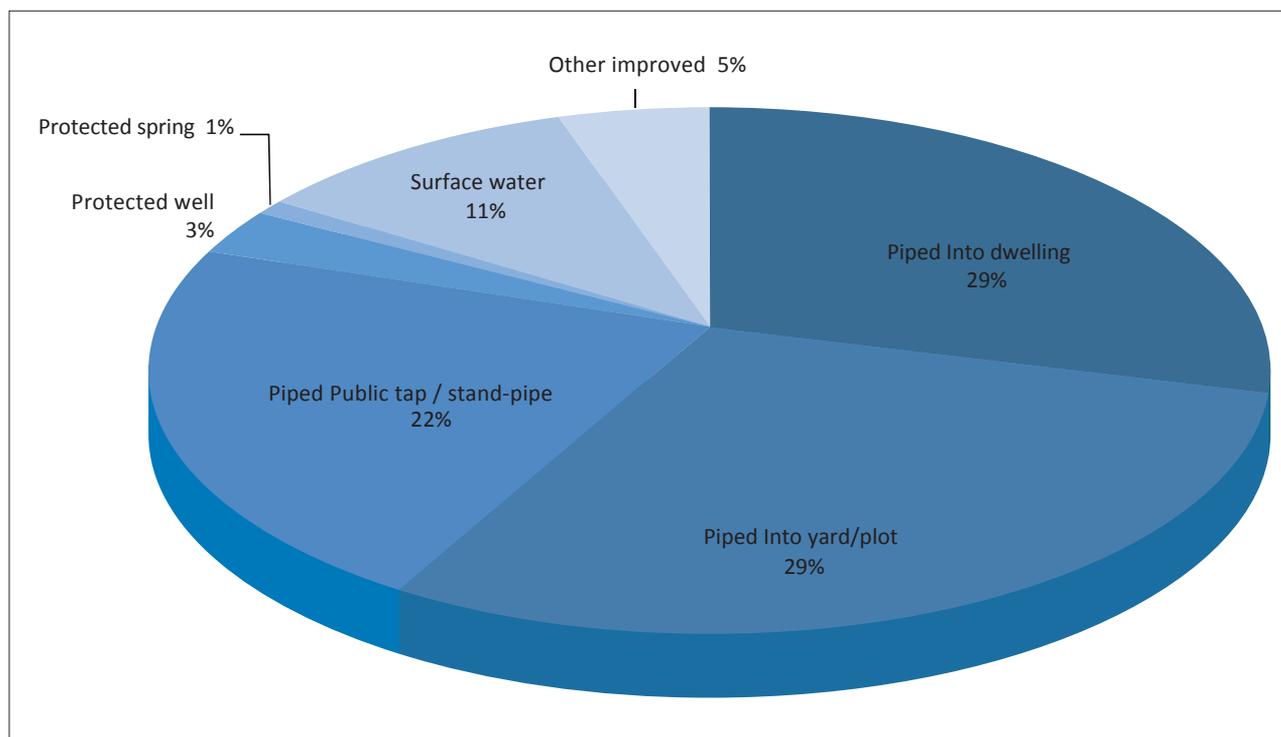
	Main source of drinking water																Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members		
	Improved sources								Unimproved sources											
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-ected well	Pro-ected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water ^a	Unpro-ected well	Unpro-ected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water ^a	Other				
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe																
Total	28.6	28.7	1.5	21.9	1.3	3.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	10.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.0	29786	
Region																				
Batken	7.9	10.7	0.2	34.7	0.2	4.1	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	2432	
Djalal-Abad	13.0	32.9	2.5	14.9	0.9	13.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.5	5883	
Issyk-Kul	27.3	31.5	1.7	27.0	0.6	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	91.7	2245	
Naryn	18.1	5.5	0.6	51.9	3.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.7	1411	
Osh Oblast	2.2	29.3	0.8	44.2	2.1	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.7	5900	
Talas	13.5	47.6	2.5	32.4	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	1519	
Chui	46.3	41.7	2.4	5.5	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.1	5312	
Bishkek City	88.7	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	3812	
Osh City	40.7	38.6	2.6	6.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.0	6.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	89.8	1273	
Area																				
Urban	67.0	24.2	0.7	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.2	9393	
Rural	10.9	30.9	1.8	29.6	1.7	4.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	15.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	81.8	20393	
Education of household head																				
None	6.9	28.9	3.9	46.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	478	
Primary	10.2	26.6	0.2	32.0	0.9	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.6	1067	
Basic secondary	12.6	38.0	3.7	23.9	1.4	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	11.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	86.1	3391	
Complete secondary	18.7	29.3	1.6	26.8	1.0	4.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	13.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	83.6	12588	
Professional primary	20.1	29.5	0.8	27.0	2.2	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	12.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	84.9	2257	
Professional middle	41.5	30.1	0.6	14.6	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.6	4130	
Higher	58.4	21.2	0.9	9.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.1	5865	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9.0	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	0.0	3.7	0.7	53.5	0.7	2.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.3	0.2	32.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.7	5957	
Second	0.2	23.4	1.8	39.0	2.2	7.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.1	0.1	16.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	78.5	5953	
Middle	3.4	63.8	3.5	14.2	2.4	5.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.0	5961	
Fourth	42.0	50.9	1.3	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	5961	
Richest	97.4	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5954	
Mother tongue of household head																				
Kyrgyz	26.7	25.1	1.4	24.6	1.4	3.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	13.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	84.0	21385	
Russian	78.7	16.6	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	2593	
Uzbek	6.5	49.6	1.7	24.2	0.4	8.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	4508	
Other language	36.3	41.4	1.6	9.5	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.4	1286	

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

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

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

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



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

54.4 percent of the population boils water as the main method of water treatment (50.3 percent in urban areas and 56.3 in rural), 13.6 percent of population lets the water stand and settle. 42.2 percent of the population use no water treatment method; while 18.6 percent of those who use an unimproved water source use no method. The highest percentage of population using no treatment of drinking water is observed in Naryn oblast (87.0 percent). Overall the percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method is 77.2 percent. The highest percentage is observed in the Batken oblast (93.2 percent), and the lowest - in the Naryn oblast (12.7 percent).

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of households members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK			
Total	42.2	54.4	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.5	13.6	0.2	0.0	29786	77.2	3873
Region												
Batken	6.1	91.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	46.5	0.0	0.0	2432	93.2	972
Djalal-Abad	32.5	66.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	5883	77.6	1086
Issyk-Kul	64.3	28.2	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	22.0	0.2	0.0	2245	62.9	187
Naryn	87.0	11.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	1411	12.7	272
Osh Oblast	18.6	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	19.8	0.0	0.0	5900	82.1	1136
Talas	33.8	64.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1519	(89.8)	39
Chui	74.6	20.8	0.1	0.4	2.6	0.0	4.4	0.6	0.0	5312	(*)	47
Bishkek City	56.5	37.9	0.0	0.6	4.8	0.0	9.6	0.3	0.0	3812	(*)	4
Osh City	9.3	77.7	2.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	1273	(78.0)	130
Area												
Urban	44.3	50.3	0.4	0.5	2.9	0.0	12.8	0.2	0.0	9393	72.6	169
Rural	41.3	56.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	14.0	0.1	0.0	20393	77.4	3704
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	45.8	51.0	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.1	9.8	0.2	0.0	25913	na	na
Unimproved	18.6	77.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	2.7	39.3	0.0	0.0	3873	77.2	3873
Education of household head												
None	35.8	61.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	478	(*)	57
Primary	36.2	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	21.9	0.5	0.0	1067	(83.4)	281
Basic secondary	42.9	54.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.6	11.2	0.0	0.0	3391	70.1	472
Complete secondary	39.0	58.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	14.6	0.1	0.0	12588	78.5	2065
Professional primary	39.4	58.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	2257	75.8	341
Professional middle	52.5	43.7	0.2	0.3	2.2	0.1	9.2	0.4	0.0	4130	70.1	307
Higher	44.2	49.2	0.3	0.3	4.4	0.1	13.8	0.1	0.0	5865	78.5	348
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	-	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	35.0	62.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	21.9	0.0	0.0	5957	77.0	2161
Second	35.7	62.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.4	15.0	0.1	0.0	5953	75.6	1281
Middle	40.7	56.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	11.0	0.0	0.0	5961	84.6	359
Fourth	47.5	48.9	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	10.9	0.4	0.0	5961	(*)	69
Richest	52.2	41.2	0.5	0.7	5.5	0.0	9.4	0.4	0.0	5954	(*)	2
Mother tongue of household head												
Kyrgyz	42.3	54.8	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.6	14.7	0.2	0.0	21385	76.8	3413
Russian	68.2	24.1	0.2	0.7	5.4	0.0	8.9	0.2	0.0	2593	(*)	9
Uzbek	21.9	75.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	14.1	0.0	0.0	4508	79.8	365
Other language	59.8	36.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	4.6	0.5	0.0	1286	(*)	85

¹ MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

na: not applicable

"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

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

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

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water in Table WS.4. Note that for Table WS.3, household members using water on premises are also shown in this table and for others, the findings 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: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK		
Total	62.6	21.2	3.1	0.1	1.5	8.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	29786
Region										
Batken	23.7	33.0	3.3	0.1	5.8	29.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	2432
Djalal-Abad	59.6	17.9	4.1	0.0	2.3	11.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	5883
Issyk-Kul	63.7	27.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	7.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	2245
Naryn	27.8	47.4	5.5	0.0	0.1	12.4	6.7	0.0	100.0	1411
Osh Oblast	32.8	40.1	7.8	0.0	1.5	10.4	7.3	0.0	100.0	5900
Talas	64.8	30.0	2.4	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1519
Chui	93.4	5.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	5312
Bishkek City	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3812
Osh City	83.4	4.8	1.0	0.5	3.7	3.2	3.0	0.4	100.0	1273
Area										
Urban	92.9	4.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	9393
Rural	48.7	28.7	4.4	0.1	1.9	11.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	20393
Education of household head										
None	42.1	37.5	8.5	0.0	1.2	8.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	478
Primary	39.9	29.7	4.1	0.0	1.4	20.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	1067
Basic secondary	57.9	23.5	4.6	0.1	1.9	9.9	2.0	0.1	100.0	3391
Complete secondary	54.2	25.9	3.3	0.1	1.6	10.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	12588
Professional primary	55.9	25.8	3.2	0.0	1.8	9.3	3.8	0.2	100.0	2257
Professional middle	76.1	14.7	1.7	0.1	1.6	3.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	4130
Higher	82.3	9.5	2.3	0.0	0.7	3.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	5865
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.0	51.2	5.4	0.1	2.6	25.1	8.6	0.0	100.0	5957
Second	33.3	38.4	6.7	0.1	3.2	12.1	6.1	0.1	100.0	5953
Middle	77.5	13.5	3.0	0.0	1.3	3.1	1.6	0.1	100.0	5961
Fourth	95.7	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	5961
Richest	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5954
Mother tongue of household head										
Kyrgyz	56.3	24.1	3.5	0.1	1.8	9.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	21385
Russian	98.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2593
Uzbek	66.5	22.0	3.3	0.1	1.0	6.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	4508
Other language	83.2	7.9	2.3	0.0	0.4	3.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	1286

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

Table WS.3 shows that for 64.1 percent of the household population, the drinking water source is on the premises. The availability of water on premises is associated with greater use, better family hygiene and better health outcomes. For a water collection round trip of 30 minutes or more it has been observed that households carry progressively less water and are likely to compromise on the minimal basic drinking water needs of the household²⁶.

For 29.4 percent of the household population, it takes the household less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water and it takes more than 30 minutes for 6.4 percent. In rural areas household members are more likely to spend time in collecting water compared to those living in urban areas. In rural areas, 9.0 percent of the household population spend 30 minutes or more and 40.3 percent – less than 30 minutes. One striking finding is the high percentage of household members spending 30 minutes or more to go to source of drinking water in the Osh oblast (15.1 percent).

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water						Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing/DK			
Total	30.5	6934	56.7	29.5	6.4	6.9	0.5	100.0	2112	
Region										
Batken	67.3	508	68.1	18.3	8.2	5.2	0.2	100.0	342	
Djalal-Abad	36.2	1235	60.4	21.9	8.8	8.2	0.7	100.0	446	
Issyk-Kul	32.8	628	40.7	51.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	100.0	206	
Naryn	68.8	323	34.7	40.3	10.2	14.4	0.4	100.0	222	
Osh Oblast	66.9	1028	62.9	27.4	4.5	4.9	0.3	100.0	688	
Talas	34.5	270	67.0	25.8	3.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	93	
Chui	5.8	1393	(29.2)	(50.1)	(6.6)	(14.0)	(0.0)	100.0	80	
Bishkek City	0.2	1237	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Osh City	10.4	312	40.1	48.1	4.9	3.0	3.9	100.0	32	
Area										
Urban	4.9	2739	63.2	26.3	4.6	5.0	0.9	100.0	134	
Rural	47.1	4195	56.2	29.8	6.5	7.0	0.5	100.0	1978	
Education of household head										
None	55.6	82	(68.9)	(21.4)	(5.5)	(4.3)	(0.0)	100.0	45	
Primary	54.6	200	63.1	23.8	4.6	8.2	0.3	100.0	109	
Basic secondary	35.5	737	64.0	24.4	3.9	7.5	0.2	100.0	262	
Complete secondary	40.3	2751	56.7	29.5	6.3	6.7	0.8	100.0	1109	
Professional primary	37.5	493	51.8	31.2	12.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	185	
Professional middle	18.1	1078	45.1	38.4	7.5	9.0	0.0	100.0	195	
Higher	13.0	1591	56.2	31.4	5.2	6.8	0.4	100.0	206	
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0	

²⁶ Cairncross, S and Cliff, JL. 1987. Water use and Health in Mueda, Mozambique. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 81: 51-4

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing/DK		
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	90.7	1198	58.9	25.8	7.6	7.4	0.3	100.0	1087
Second	61.0	1193	54.8	33.2	4.7	6.3	1.0	100.0	728
Middle	19.7	1239	53.0	34.5	6.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	244
Fourth	3.7	1401	54.3	31.6	3.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	51
Richest	0.1	1904	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Mother tongue of household head									
Kyrgyz	37.0	4792	54.7	31.1	6.8	7.0	0.5	100.0	1773
Russian	2.1	1006	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Uzbek	32.9	844	68.8	19.9	4.7	6.4	0.2	100.0	277
Other language	13.6	290	(70.1)	(12.9)	(4.7)	(8.4)	(3.9)	100.0	39
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator (*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases () – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

Table WS.4 shows that for more than half of the households (56.7 percent), an adult female usually collects drinking water when the source is not on the premises. Adult men collect water in only 29.5 percent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female or male children under age 15 collect water (6.4 and 6.9 percent, respectively). The highest involvement of female and male children is observed in the Naryn oblast; 10.2 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively.

Use of Improved Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and are important determinants of stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third²⁷, and can substantially lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders among millions of children in many countries.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in the Kyrgyz Republic are provided in Table WS.5.

According to the survey data, 99.8 percent of the population of Kyrgyzstan is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage is similar in urban areas and rural areas and does not depend much on background characteristics.

The pit latrine with slab is the most widespread toilet facility (81.4 percent), while 16.8 percent of the population use flush toilets connected to a sewage system, pit latrine, or septic tank. Use of flush toilets is profoundly different between urban and rural areas: 47.2 and 2.7 percent, respectively. In rural areas, the population primarily uses pit latrines without slabs (96.5 percent). In Bishkek city, the majority of the population (50.5 percent) use flush toilets connected to a sewage system.

²⁷ Cairncross, S. 2010. Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea. *Int. J. Epidemiology* 39: i193-i205.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household									Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility			Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)		
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine								
Total	14.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	29786
Region											
Batken	7.2	0.1	0.3	3.7	88.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2432
Djalal-Abad	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	86.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5883
Issyk-Kul	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	90.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2245
Naryn	5.7	0.0	0.4	1.4	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1411
Osh Oblast	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5900
Talas	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	97.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1519
Chui	13.8	1.5	4.6	0.0	79.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5312
Bishkek City	50.5	4.6	2.7	7.2	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3812
Osh City	37.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	58.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	1273
Area											
Urban	43.4	2.2	1.6	4.0	48.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	9393
Rural	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	20393
Education of household head											
None	0.1	2.4	0.0	1.0	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	478
Primary	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	96.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1067
Basic secondary	5.3	0.3	0.8	1.6	91.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3391
Complete secondary	9.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	88.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	12588
Professional primary	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2257
Professional middle	17.8	1.0	2.0	2.6	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4130
Higher	35.5	2.6	2.6	3.5	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5865
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5957
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5953
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5961
Fourth	1.4	0.2	0.2	3.4	94.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5961
Richest	71.7	4.3	6.1	3.4	14.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	5954
Mother tongue of household head											
Kyrgyz	14.6	0.6	0.9	1.5	82.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	21385
Russian	37.4	3.2	5.7	2.3	51.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	2593
Uzbek	2.9	0.4	0.1	2.5	93.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4508
Other language	9.7	2.2	3.2	0.3	84.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1286
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14

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

The MDGs and the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities which are public or shared between two or more households as unimproved. Therefore, “use of improved sanitation” is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not public or shared. Data on the use of improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.7.

As shown in Table WS.6, 97.5 of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households. Only 2.3 percent of the population use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households. Urban households are slightly more likely than rural households to use a shared toilet facility of an improved type (6.3 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively). Figure WS.2 presents the distribution of the survey population by use and sharing of sanitation facilities.

Figure WS.2: Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

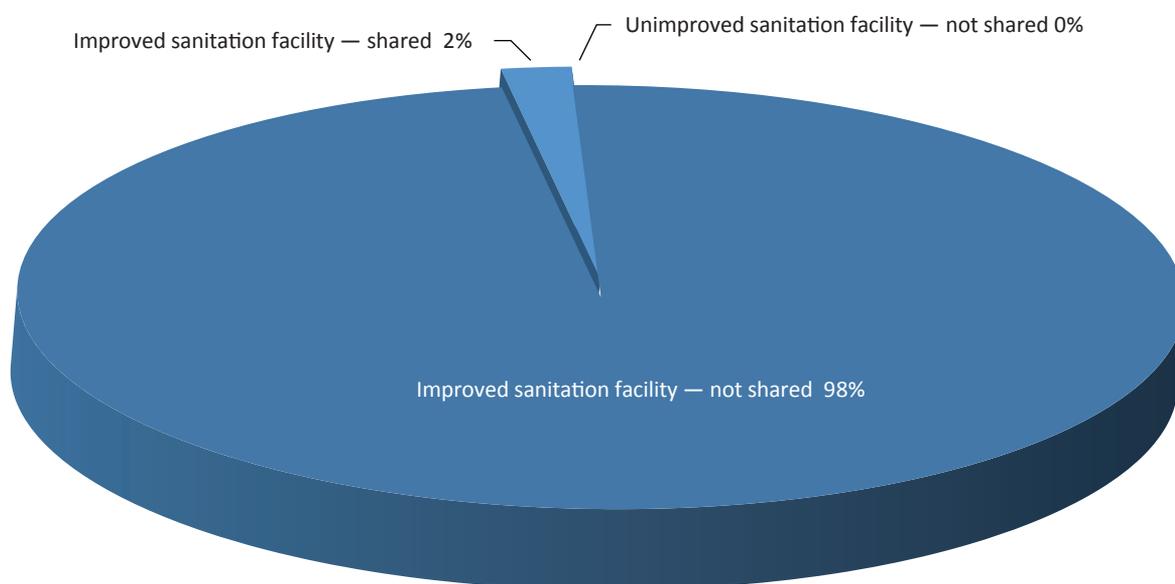


Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

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, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by		Missing/DK	Not shared	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total		
			5 households or less	More than 5 households						
Total	97.5	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	29786	
Region										
Batken	98.3	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2432	
Djalal-Abad	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5883	
Issyk-Kul	99.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2245	
Naryn	97.0	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1411	
Osh Oblast	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	5900	
Talas	98.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	1519	
Chui	99.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5312	
Bishkek City	87.2	0.1	8.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3812	
Osh City	96.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	1273	
Area										
Urban	93.4	0.4	4.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	9393	
Rural	99.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	20393	
Education of household head										
None	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	478	
Primary	98.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1067	
Basic secondary	97.6	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3391	
Complete secondary	97.5	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	12588	
Professional primary	97.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2257	
Professional middle	97.3	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4130	
Higher	97.1	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5865	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9.0	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	98.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	5957	
Second	99.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5953	
Middle	97.4	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5961	
Fourth	97.0	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5961	
Richest	95.6	0.2	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	5954	
Mother tongue of household head										
Kyrgyz	97.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	21385	
Russian	97.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	2593	
Uzbek	99.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4508	
Other language	99.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1286	

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

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

Having access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility brings the largest public health benefits to a household²⁸. In its 2008 report²⁹, the JMP 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-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 – who revert to open defecation, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved," of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation facilities.

Table WS.7 presents the percentages of household population by these drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water³⁰ and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal.

84.6 percent of the population have both improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation. The value varies from 91.6 percent in urban areas to 81.3 percent in rural areas. In the Batken oblast, only 58.9 percent of the population have both improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation; the percentage increases to 98.2 percent in the Chui oblast. The table indicates that access to both improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation is strongly correlated with wealth. As Figure WS.3 shows, the percentage of the population in the poorest wealth quintile using both improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation is lower (62.8 percent) compared to the population in the fourth and richest quintiles (above 95 percent).

²⁸ Wolf, J et al. 2014. Systematic review: Assessing the impact of drinking water and sanitation on diarrhoeal disease in low- and middle-income settings: systematic review and meta-regression. *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 2014.

DfID. 2013. *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Evidence Paper*. DfID:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/193656/WASH-evidence-paper-april2013.pdf

²⁹ WHO/UNICEF JMP. 2008., MDG assessment report.

http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

³⁰ Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

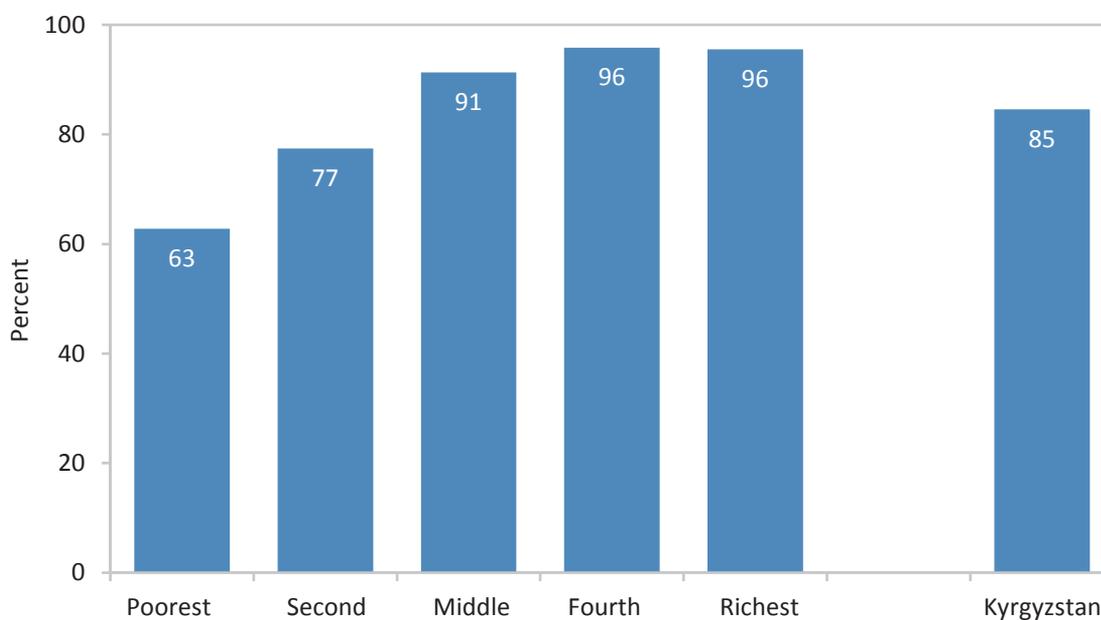
Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water ^{1, a}		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ²	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Total	57.3	29.7	13.0	100.0	97.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	84.6	29786
Region											
Batken	18.6	41.4	40.0	100.0	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	58.9	2432
Djalal-Abad	45.9	35.6	18.5	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	81.4	5883
Issyk-Kul	58.8	32.9	8.3	100.0	99.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.9	2245
Naryn	23.6	57.1	19.3	100.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.7	1411
Osh Oblast	31.5	49.3	19.3	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.6	5900
Talas	61.1	36.3	2.6	100.0	98.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	95.9	1519
Chui	88.0	11.1	0.9	100.0	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.2	5312
Bishkek City	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	3812
Osh City	79.3	10.5	10.2	100.0	96.0	2.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	85.9	1273
Area											
Urban	91.2	7.0	1.8	100.0	93.4	6.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.6	9393
Rural	41.8	40.1	18.2	100.0	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	81.3	20393
Education of household head											
None	35.9	52.2	11.9	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.8	478
Primary	36.8	36.9	26.4	100.0	98.3	0.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	72.4	1067
Basic secondary	50.6	35.5	13.9	100.0	97.6	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	83.7	3391
Complete secondary	48.0	35.5	16.4	100.0	97.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	81.2	12588
Professional primary	49.7	35.2	15.1	100.0	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.6	2257
Professional middle	71.6	21.0	7.4	100.0	97.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.0	4130
Higher	79.6	14.5	5.9	100.0	97.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	91.2	5865
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9.0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.7	60.0	36.3	100.0	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	62.8	5957
Second	23.6	54.9	21.5	100.0	99.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	77.4	5953
Middle	67.1	26.8	6.0	100.0	97.4	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	91.3	5961
Fourth	92.9	5.9	1.2	100.0	97.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.8	5961
Richest	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.6	4.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.5	5954
Mother tongue of household head											
Kyrgyz	51.8	32.2	16.0	100.0	97.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	81.2	21385
Russian	95.4	4.3	0.3	100.0	97.0	2.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	96.7	2593
Uzbek	56.2	35.7	8.1	100.0	99.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.4	4508
Other language	77.8	15.6	6.6	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.0	1286

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation^a Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

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

Figure WS.3: Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation by household members, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world has thus far been classified as an inadequate means of disposal of child faeces for concerns about poor disposal of solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table WS.8 About one percent of children this age used the toilet/latrine; for 74.8 percent of children the faeces were put/rinsed into the toilet or latrine, while for 13.0 percent of children age 0-2 years, the faeces were disposed of in the garbage. Overall, safe disposal of a child's faeces was conducted for 75.8 percent of children. Safe disposal of a child's faeces was more likely to occur in rural areas (82.7 percent) than in urban areas (60.6 percent).

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Missing/DK	Total		
Total	0.9	74.8	6.8	13.0	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.8	100.0	75.8	2843
Type of sanitation facility used by household members											
Improved	0.9	74.8	6.8	13.0	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.8	100.0	75.8	2840
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Region											
Batken	1.8	57.3	3.9	8.5	17.7	8.3	0.0	2.6	100.0	59.1	241
Djalal-Abad	0.9	77.2	6.3	12.6	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	78.1	606
Issyk-Kul	0.0	73.4	1.7	23.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	73.4	152
Naryn	0.4	40.5	2.7	50.4	2.1	3.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	40.9	103
Osh Oblast	0.3	96.9	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	97.2	625
Talas	0.6	96.8	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	97.4	211
Chui	0.0	73.8	3.6	19.4	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	73.8	445
Bishkek City	2.7	42.9	34.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.6	328
Osh City	3.4	68.2	7.6	18.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	71.6	131
Area											
Urban	2.2	58.4	19.6	19.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	60.6	889
Rural	0.4	82.3	1.0	10.2	2.9	1.5	0.8	1.0	100.0	82.7	1955
Mother's education											
None/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	31
Basic secondary	0.8	78.0	4.3	11.4	2.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	100.0	78.8	1319
Complete secondary	0.9	76.1	3.9	13.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	100.0	77.5	428
Professional primary/middle	1.3	62.7	16.0	16.4	1.5	1.3	0.4	1.6	100.0	63.7	735
Higher	1.0	87.0	0.3	8.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	87.4	641
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.6	77.4	1.5	9.4	7.0	2.5	0.3	1.3	100.0	78.0	576
Second	0.5	87.0	0.3	8.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	100.0	87.4	641
Middle	1.0	81.6	0.4	13.2	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.2	100.0	82.6	592
Fourth	0.8	77.3	2.8	17.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	78.1	516
Richest	2.1	46.9	31.9	17.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	48.9	519
Mother tongue of household head											
Kyrgyz	0.7	74.3	7.1	13.1	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.8	100.0	75.0	2182
Russian	1.8	49.5	22.4	23.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	51.3	112
Uzbek	2.2	83.0	2.7	9.8	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	85.1	430
Other language	0.0	78.9	1.4	13.6	1.7	0.0	2.6	1.8	100.0	78.9	119

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

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

Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five³¹. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Monitoring correct hand washing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking if a household has a specific place where people wash their hands and, if yes, observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place³².

In Kyrgyzstan, 94.2 percent of the households with a specific place for hand washing was observed. The percentage was high both in urban (94.8 percent) and rural (93.8 percent) areas; the only distinctive cases were the Chui and Talas oblasts where a place for hand washing was observed in 80.8 percent and 84.9 percent of households, respectively (Table WS.9).

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

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of households :		Number of households	Place for handwashing observed					No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present ¹	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot		Water is available and:		Water is not available and:						
				No soap:		No soap:						
				Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	Soap present	No other cleansing agent present				
Total	94.2	1.5	6934	94.4	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.3	1.5	100.0	94.5	6635
Region												
Batken	99.9	0.1	508	91.8	0.0	6.0	1.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	91.8	508
Djalal-Abad	99.5	0.0	1235	93.0	0.0	2.5	3.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	1229
Issyk-Kul	96.9	2.2	628	95.2	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.1	2.2	100.0	95.2	623
Naryn	99.5	0.0	323	97.3	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.3	321
Osh Oblast	100.0	0.0	1028	94.3	0.0	5.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.3	1028
Talas	84.9	7.9	270	91.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	8.5	100.0	91.0	251
Chui	80.8	3.4	1393	92.5	0.2	1.4	1.7	0.1	4.1	100.0	92.7	1174
Bishkek City	96.0	0.4	1237	99.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.1	1193
Osh City	95.0	4.3	312	92.4	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.2	4.3	100.0	92.4	310
Area												
Urban	94.8	1.4	2739	96.8	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.4	100.0	96.8	2635
Rural	93.8	1.5	4195	92.9	0.0	3.2	1.7	0.5	1.6	100.0	93.0	4000

³¹ Cairncross, S and Valdmanis, V. 2006. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41 in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition, Edt. Jameson et al. The World Bank.

³² Ram, P et al. editors. 2008. Use of a novel method to detect reactivity to structured observation for measurement of handwashing behavior. American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

	Percentage of households:		Number of households	Place for handwashing observed						No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present ¹	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot		Water is available and:			Water is not available and:						
				No soap:			No soap:						
	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present		No other cleansing agent present	Soap present	No other cleansing agent present	No other cleansing agent present						
Education of household head													
None	100.0	0.0	82	91.3	0.0	6.1	0.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	91.3	82	
Primary	95.4	0.3	200	95.1	0.0	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	95.1	191	
Basic secondary	94.5	1.3	737	90.6	0.0	4.3	2.7	1.0	1.4	100.0	90.6	706	
Complete secondary	95.6	1.5	2751	93.5	0.1	3.0	1.5	0.3	1.6	100.0	93.6	2673	
Professional primary	96.8	1.8	493	93.9	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.1	1.8	100.0	93.9	486	
Professional middle	88.7	2.5	1078	95.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	2.7	100.0	95.6	982	
Higher	94.1	1.0	1591	97.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.0	100.0	97.4	1513	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2	
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	97.5	1.8	1198	88.2	0.0	6.7	2.0	1.2	1.8	100.0	88.2	1190	
Second	96.8	1.9	1193	93.4	0.0	3.2	1.3	0.1	1.9	100.0	93.4	1178	
Middle	94.7	1.0	1239	95.0	0.1	1.2	2.3	0.4	1.0	100.0	95.1	1185	
Fourth	90.0	1.6	1401	95.8	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	95.8	1284	
Richest	93.3	1.2	1904	97.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	97.9	1799	
Mother tongue of household head													
Kyrgyz	96.0	1.5	4792	94.6	0.0	2.2	1.3	0.3	1.6	100.0	94.6	4674	
Russian	82.3	2.0	1006	95.7	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	2.4	100.0	95.7	848	
Uzbek	99.1	0.4	844	93.9	0.0	4.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	93.9	839	
Other language	91.7	1.8	290	89.6	0.0	6.0	1.2	1.2	2.0	100.0	89.6	271	
¹ MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing													
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Among households where a place for handwashing was observed or in which there was no specific place for handwashing, almost 94.4 percent had both water and soap (or another cleansing agent) present at the specific place. In 2.4 percent of the households only water was available at the specific place, while in Batken oblast this was the case for 6.0 percent of the households.

Only 2.3 percent of the households were not able or refused to show any soap present in the household, whereas another 0.9 percent did not have any soap in the households, leaving the remaining 96.8 percent of households, in which either the soap was observed or shown to the interviewer (Table WS.10).

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

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Place for handwashing observed					Place for handwashing not observed				Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing				Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing			
		Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing							
Total	91.6	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	6934
Region												
Batken	93.3	5.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	508
Djalal-Abad	96.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.5	1235
Issyk-Kul	95.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.8	628
Naryn	98.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	323
Osh Oblast	94.6	2.9	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	1028
Talas	84.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	270
Chui	79.6	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	10.8	0.6	7.5	0.2	100.0	90.4	1393
Bishkek City	95.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.3	1237
Osh City	92.2	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	97.8	312
Area												
Urban	93.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.3	2739
Rural	90.3	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.2	2.1	0.1	100.0	96.4	4195
Education of household head												
None	91.8	2.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	82
Primary	91.8	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.2	200
Basic secondary	89.4	3.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.1	1.4	0.2	100.0	96.8	737
Complete secondary	92.4	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	97.7	2751
Professional primary	93.9	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.5	493
Professional middle	87.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.5	4.3	0.2	100.0	94.8	1078
Higher	93.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.5	1591
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	89.6	4.9	2.9	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.5	1198
Second	93.5	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.6	1193
Middle	93.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	97.6	1239
Fourth	88.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.7	0.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	1401
Richest	92.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.5	1904
Mother tongue of household head												
Kyrgyz	93.6	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	97.7	4792
Russian	81.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	91.8	1006
Uzbek	94.6	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.8	844
Other language	84.9	2.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	93.0	290
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2

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

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

VIII. Reproductive Health



Fertility

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

Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. The denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by the survey respondents in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).

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

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age			
15-19 ¹	45	75	65
20-24	182	268	237
25-29	216	236	229
30-34	150	158	155
35-39	98	76	84
40-44	33	30	31
45-49	3	5	4
TFR ^a	3.6	4.2	4.0
GFR ^b	117	138	130
CBR ^c	29	29	29

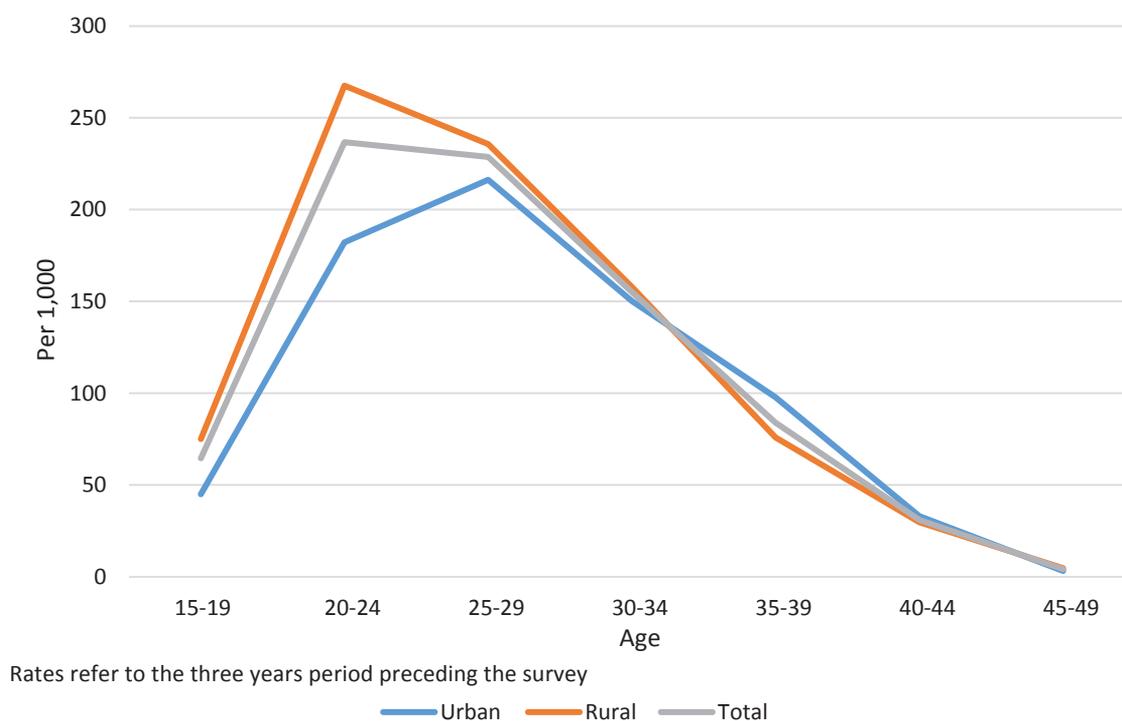
¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

^a TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49 years

^b GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

^c CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population

Table RH.1 shows current fertility in Kyrgyzstan at the national level and by urban-rural area. The TFR for the three years preceding the 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS is 4.0 births per woman. Fertility is considerably higher in rural areas (4.2 births per woman) than in urban areas (3.6 births per woman). As the ASFRs show, the pattern of higher rural fertility is prevalent in all age groups, except for the age group 35-39 years and 40-44 years. These findings are shown in Figure RH.1 as well.

Figure RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by area, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

The urban-rural difference in fertility is most pronounced for women in the 20-24 age group: 182 births per 1,000 women in urban areas versus 268 births per 1,000 women in rural areas. The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that childbearing begins early. Fertility is low among adolescents, increases to a peak of 237 births per 1,000 among women age 20-24, and declines thereafter (Table RH.1 and Figure RH.1).

Table RH.2 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate in the country is 65 per 1000 women. In general, a higher adolescent birth rate is observed among women whose total fertility rate is higher. The adolescent birth rate is more than 1.5 times higher in rural areas: 45 births per 1,000 women in urban areas versus 75 births in rural areas. The birth rate is higher among less educated women and in less wealthy households. The highest adolescent birth rate is found among adolescents living in households in which the mother tongue of the household head is Uzbek, while across regions, it is highest in the Talas oblast.

Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)	TFR
Total	65	4.0
Region		
Batken	96	4.2
Djalal-Abad	91	4.4
Issyk-Kul	37	3.9
Naryn	59	4.0
Osh Oblast	78	4.4
Talas	121	5.6
Chui	47	3.6
Bishkek City	15	3.1
Osh City	52	4.1
Area		
Urban	45	3.6
Rural	75	4.2
Education		
None/primary	(*)	(*)
Basic secondary	110	3.9
Complete secondary	65	4.5
Professional primary/middle	56	3.6
Higher	25	3.5
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	82	4.4
Second	67	4.6
Middle	72	4.2
Fourth	63	3.8
Richest	43	3.3
Mother tongue of household head		
Kyrgyz	57	4.3
Russian	(8)	(1.8)
Uzbek	94	3.8
Other language	(*)	(*)

¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted cases

() – Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted cases

Table RH.3 presents some early childbearing³³ indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.4 presents the trends for early childbearing.

³³ Childbearing is the process of giving birth to children. While early childbearing is defined as having had live births before specific young ages, for the purposes of Table RH.3, women age 15-19 years who have begun childbearing includes those who have had a live birth as well as those who have not had a live birth but are pregnant with their first child.

Table RH.3: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 years ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	6.6	3.8	10.4	0.1	1169	3.5	1214
Region							
Batken	8.1	2.4	10.5	0.0	90	0.9	89
Djalal-Abad	8.8	2.8	11.6	0.0	258	5.8	246
Issyk-Kul	5.0	1.6	6.6	0.7	84	3.4	52
Naryn	3.5	7.4	10.8	0.0	50	3.0	34
Osh Oblast	8.0	7.5	15.5	0.0	234	3.8	276
Talas	9.0	4.1	13.0	0.0	47	7.7	56
Chui	5.7	1.6	7.2	0.0	178	2.4	200
Bishkek City	3.1	1.5	4.6	0.0	166	1.0	196
Osh City	4.8	8.0	12.8	0.0	63	4.9	66
Area							
Urban	5.5	3.4	8.8	0.0	387	3.3	423
Rural	7.1	4.0	11.1	0.1	782	3.6	791
Education							
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	19
Basic secondary	6.7	2.6	9.3	0.0	416	10.6	153
Complete secondary	7.2	4.7	11.8	0.1	446	3.8	434
Professional primary/middle	6.1	5.1	11.3	0.0	169	1.5	197
Higher	3.6	3.0	6.6	0.0	133	0.3	412
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	6.1	2.2	8.3	0.0	200	3.3	191
Second	5.4	4.1	9.5	0.0	224	5.2	248
Middle	7.6	7.5	15.1	0.3	227	3.6	263
Fourth	8.5	3.3	11.8	0.0	291	2.8	236
Richest	4.8	1.7	6.6	0.0	226	2.7	276
Mother tongue of household head							
Kyrgyz	5.3	3.1	8.4	0.1	836	2.2	862
Russian	(2.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	72	4.9	88
Uzbek	11.4	6.9	18.3	0.0	212	2.0	193
Other language	(14.3)	(6.9)	(21.2)	(0.0)	49	(22.3)	68

¹ MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing

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

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

As shown in Table RH.3, 10.4 percent of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 6.6 percent have already had a birth (with few cases of a live birth before age 15), while 3.8 percent are pregnant with their first child. The highest percentage of women age 15-19 years of age that have begun childbearing was observed in the Osh (15.5 percent) and Talas (13.0 percent) oblasts and Osh city (12.8 percent). Among women age 20-24 3.5 percent had a live birth before age 18. Less educated women of this age group more often gave birth before age 18.

Table RH.4 provides trends in early childbearing. In Kyrgyzstan, percentage of women age 15-49 years that had had a live birth before age 15 is very low (0.1 percent). Percentage of women age 20-49 years with a live birth before age 18 is nearly 3.0 percent. Overall, there has been no clear change in early childbearing trends over time.

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.2	2424	2.4	2037	0.0	4430	3.4	3648	0.1	6854	3.0	5685
Age												
15-19	0.0	387	na	na	0.1	782	na	Na	0.1	1169	na	na
20-24	0.5	423	3.3	423	0.1	791	3.6	791	0.2	1214	3.5	1214
25-29	0.0	419	2.1	419	0.0	727	2.4	727	0.0	1145	2.3	1145
30-34	0.3	337	1.1	337	0.0	598	4.5	598	0.1	935	3.3	935
35-39	0.0	303	3.8	303	0.0	551	4.8	551	0.0	854	4.5	854
40-44	0.2	297	2.3	297	0.1	507	3.1	507	0.1	804	2.8	804
45-49	0.0	259	1.6	259	0.0	474	1.7	474	0.0	733	1.7	733
na: 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 total number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Table RH.4A shows the proportions of all women age 15-49 and women age 15-49 currently married or in union, who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method. The data show that almost all women have heard of any contraceptive method and the mean number of methods known by women is 8 (of 14 methods). While the majority are familiar with the most common traditional and modern methods of contraception, there are modern methods they are less familiar with (19.4 percent for diaphragm, 26.0 percent for implants, 31.1 percent for male sterilization and 32.2 percent for female condom).

Table RH.4A: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women age 15-49 years, percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union and percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	All	Currently married or in union
Any method^a	97.9	99.6
Any modern method	97.9	99.6
Female sterilization	56.4	63.9
Male sterilization	31.1	35.8
Pill	91.4	95.9
IUD	90.3	95.3
Injectables	78.2	86.0
Implants	26.0	29.2
Male condom	96.6	98.6
Female condom	32.2	34.8
Diaphragm	19.4	21.5
Foam/Jelly	39.2	42.0
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	67.4	79.8
Emergency contraception	44.9	51.4
Any traditional method	75.0	85.7
Periodic abstinence	67.2	77.6
Withdrawal	67.0	77.2
Other	3.7	4.1
Mean number of methods known by women	8.0	8.8
Number of women	6854	4750

^a Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, and other modern methods.

Table RH.4B provides information on knowledge of contraceptive methods for women age 15-49 currently married or in union, by background characteristics. The awareness level is very high with no major differences observed among different background characteristics.

Table RH.4B: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Any method	Any modern method ^a	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
Total	99.6	99.6	4750
Region			
Batken	99.8	99.6	408
Djalal-Abad	100.0	100.0	959
Issyk-Kul	99.4	99.4	330
Naryn	99.8	99.8	210
Osh Oblast	99.9	99.9	949
Talas	98.7	98.7	265
Chui	99.1	99.1	827
Bishkek City	100.0	100.0	585
Osh City	98.5	98.5	217
Area			
Urban	99.8	99.8	1511
Rural	99.6	99.5	3239
Age			
15-19	96.3	96.3	153
20-24	99.5	99.4	809
25-29	99.9	99.9	981
30-34	99.6	99.6	823
35-39	99.8	99.8	734
40-44	99.9	99.9	645
45-49	99.8	99.8	605
Education			
None/primary	(96.8)	(96.8)	47
Basic secondary	98.9	98.9	467
Complete secondary	99.6	99.6	2163
Professional primary/middle	99.7	99.6	876
Higher	100.0	100.0	1197
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	99.7	99.6	938
Second	99.4	99.4	966
Middle	99.5	99.5	937
Fourth	99.5	99.5	975
Richest	100.0	100.0	933
Mother tongue of household head			
Kyrgyz	99.6	99.6	3379
Russian	100.0	100.0	345
Uzbek	99.6	99.6	811
Other language	99.5	99.5	212
Missing	(*)	(*)	2

^a Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, and other modern methods.

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

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

Table RH.5: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):														Any traditional method	Any modern method	Any method ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union			
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other					Missing		
Total	58.0	1.3	0.0	22.4	0.2	0.0	4.1	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	40.0	1.9	42.0	4750	
Region																					
Batken	55.0	0.9	0.0	17.8	0.5	0.0	4.1	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.7	4.5	0.2	0.0	39.6	5.4	45.0	408	
Djalal-Abad	68.6	1.1	0.0	22.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	29.1	2.3	31.4	959	
Issyk-Kul	54.0	3.5	0.0	33.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.5	46.0	330	
Naryn	41.1	3.2	0.0	44.6	1.1	0.0	3.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.9	0.0	58.9	210	
Osh Oblast	61.6	0.8	0.0	21.1	0.3	0.0	3.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	37.2	1.2	38.4	949	
Talas	56.6	0.8	0.0	31.0	0.9	0.0	3.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	43.3	0.2	43.4	265	
Chui	52.2	1.7	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	44.7	3.1	47.8	827	
Bishkek City	53.0	0.6	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.6	47.0	585	
Osh City	61.7	1.8	0.2	14.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	15.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	35.8	2.5	38.3	217	
Area																					
Urban	56.9	0.8	0.0	20.2	0.1	0.0	4.4	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	41.4	1.6	43.1	1511	
Rural	58.6	1.6	0.0	23.4	0.3	0.0	3.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	39.4	2.1	41.4	3239	
Age																					
15-19	82.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	15.1	2.3	17.4	153	
20-24	71.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	11.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	27.2	1.7	28.9	809	
25-29	60.8	0.4	0.0	19.7	0.1	0.0	4.2	11.7	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	37.5	1.7	39.2	981	
30-34	49.6	1.1	0.0	26.5	0.5	0.0	4.7	14.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	49.3	1.1	50.4	823	
35-39	42.8	2.7	0.0	31.1	0.1	0.0	5.1	13.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.2	53.7	3.5	57.2	734	
40-44	47.8	2.5	0.0	33.8	0.8	0.0	4.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	49.6	2.6	52.2	645	
45-49	70.7	2.2	0.1	21.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	28.2	1.1	29.3	605	
Number of living children																					
0	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	5.8	395	
1	75.1	0.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	12.1	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	23.2	1.7	24.9	807	
2	54.8	0.9	0.0	22.0	0.2	0.0	5.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	43.3	1.9	45.2	1225	
3	46.8	2.4	0.0	29.3	0.2	0.0	5.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	49.9	3.2	53.2	1105	
4+	48.4	1.7	0.0	34.4	0.5	0.0	3.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	49.9	1.6	51.6	1218	

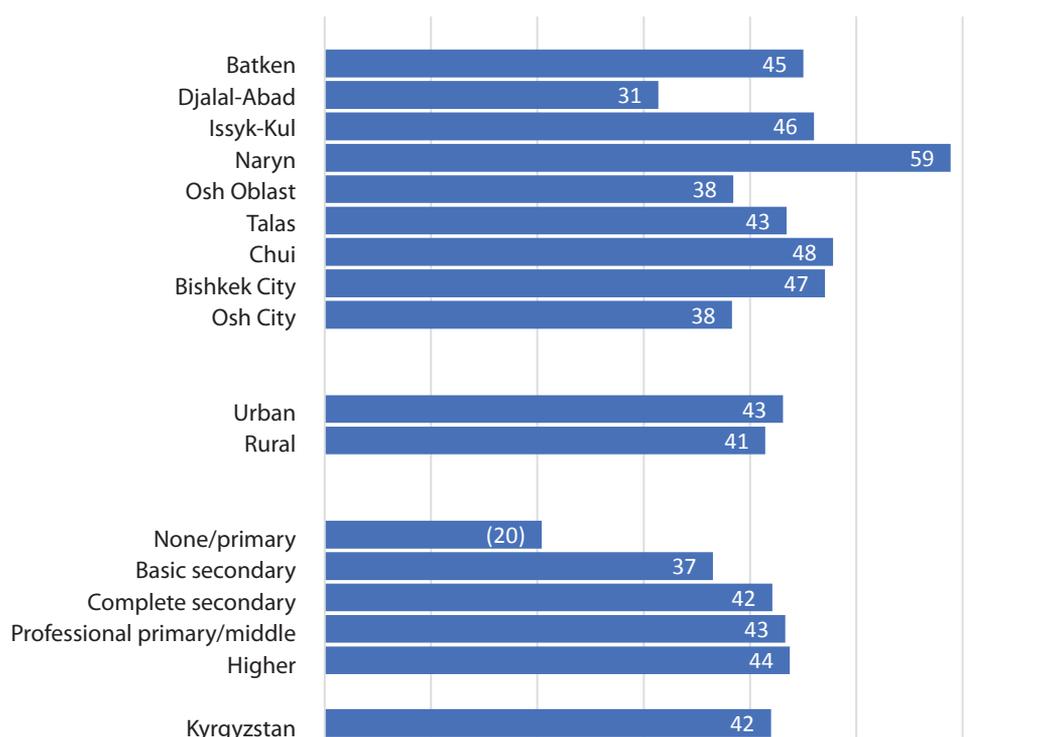
	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):														Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union				
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other		Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹
Education																			
None/primary	(79.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(20.4)	47
Basic secondary	63.5	2.0	0.0	17.3	0.4	0.0	5.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	34.8	1.7	36.5	467
Complete secondary	57.9	1.4	0.0	24.5	0.3	0.0	3.7	8.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	40.2	1.9	42.1	2163
Professional primary/middle	56.7	1.9	0.0	24.7	0.1	0.0	3.4	10.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	41.3	2.0	43.3	876
Higher	56.3	0.6	0.0	19.4	0.2	0.0	4.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	41.5	2.2	43.7	1197
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	57.5	1.4	0.0	27.7	0.4	0.0	2.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	40.5	2.0	42.5	938
Second	62.2	1.3	0.0	21.5	0.4	0.0	2.7	8.5	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	36.0	1.8	37.8	966
Middle	60.9	0.9	0.0	22.3	0.1	0.0	4.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	37.6	1.4	39.1	937
Fourth	54.9	1.9	0.0	21.7	0.2	0.0	4.3	14.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	43.1	2.0	45.1	975
Richest	54.7	1.1	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	15.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.0	42.9	2.4	45.3	933
Mother tongue of household head																			
Kyrgyz	57.6	1.1	0.0	24.2	0.2	0.0	3.3	10.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	40.9	1.4	42.4	3379
Russian	42.9	2.6	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	11.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	54.3	2.8	57.1	345
Uzbek	64.8	1.4	0.0	19.4	0.4	0.0	3.3	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.9	0.2	0.0	31.8	3.3	35.2	811
Other language	62.9	2.1	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.0	33.9	3.2	37.1	212
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
1 MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate																			
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																			
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																			

Current use of contraception was reported by 42.0 percent of women currently married or in union³⁴ (Table RH.5). The most popular modern methods are IUD, which is used by 22.4 percent of women and male condoms (10.4 percent).

As shown in Table RH.5 and Figure RH.2, contraceptive prevalence ranges from 31.4 percent in the Djalal-Abad oblast to 58.9 percent in the Naryn oblast. 43.1 percent of married women in urban and 41.4 percent in rural areas use a method of contraception.

Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. Only about 17.4 percent of women age 15-19 married or in union currently use a method of contraception compared to 28.9 percent of 20-24 year olds, while the use of contraception among older women (25-45 year olds) ranges from 39.2 percent to 57.2 percent.

Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



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

³⁴ All references to “married women” in this chapter include women in marital union as well.

Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are married or in union and 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.6 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied. Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic³⁵, and are fecund³⁶, 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.

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

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

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. This indicator is also known as unmet need for family planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health. Overall, 19.1 percent of women age 15-49 years who are married or in union have unmet need for contraception, including 11.8 percent for spacing, and 7.3 percent for limiting.

³⁵ A woman 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

³⁶ A woman 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.6: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total ¹			
Total	25.1	16.9	42.0	11.8	7.3	19.1	4750	68.7	2900
Region									
Batken	20.0	25.0	45.0	10.7	6.0	16.6	408	73.0	251
Djalal-Abad	16.4	15.0	31.4	17.2	9.3	26.4	959	54.3	554
Issyk-Kul	23.4	22.7	46.0	10.3	5.2	15.5	330	74.8	203
Naryn	36.1	22.8	58.9	5.7	2.7	8.4	210	87.5	141
Osh Oblast	26.8	11.6	38.4	10.2	7.4	17.6	949	68.6	532
Talas	29.4	14.0	43.4	13.8	4.0	17.8	265	70.9	162
Chui	28.6	19.2	47.8	10.2	10.5	20.7	827	69.8	567
Bishkek City	31.8	15.3	47.0	11.0	4.9	15.9	585	74.7	368
Osh City	20.6	17.7	38.3	11.6	6.2	17.7	217	68.4	122
Area									
Urban	28.1	15.0	43.1	11.7	5.9	17.5	1511	71.1	916
Rural	23.7	17.7	41.4	11.9	7.9	19.8	3239	67.6	1984
Age									
15-19	17.4	0.0	17.4	19.3	0.0	19.3	153	47.4	56
20-24	28.2	0.7	28.9	21.3	0.7	22.0	809	56.8	412
25-29	34.6	4.6	39.2	19.5	1.7	21.1	981	65.0	592
30-34	36.2	14.2	50.4	14.0	5.5	19.5	823	72.1	575
35-39	29.4	27.8	57.2	5.1	8.4	13.5	734	80.9	519
40-44	10.5	41.7	52.2	2.1	14.6	16.6	645	75.8	444
45-49	2.5	26.7	29.3	0.5	20.3	20.8	605	58.4	303
Education									
None/primary	(8.7)	(11.6)	(20.4)	(11.3)	(16.1)	(27.4)	47	(*)	22
Basic secondary	21.0	15.5	36.5	14.8	7.5	22.4	467	62.0	275
Complete secondary	23.9	18.2	42.1	11.5	7.7	19.3	2163	68.6	1327
Professional primary/middle	23.3	20.1	43.3	10.2	8.0	18.2	876	70.4	538
Higher	30.8	12.9	43.7	12.4	5.5	17.9	1197	71.0	738
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	22.7	19.7	42.5	11.0	6.6	17.6	938	70.7	564
Second	23.5	14.3	37.8	13.7	6.4	20.1	966	65.3	560
Middle	22.9	16.2	39.1	13.8	8.1	21.9	937	64.1	572
Fourth	25.7	19.5	45.1	9.8	9.7	19.5	975	69.8	630
Richest	30.7	14.7	45.3	10.9	5.4	16.3	933	73.6	574
Mother tongue of household head									
Kyrgyz	27.1	15.3	42.4	12.0	6.8	18.8	3379	69.3	2067
Russian	31.1	26.0	57.1	6.9	5.8	12.8	345	81.7	241
Uzbek	16.5	18.6	35.2	13.4	8.8	22.2	811	61.3	465
Other language	16.2	20.9	37.1	10.3	12.1	22.5	212	62.3	126

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need

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

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

Met need for *limiting* includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method³⁷, and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infertile. Table RH.6 shows that total met need for limiting is 16.9 percent varying from 0.7 percent among women age 20-24 to 41.7 percent among women age 40-44.

Met need for *spacing* includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. According to the survey data, met need for spacing is 25.1 percent with the highest value in the 30-34 year age group (36.2 percent).

The total of met need for *spacing and limiting* adds up to the total met need for contraception. The total of met need for spacing and limiting is 42 percent in the country. The total of met need for spacing and limiting goes up 59 percent in the Naryn oblast.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

Table RH.6 shows that the total met need is higher than the total unmet need for family planning. Unmet need is no different by area, since the confidence intervals for urban and rural overlap (urban: 0.151-0.200 & rural: 0.179-0.218) and women from poorest households. Unmet need is strongly associated with education as well, with the least educated women having the highest level of unmet need and the most educated women the lowest. The table also highlights that the total demand for family planning satisfied is high, though the demand satisfied in rural areas is still relatively low.

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, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (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 care as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

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

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria

³⁷ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

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

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

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

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Provider of antenatal care ^a				No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider ^{1,b}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
Total	92.1	6.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	100.0	98.4	1675
Region								
Batken	74.4	24.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	148
Djalal-Abad	95.6	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	99.0	351
Issyk-Kul	89.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	97
Naryn	73.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	97.4	56
Osh Oblast	92.0	5.6	0.5	0.0	1.9	100.0	97.6	366
Talas	95.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	124
Chui	95.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	260
Bishkek City	97.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	197
Osh City	96.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	76
Area								
Urban	96.3	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	98.8	539
Rural	90.1	8.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.1	1137
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	92.6	5.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	97.5	138
20-34	91.9	6.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	98.6	1340
35-49	92.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	195
Education								
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Basic secondary	89.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	97.1	200
Complete secondary	91.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	757
Professional primary/middle	95.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	234
Higher	94.2	4.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.7	469
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	84.5	12.3	0.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	96.8	336
Second	90.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	372
Middle	92.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	349
Fourth	96.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	312
Richest	97.1	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	98.8	306
Mother tongue of household head								
Kyrgyz	91.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	1283
Russian	(97.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	100.0	(97.5)	63
Uzbek	93.7	4.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	98.7	256
Other language	86.8	4.6	2.6	0.0	6.0	100.0	91.4	73

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

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

^b Skilled providers include medical doctors, nurses/midwives and auxiliary midwives, although there was no case of auxiliary midwives providing this type of care alone.

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

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

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.7. The findings show that a relatively small percentage of women do not receive antenatal care (1.5 percent). In Kyrgyzstan, the majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (92.1 percent) while a minority of women receive care from nurses/midwives (6.3 percent). However, approximately one in four women in the Naryn and Batken oblasts receive care from nurses/midwives. Approximately, one in eight women (12.3 percent) living in the poorest households receive care from nurses/midwives.

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percent distribution of women who had:						Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing				
Total	1.5	0.2	1.0	2.1	94.6	0.7	1.5	85.8	10.6	1.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	1675	2.0	1647
Region																
Batken	1.1	0.0	0.6	3.0	95.3	0.0	1.1	87.6	8.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	148	2.0	146
Djalal-Abad	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.2	95.3	1.5	0.7	91.1	7.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	351	2.0	349
Issyk-Kul	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	91.9	0.8	3.5	92.6	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97	2.0	94
Naryn	2.6	2.7	4.1	5.0	85.6	0.0	2.6	80.3	15.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	56	3.0	55
Osh Oblast	1.9	0.0	1.4	1.9	94.4	0.4	1.9	82.3	12.5	2.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	366	3.0	358
Talas	1.9	0.0	0.9	6.9	88.7	1.5	1.9	89.0	7.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	124	2.0	122
Chui	2.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	95.5	0.0	2.0	80.4	14.6	2.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	260	2.0	253
Bishkek City	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	83.8	13.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	197	2.0	196
Osh City	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	94.5	2.7	0.5	89.5	8.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	76	3.0	75
Area																
Urban	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	96.4	1.2	0.9	87.0	10.6	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	539	2.0	533
Rural	1.7	0.3	1.0	2.8	93.7	0.5	1.7	85.3	10.7	2.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1137	2.0	1113
Mother's age at birth																
Less than 20	1.1	0.0	3.0	2.4	93.5	0.0	1.1	86.6	5.9	3.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	138	2.0	133
20-34	1.4	0.2	0.7	2.1	95.0	0.6	1.3	86.5	10.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1340	2.0	1321
35-49	2.5	0.0	1.2	1.9	92.8	1.5	2.5	80.4	15.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	195	3.0	190
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	2
Education																
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	(*)	8
Basic secondary	3.2	0.5	2.4	1.5	91.9	0.6	2.9	83.0	11.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	200	2.0	194
Complete secondary	1.1	0.2	1.0	2.5	94.7	0.6	1.1	85.6	11.6	1.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	757	2.0	747
Professional primary/middle	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.5	95.9	0.9	0.4	88.8	9.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	234	2.0	234
Higher	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.6	96.2	0.8	1.1	87.3	9.6	2.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	469	2.0	464
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	2.6	0.4	2.2	2.9	90.8	1.0	2.6	82.7	11.3	2.7	0.2	0.6	100.0	336	2.0	325
Second	1.0	0.4	0.4	3.0	95.2	0.0	1.0	84.2	13.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	372	2.0	369
Middle	1.4	0.0	0.4	2.2	95.4	0.7	1.4	89.7	7.1	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	349	2.0	342
Fourth	1.7	0.0	1.5	1.3	94.9	0.5	1.5	84.4	11.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	312	2.0	307
Richest	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.8	96.7	1.4	0.8	88.4	10.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	306	2.0	303

	Percent distribution of women who had:						Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing				
Mother tongue of household head																
Kyrgyz	1.3	0.1	0.7	2.3	94.9	0.7	1.3	85.8	11.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1283	2.0	1267
Russian	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.0)	(0.5)	(2.5)	(85.1)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	63	(2.0)	61
Uzbek	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	95.1	1.1	0.9	89.8	7.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	256	2.0	253
Other language	6.0	0.0	5.3	3.9	84.8	0.0	6.0	73.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	73	3.0	64
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	1
¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage																
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																

Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that took place within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. 94.6 percent of mothers received antenatal care at least four times, 3.1 percent received antenatal care 2-3 times; while 1.5 percent of mothers did not receive antenatal care. 90.8 percent of the women living in poorest households reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 96.7 percent among those living in richest households.

Table RH.8 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 85.8 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of 2.0 months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care. In terms of median month for the first antenatal care visit, there are no notable differences by background characteristics.

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.2	1675
Region					
Batken	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	148
Djalal-Abad	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	351
Issyk-Kul	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	97
Naryn	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4	56
Osh Oblast	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	366
Talas	97.8	98.1	98.1	97.8	124
Chui	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	260
Bishkek City	98.5	99.6	99.6	98.5	197
Osh City	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	76

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Area					
Urban	98.6	99.1	99.1	98.6	539
Rural	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	1137
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	138
20-34	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.4	1340
35-49	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	195
Education					
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Basic secondary	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	200
Complete secondary	98.6	98.9	98.9	98.6	757
Professional primary/middle	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	234
Higher	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	469
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	336
Second	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	372
Middle	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	349
Fourth	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	312
Richest	98.4	99.2	99.2	98.4	306
Mother tongue of household head					
Kyrgyz	98.5	98.7	98.7	98.5	1283
Russian	(97.5)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(97.5)	63
Uzbek	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	256
Other language	91.0	91.4	91.4	91.0	73
¹ MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care					
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.9. Practically all women with a live birth in the last two years have received a whole package of these key services; 98.2 percent of them reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, their blood pressure was checked, and that urine specimen was taken. There are no any significant variations by background characteristics.

Assistance at Delivery

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes³⁸. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

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, or midwife.

³⁸ Say, L et al. 2014. Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis. The Lancet Global Health 2(6): e323-33. DOI: 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Person assisting at delivery					Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1,a}	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other			Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
Total	93.6	4.8	0.1	0.2	1.2	100.0	98.4	4.5	2.9	7.4	1675
Region											
Batken	77.1	21.9	0.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	99.0	1.6	2.0	3.6	148
Djalal-Abad	97.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	3.4	2.1	5.5	351
Issyk-Kul	92.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	6.2	1.3	7.6	97
Naryn	91.7	4.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	100.0	96.4	9.9	4.2	14.0	56
Osh Oblast	92.1	5.2	0.5	0.3	1.9	100.0	97.3	1.2	1.1	2.3	366
Talas	89.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	3.2	2.5	5.6	124
Chui	96.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.4	100.0	98.1	9.3	4.4	13.7	260
Bishkek City	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6.9	6.3	13.2	197
Osh City	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	5.5	5.0	10.5	76
Area											
Urban	97.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	5.3	4.2	9.5	539
Rural	91.6	6.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	100.0	97.9	4.2	2.3	6.5	1137
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	94.7	2.9	1.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	97.5	3.6	2.6	6.3	138
20-34	93.8	4.8	0.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.6	4.1	2.7	6.8	1340
35-49	91.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	8.4	4.8	13.2	195
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	11
Health facility	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4.6	3.0	7.6	1648
Public	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4.5	2.9	7.4	1627
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	23.8	21
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	17
Education											
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	15
Basic secondary	95.4	2.3	0.0	0.3	2.1	100.0	97.7	4.7	1.5	6.2	200
Complete secondary	93.6	5.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	98.9	4.3	2.3	6.6	757
Professional primary/middle	94.7	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	3.1	3.7	6.7	234
Higher	93.6	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	100.0	98.7	5.7	4.3	10.0	469
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	87.0	9.5	0.7	0.3	2.5	100.0	96.5	3.1	1.7	4.8	336
Second	93.0	6.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	98.9	3.2	2.7	5.9	372
Middle	94.0	4.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	98.9	6.6	2.5	9.2	349
Fourth	96.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	5.6	1.9	7.5	312
Richest	98.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	4.3	5.9	10.3	306

	Person assisting at delivery					Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1,a}	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/Friend	Other			Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
Mother tongue of household head											
Kyrgyz	93.5	5.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.6	4.7	3.2	7.9	1283
Russian	(98.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(4.5)	(4.2)	8.7	63
Uzbek	93.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	2.3	1.4	3.7	256
Other language	91.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	6.0	100.0	91.4	9.0	2.0	11.0	73
¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery											
² MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section											
^a Skilled attendants include medical doctors, nurses/midwives and auxiliary midwives, although there was no case of auxiliary midwives providing this type of care alone											
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											

Overall, 98.4 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.10). This percentage ranges from 96.4 percent in the Naryn oblast to 100 percent in Bishkek city. It doesn't depend on level of education.

In the two years preceding the MICS survey, 93.6 percent of births were delivered with assistance by a doctor. Midwives/nurses assisted with the delivery of 4.8 percent of births (Figure RH.3). Doctors assisted almost all deliveries in Osh and Bishkek cities (99.4-99.5 percent) while in the Batken oblast only 77.1 percent of deliveries were assisted by a doctor (Table RH.10).

Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

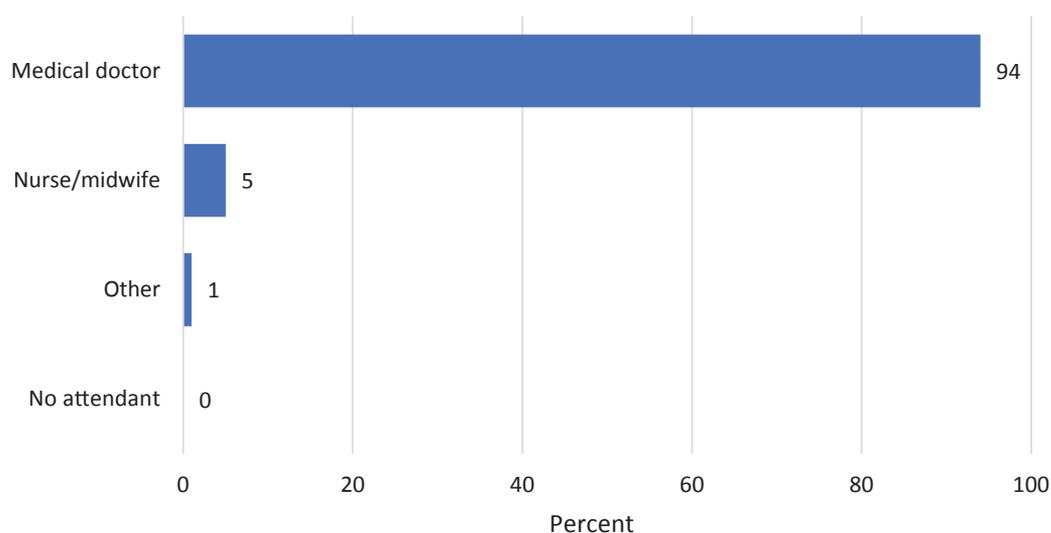


Table RH.10 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

Overall, 7.4 percent of women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section; for 4.5 percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for 2.9 percent after. In urban areas, 9.5 percent of women who had a live birth in the last two years had a C-section, while this figure is 6.5 percent among women living in rural areas. Women that are more educated and women age 35-49 delivered by C-section more often. Across the regions, the highest percentages of births by C-section were observed in the Naryn and Chui oblasts and Bishkek city (14.0, 13.7 and 13.2 percent respectively).

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.11 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility			Missing/DK			
	Public sector	Private sector	Home				
Total	97.1	1.2	0.6	1.0	100.0	98.3	1675
Region							
Batken	98.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	98.5	148
Djalal-Abad	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	351
Issyk-Kul	96.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	97
Naryn	95.9	0.5	1.9	1.6	100.0	96.4	56
Osh Oblast	97.3	0.0	1.9	0.9	100.0	97.3	366
Talas	98.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	124
Chui	97.4	0.7	0.6	1.4	100.0	98.1	260
Bishkek City	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	197
Osh City	95.5	4.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	76
Area							
Urban	96.0	3.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	539
Rural	97.6	0.2	0.9	1.2	100.0	97.9	1137
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	97.5	0.0	1.4	1.1	100.0	97.5	138
20-34	97.3	1.2	0.5	0.9	100.0	98.6	1340
35-49	95.4	2.0	1.0	1.6	100.0	97.5	195
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	(14.8)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(68.0)	100.0	(14.8)	25
1-3 visits	92.2	0.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	92.8	54
4+ visits	98.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	1585

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility			Missing/DK			
	Public sector	Private sector	Home				
Education							
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Basic secondary	97.7	0.0	0.3	2.1	100.0	97.7	200
Complete secondary	98.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	98.8	757
Professional primary/middle	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	234
Higher	95.5	3.2	0.2	1.1	100.0	98.7	469
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	96.3	0.0	2.4	1.3	100.0	96.3	336
Second	98.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	98.9	372
Middle	97.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	98.9	349
Fourth	98.3	0.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	312
Richest	93.9	5.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	306
Mother tongue of household head							
Kyrgyz	97.4	1.2	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.6	1283
Russian	(92.7)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	63
Uzbek	98.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	100.0	98.8	256
Other language	91.0	0.4	7.8	0.8	100.0	91.4	73
¹ MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries							
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

In Kyrgyzstan 98.3 percent of births are delivered in a health facility; 97.1 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and 1.2 percent in private sector facilities. Just 0.6 percent of deliveries take place at home. Women with higher education, those living in richest households and women living in Bishkek and Osh Cityities are more likely to deliver in private health facilities.

Post-natal Health Checks

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life³⁹ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁴⁰, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁴¹.

Despite the importance of the first few days following birth, large-scale, nationally representative household survey programmes have not systematically included questions on the post-natal period and care for the mother and newborn. In 2008, the Countdown to 2015 initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn and child health interventions, highlighted this data gap, and called not only for post-natal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for better data availability and quality⁴².

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on PNC and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS was developed and validated. Named the Post-natal Health Checks (PNHC) module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, not content of care. The rationale for this is that as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is

³⁹ UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2013. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013

⁴⁰ Lawn, JE et al. 2005. 4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why? Lancet 2005; 365:891–900.

⁴¹ WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010. World Health Organization 2012.

⁴² HMN, UNICEF, WHO. 2008. Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report. UNICEF.

considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

Table RH.12 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Duration of stay in health facility								Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 12 hours	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more			
Total	0.2	1.4	16.6	52.5	12.0	5.8	1.9	9.6	100.0	99.8	1648
Region											
Batken	0.0	1.4	20.4	46.6	14.1	4.3	0.5	12.6	100.0	100.0	145
Djalal-Abad	0.0	0.4	8.9	59.6	15.8	4.1	1.5	9.6	100.0	100.0	349
Issyk-Kul	0.0	0.0	7.0	53.8	14.9	13.6	3.4	7.4	100.0	100.0	94
Naryn	0.0	0.6	10.1	48.8	16.1	5.7	5.3	13.6	100.0	100.0	54
Osh Oblast	0.8	0.3	17.7	52.2	15.1	6.1	0.9	6.9	100.0	99.2	356
Talas	0.0	0.0	33.3	48.9	5.6	3.1	0.4	8.8	100.0	100.0	122
Chui	0.0	1.6	16.7	54.0	7.4	5.7	2.5	12.1	100.0	100.0	255
Bishkek City	0.0	1.0	15.5	52.5	6.7	8.7	3.6	12.0	100.0	100.0	197
Osh City	0.0	15.5	32.6	33.9	8.0	3.3	3.2	3.4	100.0	100.0	75
Area											
Urban	0.0	2.8	18.6	50.5	10.6	6.0	2.0	9.5	100.0	100.0	535
Rural	0.3	0.7	15.7	53.4	12.6	5.7	1.9	9.7	100.0	99.7	1112
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	0.0	1.3	13.9	55.0	10.4	3.1	0.9	15.5	100.0	100.0	135
20-34	0.2	1.5	17.5	52.2	11.6	5.8	2.1	8.9	100.0	99.8	1320
35-49	0.0	0.5	12.4	53.2	14.4	7.7	1.3	10.5	100.0	100.0	190
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Type of health facility											
Public	0.2	1.3	16.6	52.6	12.1	5.7	1.8	9.7	100.0	99.8	1627
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	0.2	1.4	17.9	56.0	12.4	4.6	1.4	6.1	100.0	99.8	1519
C-section	0.0	1.3	1.3	11.0	6.9	20.4	8.0	51.0	100.0	100.0	128
Education											
None/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Basic secondary	0.0	3.6	21.5	43.1	16.9	3.9	0.6	10.5	100.0	100.0	195
Complete secondary	0.4	1.2	14.7	53.6	13.4	4.3	2.5	9.9	100.0	99.6	748
Professional primary/middle	0.0	1.3	18.1	49.8	8.4	10.8	1.8	9.8	100.0	100.0	234
Higher	0.0	0.8	17.3	55.3	9.5	6.6	1.7	8.9	100.0	100.0	463

	Duration of stay in health facility								Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 12 hours	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more			
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	0.5	1.0	14.7	50.0	14.6	4.8	2.1	12.2	100.0	99.5	323
Second	0.0	1.4	14.4	54.1	15.0	6.2	1.0	8.0	100.0	100.0	368
Middle	0.4	1.3	16.6	51.7	8.5	8.2	2.8	10.5	100.0	99.6	345
Fourth	0.0	1.6	19.9	54.6	11.5	3.2	1.5	7.8	100.0	100.0	307
Richest	0.0	1.7	18.1	51.9	9.9	6.4	2.3	9.7	100.0	100.0	303
Mother tongue of household head											
Kyrgyz	0.2	1.0	15.8	52.4	11.5	6.3	2.3	10.5	100.0	99.8	1265
Russian	(0.0)	(0.9)	(19.1)	(59.4)	(9.5)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(9.7)	100.0	(100.0)	63
Uzbek	0.0	3.7	18.2	52.0	15.0	5.4	0.5	5.3	100.0	100.0	253
Other language	0.0	0.5	23.4	50.4	12.3	2.1	2.3	9.0	100.0	100.0	67
Missing	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
¹ MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility											
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											

Overall, 81.8 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stay 3 days or more in the facility after delivery, out of which 52.5 percent stay exactly 3 days. Across the country, the percentage of women who stay 2 days or less varies from 48.1 percent in Osh city to 7.0 percent in the Issyk-Kul oblast. There are no clear patterns with regards to background characteristics of woman's age at delivery, her education, and the language of the head of the household. As expected, nearly all women (97.4 percent) giving birth through C section stay 3 days or more in the facility after giving birth and 51.0 percent of those women stay 7 days or more.

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

Table RH.13 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth and following discharge from health facility. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, and after discharge from the health facility, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	PNC visit for newborns ^b										PNC visit for newborns by time following discharge from health facility ^d							Number of last live births in the last two years delivered in health in facility			
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a					Post-natal health check for the newborn ^c					Total										
	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	Missing/DK	Total						
Total	98.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	36.4	56.1	6.4	0.3	100.0	98.5	1675	1.0	7.6	16.1	44.5	24.5	6.1	0.3	100.0	1665	
Region																					
Batken	98.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	22.4	65.4	10.8	0.0	100.0	98.9	148	0.5	6.0	9.0	41.6	32.0	10.9	0.0	100.0	146	
Djalal-Abad	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	32.8	59.1	7.2	0.4	100.0	98.9	351	0.8	4.8	16.5	48.7	21.7	7.2	0.4	100.0	351	
Issyk-Kul	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	33.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	96.5	97	2.7	16.3	28.9	38.3	8.7	5.1	0.0	100.0	97	
Naryn	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	60.1	4.4	0.6	100.0	97.4	56	2.9	4.0	16.3	52.7	21.0	2.5	0.6	100.0	55	
Osh Oblast	97.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	43.8	49.8	4.9	0.2	100.0	98.1	366	1.0	8.7	19.3	54.5	12.3	4.0	0.2	100.0	359	
Talas	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.5	38.9	7.4	0.3	100.0	97.5	124	0.6	7.9	14.9	54.5	14.4	7.4	0.3	100.0	124	
Chui	97.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	28.5	63.6	6.3	0.5	100.0	98.2	260	0.6	10.4	13.1	35.1	34.0	6.3	0.5	100.0	258	
Bishkek City	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	32.5	61.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	197	1.0	5.5	17.2	33.5	38.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	197	
Osh City	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	23.0	66.5	7.5	1.6	100.0	98.7	76	0.6	4.5	5.5	28.4	51.9	7.5	1.6	100.0	76	
Area																					
Urban	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	36.7	57.3	5.3	0.9	100.0	99.1	539	1.1	7.8	14.4	41.5	29.0	5.3	0.9	100.0	539	
Rural	97.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	36.7	55.5	6.9	0.0	100.0	98.2	1137	0.9	7.5	16.9	45.9	22.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	1126	

	PNC visit for newborns ^b						PNC visit for newborns by time following discharge from health facility ^d						Number of last live births in the last two years delivered in health in facility							
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,c} two years	Number of last live births in the last two years	1 day following discharge		2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	Missing/DK	Total	
Mother's age at birth																				
Less than 20	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	28.8	60.4	8.3	1.1	100.0	98.5	138	0.0	4.1	10.5	49.9	26.0	8.4	1.1	100.0	137
20-34	98.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	36.3	56.4	6.1	0.3	100.0	98.6	1340	1.1	7.6	15.8	44.5	24.8	5.9	0.3	100.0	1333
35-49	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	51.0	7.0	0.2	100.0	97.5	195	0.6	8.7	22.4	40.5	21.5	6.1	0.2	100.0	193
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Place of delivery																				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Health facility	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	37.0	57.0	5.2	0.3	100.0	99.7	1648	1.0	7.6	16.3	44.9	24.7	5.2	0.3	100.0	1648
Public	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	37.1	56.8	5.2	0.3	100.0	99.7	1627	1.0	7.6	16.4	45.1	24.4	5.2	0.3	100.0	1627
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Other/DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Education																				
None/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Basic secondary	97.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	31.0	61.6	5.7	0.6	100.0	97.7	200	0.8	5.0	11.7	53.5	22.8	5.5	0.6	100.0	199
Complete secondary	98.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	37.1	55.4	6.5	0.4	100.0	98.9	757	1.1	6.9	16.6	45.1	23.5	6.4	0.4	100.0	754
Professional primary/middle	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	57.4	5.5	0.3	100.0	99.4	234	0.3	7.4	17.8	40.8	27.9	5.5	0.3	100.0	234
Higher	98.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	38.5	54.1	6.1	0.1	100.0	98.6	469	1.1	9.9	16.6	41.4	24.7	6.1	0.1	100.0	468

Wealth index quintiles	PNC visit for newborns ^b							PNC visit for newborns by time following discharge from health facility ^d							Number of last live births in the last two years delivered in health in facility					
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,c} two years	Number of last live births in the last two years	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge		After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	Missing/DK	Total	
																				Number of last live births in the last two years delivered in health in facility
Poorest	97.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	35.1	53.7	9.9	0.1	100.0	336	1.9	6.1	16.0	46.1	21.1	8.7	0.1	100.0	328
Second	98.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	39.9	53.6	5.4	0.2	100.0	372	0.6	7.9	20.8	44.5	20.6	5.5	0.2	100.0	371
Middle	98.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	30.6	64.0	4.2	0.3	100.0	349	0.6	7.6	11.9	46.9	28.4	4.2	0.3	100.0	348
Fourth	97.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	39.9	51.4	7.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	312	1.2	5.7	17.1	45.3	23.2	7.0	0.6	100.0	312
Richest	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	57.5	5.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	306	0.6	10.5	14.3	39.1	29.6	5.5	0.5	100.0	306
Mother tongue of household head																				
Kyrgyz	98.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	36.9	55.8	6.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	1283	1.1	7.0	16.6	44.6	24.2	6.2	0.3	100.0	1279
Russian	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.3)	(53.7)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	63	(0.0)	(14.6)	(8.7)	(38.9)	(31.7)	(6.0)	(0.0)	100.0	63
Uzbek	98.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	33.5	59.8	5.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	256	0.0	6.6	14.7	45.8	26.7	5.7	(0.5)	100.0	255
Other language	92.5	2.6	0.0	2.3	34.6	48.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	73	2.5	15.6	18.9	41.8	13.7	7.5	0.0	100.0	67
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
1 MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn																				
^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).																				
^b Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).																				
^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.																				
^d The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).																				
na: not applicable																				
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																				
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																				

Overall, 98.3 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home.

With regard to PNC visits of the newborns after discharge from the health facility, the majority take place on the 3-6 days following discharge (44.5 percent) and after the first week following discharge (24.5 percent). Also, 16.1 percent of PNC visits occurred on the second day following discharge. As a result, a total of 98.5 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check. The differences by background characteristics are minimal and are not statistically significant.

Table RH.14: Post-natal care visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility					Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility			Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Missing		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Community health worker		
Total	89.6	10.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	1150
Region											
Batken	93.5	5.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	84
Djalal-Abad	80.8	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	249
Issyk-Kul	80.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
Naryn	90.4	8.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42
Osh Oblast	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	300
Talas	93.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
Chui	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	153
Bishkek City	95.1	3.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
Osh City	82.8	15.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
Area											
Urban	91.4	7.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	349
Rural	88.8	11.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	801
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	87.9	11.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
20-34	89.5	10.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	920
35-49	91.4	8.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	140
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility					Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility			Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Missing		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Community health worker		
Place of delivery											
Health facility	89.6	10.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	1150
Public	89.7	10.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	1139
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Education											
None/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.7	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Basic secondary	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	142
Complete secondary	89.7	10.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	525
Professional primary/middle	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	155
Higher	89.0	10.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	323
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	88.6	10.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	230
Second	89.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	274
Middle	90.8	8.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	233
Fourth	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	216
Richest	90.7	8.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	197
Mother tongue of household head											
Kyrgyz	90.0	9.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	887
Russian	(86.5)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Uzbek	88.6	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	171
Other language	(87.7)	(11.1)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	53
^d The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).											
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases () – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											

In Table RH.14, the percentage of newborns who received the first PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility is shown by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

In Kyrgyzstan, almost nine in ten (89.6 percent) of the first PNC visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility occur at home and 10.0 percent in public facility. This proportion is near identical across the different background characteristics. All newborns are attended by a doctor, nurse, or midwife.

Tables RH.15 and RH.16 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother. Table RH.15 presents a pattern somewhat similar to Table RH.13, but with some important differences. Overall, 97.6 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while they are in a facility or at home.

With regard to PNC visits of the mothers after discharge from the health facility, the majority take place on the 3-6 days following discharge (26.8 percent) and after the first week following discharge (12.6 percent). However, 45.0 percent of mothers do not receive a post-natal health check following discharge; this percentage is the highest in Bishkek city (78.2 percent) and the lowest in the Issyk-kul oblast (20.4 percent).

Comparison between the table for newborns and the table for mothers shows that the percentage with health checks, both following the birth and through a visit, is very similar for mothers and newborns. However, studying only those mothers that did not receive a PNC visit, the percentage is about 7 times as high for mothers (45.1 percent) as for newborns (6.4 percent, see Table RH.13).

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, and following discharge from the health facility, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a						PNC visit for mothers ^b						PNC visit for mothers by time following discharge from health facility ^d						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Post-natal health check for the mother ^c	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	PNC visit for mothers by time following discharge from health facility ^d						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years delivered in health facility
	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Same day	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	Missing/DK	Total	Same day	1 day following discharge				2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	97.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.3	31.5	45.1	0.5	100.0	97.8	1675	0.8	4.5	9.8	26.8	12.6	45.0	0.5	100.0	1665							
Region																												
Batken	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	35.6	45.8	0.5	100.0	98.9	148	0.0	4.5	6.4	23.5	18.9	46.2	0.5	100.0	146							
Djalal-Abad	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	27.3	45.2	25.6	1.5	100.0	98.9	351	0.8	4.4	14.0	37.1	16.6	25.6	1.5	100.0	351								
Issyk-Kul	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	30.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	95.0	97	2.0	12.4	21.7	37.2	6.2	20.4	0.0	100.0	97								
Naryn	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	21.8	34.7	42.6	0.0	100.0	96.9	56	3.8	3.3	10.8	32.9	7.7	41.5	0.0	100.0	55								
Osh Oblast	97.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	32.5	37.7	28.5	0.2	100.0	97.6	366	1.5	6.1	14.9	40.8	9.1	27.4	0.2	100.0	359								
Talas	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	21.2	48.4	0.0	100.0	95.8	124	0.5	4.7	6.2	33.0	7.1	48.4	0.0	100.0	124								
Chui	97.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.7	19.5	71.2	0.0	100.0	97.5	260	0.0	3.0	4.0	10.2	11.2	71.6	0.0	100.0	258								
Bishkek City	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	18.6	78.2	0.0	100.0	98.1	197	0.0	1.0	2.2	2.7	16.0	78.2	0.0	100.0	197								
Osh City	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	20.4	67.1	2.7	100.0	99.5	76	0.0	1.3	2.2	11.1	15.5	67.1	2.7	100.0	76								
Area																												
Urban	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	24.4	58.5	0.9	100.0	98.4	539	0.4	4.0	6.1	17.1	13.0	58.5	0.9	100.0	539								
Rural	97.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	25.2	34.9	38.8	0.3	100.0	97.6	1137	0.9	4.7	11.6	31.5	12.4	38.5	0.3	100.0	1126								
Mother's age at birth																												
Less than 20	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	36.0	43.6	2.2	100.0	98.3	138	0.0	1.4	7.8	35.9	10.0	42.8	2.2	100.0	137								
20-34	97.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	22.2	31.8	44.9	0.4	100.0	97.8	1340	0.9	4.6	9.6	26.4	13.2	44.9	0.4	100.0	1333								
35-49	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	26.7	47.9	0.0	100.0	97.3	195	0.6	4.5	13.0	23.6	10.9	47.4	0.0	100.0	193								
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2							
Place of delivery																												
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na							
Health facility	99.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.7	32.0	44.4	0.5	100.0	99.1	1648	0.8	4.5	9.9	27.1	12.7	44.4	0.5	100.0	1648								
Public	99.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.9	32.2	44.1	0.5	100.0	99.1	1627	0.8	4.6	9.9	27.3	12.8	44.1	0.5	100.0	1627								
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21							
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17							

Type of delivery	PNC visit for mothers while in facility or at home ^a							PNC visit for mothers ^b							PNC visit for mothers by time following discharge from health facility ^d							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health check following birth							Post-natal health check for the mother ^c							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years							
	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Same day	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total						
Vaginal birth	97.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	23.8	30.4	44.6	0.6	100.0	97.7	1547	0.8	4.6	10.4	27.8	11.4	44.5	0.6	100.0	1536		
C-section	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	44.7	51.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	128	1.0	2.4	2.4	15.7	27.5	51.0	0.0	100.0	128		
Education																						
None/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9		
Basic secondary	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	22.2	34.3	41.5	1.2	100.0	97.7	200	0.8	2.5	8.9	35.3	10.0	41.3	1.2	100.0	199		
Complete secondary	97.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	23.3	33.6	42.0	0.4	100.0	98.1	757	1.2	4.2	10.6	29.6	11.9	42.1	0.4	100.0	754		
Professional primary/middle	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	29.7	45.0	0.6	100.0	98.5	234	0.5	5.2	11.1	24.3	13.4	45.0	0.6	100.0	234		
Higher	97.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	20.3	28.9	50.1	0.3	100.0	98.1	469	0.2	5.4	8.5	20.6	14.8	50.2	0.3	100.0	468		
Wealth index quintiles																						
Poorest	96.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	25.4	34.6	38.3	0.9	100.0	97.1	336	1.6	4.4	11.3	33.5	11.1	37.2	0.9	100.0	328		
Second	98.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	29.3	36.4	33.1	0.4	100.0	98.5	372	1.2	5.8	14.7	30.8	13.8	33.2	0.4	100.0	371		
Middle	97.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	18.8	34.1	46.0	0.1	100.0	98.0	349	0.5	3.5	7.2	30.5	12.0	46.2	0.1	100.0	348		
Fourth	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	22.2	55.9	0.4	100.0	96.7	312	0.2	2.1	9.2	22.7	9.5	55.9	0.4	100.0	312		
Richest	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	28.8	55.1	0.9	100.0	98.7	306	0.3	6.3	5.8	15.0	16.6	55.1	0.9	100.0	306		
Mother tongue of household head																						
Kyrgyz	97.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	23.1	30.9	45.0	0.4	100.0	98.0	1283	0.8	4.6	10.2	27.2	11.7	45.1	0.4	100.0	1279		
Russian	(98.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(21.4)	(63.5)	(0.9)	100.0	(98.7)	63	(0.0)	(7.3)	(3.3)	(10.2)	(14.8)	(63.5)	(0.9)	100.0	63		
Uzbek	98.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	23.4	37.5	38.3	0.5	100.0	98.4	256	0.5	3.4	10.5	32.0	14.9	38.4	0.5	100.0	255		
Other language	92.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	12.4	29.6	53.6	2.1	100.0	92.5	73	2.5	3.8	6.7	16.3	18.8	49.7	2.1	100.0	67		
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1		
1 MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother																						
^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).																						
^b Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).																						
^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.																						
^d The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).																						
^e Including women that report time of the first PNC check in weeks.																						
na: not applicable																						
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																						
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																						

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within the first week following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility			Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility			Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector		Doctor/nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Community health worker		
Total	86.9	12.8	0.3	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	697
Region									
Batken	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
Djalal-Abad	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	198
Issyk-Kul	76.4	23.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71
Naryn	86.8	12.1	1.1	100.0	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	28
Osh Oblast	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	227
Talas	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
Chui	(94.9)	(5.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Bishkek City	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Osh City	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Area									
Urban	77.5	20.9	1.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
Rural	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	548
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	78.8	21.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
20-34	87.5	12.1	0.4	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	553
35-49	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	81
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Place of delivery									
Health facility	86.9	12.8	0.3	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	697
Public	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	693
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	87.0	12.7	0.3	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	670
C-section	(82.6)	(16.3)	(1.1)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Education									
None/Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Basic secondary	82.8	17.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95
Complete secondary	88.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	344
Professional primary/middle	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	98.2	0.5	1.2	100.0	96
Higher	83.4	15.1	1.4	100.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	162

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility			Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility			Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Community health worker		
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	86.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	167
Second	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
Middle	89.6	10.4	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	145
Fourth	85.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Richest	74.4	22.8	2.8	100.0	98.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	84
Mother tongue of household head									
Kyrgyz	87.5	12.1	0.4	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	547
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Uzbek	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	118
Other language	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20

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

Table RH.16 matches Table RH.14, but now deals with the first PNC visits for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

In Kyrgyzstan, 86.9 percent of the first PNC visits for mothers occur at home, this percentage is slightly higher in rural areas (89.4 percent) than in urban areas (77.5 percent). No significant differentials by mother's background characteristics are observed. A doctor / nurse / midwife was the most likely to be the provider of the first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility (99.6 percent).

Table RH.17 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables RH.13 and RH.15. The 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS shows that for 97.6 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns receive either a health check following birth or a timely PNC visit, whereas for 1.4 percent of births neither receive health checks or timely visits. The figures between the regions range from 95.0 percent in the Issyk-Kul oblast to 98.5 percent in the Djalal-Abad oblast. There are no significant discrepancies across the background characteristics.

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for:					DK/Missing	Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn				
Total	97.6	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.2	100.0	1675	
Region								
Batken	98.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	148	
Djalal-Abad	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	351	
Issyk-Kul	95.0	0.0	1.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	97	
Naryn	96.9	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	56	
Osh Oblast	97.4	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.2	100.0	366	
Talas	95.6	0.2	1.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	124	
Chui	97.5	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	260	
Bishkek City	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	197	
Osh City	97.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	76	
Area								
Urban	97.6	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	539	
Rural	97.5	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	1137	
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	96.8	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.1	100.0	138	
20-34	97.7	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	1340	
35-49	97.3	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	195	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
Health facility	98.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	1648	
Public	98.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	1627	
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	97.4	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.2	100.0	1547	
C-section	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	128	
Education								
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	
Basic secondary	97.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	100.0	200	
Complete secondary	97.8	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	757	
Professional primary/middle	98.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	234	
Higher	97.9	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	469	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	96.9	0.2	0.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	336	
Second	98.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	372	
Middle	98.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	349	
Fourth	96.3	0.2	1.3	2.0	0.3	100.0	312	
Richest	98.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	100.0	306	
Mother tongue of household head								
Kyrgyz	97.7	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.2	100.0	1283	
Russian	(98.7)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	63	
Uzbek	97.9	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	256	
Other language	92.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	73	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	

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

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

IX. Early Childhood Development



Early Childhood Care and Education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to quality preschool and early childhood education programmes. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

In Kyrgyzstan in the 1990s, some kindergartens have been closed or restructured for a different function. In the 2000s, the situation has improved considerably: the number of preschool institutions in this period has doubled, and number of covered children increased by three times. However, at present, the coverage of children by preschool education in Kyrgyzstan remains very low. In this regard, within the framework of the "Strategy of development of education in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2020", an increased coverage by pre-primary education is defined as one of the top priorities. Special preschool educational programmes are organised in kindergartens and schools for children who didn't attend kindergartens.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	22.7	1770
Sex		
Male	22.8	900
Female	22.6	870
Region		
Batken	33.1	170
Djalal-Abad	11.4	362
Issyk-Kul	25.4	112
Naryn	25.6	92
Osh Oblast	12.8	399
Talas	21.6	144
Chui	24.7	273
Bishkek City	44.8	150
Osh City	51.6	67
Area		
Urban	40.5	482
Rural	16.0	1288
Age of child		
36-47 months	19.2	925
48-59 months	26.4	845
Mother's education		
None/primary	(*)	29
Basic secondary	10.1	200
Complete secondary	14.7	801
Professional primary/middle	30.5	313
Higher	39.3	426

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	11.7	419
Second	12.7	406
Middle	17.2	367
Fourth	33.3	311
Richest	50.0	268
Mother tongue of household head		
Kyrgyz	23.8	1384
Russian	30.1	68
Uzbek	18.3	231
Other language	10.8	86
¹ MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education		
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

In Kyrgyzstan, 23 percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). Urban-rural and regional differentials are notable – the figure is as high as 40.5 percent in urban areas, compared to 16.0 percent in rural areas. Among children age 36-59 months, attendance to early childhood education programmes is more prevalent in the cities of Bishkek and Osh (44.8 and 51.6 percent, respectively), and lowest in the Osh and Djalal-Abad oblasts (11.4 and 12.8 percent, respectively). No gender differential exists, however, there are notable differentials by socioeconomic status; 50 percent of children living in the richest percenthouseholds attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 11.7 percent among children in the poorest households. The proportion of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36-47 months (19.2 percent) is somewhat lower than the proportion of children at ages 48-59 months (26.4 percent).

Quality of Care

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is a major determinant of the child's development during this period⁴³. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. As set out in *A World Fit for Children*, “children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn”⁴⁴.

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

For close to three-quarters (72.1 percent) of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 4.4. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited. The mean number of activities with biological father was equal to only 0.7, and percentage of children who's farther engaged in four or more activities was only 2.8 percent. About one-fifth (21.6 percent) of children age 36-59 months live without their biological father.

⁴³ Grantham-McGregor, S et al. 2007. Developmental Potential in the First 5 Years for Children in Developing Countries. *The Lancet* 369: 60–70
 Belsky, J et al. 2006. Socioeconomic Risk, Parenting During the Preschool Years and Child Health Age 6 Years. *European Journal of Public Health* 17(5): 511–2.

⁴⁴ UNICEF, 2002. *A World Fit For Children* adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 27th Special Session, 10 May 2002:2.

For 29.7 of children age 36-59 months, mothers engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey, which is 10 times higher than father's involvement. The mean number of activities that mothers engaged with children was 2.8. It is worth noting that the percentage of children not living with their biological mother is also quite high – 14.1 percent.

There are no gender differentials in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children. Strong differentials by region are observed: adult engagement in activities with children was greatest in the Djalal-Abad oblast (87.7 percent) and lowest in the Batken oblast (43.2 percent). The percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities increases slightly with the age of the child.

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

In Kyrgyzstan, only 27.3 percent of children age 0-59 months live in households where at least 3 children's books are present for the child (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 8.4 percent. While no gender differentials are observed, a greater proportion of urban children appear to have access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have 3 or more children's books is 39.6 percent in urban areas, compared to 22.1 percent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 37.5 percent of children age 24-59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 12.3 percent for children age 0-23 months.

Among regions, the lowest percentage of children living in households with at least 3 children's books is observed in the Osh oblast (11.9 percent). The presence of children's books is positively correlated with socioeconomic status and mother's education. Children living in households whose head speaks Uzbek as the mother tongue are the least likely to have access (20 percent) to 3 or more children's books.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹		Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers engaged in four or more activities ²		Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children whom biological mothers engaged in four or more activities ³		Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
	Biological father	Biological mother	Biological father	Biological mother		Biological father	Biological mother						
Total	72.1	85.9	78.4	85.9	1770	2.8	2.8	0.7	1387	29.7	29.7	2.4	1521
Sex													
Male	74.0	85.3	78.3	85.3	900	3.2	3.2	0.8	705	28.6	28.6	2.3	768
Female	70.1	86.6	78.4	86.6	870	2.4	2.4	0.7	682	30.9	30.9	2.4	753
Region													
Batken	43.2	82.6	73.3	82.6	170	2.4	2.4	0.6	124	27.7	27.7	2.0	140
Djalal-Abad	87.7	79.5	68.2	79.5	362	4.2	4.2	1.1	247	34.3	34.3	2.6	288
Issyk-Kul	69.0	87.2	85.5	87.2	112	0.8	0.8	0.5	96	21.1	21.1	2.2	98
Naryn	76.5	84.9	80.3	84.9	92	9.4	9.4	1.2	74	26.4	26.4	2.4	78
Osh Oblast	76.9	82.8	75.2	82.8	399	1.7	1.7	0.5	300	15.7	15.7	1.8	331
Talas	61.6	91.9	89.0	91.9	144	1.7	1.7	0.8	128	23.9	23.9	2.0	132
Chui	64.3	89.3	84.8	89.3	273	1.8	1.8	0.3	232	35.5	35.5	2.6	244
Bishkek City	79.6	97.2	85.9	97.2	150	3.8	3.8	1.2	128	62.8	62.8	4.0	145
Osh City	68.6	95.7	84.1	95.7	67	1.6	1.6	0.5	57	27.6	27.6	2.6	64
Area													
Urban	74.5	92.3	79.8	92.3	482	4.2	4.2	0.8	385	43.4	43.4	3.0	445
Rural	71.2	83.6	77.8	83.6	1288	2.3	2.3	0.7	1002	24.6	24.6	2.1	1077
Age													
36-47 months	69.2	86.5	78.9	86.5	925	3.3	3.3	0.8	730	29.4	29.4	2.3	800
48-59 months	75.3	85.3	77.8	85.3	845	2.3	2.3	0.7	657	30.0	30.0	2.4	721
Mother's education^a													
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Basic secondary	69.6	90.0	84.0	90.0	200	0.0	0.0	0.4	168	23.8	23.8	2.0	181
Complete secondary	70.7	82.1	74.1	82.1	801	2.1	2.1	0.7	593	23.6	23.6	2.1	658
Professional primary/middle	74.0	81.1	75.4	81.1	313	3.6	3.6	0.7	236	29.0	29.0	2.3	254
Higher	78.2	95.3	85.8	95.3	426	5.0	5.0	1.0	366	45.9	45.9	3.2	406

	Percentage of children living with their:		Percentage of children with whom biological fathers engaged in four or more activities ²		Number of children age 36-59 months	Mean number of activities with biological fathers		Percentage of children whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers		Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers	
	Biological father	Biological mother	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers engaged in four or more activities ²	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers engaged in four or more activities ²		Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Mean number of activities with biological fathers		Percentage of children whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers		
Father's education												
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	
Basic secondary	62.4	99.0	0.2	0.2	158	0.6	0.6	20.9	2.2	157		
Complete secondary	70.5	97.2	2.1	2.1	706	0.8	0.8	27.7	2.4	687		
Professional primary/middle	74.9	97.4	4.4	4.4	193	0.9	0.9	36.3	2.9	188		
Higher	78.5	99.7	8.1	8.1	318	1.3	1.3	49.6	3.3	317		
Father not in the household	73.7	42.0	na	na	383	na	na	17.5	1.4	161		
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	62.8	74.8	2.4	2.4	419	0.7	0.7	17.4	1.9	345		
Second	70.9	79.1	2.5	2.5	406	0.7	0.7	23.4	2.1	346		
Middle	77.9	75.2	2.1	2.1	367	0.7	0.7	32.2	2.4	307		
Fourth	78.2	83.9	3.3	3.3	311	0.7	0.7	34.3	2.5	273		
Richest	73.4	80.6	4.5	4.5	268	0.9	0.9	49.8	3.3	249		
Mother tongue of household head												
Kyrgyz	71.5	77.6	2.7	2.7	1384	0.8	0.8	28.7	2.3	1154		
Russian	86.9	83.5	(11.8)	(11.8)	68	(0.9)	(0.9)	59.5	3.8	65		
Uzbek	81.3	79.9	1.6	1.6	231	0.7	0.7	29.0	2.5	218		
Other language	46.0	82.1	0.4	0.4	86	0.4	0.4	25.3	2.0	82		
¹ MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning												
² MICS indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning												
³ MICS indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning												
<p>^a The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.</p>												
na: not applicable												
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:			Percentage of children who play with:					Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²			
Total	27.3	8.4	32.0	93.2	48.2	59.3		4577	
Sex									
Male	26.9	9.0	33.1	93.6	48.2	59.9		2342	
Female	27.6	7.8	30.8	92.8	48.1	58.7		2235	
Region									
Batken	37.2	5.7	45.2	90.7	63.8	75.1		408	
Djalal-Abad	21.8	4.5	52.3	97.9	42.4	61.8		956	
Issyk-Kul	22.9	5.3	9.4	90.8	36.7	39.5		264	
Naryn	30.6	4.4	41.8	96.4	53.3	67.2		195	
Osh Oblast	11.9	1.6	41.2	93.0	32.8	53.1		1015	
Talas	23.8	4.4	5.0	92.9	78.3	79.3		352	
Chui	39.7	23.0	22.1	91.6	67.9	70.7		715	
Bishkek City	46.8	18.7	10.1	91.7	35.7	37.9		474	
Osh City	28.3	5.8	16.2	86.7	37.4	40.0		198	
Area									
Urban	39.6	12.7	21.0	91.5	41.4	48.4		1360	
Rural	22.1	6.6	36.6	93.9	51.0	63.9		3217	
Age									
0-23 months	12.3	3.4	21.4	84.8	30.6	38.8		1868	
24-59 months	37.5	11.9	39.3	99.0	60.3	73.5		2709	
Mother's education									
None/primary	(7.0)	(3.8)	(52.1)	(89.5)	(63.1)	(66.6)		58	
Basic secondary	17.0	3.3	34.2	92.5	45.5	55.7		529	
Complete secondary	19.3	3.7	35.9	93.3	46.9	60.0		2102	
Professional primary/middle	32.8	13.0	29.6	93.8	54.1	63.4		732	
Higher	43.9	16.7	24.4	93.2	47.2	56.8		1155	

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:			Percentage of children who play with:					Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²			
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	14.7	1.5	37.2	94.1	51.0	62.5		986	
Second	14.7	2.1	40.8	94.0	49.7	64.4		1039	
Middle	24.2	4.4	32.2	92.9	47.5	59.7		951	
Fourth	36.8	14.8	24.6	92.8	45.6	54.1		823	
Richest	53.6	23.7	21.1	91.8	46.1	53.5		778	
Mother tongue of household head									
Kyrgyz	26.5	7.2	31.6	92.9	48.9	60.1		3534	
Russian	67.5	48.4	16.4	94.4	64.0	66.8		180	
Uzbek	20.0	2.8	36.6	93.8	34.5	50.3		656	
Other language	28.9	11.6	38.8	94.8	65.2	69.1		205	
¹ MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books									
² MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings									
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

Table CD.3 also shows that 59.3 percent of children age 0-59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings included in the questionnaires were homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). It is interesting to note that 93.2 percent of children play with toys that come from a store; however, the percentages for homemade toys are 32 percent. There are no gender differentials for the percentage of girls and boys with 2 or more types of playthings. On the other hand, this percentage is lower among children living in urban areas (48.4 percent) than those living in rural areas (63.9 percent), due to the higher percentage of children that play with homemade toys and household objects/objects found outside in rural areas. There were no notable differentials in terms of mother's education and socioeconomic status of the households. Percentage of children who play with two or more types of playthings was the lowest in the Issyk-Kul oblast (39.5 percent) and Bishkek and Osh cities (37.9 and 40.0 percent, respectively).

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries⁴⁵. In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that 4.1 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 1.0 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of 4.5 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child.

No differences were observed by the sex of the child or between urban and rural areas. Children age 24-59 months were left with inadequate care more often (6.3 percent) than those who were age 0-23 months (2.0 percent). No differences are observed in regard to socioeconomic status of the household and mother's education. The highest percentages of children were observed in the Djalal-Abad and Naryn oblasts where 10.6 and 8.5 percent of children, respectively were left with inadequate care.

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Total	1.0	4.1	4.5	4577
Sex				
Male	1.0	4.3	4.7	2342
Female	1.0	3.9	4.3	2235

⁴⁵ Grossman, D.C. (2000). The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries. The Future of Children, 10(1), 23-52.

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Region				
Batken	1.5	4.1	4.8	408
Djalal-Abad	1.9	9.8	10.6	956
Issyk-Kul	0.3	1.4	1.4	264
Naryn	0.2	8.5	8.5	195
Osh Oblast	0.0	1.1	1.1	1015
Talas	0.7	1.0	1.1	352
Chui	1.8	2.5	3.4	715
Bishkek City	0.3	3.4	3.4	474
Osh City	2.0	4.4	4.7	198
Area				
Urban	1.1	4.6	5.1	1360
Rural	1.0	3.9	4.3	3217
Age				
0-23 months	0.6	1.6	2.0	1868
24-59 months	1.3	5.8	6.3	2709
Mother's education				
None/primary	(3.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)	58
Basic secondary	0.9	2.2	3.0	529
Complete secondary	1.0	4.8	5.0	2102
Professional primary/middle	1.1	5.1	5.6	732
Higher	0.8	3.1	3.6	1155
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	1.4	5.9	6.1	986
Second	1.1	4.0	4.5	1039
Middle	0.2	2.6	2.7	951
Fourth	1.3	3.5	3.8	823
Richest	1.1	4.5	5.4	778
Mother tongue of household head				
Kyrgyz	0.9	4.7	4.9	3534
Russian	2.7	1.5	3.0	180
Uzbek	0.9	2.5	2.8	656
Other language	1.5	2.2	3.7	205
¹ MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care				
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases				

Developmental Status of Children

Early childhood development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development⁴⁶.

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

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

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

The findings regarding early childhood development are presented in Table CD.5. In Kyrgyzstan, 78.3 percent of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track. ECDI level among boys was 76.1 percent, while among girls - 80.6 percent. As expected, ECDI is much higher in the older age group (84.1 percent among children age 48-59 months compared to 73.0 percent among those age 36-47 months), since children mature more skills with increasing age. Children living in poorest households have lower ECDI (76.5 percent) compared to children living in richest households (84.3 percent).

The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 95.5 percent of children are on track in the physical domain and 91.2 percent are on track in the learning domain, while they are somewhat less on track in the social-emotional domain (82.5 percent) and particularly so in the literacy-numeracy (14.5 percent) domain. For the literacy-numeracy domain the higher score is associated with children living in richest households, with children attending an early childhood education programme, and older children. For example, 26.8 percent of children attending to an early childhood education programme are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy compared with only 10.9 percent among not attending children.

⁴⁶ Shonkoff, J and Phillips, D (eds). 2000. From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development. Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	14.5	95.5	82.5	91.2	78.3	1770
Sex						
Male	12.3	96.7	81.9	90.8	76.1	900
Female	16.8	94.3	83.2	91.6	80.6	870
Region						
Batken	10.3	97.0	83.4	95.0	81.2	170
Djalal-Abad	7.1	95.9	89.3	94.4	87.1	362
Issyk-Kul	8.5	93.9	86.7	95.9	81.6	112
Naryn	19.5	90.4	85.0	96.5	80.5	92
Osh Oblast	9.0	93.3	79.9	82.0	69.6	399
Talas	16.1	97.2	84.3	96.6	84.9	144
Chui	22.7	97.8	78.5	91.3	73.5	273
Bishkek City	36.1	97.3	85.8	92.3	87.4	150
Osh City	16.5	95.3	54.2	89.9	52.0	67
Area						
Urban	23.4	95.5	79.9	92.4	78.3	482
Rural	11.2	95.5	83.5	90.8	78.3	1288
Age						
36-47 months	8.8	92.6	79.0	87.4	73.0	925
48-59 months	20.7	98.6	86.4	95.4	84.1	845
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	26.8	96.9	82.5	91.7	79.8	401
Not attending	10.9	95.1	82.5	91.0	77.9	1369
Mother's education						
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Basic secondary	10.2	95.7	81.3	87.6	70.1	200
Complete secondary	9.6	95.4	82.4	89.9	77.2	801
Professional primary/middle	21.2	95.7	82.3	93.3	80.8	313
Higher	21.4	96.0	83.3	94.0	81.8	426
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	6.1	94.7	83.3	87.6	76.5	419
Second	8.3	95.0	85.5	92.7	80.3	406
Middle	13.6	95.7	77.1	91.5	73.0	367
Fourth	18.7	96.9	83.4	94.0	79.3	311
Richest	33.5	95.5	83.2	90.9	84.3	268
Mother tongue of household head						
Kyrgyz	13.9	95.1	83.6	90.9	79.2	1384
Russian	38.6	100.0	81.6	93.9	79.7	68
Uzbek	11.2	95.8	76.9	91.3	72.3	231
Other language	15.0	97.6	80.2	93.2	77.9	86

¹ MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index

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

X. Literacy and Education



Literacy among Young Women

Education is a key resource for human development, economy, welfare improvement and the most important factor in poverty reduction. Therefore, the level of education is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the findings are based only on females age 15-24. Literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on highest completed level of schooling.

The percent literate is presented in Table ED.1. Table ED.1 indicates that 99.3 percent of young women in Kyrgyzstan are literate and literacy does not vary across regions, reaching the lowest rate in the Osh oblast (97.3 percent). Of women who live in families where the mother tongue of the household head is Other, only 88.7 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them.

Table ED.1: Literacy Young Women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	99.3	0.0	2383
Region			
Batken	100.0	0.0	179
Djalal-Abad	99.5	0.2	503
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	136
Naryn	100.0	0.0	83
Osh Oblast	97.3	0.0	510
Talas	100.0	0.0	102
Chui	100.0	0.0	379
Bishkek City	100.0	0.0	362
Osh City	100.0	0.0	129
Area			
Urban	99.8	0.1	810
Rural	99.1	0.0	1573
Education			
None/primary	(*)	(*)	22
Basic secondary	100.0	0.0	569
Complete secondary	100.0	0.0	880
Professional primary/middle	100.0	0.0	366
Higher	100.0	0.0	545
Age			
15-19	99.8	0.1	1169
20-24	98.9	0.0	1214
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	97.6	0.0	392
Second	99.2	0.0	472
Middle	99.7	0.0	490
Fourth	99.9	0.0	527
Richest	99.8	0.2	503

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Mother tongue of household head			
Kyrgyz	99.9	0.1	1698
Russian	100.0	0.0	161
Uzbek	99.5	0.0	405
Other language	88.7	0.0	117
¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women			
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended pre-school in the previous year⁴⁷.

Overall, 43.1 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. More than half of the children in first grade in urban areas (52.2 percent) had attended pre-school the previous year compared to 40.0 percent among children living in rural areas.

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	43.1	662
Sex		
Male	43.3	337
Female	43.0	325
Region		
Batken	69.0	68
Djalal-Abad	38.7	134
Issyk-Kul	31.5	42
Naryn	39.2	42
Osh Oblast	39.4	147
Talas	30.0	53
Chui	37.6	107
Bishkek City	(68.0)	46
Osh City	(50.7)	24
Area		
Urban	52.2	170
Rural	40.0	492

⁴⁷ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Mother's education		
None/primary	(*)	7
Basic secondary	31.1	56
Complete secondary	40.4	351
Professional primary/middle	40.1	104
Higher	56.1	144
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	42.2	157
Second	33.0	150
Middle	41.1	150
Fourth	45.7	109
Richest	60.3	98
Mother tongue of household head		
Kyrgyz	43.2	503
Russian	(*)	29
Uzbek	37.5	104
Other language	(*)	26
¹ MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness		
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		

Regional differentials are also very significant; first graders in the Batken oblast and Bishkek city are more likely to attend pre-school (69 and 68 percent, respectively) than their counterparts in Talas and Issyk-Kul oblasts (30 and 31.5 percent, respectively). There are some differentials across wealth quintiles - coverage with school readiness is 42.2 percent among the children in the poorest wealth quintile while it increases to 60.3 percent among those in the richest wealth quintile.

Attendance to pre-school education positively correlates with education of mothers: for children whose mothers have higher education, 56.1 percent were attending the first grade, while this is only 31.1 percent among children whose mothers have basic secondary education.

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 Millennium Development Goals. 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.

In Kyrgyzstan, according to the Law on Education, the school education consists of three levels. The first level, primary education, consists of grades 1-4. The second level, lower secondary education, consists of grades 5-9. The first two levels together constitute what is referred to as basic secondary education according to the law. The third level, upper secondary education, consists of grades 10-11. The two levels, lower and upper secondary education, together constitute secondary education. The three levels together (primary, lower and upper secondary) constitute what is referred to as complete secondary education according to the law. In this report, lower and upper secondary school are used when referring to levels of education (Tables ED.5, ED.5A, ED.5B, ED.8 and ED.9) while basic and complete secondary is used as a background characteristic to refer to the educational attainment of individuals.

Completion of basic secondary education is compulsory for all citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic; attendance is free of charge in public and municipal educational institutions. Children enter primary school at age 6 or 7. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Of children who are of age 7 in Kyrgyzstan, 94.9 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). There is not much variation in timeliness of children's participation to primary school by gender, mother's education or socioeconomic status. Some differentials were observed across regions. The highest percentage was observed in Naryn oblast (97.3 percent) while the figures in the Batken oblast (90.7 percent) and Bishkek city (91.8 percent) are slightly lower.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	94.9	636
Sex		
Male	96.0	319
Female	93.7	318
Region		
Batken	90.7	58
Djalal-Abad	96.6	139
Issyk-Kul	92.8	36
Naryn	97.3	37
Osh Oblast	96.4	137
Talas	94.3	38
Chui	95.5	103
Bishkek City	(91.8)	70
Osh City	(92.8)	18
Area		
Urban	93.0	186
Rural	95.7	451
Mother's education		
None/primary	(*)	9
Basic secondary	(100.0)	51
Complete secondary	94.6	312
Professional primary/middle	90.8	127
Higher	97.1	136
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	94.6	151
Second	96.9	129
Middle	90.6	134
Fourth	96.6	119
Richest	96.4	103
Mother tongue of household head		
Kyrgyz	95.1	486
Russian	(*)	30
Uzbek	94.7	97
Other language	(*)	23

¹ MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

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

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

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

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Male				Female				Total						
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:					
		Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a		Number of children	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool		Out of school ^a	Number of children	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	
Total	99.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	1159	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	1152	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	2311
Region															
Batken	98.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	97	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	94	98.9	0.8	0.4	1.1	191
Djalal-Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	253	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	240	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	494
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91	98.9	0.0	1.1	1.1	93	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	184
Naryn	98.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	70	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	133
Osh Oblast	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	246	98.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	240	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	486
Talas	99.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	64	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	69	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	133
Chui	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	152	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	220	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	372
Bishkek City	97.4	0.0	2.6	2.6	140	97.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	96	97.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	236
Osh City	98.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	45	98.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	37	98.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	81
Area															
Urban	98.6	0.4	1.0	1.4	346	98.9	0.9	0.2	1.1	314	98.7	0.6	0.6	1.3	660
Rural	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	813	99.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	838	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	1651
Age at beginning of school year															
7	98.4	0.2	1.4	1.6	319	98.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	318	98.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	636
8	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	302	98.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	281	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	583
9	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	276	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	292	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	567
10	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	263	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	261	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	525

	Male				Female				Total						
	Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:						
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Mother's education															
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Basic secondary	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	105	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	122	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	227
Complete secondary	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	544	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	582	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	1126
Professional primary/middle	98.9	0.3	0.8	1.1	252	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	232	99.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	484
Higher	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	242	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	202	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	444
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	99.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	282	98.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	279	98.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	561
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	238	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	227	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	465
Middle	98.8	0.3	0.8	1.2	233	98.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	246	98.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	479
Fourth	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	199	99.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	226	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	424
Richest	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	208	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	174	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	382
Mother tongue of household head															
Kyrgyz	99.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	903	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	883	99.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	1785
Russian	(96.7)	(0.5)	(2.8)	(3.3)	59	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	62	98.4	0.3	1.3	1.6	121
Uzbek	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	154	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	168	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	322
Other language	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	44	(90.6)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(9.4)	39	95.6	4.4	0.0	4.4	83
1 MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)															
^a The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool															
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases															
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases															

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 7 to 10 years who are attending primary or secondary school⁴⁸ and those who are out of school. The vast majority of children of primary school age are attending school (99.3 percent). Therefore attendance does not vary much with regard to background characteristics. However, less than 1 percent (0.7 percent) of the children are out of school, primarily due to non-attendance of children age 7 (1.4 percent).

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5. About 94 percent of children age 11-17 years are attending secondary school grades. This percentage among children age 12-14 is as high as 99 percent. The percentage among children age 11 is 93.6 percent because more than 5 percent of these children are in primary school. For the children age 15-17 attendance decreases sharply reaching the minimum among children age 17 (83.6 percent). There are no notable variations by mother's education or socioeconomic status.

As lower and upper secondary school attendance may be interesting individually, the tables similar to the Table ED.5 (namely, Tables ED.5A and ED.5B) are calculated for these categories can be found in Appendix G: Additional Tables.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school (5-11 grades) age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Out of school ^a		
Total	92.7	0.8	6.5	1837	95.3	0.7	3.9	1731	94.0	0.7	5.2	3568
Region												
Batken	94.9	0.4	4.7	176	99.5	0.0	0.5	146	97.0	0.2	2.8	322
Djalal-Abad	92.7	1.7	5.6	414	92.5	0.7	6.8	395	92.6	1.2	6.2	808
Issyk-Kul	96.6	0.0	2.9	139	96.2	2.3	0.9	148	96.4	1.2	1.9	287
Naryn	97.0	1.2	1.8	116	98.7	0.5	0.9	98	97.8	0.9	1.4	214
Osh Oblast	89.2	0.5	10.4	387	95.6	1.1	3.3	334	92.1	0.8	7.1	720
Talas	98.3	0.7	1.0	65	94.6	2.0	3.5	81	96.2	1.4	2.4	146
Chui	89.0	0.4	10.6	293	95.6	0.0	4.4	255	92.1	0.2	7.7	548
Bishkek City	97.6	0.5	1.9	177	96.2	0.4	3.4	200	96.9	0.4	2.7	377
Osh City	89.6	0.8	9.7	71	91.3	0.0	8.1	75	90.5	0.4	8.9	146

⁴⁸ 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)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children
Attending primary school		Out of school ^a	Attending primary school			Out of school ^a	Out of school ^a			Number of children		
Area												
Urban	94.4	0.5	5.1	496	93.6	0.6	5.8	504	94.0	0.5	5.4	1000
Rural	92.1	0.9	7.0	1341	96.0	0.8	3.1	1226	93.9	0.8	5.2	2568
Age at beginning of school year												
11	93.0	5.5	1.5	242	94.1	5.0	0.9	243	93.6	5.2	1.2	485
12	99.7	0.3	0.0	266	98.2	0.2	1.6	273	98.9	0.2	0.8	539
13	99.6	0.0	0.4	292	98.4	0.0	1.4	267	99.0	0.0	0.9	558
14	98.6	0.0	1.4	268	98.8	0.0	1.2	245	98.7	0.0	1.3	513
15	93.1	0.0	6.9	255	97.1	0.0	2.9	248	95.1	0.0	4.9	503
16	82.3	0.0	17.7	278	92.9	0.0	6.7	221	87.0	0.0	12.8	499
17	81.0	0.0	18.7	236	86.2	0.0	13.8	234	83.6	0.0	16.3	470
Mother's education												
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(58.6)	(0.0)	(41.4)	36
Basic secondary	80.2	4.7	15.1	131	92.5	0.5	7.0	433	89.6	1.5	8.9	565
Complete secondary	94.8	0.9	4.3	794	98.4	0.9	0.6	721	96.5	0.9	2.6	1515
Professional primary/middle	96.1	0.2	3.7	361	98.3	0.6	1.0	245	97.0	0.4	2.6	606
Higher	98.9	0.0	1.1	270	97.9	1.5	0.4	157	98.5	0.6	0.8	427
Cannot be determined ^b	84.8	0.0	15.0	255	84.5	0.0	15.5	163	84.7	0.0	15.2	419
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	92.6	1.8	5.6	445	95.5	0.9	3.6	377	94.0	1.4	4.7	822
Second	93.3	0.9	5.7	389	94.6	1.3	3.9	348	93.9	1.1	4.8	736
Middle	89.9	0.6	9.6	356	96.1	0.0	3.9	345	92.9	0.3	6.8	701
Fourth	90.3	0.2	9.5	339	92.9	1.0	6.0	365	91.7	0.6	7.7	704
Richest	97.9	0.0	2.1	309	97.8	0.5	1.7	296	97.8	0.3	1.9	604
Mother tongue of household head												
Kyrgyz	95.9	0.8	3.2	1354	96.7	0.7	2.6	1278	96.3	0.8	2.9	2632
Russian	91.5	0.0	8.5	96	99.7	0.3	0.0	102	95.7	0.2	4.1	198
Uzbek	84.3	0.3	15.5	303	90.5	0.8	8.8	273	87.2	0.5	12.3	576
Other language	71.8	2.2	26.0	84	83.2	2.3	14.5	76	77.3	2.3	20.5	160
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
¹ MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
^a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education												
^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household												
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												

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, the majority (99.7 percent) will eventually reach grade 5. There are no variations by background characteristics.

The MICS included only questions on school attendance in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator is calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last grade of primary school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered primary school, up to the time they reached the last grade of primary school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. As an example, the probability that a child will move from the first grade to the second grade is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first grade to the second grade (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second grade plus the number of children who were in the first grade the previous school year, but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator excludes children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

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), Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent who reach grade 4 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Total	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7
Sex				
Male	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.3
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region				
Batken	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Djalal-Abad	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Issyk-Kul	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Naryn	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Osh Oblast	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.5
Talas	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)
Chui	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bishkek City	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Osh City	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Area				
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent who reach grade 4 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Mother's education				
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complete secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional primary/middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cannot be determined	-	-	(*)	-
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.9
Second	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother tongue of household head				
Kyrgyz	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Russian	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)
Uzbek	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other language	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary				
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator (*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases () – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases				

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.

Table ED.7 shows that the primary school completion rate is 103.7 percent. 98.3 percent of the children who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous school year were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school in the school year of the survey. The table also provides "effective" transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school. The table shows that in total, 100.0 percent of the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school. As the figure is very close to 100 percent, no variations by background characteristics were found.

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

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Primary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	103.7	525	98.3	489	100.0	481
Sex						
Male	100.9	263	98.8	244	100.0	241
Female	106.4	261	97.8	245	100.0	240
Region						
Batken	120.2	40	100.0	52	100.0	52
Djalal-Abad	98.0	120	98.7	99	100.0	98
Issyk-Kul	92.9	52	94.4	45	100.0	43
Naryn	97.1	34	100.0	26	100.0	26
Osh Oblast	119.9	100	98.6	107	100.0	105
Talas	117.2	23	91.3	25	100.0	23
Chui	(107.9)	81	(100.0)	57	(100.0)	57
Bishkek City	(91.6)	52	(100.0)	53	(100.0)	53
Osh City	(65.6)	23	97.0	25	(100.0)	24
Area						
Urban	95.9	150	99.5	137	100.0	137
Rural	106.8	374	97.9	352	100.0	344
Mother's education						
None/primary	(*)	3	(*)	4	(*)	4
Basic secondary	(101.1)	50	(96.7)	46	(100.0)	44
Complete secondary	116.8	246	98.7	245	100.0	241
Professional primary/middle	87.8	123	99.5	99	100.0	98
Higher	92.9	99	96.6	93	100.0	90
Cannot be determined	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	111.9	143	98.2	123	100.0	121
Second	111.3	96	96.4	98	100.0	94
Middle	98.9	105	98.0	94	100.0	92
Fourth	92.5	98	100.0	83	100.0	83
Richest	99.9	83	99.3	90	100.0	90
Mother tongue of household head						
Kyrgyz	103.6	410	98.0	380	100.0	373
Russian	(*)	27	(*)	17	(*)	17
Uzbek	102.9	73	100.0	77	100.0	77
Other language	(*)	15	(*)	15	(*)	13

¹ MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate² MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school

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

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

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary (1-4 grades), lower secondary (5-9 grades), upper secondary (10-11 grades) and secondary (5-11 grades) school, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ⁴	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Total	99.2	99.4	1.00	97.9	98.0	1.00	86.4	78.9	1.10	95.3	92.7	1.03
Region												
Batken	99.3	98.4	1.01	100.0	98.8	1.01	98.1	87.0	1.13	99.5	94.9	1.05
Djalal-Abad	100.0	100.0	1.00	97.3	97.2	1.00	72.6	80.9	0.90	92.5	92.7	1.00
Issyk-Kul	98.9	100.0	0.99	96.9	100.0	0.97	(90.6)	(84.3)	(1.08)	96.2	96.6	1.00
Naryn	100.0	98.6	1.01	99.4	98.0	1.01	96.1	93.0	1.03	98.7	97.0	1.02
Osh Oblast	98.5	100.0	0.98	96.8	97.3	1.00	89.6	72.9	1.23	95.6	89.2	1.07
Talas	99.2	99.0	1.00	96.6	99.1	0.97	(83.7)	(90.2)	(0.93)	94.6	98.3	0.96
Chui	100.0	100.0	1.00	98.1	97.3	1.01	(88.2)	(63.1)	(1.40)	95.6	89.0	1.07
Bishkek City	97.8	97.4	1.00	99.4	99.3	1.00	(91.9)	(93.4)	(0.98)	96.2	97.6	0.99
Osh City	98.4	98.7	1.00	98.1	97.9	1.00	(80.5)	(75.4)	(1.07)	91.3	89.6	1.02
Area												
Urban	98.9	98.6	1.00	98.1	99.1	0.99	84.6	81.8	1.03	93.6	94.4	0.99
Rural	99.4	99.7	1.00	97.8	97.5	1.00	87.3	77.7	1.12	96.0	92.1	1.04
Mother's education												
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic secondary	100.0	99.4	1.01	98.0	91.7	1.07	(0.0)	(*)	(*)	92.5	80.2	1.15
Complete secondary	99.2	99.6	1.00	98.4	98.8	1.00	98.3	76.5	1.28	98.4	94.8	1.04
Professional primary/middle	99.8	98.9	1.01	98.2	99.3	0.99	(98.7)	79.7	1.24	98.3	96.1	1.02
Higher	100.0	99.3	1.01	97.7	98.8	0.99	(*)	(99.1)	(*)	97.9	98.9	0.99
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	(*)	100.0	(*)	84.3	80.8	1.04	84.5	84.8	1.00

Wealth index quintile													
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ²	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ⁴	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²	
Poorest	98.3	99.3	0.99	96.6	95.6	1.01	87.8	83.2	1.06	95.5	92.6	1.03	
Second	100.0	100.0	1.00	96.9	98.6	0.98	83.3	78.0	1.07	94.6	93.3	1.01	
Middle	98.9	98.8	1.00	99.7	98.7	1.01	85.5	72.0	1.19	96.1	89.9	1.07	
Fourth	99.5	99.5	1.00	98.0	97.7	1.01	81.7	71.7	1.14	92.9	90.3	1.03	
Richest	100.0	99.2	1.01	98.4	100.0	0.98	93.5	89.7	1.04	97.8	97.9	1.00	
Mother tongue of household head													
Kyrgyz	99.5	99.6	1.00	98.2	98.5	1.00	89.9	87.6	1.03	96.7	95.9	1.01	
Russian	(100.0)	(96.7)	(1.03)	(99.5)	(97.0)	(1.03)	(*)	(*)	(*)	99.7	91.5	1.09	
Uzbek	99.6	99.1	1.01	98.7	98.7	1.00	69.2	60.5	1.14	90.5	84.3	1.07	
Other language	(90.6)	(100.0)	(0.91)	(86.9)	(88.1)	(0.99)	(*)	(*)	(*)	83.2	71.8	1.16	
¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school, 1-4 grades)													
² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school, 5-11 grades)													
³ Survey-specific indicator 7.SS3 - Gender parity index (lower secondary school, 5-9 grades)													
⁴ Survey-specific indicator 7.SS4 - Gender parity index (upper secondary school, 10-11 grades)													
^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household													
(*) - Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													
() - Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary (1-4 grades), lower secondary (5-9 grades), upper secondary (10-11 grades) and secondary (5-11 grades) school, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Primary school			Lower Secondary school			Upper Secondary school			Secondary school						
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of lower secondary school age	Number of children of lower secondary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of upper secondary school age	Number of children of upper secondary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	0.7	2311	(*)	16	1.0	2599	(*)	27	14.5	969	33.5	141	5.2	3568	36.1	187
Region																
Batken	1.1	191	(*)	2	0.3	234	(*)	1	8.5	87	(*)	7	2.8	322	(*)	9
Djalal-Abad	0.0	494	-	0	1.1	596	(*)	7	18.9	212	(53.6)	40	6.2	808	(53.6)	50
Issyk-Kul	0.6	184	(*)	1	0.0	215	-	0	7.5	72	(*)	5	1.9	287	(*)	5
Naryn	0.7	133	(*)	1	0.3	169	(*)	0	5.5	45	(*)	3	1.4	214	(*)	3
Osh Oblast	0.8	486	(*)	4	1.9	517	(*)	10	16.8	204	(16.4)	34	7.1	720	(21.8)	51
Talas	0.9	133	(*)	1	0.5	115	(*)	1	9.0	32	(*)	3	2.4	146	(*)	3
Chui	0.0	372	-	0	2.0	397	(*)	8	20.7	151	(*)	31	7.7	548	(*)	42
Bishkek City	2.4	236	(*)	6	0.0	257	-	0	6.7	121	(*)	8	2.7	377	(*)	10
Osh City	1.5	81	(*)	1	1.0	101	(*)	1	19.6	45	(*)	9	8.9	146	(47.1)	13
Area																
Urban	1.3	660	(*)	8	0.6	701	(*)	4	13.9	299	46.5	42	5.4	1000	53.7	54
Rural	0.5	1651	(*)	8	1.2	1898	(*)	23	14.8	670	28.1	99	5.2	2568	29.0	133
Mother's education																
None/primary	(*)	27	(*)	4	(32.3)	30	(*)	10	(*)	7	(*)	5	(41.4)	36	(*)	15
Basic secondary	0.3	227	(*)	1	1.8	514	(*)	9	(59.0)	51	(61.1)	30	8.9	565	(60.5)	50
Complete secondary	0.6	1126	(*)	7	0.2	1145	(*)	2	9.0	370	(8.2)	33	2.6	1515	(11.4)	39
Professional primary/middle	0.7	484	(*)	3	0.7	487	(*)	3	10.2	119	(*)	12	2.6	606	(*)	16
Higher	0.4	444	(*)	2	0.9	365	(*)	3	0.8	62	(*)	0	0.8	427	(*)	4
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	na	0.0	57	-	0	16.5	361	42.4	60	15.2	419	39.9	64

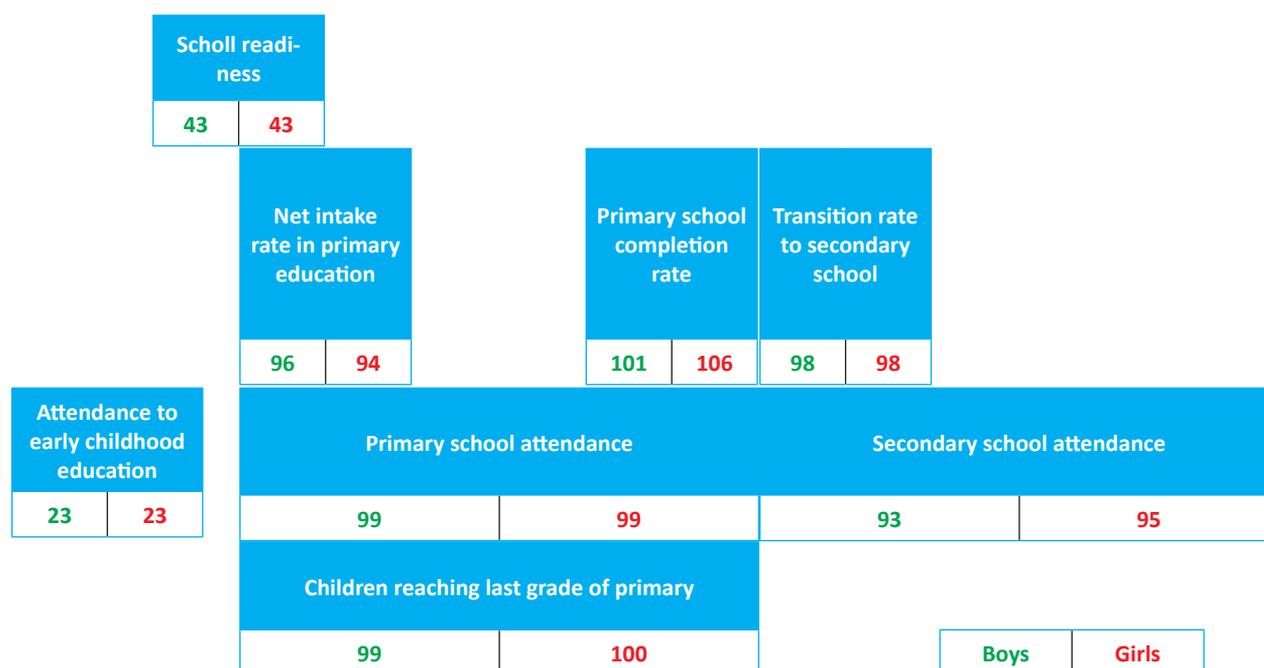
	Primary school			Lower Secondary school			Upper Secondary school			Secondary school						
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of lower secondary school age	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of upper secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school				
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	1.2	561 (*)		7	2.1	621 (*)		13	11.5	201		23	4.7	822		38
Second	0.0	465	-	0	0.7	545 (*)		4	15.1	192		29	4.8	736		36
Middle	1.1	479 (*)		5	0.4	519 (*)		2	20.5	183		37	6.8	701		48
Fourth	0.5	424 (*)		2	1.3	501 (*)		6	20.6	203		42	7.7	704		54
Richest	0.4	382 (*)		2	0.4	413 (*)		2	4.9	191		9	1.9	604 (*)		11
Wealth index quintile group																
Poorest/Second/Middle	0.8	1505 (*)		12	1.1	1684 (*)		19	15.6	575		89	5.4	2260		122
Fourth/Richest	0.5	806 (*)		4	0.9	915 (*)		8	13.0	394		51	5.0	1308		66
Mother tongue of household head																
Kyrgyz	0.5	1785 (*)		8	0.6	1956 (*)		12	8.4	677		57	2.9	2632		75
Russian	1.6	121 (*)		2	1.4	128 (*)		2	(9.1)	70		6	4.1	198 (*)		8
Uzbek	0.6	322 (*)		2	0.6	397 (*)		2	33.8	179		60	12.3	576		71
Other language	4.4	83 (*)		4	9.3	117 (*)		11	(38.8)	44		17	20.5	160 (*)		33
^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household																
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator																
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																
() – Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases																

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is close to 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. The GPI is 1.03 for secondary education.

The percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in both primary and secondary school, are provided in Table ED.9. The table shows that at the secondary level girls account for about 36 percent of the out-of-school population. In urban areas, girls compose more than half of the out-of-school population (57.3 percent) at secondary level, while in rural areas this proportion is about one-third (29.0 percent).

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

Figure ED.1: Education indicators by sex, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



Note: All indicator values are in percent

XI. Child Protection



Birth Registration

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Yet the births of around one in four children under the age of five worldwide have never been recorded⁵⁰. This lack of formal recognition by the State usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, he or she may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed⁵¹.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers (or caretakers) know how to register birth, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹		Percent of children whose mother (or caretaker) knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	67.5	28.0	2.2	97.7	4577	75.7	104
Sex							
Male	67.2	27.4	3.0	97.6	2342	79.8	56
Female	67.9	28.6	1.4	97.9	2235	(70.9)	48
Region							
Batken	72.1	25.8	1.5	99.4	408	(*)	2
Djalal-Abad	78.9	16.0	3.7	98.7	956	(*)	12
Issyk-Kul	66.7	28.1	2.2	97.1	264	(*)	8
Naryn	60.4	37.1	2.0	99.6	195	(*)	1
Osh Oblast	54.6	40.6	0.7	95.9	1015	(*)	41
Talas	67.5	28.7	0.7	97.0	352	(100.0)	11
Chui	70.2	25.1	2.2	97.4	715	(*)	18
Bishkek City	67.9	28.2	2.2	98.4	474	(*)	8
Osh City	66.7	25.3	6.7	98.8	198	(*)	2
Area							
Urban	67.6	28.4	2.5	98.5	1360	(*)	20
Rural	67.5	27.8	2.1	97.4	3217	77.8	84
Age							
0-11 months	66.8	23.7	5.0	95.4	988	(92.7)	45
0-5	65.8	21.1	6.9	93.7	455	(92.9)	29
6-11	67.6	25.8	3.4	96.9	534	(*)	17
12-23 months	66.3	30.3	1.4	98.0	880	(*)	17
24-35 months	69.9	26.9	2.0	98.8	939	(*)	11
36-47 months	66.2	30.1	1.3	97.6	925	(*)	23
48-59 months	68.6	29.6	1.0	99.1	845	(*)	7

⁵⁰ UNICEF. 2014. The State of the World's Children 2015. UNICEF.

⁵¹ UNICEF. 2013. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. UNICEF.

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹		Percent of children whose mother (or caretaker) knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Mother's education							
None/primary	(20.3)	(44.5)	(3.8)	(68.6)	58	(*)	18
Basic secondary	66.5	28.2	1.8	96.4	529	(*)	19
Complete secondary	67.3	28.2	2.4	97.8	2102	(70.2)	45
Professional primary/middle	67.7	28.9	2.5	99.1	732	(*)	7
Higher	70.8	26.1	1.8	98.7	1155	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	66.9	25.8	3.0	95.8	986	(75.0)	42
Second	65.8	30.8	1.3	97.8	1039	(*)	22
Middle	68.9	26.7	2.7	98.3	951	(*)	16
Fourth	68.1	28.4	1.5	98.0	823	(*)	16
Richest	68.4	28.1	2.6	99.1	778	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile group							
Poorest/Second/Middle	67.1	27.9	2.3	97.3	2976	77.4	80
Fourth/Richest	68.3	28.2	2.0	98.5	1601	(*)	24
Mother tongue of household head							
Kyrgyz	67.7	28.1	1.9	97.8	3534	79.0	77
Russian	76.0	22.4	1.1	99.5	180	(*)	1
Uzbek	69.8	25.0	4.2	99.0	656	(*)	7
Other language	49.2	40.0	1.4	90.7	205	(*)	19
¹ MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration							
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

The births of 97.7 percent of children under five years in Kyrgyzstan have been registered (Table CP.1). There are no notable differentials by background characteristics. The lack of adequate knowledge of how to register a child can present another major obstacle to the fulfilment of a child's right to identity. However, data show that 75.7 percent of mothers of unregistered children appear to be aware of the registration process, which points to other barriers to birth registration.

Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The Kyrgyz Republic ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention N138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment and ILO Convention N182 on the worst forms of child labour. Respective legislation establishes 16-years as the minimum age of admission of the

child to work, stipulates shorter working hours for young workers and prohibits the use of child labour in harmful or dangerous conditions.

The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collected information on hazardous working conditions^{52,53}.

Table CP.2 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour is based on three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform economic activity without it being classified as in child labour. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Involvement in economic activities changes with age. Among children age 5-11 years 24.0 percent are involved in an economic activity for at least one hour. Among children age 12-14 years, 47.5 percent are involved in an economic activity for less than 14 hours, while 4.6 percent are involved for 14 hours or more. 64.4 percent of children age 15-17 years are involved in an economic activity for less than 43 hours while 0.1 percent of children involved in economic activity for 43 hours or more.

Children age 15-17 years are more likely to be involved in economic activity in Osh (80.7 percent) and Batken (80.1 percent) oblasts, and less likely in the cities of Bishkek and Osh (29.6 and 19.7 percent, respectively). A very small proportion of these children are classified as being in child labour. Children from the richest households are less likely to be involved in economic activities than other children are.

⁵² UNICEF. 2012. How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions? MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. UNICEF.

⁵³ The Child Labour module and the Child Discipline module were administered using random selection of a single child in all households with one or more children age 1-17 (See Appendix F: Questionnaires). The Child Labour module was administered if the selected child was age 5-17 and the Child Discipline module if the child was age 1-14 years old. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 1-17 in each household.

Table CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	24.0	4692	47.5	4.6	1607	64.4	0.1	1555
Sex								
Male	26.0	2418	55.4	7.1	780	71.6	0.3	815
Female	21.8	2274	40.0	2.3	827	56.5	0.0	740
Region								
Batken	36.0	387	50.3	8.3	164	79.5	0.6	130
Djalal-Abad	13.5	988	38.1	0.9	348	57.6	0.0	360
Issyk-Kul	24.7	371	64.1	1.9	136	76.5	0.0	114
Naryn	22.2	250	52.0	9.0	111	66.6	0.0	97
Osh Oblast	27.9	1034	51.5	6.0	393	80.4	0.3	302
Talas	23.7	301	63.4	0.0	55	73.0	0.6	71
Chui	39.6	775	69.4	7.5	188	71.7	0.0	258
Bishkek City	6.5	430	18.8	1.8	147	29.6	0.0	151
Osh City	7.5	157	12.5	7.0	66	19.7	0.0	72
Area								
Urban	11.9	1277	26.4	1.8	427	36.5	0.3	457
Rural	28.5	3415	55.1	5.7	1181	76.0	0.1	1099
School attendance								
Yes	27.2	3786	47.8	4.5	1596	64.8	0.0	1430
No	10.4	907	(*)	(*)	11	59.7	1.5	125
Mother's education								
None/primary	35.4	80	(51.4)	(0.0)	18	(62.6)	(0.0)	14
Basic secondary	24.4	487	50.9	3.5	181	57.8	0.1	409
Complete secondary	26.3	2238	48.6	3.0	836	69.9	0.1	636
Professional primary/middle	25.5	855	47.1	10.2	324	68.5	0.0	252
Higher	16.4	1029	40.4	4.1	245	52.9	0.7	139
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	na	na	62.5	0.0	105
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	27.2	1104	55.3	4.9	391	74.1	0.2	348
Second	20.6	983	51.0	5.5	393	80.7	0.3	299
Middle	29.9	948	45.9	7.3	321	71.2	0.0	323
Fourth	29.3	875	54.6	3.9	268	65.4	0.1	314
Richest	10.7	782	22.7	0.0	236	24.8	0.0	271
Mother tongue of household head								
Kyrgyz	23.6	3561	49.3	4.3	1152	66.4	0.0	1156
Russian	32.9	244	55.5	0.0	73	47.7	0.5	89
Uzbek	22.2	711	41.6	5.3	325	59.1	0.8	221
Other language	27.3	173	33.7	12.7	58	67.9	0.0	89

^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable

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

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

Table CP.3 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform household chores without it being classified as child labour. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Total	63.3	0.7	4692	89.2	1.4	1607	93.7	0.2	1555
Sex									
Male	56.3	0.6	2418	81.7	1.0	780	91.1	0.2	815
Female	70.7	0.8	2274	96.2	1.8	827	96.6	0.4	740
Region									
Batken	60.1	6.1	387	73.0	5.4	164	77.3	0.0	130
Djalal-Abad	62.2	0.0	988	89.5	2.0	348	95.9	0.0	360
Issyk-Kul	58.1	0.0	371	90.5	0.0	136	93.6	0.0	114
Naryn	59.5	0.0	250	96.6	0.0	111	94.0	0.0	97
Osh Oblast	60.3	0.0	1034	89.9	0.1	393	94.9	1.3	302
Talas	62.8	0.2	301	89.9	0.0	55	97.3	0.0	71
Chui	76.9	0.9	775	91.6	3.1	188	98.7	0.0	258
Bishkek City	61.7	0.0	430	98.2	0.0	147	92.0	0.0	151
Osh City	53.9	1.2	157	80.9	0.0	66	89.5	0.0	72
Area									
Urban	62.7	0.5	1277	89.3	1.0	427	91.1	0.6	457
Rural	63.5	0.8	3415	89.2	1.5	1181	94.8	0.1	1099
School attendance									
Yes	71.0	0.7	3786	89.3	1.3	1596	93.8	0.3	1430
No	31.0	0.6	907	(*)	(*)	11	92.2	0.0	125
Mother's education									
None/primary	82.6	0.0	80	(100.0)	(0.0)	18	(91.9)	(0.0)	14
Basic secondary	61.5	1.1	487	87.8	3.3	181	96.6	0.0	409
Complete secondary	63.4	0.8	2238	86.9	1.8	836	93.4	0.4	636
Professional primary/middle	67.4	0.5	855	93.7	0.0	324	93.0	0.5	252
Higher	58.8	0.6	1029	91.1	0.5	245	92.1	0.0	139
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	na	na	na	88.5	0.0	105

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	64.6	1.9	1104	86.7	3.0	391	93.3	0.8	348
Second	63.6	0.6	983	93.7	0.0	393	95.1	0.0	299
Middle	60.7	0.2	948	85.0	2.8	321	92.7	0.4	323
Fourth	61.2	0.4	875	88.2	0.5	268	95.2	0.0	314
Richest	66.3	0.0	782	92.8	0.0	236	92.2	0.0	271
Mother tongue of household head									
Kyrgyz	62.8	0.8	3561	89.8	1.8	1152	93.3	0.1	1156
Russian	72.7	0.0	244	90.2	0.0	73	96.1	0.0	89
Uzbek	60.1	0.3	711	86.2	0.4	325	92.5	1.2	221
Other language	72.2	1.1	173	91.7	0.0	58	99.1	0.0	89
^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household									
na: not applicable									
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

The percentage of children involved in household chores for a number of hours that would define it as child labour in all age groups is very low.

Among children age 5-11 years, 63.3 percent are involved in household chores for less than 28 hours. For children age 12-14 years that percentage is much higher and reaches 89.2 percent while 93.7 percent of children age 15-17 years are involved in household chores for less than 43 hours. Unlike involvement in economic activities, the involvement of girls in household chores is higher than for boys. Involvement of children age 5-11 years in household chores for less than 28 hours is more than two times higher among children attending school than among those not attending (71.0 percent compared to 31.0 percent).

Table CP.4 combines the children working and performing household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.

Overall, one in four children (25.8 percent) age 5-17 were engaged in child labour, while 15.2 percent were working under hazardous conditions. Male children (29.9 percent) are more likely to be involved in child labour than female children (21.5 percent), with rural areas having 2.5 times higher child labour than urban areas (30.9 vs. 12.3 percent). Across regions, the highest percentage of children involved in child labour was found in the Chui (46.2 percent) and Osh (34.7 percent) oblasts, the lowest – in Bishkek city (4.5 percent). The percentage of child labour increases with the age of the children. Children attending school are more likely to be in child labour.

Table CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Total	23.3	15.3	74.6	0.8	15.2	25.8	7855
Sex							
Male	26.2	17.1	68.3	0.6	18.5	29.9	4013
Female	20.2	13.4	81.2	0.9	11.8	21.5	3842
Region							
Batken	28.4	22.6	66.5	4.7	3.8	27.7	681
Djalal-Abad	20.7	8.1	74.9	0.4	17.2	21.4	1696
Issyk-Kul	29.2	15.2	71.7	0.0	0.3	15.5	621
Naryn	27.7	14.3	75.8	0.0	9.0	20.8	458
Osh Oblast	26.3	18.1	73.1	0.3	22.0	34.7	1729
Talas	20.3	16.8	72.0	0.1	9.6	22.3	427
Chui	27.0	26.3	83.8	1.1	31.8	42.6	1220
Bishkek City	11.3	4.2	75.4	0.0	0.7	4.5	728
Osh City	7.7	5.5	68.7	0.6	6.9	12.0	295
Area							
Urban	13.9	7.4	74.0	0.6	5.6	12.3	2160
Rural	26.8	18.3	74.8	0.8	18.9	30.9	5695
Age							
5-11	1.3	24.0	63.3	0.7	7.8	24.5	4692
12-14	47.5	4.6	89.2	1.4	22.6	25.0	1607
15-17	64.4	0.1	93.7	0.2	30.1	30.4	1555
School attendance							
Yes	25.7	16.2	80.1	0.8	16.3	27.5	6812
No	7.2	9.4	38.7	0.7	7.9	14.4	1043
Mother's education							
None/primary	15.8	25.4	86.5	0.0	20.6	36.1	111
Basic secondary	30.5	11.7	79.2	1.0	16.4	23.7	1077
Complete secondary	23.7	16.6	73.8	0.9	15.7	27.4	3711
Professional primary/middle	23.9	17.6	77.9	0.4	18.6	28.3	1431
Higher	13.5	12.7	67.7	0.5	7.5	18.7	1413
Cannot be determined ^a	62.1	2.6	89.2	0.0	38.3	40.8	112
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	26.0	17.4	74.7	1.9	12.3	26.2	1843
Second	27.3	13.4	76.3	0.3	19.8	28.8	1675
Middle	25.2	19.3	72.1	0.8	20.4	32.9	1592
Fourth	24.6	18.3	73.5	0.4	15.2	27.1	1457
Richest	10.3	6.5	76.6	0.0	7.1	11.0	1288
Mother tongue of household head							
Kyrgyz	23.7	15.2	74.1	0.9	14.2	25.0	5869
Russian	20.7	19.8	81.0	0.0	21.7	30.8	406
Uzbek	21.7	14.1	72.5	0.5	16.0	26.8	1256
Other language	25.0	17.0	83.2	0.6	23.0	31.0	320

¹ MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour

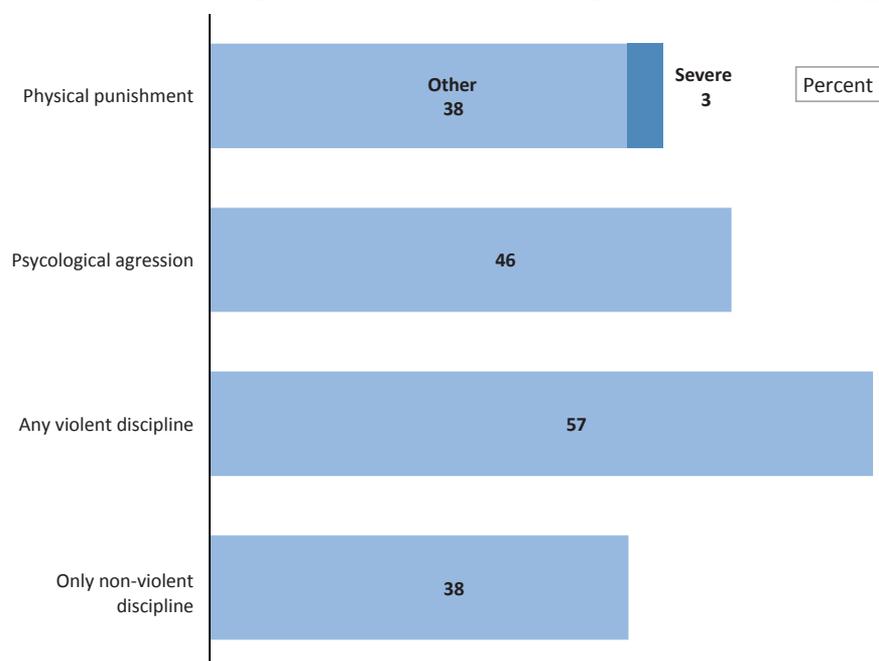
^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors. Studies⁵⁴ have found that exposing children to violent discipline have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the MICS, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline a selected child during the past month.

Figure CP.1: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



⁵⁴ Straus, MA and Paschall MJ. 2009. Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18(5): 459-83.

Erickson, MF and Egeland, B. 1987. A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment. *School Psychology Review* 16: 156-68.

Schneider, MW et al. 2005. Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29(5): 513-32.

Table CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Total	38.1	46.1	40.8	2.8	57.1	9994
Sex						
Male	35.7	49.2	43.7	3.3	59.9	4979
Female	40.4	43.1	37.8	2.3	54.4	5014
Region						
Batken	48.5	32.4	36.6	3.3	49.4	881
Djalal-Abad	55.6	26.1	40.2	0.5	42.9	2145
Issyk-Kul	44.4	31.3	32.6	0.6	48.2	733
Naryn	31.7	37.1	50.3	5.9	58.0	525
Osh Oblast	38.3	55.7	32.2	4.0	57.8	2165
Talas	20.1	64.4	54.6	2.7	71.1	644
Chui	26.6	58.9	44.2	4.2	66.8	1549
Bishkek City	26.8	60.7	45.0	2.1	70.3	966
Osh City	16.3	57.5	55.9	2.6	71.1	385
Area						
Urban	34.1	48.9	42.8	2.5	60.0	2798
Rural	39.6	45.0	39.9	2.9	56.0	7196
Age						
1-2	39.1	32.5	35.2	0.4	45.5	1928
1 year	41.5	27.3	31.9	0.1	39.5	979
2 years	36.6	37.9	38.7	0.7	51.8	949
3-4	30.8	53.9	51.7	3.8	67.1	1766
5-9	36.4	50.6	44.9	3.2	61.9	3580
10-14	44.2	44.8	32.1	3.2	52.7	2720
Education of household head						
None	24.2	67.1	39.6	0.0	71.1	182
Primary	39.2	52.8	31.1	3.1	57.9	389
Basic secondary	36.7	48.1	43.1	3.2	57.9	1221
Complete secondary	38.8	44.2	42.0	3.0	56.6	4497
Professional primary	35.4	45.4	42.3	2.2	58.0	726
Professional middle	36.0	50.1	40.1	2.7	57.7	1208
Higher	40.8	43.6	38.1	2.3	55.6	1771
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	39.4	40.8	43.3	2.8	55.1	2340
Second	38.2	47.3	39.6	2.4	58.1	2167
Middle	41.4	46.0	40.8	3.3	54.7	2051
Fourth	36.9	46.9	37.5	2.1	56.5	1801
Richest	33.0	51.3	42.1	3.3	62.5	1635
Mother tongue of household head						
Kyrgyz	38.2	44.9	41.7	2.6	56.8	7622
Russian	28.1	58.5	32.8	1.9	64.8	462
Uzbek	41.5	45.0	36.7	3.7	54.6	1509
Other language	33.9	60.5	47.7	4.2	64.0	397

¹ MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

In Kyrgyzstan, 57.1 percent of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month (Table CP.5 and Figure CP.1).

For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting the motivation of adults to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 46.1 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 40.8 experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) are overall less common: 2.8 percent of children were subjected to severe punishment.

59.9 percent of male children and 54.4 percent of female children were subjected to physical discipline. Differentials with respect to many of the background variables were relatively small.

Use of violent disciplinary practices does not depend greatly on the age of child; only children age 1-2 years are slightly less likely to be subjected to severe physical punishment. By regions, the highest use of any violent discipline method (about 70 percent) was observed in cities of Osh and Bishkek and the Talas oblast.

While violent methods are extremely common forms of discipline, Table CP.6 reveals that only 15 percent of respondents believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. There are significant differentials across background variables of respondents. Overall, respondents with low educational attainment and those residing in rural areas are more likely to find physical punishment an acceptable method of disciplining children.

The percentage of mothers (or caretakers) who believe that children should be subjected to physical punishment is highest in the Osh oblast (41.6 percent), while the lowest figures were observed in the Talas (1.9 percent) and Djalal-Abad oblast (1 percent). There is no clear association by the respondent's relationship to the child: 16.2 percent of mothers believe in the necessity of physical punishment compared to 14.4 of fathers and 13.3 among other adult household members. Children from the poorest households are more likely to be physically punished (18.9 percent) than those living in the richest households (9.2 percent).

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	15.1	4005
Sex		
Male	14.6	664
Female	15.2	3341
Region		
Batken	4.9	341
Djalal-Abad	1.0	826
Issyk-Kul	18.0	319
Naryn	27.1	209
Osh Oblast	41.6	750
Talas	1.9	231
Chui	13.4	683
Bishkek City	5.4	476
Osh City	18.2	169

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Area		
Urban	10.4	1296
Rural	17.3	2709
Age		
<25	12.5	362
25-39	16.6	1835
40-59	14.5	1436
60+	12.3	372
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	16.2	2334
Father	14.4	447
Other	13.3	1224
Respondent's education		
None	(*)	25
Primary	(26.2)	35
Secondary	17.0	2240
Professional primary/middle	12.9	814
Higher	11.0	891
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	18.9	850
Second	17.6	803
Middle	16.0	778
Fourth	13.5	760
Richest	9.2	814
Mother tongue of household head		
Kyrgyz	13.8	3024
Russian	17.6	245
Uzbek	17.7	577
Other language	26.1	158
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases () – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		

Early Marriage and Polygyny

Marriage⁵⁵ before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty⁵⁶. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Young early-married women is under higher risk of family violence by her husband or other adult member of his family. In the case of divorce, without formal registration of marriage, they are at risk of not getting alimony to support children, and, as a rule, cannot contend for fair division of property.

⁵⁵ All references to marriage in this chapter include marital union as well.

⁵⁶ Bajracharya, A ND Amin, S. 2010. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. Population Council.
Godha, D et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

Table CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union ⁴	
Total	0.4	6854	0.5	12.7	5685	12.7	13.9	1169	0.9	4750	0.9	
Region												
Batken	0.1	543	0.2	12.8	453	12.8	14.8	90	0.9	408	0.9	
Djalal-Abad	0.7	1336	0.9	13.1	1079	13.1	17.6	258	1.1	959	1.1	
Issyk-Kul	0.7	469	0.7	10.2	386	10.2	8.2	84	1.2	330	1.2	
Naryn	0.2	282	0.2	19.1	232	19.1	12.4	50	0.0	210	0.0	
Osh Oblast	0.6	1277	0.8	14.9	1043	14.9	16.7	234	1.1	949	1.1	
Talas	0.4	333	0.4	17.8	286	17.8	16.8	47	0.2	265	0.2	
Chui	0.3	1216	0.3	13.4	1037	13.4	13.3	178	0.2	827	0.2	
Bishkek City	0.2	1072	0.2	7.4	907	7.4	6.0	166	1.6	585	1.6	
Osh City	0.7	326	0.8	9.7	263	9.7	16.2	63	1.2	217	1.2	
Area												
Urban	0.3	2424	0.3	9.2	2037	9.2	11.1	387	1.6	1511	1.6	
Rural	0.6	4430	0.7	14.6	3648	14.6	15.3	782	0.5	3239	0.5	
Age												
15-19	0.1	1169	na	na	na	na	13.9	1169	0.0	153	0.0	
20-24	0.9	1214	0.9	11.6	1214	11.6	na	na	0.3	809	0.3	
25-29	0.8	1145	0.8	9.3	1145	9.3	na	na	0.4	981	0.4	
30-34	0.3	935	0.3	13.8	935	13.8	na	na	1.6	823	1.6	
35-39	0.4	854	0.4	18.7	854	18.7	na	na	1.3	734	1.3	
40-44	0.5	804	0.5	13.4	804	13.4	na	na	1.0	645	1.0	
45-49	0.1	733	0.1	10.6	733	10.6	na	na	1.1	605	1.1	

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union			
Education												
None/primary	(9.8)	(58.0)	(10.3)	(33.4)	55	(*)	3	(8.1)	47			
Basic secondary	1.0	941	1.9	21.5	524	11.4	416	0.3	467			
Complete secondary	0.4	2813	0.4	18.6	2367	16.7	446	0.5	2163			
Professional primary/middle	0.2	1258	0.2	7.6	1088	15.5	169	1.4	876			
Higher	0.1	1784	0.1	4.0	1651	9.2	133	1.1	1197			
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.7	1245	0.9	15.9	1045	12.9	200	0.7	938			
Second	0.4	1292	0.5	15.6	1068	14.4	224	0.7	966			
Middle	0.6	1320	0.7	12.9	1092	17.5	227	0.6	937			
Fourth	0.3	1424	0.3	11.0	1133	16.4	291	0.7	975			
Richest	0.3	1574	0.3	9.2	1347	7.4	226	1.7	933			
Mother tongue of household head												
Kyrgyz	0.2	4891	0.3	12.6	4055	11.3	836	0.7	3379			
Russian	0.6	582	0.7	8.1	510	(10.6)	72	2.3	345			
Uzbek	0.5	1074	0.6	11.9	862	23.4	212	0.6	811			
Other language	3.5	305	4.2	25.9	256	(21.2)	49	2.1	212			
¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15												
² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18												
³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union												
⁴ MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny												
(*) - Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												
() - Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												

The percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7. Among women age 15-49 years, just 0.4 percent were married before age 15. Among women age 20-49 years, about one in eight (12.7 percent) women were married before age 18. About one in seven (13.9 percent) young women age 15-19 years is currently married or in union. This proportion is 15.3 percent in rural areas and 11.1 percent in urban. The percentage of women age 20-49 years married before age 18 is strongly related to level of education and, to a lesser extent, to the household wealth.

The percentage of women in a polygynous union is also provided in Table CP.7. Among all women age 15-49 years who are in union, just one woman in a hundred (0.9 percent) is in a polygynous union.

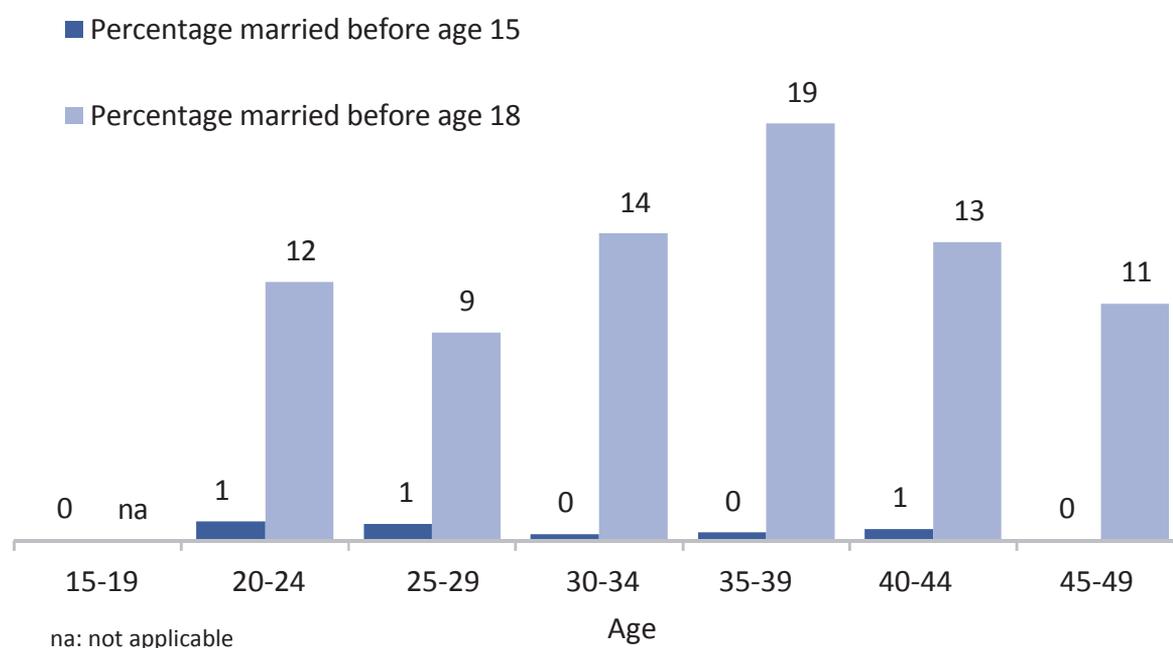
Table CP.8 present respectively the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow for trends to be observed in early marriage over time. Data show that the prevalence of the proportion of women married by age 18 increased slightly in 1990-s, reached its maximum at the turn of the century, and then gradually declined as visualized by Figure CP.2.

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percent- age of women married before age 15	Number of wom- en age 15-49 years	Percent- age of women married before age 18	Number of wom- en age 20-49 years	Percent- age of women married before age 15	Number of wom- en age 15-49 years	Percent- age of women married before age 18	Number of wom- en age 20-49 years	Percent- age of women married before age 15	Number of wom- en age 15-49 years	Percent- age of women married before age 18	Number of wom- en age 20-49 years
Total	0.3	2424	9.2	2037	0.6	4430	14.6	3648	0.4	6854	12.7	5685
Age												
15-19	0.0	387	na	na	0.1	782	na	na	0.1	1169	na	na
20-24	0.7	423	8.3	423	1.0	791	13.3	791	0.9	1214	11.6	1214
25-29	0.0	419	6.0	419	1.2	727	11.3	727	0.8	1145	9.3	1145
30-34	0.2	337	7.9	337	0.4	598	17.0	598	0.3	935	13.8	935
35-39	0.0	303	15.1	303	0.6	551	20.7	551	0.4	854	18.7	854
40-44	0.7	297	9.5	297	0.4	507	15.7	507	0.5	804	13.4	804
45-49	0.2	259	10.5	259	0.0	474	10.7	474	0.1	733	10.6	733

na: not applicable

Figure CP.2: Early marriage among women, Kyrgyzstan, 2014


Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.9 presents the findings on the age difference between husbands and wives. About 5.9 percent of women age 20-24 are currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more, and about 6.9 percent of women age 15-19 are currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more.

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:								
	0-4 years older			5-9 years older			10+ years older ¹			Husband/ Partner's age unknown			Total		
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	(1.4)	(54.8)	(32.5)	(11.2)	(0.0)	100.0	26	1.5	52.8	40.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	148	
Second	(0.0)	(45.7)	(54.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29	2.8	56.8	33.2	6.7	0.6	100.0	198	
Middle	(0.0)	(48.9)	(41.1)	(6.7)	(3.3)	100.0	40	7.3	51.9	30.9	9.2	0.7	100.0	176	
Fourth	(0.0)	(43.8)	(48.1)	(8.2)	(0.0)	100.0	44	2.5	63.7	31.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	150	
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	8.3	62.4	24.5	4.5	0.4	100.0	136	
Mother tongue of household head															
Kyrgyz	0.4	43.8	46.1	9.7	0.0	100.0	90	4.2	57.3	30.7	7.5	0.3	100.0	560	
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	42	
Uzbek	0.0	55.5	40.9	0.9	2.7	100.0	48	5.4	55.0	35.7	3.1	0.7	100.0	161	
Other language	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(4.6)	(72.6)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44	
¹ MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)															
² MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)															
na: not applicable															
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases															
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases															

Table CP.10: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:								Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	If she neglects the housework	For any of these six reasons	
Total	17.8	23.6	15.7	6.6	6.2	32.8	14.8	34.2	6854
Region									
Batken	31.3	27.4	25.7	9.9	8.8	50.7	22.8	55.1	543
Djalal-Abad	14.2	7.7	8.2	0.3	1.6	15.5	2.9	15.6	1336
Issyk-Kul	14.7	32.2	12.9	10.9	8.5	37.5	33.8	45.1	469
Naryn	12.2	27.3	15.7	11.0	7.0	34.8	13.2	35.1	282
Osh Oblast	28.2	38.6	25.6	8.9	6.6	48.1	20.4	48.6	1277
Talas	16.8	26.0	11.4	5.1	13.5	36.5	26.1	40.7	333
Chui	14.4	24.0	19.0	7.7	7.7	33.3	13.2	33.4	1216
Bishkek City	7.5	14.5	5.2	4.3	2.4	18.2	5.4	18.7	1072
Osh City	27.0	34.8	21.0	12.2	14.4	47.1	27.5	49.1	326
Area									
Urban	13.5	20.6	10.8	6.2	4.9	27.1	11.8	28.6	2424
Rural	20.2	25.2	18.3	6.8	6.9	35.9	16.4	37.2	4430
Age									
15-19	10.3	14.5	10.3	2.7	3.0	21.5	8.8	22.4	1169
20-24	19.0	23.4	16.2	7.4	6.5	34.0	15.2	35.4	1214
25-29	20.0	27.3	16.7	7.7	5.9	36.7	14.7	38.2	1145
30-34	21.3	27.8	17.3	7.4	7.4	37.9	17.1	39.4	935
35-39	20.4	26.6	16.5	7.1	7.0	34.6	16.1	36.6	854
40-44	17.0	24.7	16.6	6.9	7.2	34.2	17.7	35.7	804
45-49	18.1	22.8	17.5	7.5	7.4	32.2	16.2	33.4	733
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	21.6	28.0	18.5	8.1	7.7	38.0	17.3	39.6	4750
Formerly married/in union	14.7	17.6	11.9	6.0	5.9	26.8	13.7	28.0	606
Never married/in union	7.3	12.1	8.2	2.1	1.5	18.5	7.2	19.5	1498
Education									
None/primary	(40.3)	(54.0)	(39.3)	(43.9)	(8.3)	(62.9)	(24.9)	(62.9)	58
Basic secondary	23.6	27.8	18.1	6.8	6.4	34.9	16.7	35.7	941
Complete secondary	22.0	26.9	18.3	7.9	7.9	38.0	17.4	39.7	2813
Professional primary/middle	14.1	21.2	13.9	5.6	5.4	29.5	14.1	31.2	1258
Higher	10.2	16.9	10.7	3.8	3.8	24.8	9.7	25.8	1784
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	24.0	27.9	20.7	8.5	8.0	40.5	20.8	42.7	1245
Second	23.1	28.8	20.5	8.6	7.7	39.2	17.5	40.4	1292
Middle	22.3	27.4	16.8	7.2	8.1	36.5	17.4	37.9	1320
Fourth	14.1	21.8	13.7	5.5	5.2	30.3	12.4	31.6	1424
Richest	8.3	14.4	8.5	3.8	2.8	20.5	7.9	21.4	1574
Mother tongue of household head									
Kyrgyz	16.1	22.8	14.7	5.9	6.2	32.2	15.0	33.9	4891
Russian	1.3	7.8	4.4	2.0	1.1	11.1	4.3	11.3	582
Uzbek	33.0	32.5	24.5	9.1	8.6	44.2	18.8	45.1	1074
Other language	23.4	34.7	22.1	16.1	7.9	42.5	16.7	43.1	305

¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

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

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

MICS assessed the attitudes of women age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions are to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.10. Overall, 32.8 percent of women in Kyrgyzstan feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations. Women who justify a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children (23.6 percent), or if she demonstrates her autonomy, exemplified by going out without telling her husband (17.8 percent) or arguing with him (15.7 percent). Around 6.6 percent of women believe that wife-beating is justified if the wife refuses to have sex with the husband or if she burns the food (6.2 percent). Justification in any of the five situations is more present among those living in poorest households and currently married women. The percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife is the highest in Batken (50.7 percent) and Osh (48.1 percent) oblasts and Osh city (47.1 percent), the lowest – in Bishkek city and Djalal-abad oblast (18.2 and 15.5 percent, respectively).

The 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS included a survey-specific question on whether women feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she neglects the housework. Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife if she neglects the household and hygiene work is 14.8. However, the percentage of women who justify a husband's violence in at least one of the six situations (34.2 percent) does not differ greatly from those who justify a husband's violence in at least one of the five situations described above.

Children's Living Arrangements

The CRC recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households where they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table CP.11 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. Overall, 77.1 percent of children age 0-17 years in Kyrgyzstan live with both their parents, 10.7 percent live with mothers only and 1.8 percent live with fathers only. One in ten children (9.9 percent) live with neither of their biological parents while, most often, both of them are alive (9 percent). The percentage of all children age 0-17 years who have lost one or both parents is 3.4 percent. As expected, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and slightly more likely than younger children to have lost one or both parents. There are no notable differences between urban and rural areas or among the regions in terms of orphanhood.

Table CP.11: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	77.1	0.2	0.5	9.0	0.2	8.5	2.2	1.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	9.9	3.4	11659
Sex														
Male	77.0	0.2	0.5	9.0	0.2	8.2	2.4	1.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	9.9	3.6	5998
Female	77.3	0.1	0.5	9.0	0.3	8.7	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	9.9	3.2	5660
Region														
Batken	73.2	0.0	1.1	10.7	0.3	9.5	1.8	2.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	12.1	3.9	1021
Djalal-Abad	73.6	0.2	0.2	11.7	0.1	9.8	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	12.3	3.1	2515
Issyk-Kul	81.2	0.0	0.5	7.9	0.5	3.5	3.9	1.9	0.1	0.7	100.0	8.8	4.9	837
Naryn	80.5	0.3	1.0	10.9	0.0	3.1	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	12.2	4.4	607
Osh Oblast	77.0	0.2	0.5	11.3	0.2	6.8	1.1	2.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	12.3	2.3	2494
Talas	85.8	0.2	0.1	6.1	0.0	3.3	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	6.3	3.7	733
Chui	76.7	0.0	0.7	6.7	0.4	10.6	2.8	1.1	0.2	0.8	100.0	7.8	4.1	1827
Bishkek City	78.1	0.2	0.4	3.1	0.1	14.1	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	3.7	3.3	1156
Osh City	79.4	0.1	0.4	6.0	0.0	10.4	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	100.0	6.4	3.2	469
Area														
Urban	75.5	0.2	0.4	6.3	0.2	12.7	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	7.0	3.8	3334
Rural	77.8	0.2	0.5	10.1	0.2	6.8	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	11.0	3.3	8325
Age														
0-4	80.8	0.1	0.2	7.5	0.0	9.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	7.8	0.9	4233
0-2	83.1	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.0	9.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	5.7	0.6	2637
3-4	77.1	0.1	0.4	10.8	0.1	8.7	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.7	100.0	11.4	1.4	1596
5-9	75.9	0.2	0.5	10.6	0.1	8.6	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	11.5	2.7	3288
10-14	74.8	0.2	0.9	9.8	0.4	6.8	4.1	2.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	11.3	6.2	2648
15-17	73.4	0.3	0.6	8.1	0.5	8.3	5.0	2.1	0.7	1.0	100.0	9.5	7.1	1490
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	77.7	0.1	0.6	9.1	0.4	7.2	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	10.3	3.8	2650
Second	78.1	0.4	0.4	9.9	0.0	6.8	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	10.7	2.9	2511
Middle	75.6	0.1	0.7	11.2	0.3	8.0	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	12.2	3.8	2401
Fourth	80.2	0.0	0.5	8.1	0.1	6.4	2.2	1.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	8.7	3.0	2143
Richest	73.5	0.2	0.2	6.0	0.2	15.4	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	100.0	6.5	3.6	1953
Mother tongue of household head														
Kyrgyz	76.4	0.1	0.5	10.5	0.2	7.5	2.3	1.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	11.3	3.5	8867
Russian	71.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.4	16.4	4.1	0.9	0.0	1.6	100.0	5.9	5.6	547
Uzbek	82.9	0.3	0.4	4.3	0.0	9.0	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	4.9	2.4	1747
Other language	76.2	0.0	0.6	4.7	0.0	15.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	5.4	2.7	493

¹ MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

The 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature on the subject is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children.

Besides presenting simple prevalence rates, the findings of the 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS presented in Table CP.12 will greatly help fill the data gap on the topic of migration. In Kyrgyzstan, one in nine children (11.2 percent) age 0-17 have one or both parents living abroad. Both the mother and father were abroad in almost half of these cases. As expected, the mother were less likely to be abroad than fathers; almost 5 times less, for children under five years.

There are notable regional differences, whereby children in the Djalal-abad, Osh and Batken oblasts are more likely to have one parent abroad (17.7, 16.0 and 15.2 percent, respectively) compared to those living in the Naryn oblast (1.3 percent) and Bishkek City (3.3 percent).

Table CP.12: Children with parents living abroad

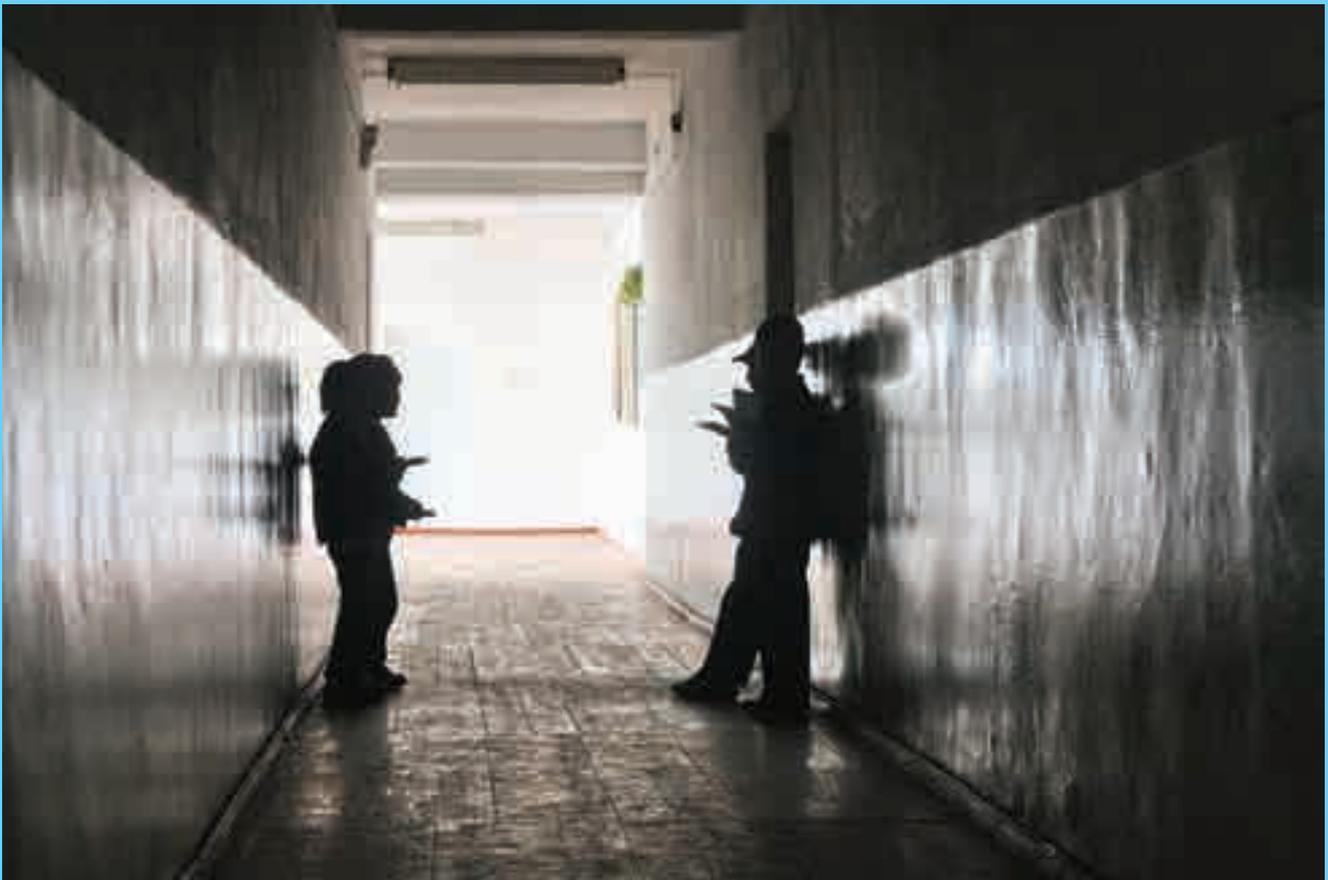
Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:				Total	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad			
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Total	2.0	4.2	5.0	88.8	100.0	11.2	11659
Sex							
Male	1.9	4.0	5.1	89.0	100.0	11.0	5998
Female	2.0	4.4	4.9	88.6	100.0	11.4	5660
Region							
Batken	3.3	6.1	5.8	84.8	100.0	15.2	1021
Djalal-Abad	2.5	7.0	8.2	82.3	100.0	17.7	2515
Issyk-Kul	0.9	0.2	2.8	96.0	100.0	4.0	837
Naryn	0.5	0.6	0.6	98.4	100.0	1.6	607
Osh Oblast	2.6	5.3	8.1	84.0	100.0	16.0	2494
Talas	1.2	1.3	3.2	94.4	100.0	5.6	733
Chui	2.0	3.5	2.0	92.5	100.0	7.5	1827
Bishkek City	0.7	1.4	1.2	96.7	100.0	3.3	1156
Osh City	0.5	5.9	3.5	90.1	100.0	9.9	469
Area							
Urban	1.1	4.7	3.2	91.0	100.0	9.0	3334
Rural	2.3	4.0	5.8	87.9	100.0	12.1	8325

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Age group							
0-4	1.1	5.9	5.0	88.0	100.0	12.0	4233
0-2	0.5	6.3	4.0	89.2	100.0	10.8	2637
3-4	2.1	5.2	6.7	86.0	100.0	14.0	1596
5-9	2.3	4.1	5.9	87.7	100.0	12.3	3288
10-14	2.7	2.5	5.1	89.8	100.0	10.2	2648
15-17	2.3	2.8	2.9	92.0	100.0	8.0	1490
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.3	4.6	4.8	88.4	100.0	11.6	2650
Second	2.3	3.9	6.1	87.7	100.0	12.3	2511
Middle	2.0	4.8	6.9	86.4	100.0	13.6	2401
Fourth	2.3	2.6	3.2	91.9	100.0	8.1	2143
Richest	0.8	5.3	3.5	90.4	100.0	9.6	1953
Mother tongue of household head							
Kyrgyz	2.2	3.8	6.1	87.9	100.0	12.1	8867
Russian	0.9	2.6	0.8	95.6	100.0	4.4	547
Uzbek	1.7	6.4	1.7	90.2	100.0	9.8	1747
Other language	0.0	6.0	1.8	92.2	100.0	7.8	493

¹ MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

XII. HIV/AIDS



Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. 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. HIV module(s) were administered to women 15-49 years of age.

One indicator which is both an MDG and the Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR; formerly UNGASS) indicator is the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS all women who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the findings are detailed in Table HA.1.

In Kyrgyzstan, 95.1 percent of the women age 15-49 years have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of those who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 61.6 percent for women. Three in four women (76.3 percent) know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 68.8 percent of women know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission.

Table HA.1 also presents the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Kyrgyzstan, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites, or through saliva by kissing with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, by sharing food or shaking hands with someone with HIV.

Overall, 30.9 percent of women age 15-49 reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive. About 52.9 percent of women this age know that HIV cannot be transmitted through saliva by kissing with someone with HIV, and 58.2 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. The majority of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means (82.2 percent), or by shaking hands with someone with HIV (80.9 percent), while 67.0 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive.

The percentage of women who reject the two most common misconceptions and knows that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive is lowest in Osh city (14.9 percent) and the Batken oblast (18.9), while in the Talas and Naryn oblasts the percentage is highest (45.1 and 44.7, respectively).

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, 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 be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive		Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1a}	Number of women age 15-49
	Both	Using a condom every time	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Looking person who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Saliva by kissing with someone with HIV	Shaking hands with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1a}		
Total	95.1	76.3	68.8	61.6	67.0	58.2	82.2	72.4	52.9	80.9	30.9	21.8	6854		
Region															
Batken	95.8	77.9	69.1	61.6	59.6	45.7	82.2	70.4	42.3	75.8	18.9	12.9	543		
Djalal-Abad	87.7	68.3	50.4	47.0	55.8	66.3	77.2	60.3	35.7	78.8	22.3	8.5	1336		
Issyk-Kul	100.0	78.0	85.9	71.7	58.7	75.2	97.2	84.2	80.2	91.8	40.7	31.8	469		
Naryn	99.4	69.3	68.8	63.2	64.1	79.8	88.7	84.4	70.4	88.5	44.7	27.6	282		
Osh Oblast	96.4	84.6	82.0	77.1	77.4	60.7	83.3	72.7	47.6	76.8	36.2	32.7	1277		
Talas	97.7	82.8	51.6	49.9	76.1	58.5	76.3	77.3	69.3	77.6	45.1	20.8	333		
Chui	95.7	65.9	70.5	55.6	67.8	43.7	75.1	70.5	53.2	79.8	23.4	16.0	1216		
Bishkek City	97.7	88.8	75.0	70.8	79.1	62.0	91.9	83.9	64.8	91.0	42.4	34.0	1072		
Osh City	94.9	68.4	57.6	50.0	46.8	34.1	72.3	61.2	49.1	66.1	14.9	11.4	326		
Area															
Urban	97.3	80.3	70.8	64.0	69.0	58.5	86.4	77.3	57.7	84.6	32.5	24.4	2424		
Rural	93.9	74.1	67.7	60.4	65.9	58.0	80.0	69.8	50.2	78.9	30.0	20.4	4430		
Age															
15-24 ¹	91.9	71.5	64.9	58.1	62.0	55.7	79.2	67.4	48.9	76.8	28.1	19.8	2383		
15-19	87.7	63.5	58.7	50.9	58.3	52.2	75.3	61.4	43.7	72.3	24.8	17.0	1169		
20-24	95.9	79.1	71.0	64.9	65.5	59.1	83.0	73.1	53.9	81.2	31.3	22.4	1214		
25-29	96.7	79.9	69.1	63.1	70.7	58.6	83.9	75.9	53.3	81.9	31.5	22.0	1145		
30-39	97.0	78.8	72.0	64.9	70.0	59.2	83.4	75.6	55.9	83.2	32.9	24.2	1789		
40-49	96.8	78.3	70.8	62.3	68.5	60.7	84.3	73.9	55.0	83.8	32.4	22.1	1537		

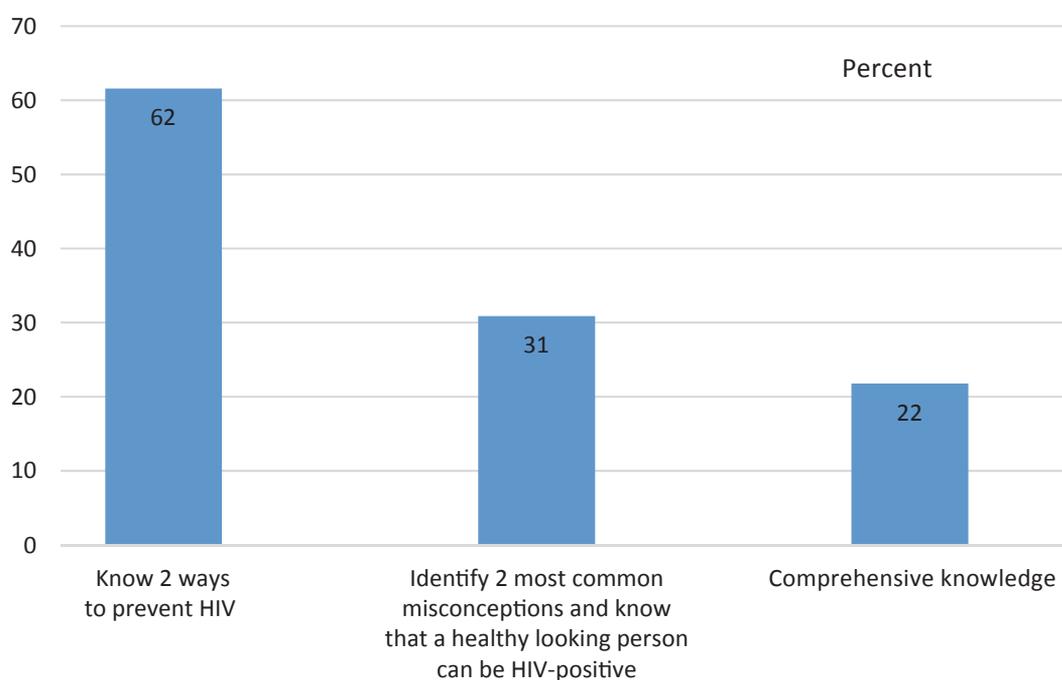
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1a}	Number of women age 15-49
			Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Looking person who know that a healthy	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Saliva by kissing with someone with HIV			
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	96.5	78.4	70.4	63.2	68.2	58.6	83.2	73.8	53.7	81.9	31.3	22.0	5356
Never married/in union	90.2	68.8	62.9	56.0	62.8	56.8	78.6	67.5	50.0	77.4	29.3	21.3	1498
Education													
None/primary	(49.2)	(26.7)	(27.1)	(18.4)	(21.0)	(13.0)	(22.3)	(16.2)	(15.5)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	58
Basic secondary	86.5	63.3	58.9	51.5	57.0	46.1	69.7	53.5	34.3	62.6	19.4	13.0	941
Complete secondary	94.5	76.8	68.6	62.3	64.8	56.6	81.1	69.6	48.7	78.6	28.2	20.1	2813
Professional primary/middle	98.9	79.2	72.0	63.8	71.4	61.6	86.3	78.6	60.0	87.8	34.9	24.1	1258
Higher	99.4	82.0	73.2	65.8	74.1	66.2	89.7	84.3	65.4	91.2	39.3	28.2	1784
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	92.0	75.0	63.6	58.3	61.1	55.9	81.5	68.0	46.2	76.9	27.0	17.1	1245
Second	93.2	74.7	66.9	60.7	62.5	58.0	78.1	67.5	44.9	75.5	27.1	18.5	1292
Middle	95.0	75.4	68.7	61.7	68.3	56.1	80.0	67.9	50.8	78.2	29.4	19.8	1320
Fourth	96.7	74.6	72.2	62.4	68.3	56.8	82.9	73.9	56.8	82.7	33.1	24.3	1424
Richest	97.8	80.9	71.3	64.4	73.1	63.3	87.5	82.4	62.8	89.2	36.3	27.7	1574
Mother tongue of household head													
Kyrgyz	96.5	78.0	69.6	62.6	66.8	60.3	84.2	75.0	54.9	83.1	31.8	21.9	4891
Russian	99.9	81.5	78.9	69.2	80.5	66.0	89.8	86.2	72.0	92.1	45.6	34.0	582
Uzbek	90.4	71.1	63.0	57.0	62.1	50.5	75.3	58.2	37.3	69.9	22.2	16.7	1074
Other language	80.6	56.8	56.6	49.1	61.2	37.1	60.6	55.2	36.9	62.5	19.1	14.7	305

¹ **MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women**

^a Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention is the knowledge of all of the following: (1) that the chance of getting HIV can be reduced by having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time (two main ways of HIV prevention), (2) that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and (3) that HIV cannot be transmitted by saliva by kissing with someone with HIV and by mosquito bites (the two most common misconceptions among women age 15-49 years in Kyrgyzstan according to this survey).

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

Figure HA.1: Women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



Women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include those who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions.

Overall, only 21.8 percent of women had comprehensive knowledge of HIV. This proportion was the lowest among women age 15-19 years (17.0 percent). Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission was higher amongst women age 15-49 years in urban areas (24.4 percent) compared to their rural counterparts (20.4 percent). Comprehensive knowledge was least in the Djalal-Abad oblast (8.5 percent) and highest in Bishkek city (34.0 percent). Results suggest that there is a correlation between age and HIV knowledge as older women were more likely to know about HIV than younger women. Knowledge increased with woman's education and household wealth quintile.

Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.2.

Overall, 90.6 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 64.2 percent, while 4.5 percent of women did not know of any specific way. The least known way of mother-to-child HIV transmission among women is breastfeeding (69 percent), while transmission during pregnancy has been identified most often (87.4 percent).

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:							
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹			
Total	87.4	83.2	69.0	90.6	64.2	4.5	90.6	6854
Region								
Batken	87.8	68.2	60.0	92.0	48.5	3.8	92.0	543
Djalal-Abad	82.4	84.5	73.0	86.6	69.8	1.1	86.6	1336
Issyk-Kul	88.5	89.5	74.7	92.7	71.0	7.3	92.7	469
Naryn	95.5	91.9	84.8	97.4	81.3	2.1	97.4	282
Osh Oblast	92.2	90.6	92.0	93.4	89.9	3.0	93.4	1277
Talas	89.6	84.1	72.6	91.0	69.1	6.7	91.0	333
Chui	81.6	72.4	47.0	86.6	39.6	9.2	86.6	1216
Bishkek City	92.8	88.4	54.6	94.2	51.8	3.5	94.2	1072
Osh City	80.9	79.1	80.8	87.4	70.3	7.5	87.4	326
Area								
Urban	89.6	85.7	64.0	92.9	59.1	4.4	92.9	2424
Rural	86.2	81.8	71.7	89.3	67.1	4.6	89.3	4430
Age group								
15-24	79.3	73.8	63.9	83.2	58.2	8.7	83.2	2383
15-19	71.3	64.7	55.8	74.8	50.2	12.8	74.8	1169
20-24	87.0	82.5	71.8	91.3	65.8	4.6	91.3	1214
25-29	89.9	85.9	69.9	93.3	64.8	3.4	93.3	1145
30-39	91.8	89.2	72.1	95.3	68.1	1.7	95.3	1789
40-49	92.9	88.9	72.5	94.5	68.8	2.2	94.5	1537
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	90.8	87.5	72.9	93.9	68.3	2.6	93.9	5356
Never married/in union	75.2	67.9	54.8	78.7	49.5	11.5	78.7	1498
Education								
None/primary	(24.6)	(27.5)	(23.9)	(38.2)	(14.1)	(11.0)	(38.2)	58
Basic secondary	74.9	68.8	61.2	77.6	56.6	8.9	77.6	941
Complete secondary	87.6	83.9	72.1	90.9	67.3	3.7	90.9	2813
Professional primary/middle	92.2	85.7	72.1	95.3	66.9	3.5	95.3	1258
Higher	92.3	89.7	67.5	95.4	63.2	4.0	95.4	1784
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	86.2	80.2	73.6	88.5	69.0	3.5	88.5	1245
Second	85.2	83.0	77.5	88.7	72.9	4.5	88.7	1292
Middle	88.0	84.2	73.0	91.2	68.8	3.8	91.2	1320
Fourth	88.7	83.0	66.0	92.0	60.3	4.7	92.0	1424
Richest	88.4	85.1	57.6	92.1	53.1	5.7	92.1	1574
Mother tongue of household head								
Kyrgyz	89.0	85.4	70.9	92.0	66.4	4.4	92.0	4891
Russian	91.8	83.0	52.3	94.8	47.4	5.1	94.8	582
Uzbek	83.0	79.4	74.3	86.4	69.7	4.0	86.4	1074
Other language	67.8	61.5	50.1	73.9	42.4	6.7	73.9	305

¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

The most informed about the three ways of mother-to-child HIV transmission are women from the Osh oblast (89.9 percent). The lowest value was found in the Chui oblast, only 39.6 percent. Awareness level is slightly lower in urban areas than in rural areas (59.1 percent and 67.1 percent, respectively). Awareness is notably higher among ever married women (68.3 percent) as opposed to never married women (49.5 percent).

Higher levels of women's education are also associated with greater awareness of the ways of mother-to-child HIV transmission; 63.2 percent of women with higher education know all three ways, while among those with basic secondary education the percentage is 56.6 percent.

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are considered low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for a family member with AIDS in own home; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is 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 it a secret if a family member is HIV-positive.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV

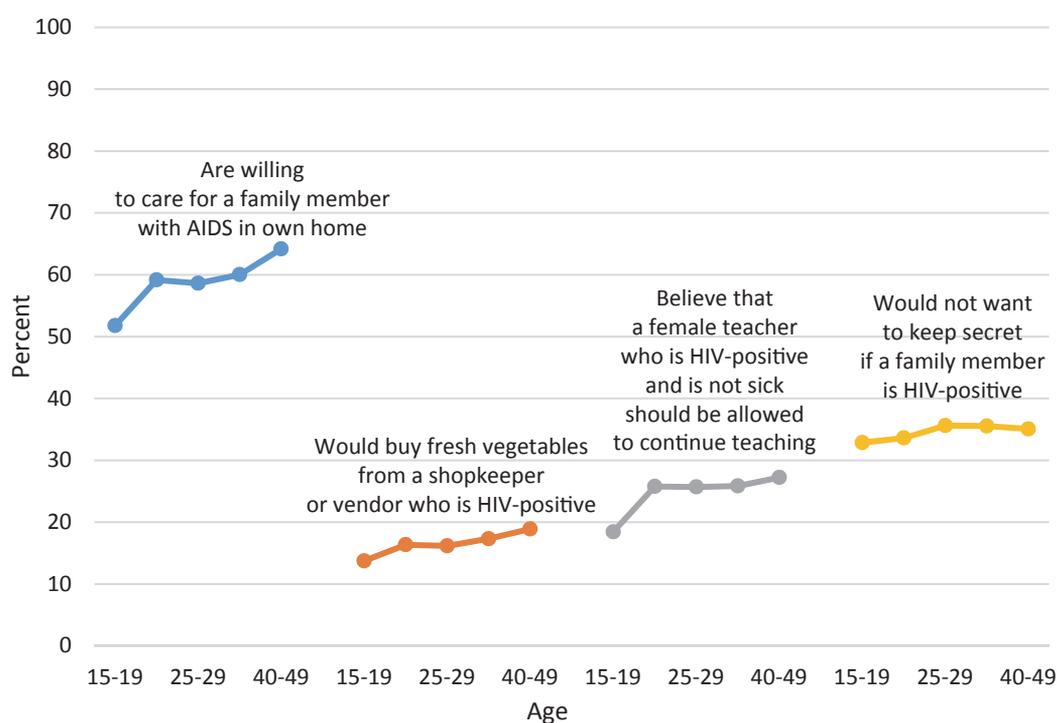
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Total	59.3	16.8	25.0	34.7	82.8	2.4	6518
Region							
Batken	46.4	14.5	26.2	71.8	90.5	3.8	520
Djalal-Abad	64.6	20.1	24.5	35.8	82.4	3.1	1171
Issyk-Kul	61.0	17.3	29.7	57.5	88.4	8.1	469
Naryn	62.3	41.8	49.7	28.1	85.6	6.1	281
Osh Oblast	54.9	13.1	12.6	26.8	79.1	0.0	1231
Talas	51.1	23.3	29.3	38.3	73.5	0.9	326
Chui	66.7	9.6	21.3	25.2	86.8	0.5	1164
Bishkek City	60.3	17.1	31.3	21.4	78.1	2.3	1048
Osh City	49.9	17.5	31.8	47.2	85.3	3.2	309
Area							
Urban	60.7	18.6	29.9	32.5	82.4	3.4	2359
Rural	58.5	15.7	22.1	35.9	83.0	1.8	4160

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Age							
15-24	55.7	15.1	22.3	33.3	79.2	2.4	2189
15-19	51.8	13.7	18.4	32.9	75.1	2.5	1025
20-24	59.2	16.4	25.8	33.6	82.8	2.3	1165
25-29	58.6	16.2	25.7	35.6	83.9	1.8	1107
30-39	60.0	17.3	25.8	35.5	84.4	2.1	1735
40-49	64.2	18.9	27.2	35.1	85.3	3.1	1487
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	61.0	17.1	25.9	35.6	84.6	2.4	5168
Never married/in union	52.6	15.4	21.3	31.1	75.9	2.3	1351
Education							
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Basic secondary	54.5	11.3	16.4	31.0	76.4	1.4	814
Complete secondary	56.8	14.8	20.5	37.3	82.4	1.5	2659
Professional primary/middle	63.3	19.3	30.2	37.2	86.2	3.6	1244
Higher	62.5	20.6	32.2	30.5	83.8	3.2	1773
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	52.0	15.6	24.4	42.5	81.3	2.4	1145
Second	59.1	15.7	19.8	40.0	83.8	2.5	1204
Middle	57.7	15.5	22.5	35.4	82.8	1.2	1254
Fourth	61.3	16.1	22.1	30.3	82.5	1.6	1376
Richest	64.3	20.1	34.0	28.0	83.2	3.8	1539
Mother tongue of household head							
Kyrgyz	58.6	17.5	24.5	36.2	82.7	2.6	4718
Russian	73.0	22.5	40.8	20.4	87.6	4.4	582
Uzbek	55.7	11.6	18.7	34.9	80.1	0.6	971
Other language	54.5	9.8	20.1	38.4	83.3	0.8	246
¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV							
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table HA.3 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV. In Kyrgyzstan, 82.8 percent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is willingness to care for a family member with AIDS in own home: 59.3 of respondents agree with this, with the lowest percentage of such respondents found in the Batken oblast (46.4 percent), and the highest percentage found in the Chui oblast (66.7 percent).

Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Kyrgyzstan, 2014



The findings indicate that only 16.8 percent of women are willing to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive; the highest percentage of women with accepting attitudes on this matter was found in the Naryn oblast (41.8 percent) and the lowest in the Chui oblast (9.6 percent).

Overall, 25.0 percent of respondents believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching; this attitude is expressed by 29.9 percent of urban respondents and 22.1 percent of rural respondents. In general, women that are more educated and those from the richest quintile have more accepting attitudes than the ones with lower education and a poorer wealth status. The percentage of accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS increases with age considerably as shown in Figure HA.2. Only 2.4 percent of women express accepting attitudes on all four indicators.

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 own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Table HA.4.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ²	
Total	79.0	67.2	58.8	21.5	19.9	6854
Region						
Batken	72.4	61.5	44.4	21.7	18.6	543
Djalal-Abad	75.3	57.7	51.8	24.4	23.2	1336
Issyk-Kul	78.9	65.6	58.1	17.2	15.8	469
Naryn	86.9	74.9	66.0	31.7	30.2	282
Osh Oblast	83.2	72.4	58.5	22.1	19.0	1277
Talas	89.5	80.9	74.1	28.2	26.3	333
Chui	79.2	68.1	61.5	18.0	16.9	1216
Bishkek City	78.0	69.1	65.5	17.8	17.5	1072
Osh City	73.5	68.2	59.0	22.0	20.9	326
Area						
Urban	80.5	69.6	62.8	21.3	20.2	2424
Rural	78.2	66.0	56.5	21.6	19.7	4430
Age						
15-24	61.8	43.1	37.4	22.5	20.2	2383
15-19	42.9	17.8	15.5	11.5	10.5	1169
20-24	80.0	67.6	58.6	33.1	29.5	1214
25-29	91.1	85.4	75.2	32.9	30.8	1145
30-39	88.0	82.7	72.7	21.4	20.0	1789
40-49	86.2	73.1	63.3	11.4	11.1	1537
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	88.4	81.3	70.6	25.9	23.9	5356
Never married/in union	45.4	17.1	16.3	5.7	5.6	1498
Education						
None/primary	(34.5)	(34.5)	(16.3)	(6.8)	(3.5)	58
Basic secondary	59.7	45.5	36.8	13.6	11.6	941
Complete secondary	77.5	66.8	56.3	19.9	18.0	2813
Professional primary/middle	86.0	73.7	66.6	24.7	23.3	1258
Higher	88.1	75.9	70.0	26.4	25.2	1784
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	72.0	61.2	46.7	18.9	16.4	1245
Second	79.8	68.5	59.9	25.0	23.2	1292
Middle	78.4	66.1	57.4	22.4	20.4	1320
Fourth	79.0	67.5	60.1	19.3	17.9	1424
Richest	84.3	71.6	67.3	21.8	21.2	1574

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ²	
Mother tongue of household head						
Kyrgyz	80.0	68.4	60.2	22.4	20.7	4891
Russian	87.0	71.7	67.7	17.2	17.2	582
Uzbek	75.3	63.8	53.1	21.6	19.4	1074
Other language	60.5	52.5	38.6	14.7	12.7	305
¹ MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV						
² MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results						
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Total	98.4	73.4	89.0	78.2	64.4	1675
Region						
Batken	98.9	70.4	80.3	50.1	40.5	148
Djalal-Abad	99.0	71.2	89.6	78.8	66.8	351
Issyk-Kul	96.5	91.6	91.4	85.7	82.4	97
Naryn	97.4	81.4	83.7	78.6	69.7	56
Osh Oblast	97.6	89.8	95.3	79.4	77.1	366
Talas	98.1	76.0	86.9	82.6	70.4	124
Chui	98.0	63.3	85.5	82.1	59.3	260
Bishkek City	99.6	46.2	91.5	84.1	44.8	197
Osh City	99.5	81.8	82.6	79.2	70.4	76
Area						
Urban	98.8	65.8	89.7	81.3	59.6	539
Rural	98.1	77.0	88.7	76.8	66.7	1137
Age						
15-24	99.3	76.6	86.1	73.8	64.3	590
15-19	97.5	67.1	78.6	60.1	52.2	75
20-24	99.5	77.9	87.2	75.8	66.1	516
25-29	99.0	73.2	91.2	80.5	64.6	520
30-39	96.9	71.0	89.2	80.4	64.7	495
40-49	95.9	65.5	94.9	83.6	62.8	70

	Percentage of women who:					
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	98.4	73.4	89.0	78.2	64.4	1673
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Education						
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Basic secondary	97.1	70.3	83.3	68.0	57.9	200
Complete secondary	98.9	74.1	88.3	74.7	62.8	757
Professional primary/middle	99.6	80.5	91.7	85.5	73.8	234
Higher	98.7	71.8	92.2	86.3	66.7	469
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	96.8	69.4	85.1	64.8	55.3	336
Second	99.0	79.3	89.9	79.8	69.0	372
Middle	98.6	77.6	87.9	78.3	68.6	349
Fourth	98.5	72.1	88.7	79.4	63.3	312
Richest	98.8	67.2	93.8	89.7	65.3	306
Mother tongue of household head						
Kyrgyz	98.7	72.6	89.8	80.1	64.7	1283
Russian	(97.5)	(74.9)	(90.7)	(90.7)	(71.3)	63
Uzbek	98.7	81.3	88.5	71.1	65.9	256
Other language	91.4	58.2	75.7	59.0	48.5	73
¹ MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care						
² MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care						
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						

In Kyrgyzstan, 79 percent of women knew where to be tested; awareness level was practically the same in urban and rural areas. Across oblasts, the highest level was observed in Talas and the lowest in Batken (89.5 and 75.4 percent, respectively). The most aware are women from the age group 25-29 (91.1 percent) and women married/in union (88.4 percent). With respect to the mother tongue of the household head, the lowest percentage was found in households whose head speaks a mother tongue other than Kyrgyz, Uzbek or Russian – 60.5 percent, which is almost 20 percent less than the national average.

More than two thirds (67.2 percent) of women in the country have actually been tested and 58.8 percent know the result of their most recent test. One out of five women (21.5 percent) was tested in the past 12 months and almost all of these women of them know the results (19.9 percent). Ever married or in union women have been tested in the last 12 months and told the results (23.9 percent) much more often than those who have never been married (5.6 percent). Women living in the Naryn oblast (30.2 percent) were tested in the last 12 months and told the results twice as often as those living in the in Issyk-Kul oblast (15.8 percent). Table HA.4 shows that more educated women have been tested and told results more often than the ones with lower education.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.5.

98.4 percent of women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care, of these, 89.0 percent were tested for HIV, while 78.2 percent were told results and 73.4 percent received HIV counselling during pregnancy. The percentage of those who received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results was 64.4 percent.

78.2 percent of women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results. Across regions, the lowest figure was observed in the Batken oblast (50.1 percent) and the highest – in the Issyk-Kul oblast (85.7 percent). Correspondingly, the lowest proportion of women who received HIV counseling and have been tested for HIV and told the result is found in the Batken oblast (40.5 percent), the highest is found in the Batken oblast (82.4 percent).

HIV Indicators for Young Women

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young women age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group.

Table HA.6 summarizes information on key HIV indicators for young women. Findings with respect to comprehensive knowledge, knowledge of mother to child transmission, and knowledge of a place to get tested are generally worse in this age group than the population age 15-49 years as a whole. Overall, just 19.8 percent of women age 15-24 years were found to have comprehensive knowledge and 61.8 percent of women this age knew where to be tested. Only 37.4 percent of women age 15-24 years have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, while only 20.2 percent have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result. Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (with respect to the same four indicators that were previously discussed) were demonstrated in 2.4 percent of cases.

The highest percentage of women age 15-24 years having comprehensive knowledge on HIV was found in Osh oblast (36.1), and the lowest in Djalal-Abad (just 8 percent). Knowledge of the means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV was most prevalent in the Osh oblast (82.7), while women in the Chui oblast are the least informed on this (28.9 percent). Knowledge of a place to get tested for HIV was highest among young women in the Talas oblast (77.8 percent). The highest proportion of women age 15-24 who have ever been tested for HIV and have been told the result of their most recent test was is found in the Talas oblast (53.1 percent), while the lowest is found in the Issyk-Kul oblast (22.0 percent).

Table HA.6: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who express attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^b	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ^{1,a}	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result			
Total	19.8	58.2	61.8	37.4	20.2	2383	2.4	2189
Region								
Batken	14.6	45.2	62.0	31.2	19.2	179	5.0	173
Djalal-Abad	8.0	59.1	66.3	41.8	25.4	503	3.7	417
Issyk-Kul	32.4	59.7	52.8	22.0	12.7	136	8.4	136
Naryn	30.0	78.3	69.9	40.6	22.6	83	7.2	82
Osh Oblast	36.1	82.7	66.2	37.6	19.9	510	0.0	482
Talas	22.9	63.9	77.8	53.1	30.5	102	0.3	98
Chui	10.1	28.9	58.0	33.9	18.3	379	0.4	347
Bishkek City	20.6	51.0	53.4	38.3	15.3	362	0.7	340
Osh City	11.6	62.3	53.0	38.2	20.1	129	5.6	115
Area								
Urban	17.9	55.2	59.3	38.3	18.5	810	3.1	759
Rural	20.7	59.7	63.1	37.0	21.1	1573	2.0	1431
Age								
15-19	17.0	50.2	42.9	15.5	10.5	1169	2.5	1025
15-17	14.7	44.6	30.8	4.9	3.5	694	2.6	581
18-19	20.2	58.4	60.7	30.9	20.8	474	2.4	443
20-24	22.4	65.8	80.0	58.6	29.5	1214	2.3	1165
20-22	23.9	66.4	78.2	54.5	27.8	735	2.5	702
23-24	20.3	64.8	82.7	64.8	32.2	479	1.9	462
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	19.3	69.6	87.0	69.1	39.5	1018	2.2	967
Never married/in union	20.1	49.6	43.0	13.9	5.8	1365	2.5	1222
Education								
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	10
Basic secondary	11.8	49.1	45.6	20.6	10.1	569	1.9	470
Complete secondary	21.1	61.2	61.8	38.0	19.6	880	1.7	815
Professional primary/middle	23.3	64.8	72.8	47.8	29.4	366	4.2	360
Higher	24.3	60.5	72.3	48.3	26.5	545	2.7	534
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	22.0	61.1	57.6	29.7	16.7	392	3.4	353
Second	17.1	62.4	61.6	39.8	24.1	472	2.7	416
Middle	21.7	62.8	63.3	37.3	20.6	490	1.2	457
Fourth	19.9	56.6	59.6	35.8	19.3	527	1.5	492
Richest	18.4	49.0	66.0	43.1	19.8	503	3.4	471

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who express attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^b	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ^{1,a}	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result			
Mother tongue of household head								
Kyrgyz	20.7	60.0	61.6	37.1	19.5	1698	2.9	1587
Russian	22.9	48.4	69.9	41.9	25.2	161	2.6	160
Uzbek	17.1	60.9	64.3	40.4	22.2	405	0.6	356
Other language	11.6	34.1	45.7	26.0	16.5	117	0.0	85
¹ MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women								
^a Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention is the knowledge of all of the following: (1) that the chance of getting HIV can be reduced by having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time (two main ways of HIV prevention), (2) that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and (3) that HIV cannot be transmitted by saliva by kissing with someone with HIV and by mosquito bites (the two most common misconceptions among women age 15-49 years in Kyrgyzstan according to this survey).								
^b Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators.								
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

XIII. Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/ Communication Technology



The 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women age 15-49 years, while the questions on the use of computers and the use of the internet was asked to 15-24 year-olds.

Access to Mass Media

The proportion of women who read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week is shown in Table MT.1. In Kyrgyzstan 44.9 percent of women read a newspaper or magazine, 37.3 percent listen to the radio, and 98.2 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, 1.2 percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 98.8 percent are exposed to at least one and 21.3 to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

Women under age 20 are more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of mass media. Strong differentials by area, education and socio-economic status are observed for exposure to all types of media, primarily due to differentials in exposure to print media and radio. Women with higher education are almost twice more likely to have been exposed to all three types of media than women with secondary education. Similarly, 26.6 percent of women in the richest households have been exposed to all the three media forms, while the corresponding proportion of women in the poorest households is only 14.9 percent. Larger proportions of women are exposed to all the media types in urban areas (26.2 percent) than in rural areas (18.6 percent). Exposure of women to all the three mass media is greatest in the Batken oblast (34.7 percent) and lowest in the Talas oblast (12.2 percent only).

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	44.9	37.3	98.2	21.3	98.8	1.2	6854
Age							
15-19	45.1	49.5	98.7	27.5	99.7	0.3	1169
15-17	48.0	50.7	99.0	29.2	100.0	0.0	694
18-19	41.0	47.9	98.3	24.9	99.1	0.9	474
20-24	41.8	39.3	97.5	22.2	98.3	1.7	1214
25-29	42.9	34.0	97.1	18.9	97.8	2.2	1145
30-34	43.7	32.4	98.0	18.8	98.6	1.4	935
35-39	48.0	34.0	98.9	19.1	99.0	1.0	854
40-44	46.7	34.8	98.9	21.5	99.3	0.7	804
45-49	48.6	32.6	98.8	19.2	99.1	0.9	733
Region							
Batken	58.6	46.4	98.0	34.7	99.1	0.9	543
Djalal-Abad	31.2	29.7	99.3	15.4	99.5	0.5	1336
Issyk-Kul	51.5	37.0	99.3	22.6	99.8	0.2	469
Naryn	73.3	39.5	96.7	30.8	97.6	2.4	282
Osh Oblast	31.3	29.3	98.2	13.3	98.4	1.6	1277
Talas	57.1	19.7	99.5	12.2	99.7	0.3	333
Chui	51.5	35.8	96.8	22.0	97.7	2.3	1216
Bishkek City	51.2	63.3	98.8	32.8	99.3	0.7	1072
Osh City	39.0	21.5	95.6	13.1	97.4	2.6	326

Area	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	
Area							
Urban	50.6	44.9	98.1	26.2	99.0	1.0	2424
Rural	41.8	33.2	98.2	18.6	98.6	1.4	4430
Education							
None/primary	(4.3)	(6.9)	(75.8)	(0.0)	(79.0)	(21.0)	58
Basic secondary	27.0	29.7	96.2	13.1	97.0	3.0	941
Complete secondary	38.2	32.6	98.9	16.0	99.2	0.8	2813
Professional primary/middle	53.0	40.3	99.3	26.0	99.7	0.3	1258
Higher	60.5	47.7	98.1	31.4	99.0	1.0	1784
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	37.0	28.1	96.9	14.9	97.8	2.2	1245
Second	36.0	30.9	98.8	16.2	98.9	1.1	1292
Middle	43.1	34.6	98.4	20.4	98.6	1.4	1320
Fourth	51.7	44.2	98.9	26.5	99.4	0.6	1424
Richest	53.8	45.9	97.9	26.6	98.9	1.1	1574
Mother tongue of household head							
Kyrgyz	50.5	39.3	98.3	23.8	98.9	1.1	4891
Russian	51.0	50.5	98.2	26.1	99.2	0.8	582
Uzbek	20.8	23.7	98.4	10.2	98.6	1.4	1074
Other language	28.3	28.5	94.9	10.9	96.0	4.0	305
¹ MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media							
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

Use of Information/Communication Technology

The questions on computer and internet use were asked only to 15-24 year old women. As shown in Table MT.2, 80.9 percent of these women ever used a computer, 64.1 percent used a computer during the last year and 45.4 percent used at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 78.4 percent of women age 15-24 ever used the internet, while 73.0 percent used it during the last year. The proportion of young women age 15-24 years who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month, is smaller, at 64.0 percent.

As expected, both the computer and internet use during the last 12 months is more widespread among the 15-19 year old women. Use of a computer and the internet is also strongly associated with area, education and wealth.

58.5 percent of women with basic secondary education report using internet during the last year, while almost all of the women (94.1 percent) with higher education used the internet during this period. Similarly higher utilisation of the internet is observed among young women in urban areas (83.1 percent) compared to those in rural areas (67.7 percent).

The use of the internet during the last year is greatest in the Bishkek city (94.2 percent) and lowest in the Batken and Djalal-Abad oblasts (57.1 percent), while the proportion is 93.1 percent for young women in the richest households, as opposed to those living in the poorest households (51.4 percent).

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have:						Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	80.9	64.1	45.4	78.4	73.0	64.0	2383
Age							
15-19	85.3	75.2	53.2	83.9	80.3	71.8	1169
15-17	86.8	78.7	53.2	85.9	82.8	73.7	694
18-19	83.0	70.2	53.1	81.0	76.7	69.0	474
20-24	76.8	53.5	37.8	73.1	65.9	56.4	1214
Region							
Batken	83.6	55.1	37.6	63.1	57.0	47.8	179
Djalal-Abad	59.7	43.9	23.8	64.6	57.1	49.1	503
Issyk-Kul	89.1	66.1	42.3	93.8	85.7	66.9	136
Naryn	96.6	69.5	40.6	87.2	74.7	58.2	83
Osh Oblast	80.6	63.8	38.2	75.7	70.7	59.1	510
Talas	73.8	58.0	41.9	75.5	66.5	55.0	102
Chui	89.3	76.4	60.9	86.5	84.7	76.8	379
Bishkek City	97.5	84.6	74.6	95.2	94.2	92.3	362
Osh City	77.3	62.9	49.7	72.7	62.9	54.3	129
Area							
Urban	89.6	75.7	61.1	86.7	83.1	77.8	810
Rural	76.5	58.2	37.3	74.1	67.7	56.8	1573
Education							
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Basic secondary	71.0	57.8	34.5	63.8	58.5	47.6	569
Complete secondary	76.8	51.1	29.9	73.2	65.6	54.5	880
Professional primary/middle	88.1	72.9	56.9	90.9	86.0	79.2	366
Higher	96.6	88.5	75.8	96.6	94.1	88.6	545
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	66.7	41.0	21.0	59.6	51.4	40.8	392
Second	73.6	47.1	23.8	71.1	62.5	51.5	472
Middle	75.6	61.2	37.9	74.6	69.4	57.5	490
Fourth	90.7	78.4	60.7	87.2	82.6	74.3	527
Richest	93.9	86.0	75.7	94.3	93.1	89.2	503
Mother tongue of household head							
Kyrgyz	85.2	67.2	47.2	85.1	79.9	71.3	1698
Russian	98.4	94.0	88.1	98.9	96.6	93.0	161
Uzbek	62.0	44.1	24.2	49.7	40.9	27.7	405
Other language	59.9	47.9	34.0	52.3	50.7	43.4	117
¹ MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers							
² MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet							
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

XIV. Subjective well-being



Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status⁵⁷. In the MICS, a set of questions were asked to women age 15-24 years to understand how satisfied this group of young people is in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income.

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life, but still be unhappy, or vice versa. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the survey also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F) 'very satisfied', 'somewhat satisfied', 'neither satisfied nor unsatisfied', 'somewhat unsatisfied' and 'very unsatisfied'. For the question on happiness, the same scale was used, this time ranging from 'very happy' to 'very unhappy', in the same fashion.

Table SW.1 shows the proportion of young women age 15-24 years, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Note that for three domains, satisfaction with school, job and income, the denominators are confined to those who are currently attending school, have a job, and have an income. Of the different domains, young women are the most satisfied with their health (95.5 percent), the way they look (97.4 percent), and their family life (93.1 percent). Among the domains, young women are the least satisfied with their current income (77.7 percent), with 81.4 percent of young women not having an income at all.

The least satisfaction with family life was observed in Chui oblast, with living environment – in Bishkek city and Naryn oblast. Young women living in the Naryn oblast are also less likely to be satisfied with their treatment by others than those living in other oblasts.

⁵⁷ OECD, 2013. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being, OECD Publishing, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en>

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction																
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Kyrgyzstan, 2014																
	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:					Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:					Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income	
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	Number of women age 15-24 years						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school
Total	93.1	89.8	95.5	92.2	93.2	97.4	54.3	11.6	18.6	2383	91.2	1294	82.8	276	77.7	442
Age																
15-19	92.5	92.1	96.9	94.1	92.7	97.7	79.1	3.8	9.7	1169	92.1	925	(60.8)	45	81.0	114
15-17	92.3	94.5	97.6	94.6	93.0	97.1	94.6	1.1	5.6	694	92.9	657	(*)	7	(100.0)	39
18-19	92.8	88.6	95.8	93.4	92.3	98.7	56.5	7.9	15.8	474	90.1	268	(62.7)	37	71.1	75
20-24	93.7	87.5	94.3	90.4	93.7	97.0	30.4	19.0	27.0	1214	88.8	370	87.0	231	76.5	328
Region																
Batken	93.5	90.1	92.7	94.5	93.2	94.6	47.7	6.7	5.9	179	90.0	85	(*)	12	(*)	10
Djalal-Abad	97.0	85.7	97.6	97.8	92.8	98.4	49.1	4.0	6.8	503	95.0	247	(*)	20	(*)	34
Issyk-Kul	94.3	97.6	96.2	96.7	92.8	98.4	65.0	5.4	5.4	136	96.2	88	(*)	7	(*)	7
Naryn	94.2	90.6	95.6	85.3	83.0	92.6	62.3	6.5	8.1	83	88.4	52	(*)	5	(*)	7
Osh Oblast	94.7	89.9	97.7	92.6	93.0	98.6	45.4	7.5	30.2	510	92.1	231	(85.3)	38	92.6	154
Talas	97.2	96.0	79.9	96.8	96.0	91.9	62.7	6.6	17.3	102	90.3	64	(*)	7	(96.7)	18
Chui	80.3	92.6	92.4	92.9	94.4	96.2	57.0	22.8	22.8	379	92.9	216	(81.2)	86	(87.1)	86
Bishkek City	95.5	86.4	97.9	80.2	94.3	99.1	66.9	22.9	24.9	362	85.0	242	75.7	83	36.1	90
Osh City	96.4	92.1	97.4	94.0	93.7	96.8	52.7	13.0	27.8	129	88.5	68	(91.3)	17	92.2	36
Area																
Urban	94.5	88.7	96.9	88.8	93.6	98.5	59.9	16.7	21.8	810	88.6	485	80.2	135	62.1	176
Rural	92.4	90.3	94.8	94.0	93.0	96.7	51.4	8.9	16.9	1573	92.7	809	85.3	141	87.9	266
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	95.6	85.7	94.8	92.3	93.6	97.6	19.2	12.0	21.1	1018	89.9	195	86.2	122	85.6	214
Never married/in union	91.3	92.8	96.1	92.2	92.9	97.2	80.5	11.2	16.7	1365	91.4	1099	80.1	154	70.2	228

In Table SW.2 proportions of women age 15-24 years with overall life satisfaction are shown. “Life satisfaction” is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, and is based on a single question which was asked after the life satisfaction questions on all of the above-mentioned domains, with the exception of the question on satisfaction with income, which was asked later.

Nearly 96.1 percent of 15-24 year old women are satisfied with their life overall – the figure ranges from 93.3 percent of women living in the poorest households to 96.7 percent among those living in the richest households, showing a weak relationship between wealth and life satisfaction. These proportions do not vary significantly by marital status and educational level.

As a summary measure, the average life satisfaction score is also calculated and presented in Table SW.2. The score is simply calculated by averaging the responses to the question on overall life satisfaction, ranging from very satisfied (1) to very unsatisfied (5) (see questionnaires in Appendix F). Therefore, the lower the average score, the higher the life satisfaction levels.

The table also shows that 96.0 percent of women age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. A positive relationship wealth quintiles can also be observed for this indicator; however, there are no clear associations across age or education.

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	96.1	1.4	96.0	2383
Age				
15-19	96.4	1.4	96.7	1169
15-17	96.8	1.4	96.8	694
18-19	95.9	1.4	96.6	474
20-24	95.8	1.4	95.3	1214
Region				
Batken	95.0	1.2	91.4	179
Djalal-Abad	96.7	1.4	96.8	503
Issyk-Kul	98.3	1.2	97.4	136
Naryn	92.5	1.4	96.4	83
Osh Oblast	95.9	1.8	95.0	510
Talas	97.9	1.2	97.3	102
Chui	96.4	1.2	96.0	379
Bishkek City	95.6	1.5	97.6	362
Osh City	95.3	1.3	95.7	129
Area				
Urban	95.4	1.4	97.3	810
Rural	96.4	1.4	95.3	1573
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	95.7	1.4	95.4	1018
Never married/in union	96.3	1.4	96.4	1365

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years
Education				
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Basic secondary	95.8	1.5	95.8	569
Complete secondary	96.1	1.4	96.5	880
Professional primary/middle	96.8	1.3	95.0	366
Higher	97.9	1.3	98.5	545
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	93.3	1.5	90.6	392
Second	96.1	1.5	95.8	472
Middle	97.2	1.4	97.0	490
Fourth	96.5	1.4	97.2	527
Richest	96.7	1.3	98.1	503
Mother tongue of household head				
Kyrgyz	96.1	1.4	96.4	1698
Russian	98.6	1.3	97.5	161
Uzbek	98.5	1.5	97.9	405
Other language	84.6	1.7	81.6	117
¹ MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction				
² MICS indicator 11.2 – Happiness				
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

In addition to the series of questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on 1) whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and 2) whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to our understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people.

In Table SW.3 women's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportion of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year, is 70.0 percent. The highest figure (82.6 percent) was observed in the Naryn oblast and the lowest in Bishkek city (50.4 percent). The proportion of married/in union women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year, is somewhat higher than among never married young women. No differences in the perception of a better life were observed by wealth quintiles.

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Total	70.8	95.3	70.0	2383
Age				
15-19	73.3	96.4	72.8	1169
15-17	72.8	96.8	72.3	694
18-19	74.1	95.9	73.5	474
20-24	68.3	94.3	67.4	1214
Region				
Batken	79.8	96.5	79.4	179
Djalal-Abad	77.3	96.6	77.1	503
Issyk-Kul	67.8	94.0	67.8	136
Naryn	83.6	99.0	82.6	83
Osh Oblast	65.9	96.9	65.9	510
Talas	68.7	96.1	67.7	102
Chui	78.0	95.0	75.0	379
Bishkek City	51.3	89.2	50.4	362
Osh City	82.0	98.7	82.0	129
Area				
Urban	67.4	94.1	66.8	810
Rural	72.5	96.0	71.7	1573
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	74.5	95.9	73.4	1018
Never married/in union	68.0	94.9	67.5	1365
Education				
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Basic general	69.4	96.1	67.3	569
Complete secondary	70.4	94.7	69.8	880
Professional primary/middle	75.1	95.4	74.9	366
Higher	71.0	95.8	70.9	545
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	65.7	95.1	65.7	392
Second	72.4	96.4	71.8	472
Middle	72.3	95.2	71.1	490
Fourth	71.7	93.7	70.3	527
Richest	70.7	96.3	70.3	503
Mother tongue of household head				
Kyrgyz	71.0	94.9	70.2	1698
Russian	70.3	95.5	67.7	161
Uzbek	75.0	97.3	74.7	405
Other language	53.7	94.6	53.7	117

¹ MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life

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

XV. Tobacco and Alcohol Use



Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases⁵⁸.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents⁵⁹.

Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society⁶⁰.

The 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women age 15-49 years. This section presents the main findings.

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years. In Kyrgyzstan, ever and current use of tobacco products is not very common among women age 15-49 years. 11.8 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product. The highest percentage of women who ever used a tobacco product was found in the Chui oblast (29.8 percent) and Bishkek city (27.0 percent), with a higher prevalence among women living in urban (18.6 percent) areas than in rural areas (8.1 percent).

Nearly 2.9 percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month. Among young women age 18-19 years the proportion that use tobacco is nearly 2.6 percent, while among women age 35-39 and 40-44 years it is 4.4 and 4.5 percent, respectively.

Cigarettes are the most popular tobacco product among women using tobacco: 2.5 percent of women (out of 2.9 percent of female tobacco users) smoked only cigarettes in the past month. A positive association with wealth was observed: tobacco use among women living the two richest quintiles is more common. In the households with at least one child under 5, the percentage of female tobacco users is 1.2 percent.

⁵⁸ WHO. <http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/>

⁵⁹ WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/

⁶⁰ WHO. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/>

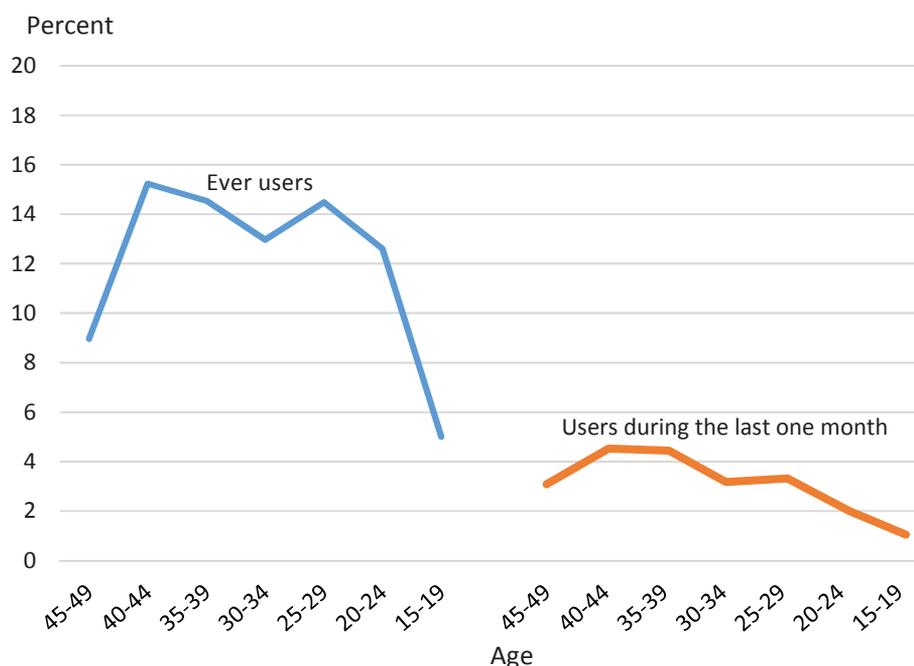
Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	88.0	8.0	2.5	1.3	11.8	2.5	0.1	0.3	2.9	6854
Age										
15-19	94.9	3.0	0.7	1.2	5.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.1	1169
15-17	97.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	694
18-19	92.0	4.6	1.8	1.6	8.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	2.6	474
20-24	87.4	7.1	2.8	2.7	12.6	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.0	1214
25-29	85.3	10.2	3.4	0.9	14.5	2.9	0.0	0.5	3.4	1145
30-34	86.9	8.0	3.6	1.5	13.0	2.5	0.5	0.1	3.1	935
35-39	85.4	10.7	3.0	0.9	14.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	854
40-44	84.4	11.8	2.8	0.7	15.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	804
45-49	90.9	7.2	1.3	0.5	9.0	2.6	0.3	0.2	3.0	733
Region										
Batken	97.6	1.6	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	543
Djalal-Abad	98.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1336
Issyk-Kul	89.7	8.8	0.7	0.3	9.8	2.4	0.0	0.1	2.6	469
Naryn	88.1	10.5	1.0	0.3	11.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	282
Osh Oblast	98.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	1277
Talas	96.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	333
Chui	70.1	20.6	6.0	3.1	29.8	8.1	0.1	0.5	8.7	1216
Bishkek City	72.7	15.8	8.1	3.1	27.0	5.2	0.7	0.2	6.2	1072
Osh City	96.2	1.9	0.8	0.8	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	326
Area										
Urban	81.2	11.8	4.8	1.9	18.6	3.5	0.4	0.3	4.2	2424
Rural	91.8	6.0	1.2	0.9	8.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	4430
Education										
None/primary	(90.2)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(9.8)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(9.8)	58
Basic secondary	94.0	3.8	1.1	0.8	5.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	941
Complete secondary	93.1	5.6	1.0	0.1	6.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	2813
Professional primary/middle	83.2	10.4	3.8	2.5	16.7	5.4	0.0	0.3	5.6	1258
Higher	80.2	12.6	4.6	2.5	19.8	2.7	0.4	0.6	3.7	1784
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	91.5	5.9	1.5	1.0	8.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	3609
None	84.1	10.5	3.6	1.6	15.7	4.3	0.3	0.4	4.9	3245
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	96.3	3.0	0.2	0.4	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	1245
Second	97.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1292
Middle	94.0	4.4	1.0	0.6	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1320
Fourth	83.1	11.1	3.8	1.9	16.7	4.7	0.0	0.6	5.2	1424
Richest	73.4	17.0	6.4	2.9	26.4	5.1	0.6	0.3	6.0	1574
Mother tongue of household head										
Kyrgyz	91.0	6.4	1.3	1.1	8.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.2	4891
Russian	41.1	36.7	17.4	4.4	58.5	21.4	0.6	0.3	22.3	582
Uzbek	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1074
Other language	90.0	5.9	1.7	2.4	10.0	3.0	0.0	1.2	4.2	305

¹ MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use

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

Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

Tables TA.2 presents findings on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use. The findings show that only 0.5 percent of women 15-49 years old smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15. Among women who are currently smokers, 31.7 percent smoked less than 5 cigarettes, while 13.7 percent smoked 20 cigarettes or more in the last 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 percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+			
Total	0.5	6854	31.7	25.6	29.0	13.7	100.0	184	
Age									
15-29	0.6	3523	(44.8)	(27.9)	(13.4)	(13.9)	100.0	60	
30-39	0.3	1789	(26.5)	(29.3)	(35.0)	(9.3)	100.0	66	
40-49	0.5	1543	(24.0)	(18.9)	(38.4)	(18.7)	100.0	57	
Region									
Batken	0.4	543	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Djalal-Abad	0.0	1336	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Issyk-Kul	0.1	469	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
Naryn	0.0	282	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Osh Oblast	0.0	1277	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Talas	0.3	333	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Chui	1.9	1216	27.5	16.2	36.4	19.9	100.0	100	
Bishkek City	0.7	1072	(33.6)	(40.2)	(20.5)	(5.7)	100.0	64	
Osh City	0.0	326	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	

Area	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+			
Area									
Urban	0.6	2424	36.3	32.2	24.2	7.3	100.0	95	
Rural	0.5	4430	(26.8)	(18.6)	(34.1)	(20.5)	100.0	89	
Education									
None/primary	(0.0)	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Basic secondary	0.7	941	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	
Complete secondary	0.4	2813	(35.8)	(16.0)	(37.2)	(11.1)	100.0	45	
Professional primary/middle	0.9	1258	(23.8)	(18.6)	(39.4)	(18.2)	100.0	68	
Higher	0.2	1784	(43.5)	(35.7)	(14.4)	(6.4)	100.0	55	
Under-5s in the same household									
At least one	0.2	3609	(30.7)	(31.1)	(32.5)	(5.6)	100.0	36	
None	0.8	3245	31.9	24.3	28.1	15.7	100.0	148	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest 60 percent	0.2	3856	(31.8)	(19.5)	(36.5)	(12.2)	100.0	28	
Richest 40 percent	0.9	2998	31.7	26.7	27.6	14.0	100.0	156	
Mother tongue of household head									
Kyrgyz	0.3	4891	51.1	39.9	9.0	0.0	100.0	46	
Russian	3.5	582	(24.8)	(21.0)	(37.2)	(17.0)	100.0	128	
Uzbek	0.0	1074	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Other language	0.0	305	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	
Missing	(*)	2							
¹ MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15									
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

Alcohol Use

Table TA.3 shows the use of alcohol among women. One out of ten women age 15-49 years had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Only 0.4 percent of women of the same age group first drank alcohol before the age of 15 while 57.9 percent of women never had an alcoholic drink. Among the younger age groups, the proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than among the older age groups.

The highest proportion of alcohol use by women is found in Issyk-Kul (17.9) and Chui (16.5) oblasts and Bishkek city (16.8). Alcohol consumption is more common among women living in the urban areas, richest quintiles, among more educated women and has a tendency to increase with age.

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	57.9	0.4	10.0	6854
Age				
15-19	87.9	1.0	0.8	1169
15-17	93.7	1.1	0.1	694
18-19	79.4	0.8	1.7	474
20-24	68.8	0.8	4.2	1214
25-29	56.5	0.7	7.4	1145
30-34	53.5	0.0	10.4	935
35-39	42.4	0.0	16.5	854
40-44	39.6	0.0	19.6	804
45-49	37.9	0.0	20.2	733
Region				
Batken	86.1	0.0	2.3	543
Djalal-Abad	61.2	0.0	9.0	1336
Issyk-Kul	48.6	0.2	17.9	469
Naryn	47.1	0.0	10.9	282
Osh Oblast	82.1	0.1	1.6	1277
Talas	58.1	0.4	7.6	333
Chui	37.8	1.1	16.5	1216
Bishkek City	36.8	1.0	16.8	1072
Osh City	69.8	0.3	4.5	326
Area				
Urban	48.0	0.5	13.0	2424
Rural	63.3	0.4	8.4	4430
Education				
None/primary	(82.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	58
Basic secondary	87.7	0.7	2.9	941
Complete secondary	63.0	0.3	9.2	2813
Professional primary/middle	44.3	0.2	14.3	1258
Higher	43.0	0.6	12.5	1784
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	66.7	0.0	7.8	1245
Second	69.7	0.1	6.3	1292
Middle	66.8	0.3	6.3	1320
Fourth	54.3	0.6	12.1	1424
Richest	37.1	1.0	16.2	1574
Mother tongue of household head				
Kyrgyz	53.5	0.3	9.9	4891
Russian	20.4	2.1	30.5	582
Uzbek	93.6	0.2	1.5	1074
Other language	75.2	0.6	3.5	305

¹ MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15

² MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol

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

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 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national, urban/rural and 9 regions (7 oblasts and Bishkek and Osh cities). Urban and rural areas in each of the seven regions (Batken, Chui, Djalal-abad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Osh and Talas oblasts) were defined as the sampling strata. A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The sample size for the 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS was calculated as 7,200 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the stunting rate among children under five. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{4 \times r \times (1 - r) \times deff}{(RME \times r)^2 \times p \times \bar{n} \times RR}$$

where:

n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households;

4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence;

r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion;

RR is the anticipated response rate;

$deff$ is the design effect;

RME is the relative margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence;

p is the proportion of the subpopulation upon which the indicator, r , is based;

\bar{n} is the average number of persons per household.

For the calculation, r (stunting rate among children under five) was assumed to be 17 percent. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.5, p (proportion of children age 0 to 5 years in the total population) was taken as 14.4 percent, and the average number of persons per household was estimated as 4.5 per household from the sampling frame. The value of RME was taken as 0.24. Assuming a response rate of 98.5%, the resulting number of households from this exercise was 797 households which yields 7,170 in total for all 9 regions.

The number of households selected per cluster for the 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS was determined as 18 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 400 sample clusters would need to be selected.

The sample of 400 clusters (PSUs) was initially allocated equally over the nine regions with the final sample size calculated as 7,200 households (400 clusters * 18 sample households per cluster).

Within regions the sample was allocated proportionally over urban and rural areas. The initial allocation was adjusted in two cases. First: the sample was expanded by six PSUs in Jalalabad oblast and reduced with the same number in Osh city. The rationale for this is that Jalalabad is a

large region area with some heterogeneity in “way of living” over the region and Osh City is much more homogeneous. Second: in Osh Region the allocation between urban and rural was adjusted by increasing the urban sample by three PSUs (and reducing the rural sample by three). Table SA.1 reflects the final allocation of clusters by oblast and area of residence.

Table SD.1: Final sample allocation

Allocation of number of clusters by region, Kyrgyzstan, 2014			
	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Total	400	166	234
Region			
Batken	45	13	32
Djalal-Abad	50	16	34
Issyk-Kul	45	16	29
Naryn	45	10	35
Osh Oblast	45	8	37
Talas	43	9	34
Chui	45	12	33
Bishkek City	44	44	-
Osh City	38	38	-

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The 2009 census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability-proportional-to-size sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2009 Population and Housing Census frame.

The sample was selected in two stages. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the seven regions, separately for the urban and rural strata. At the second stage, within the selected enumeration areas (clusters), a household listing was carried out and a systematic sample of 18 households was then drawn in each PSU.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame (the 2009 census) was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed who visited all of the selected enumeration areas and listed all households in the enumeration areas. They were provided with census enumeration area maps. A separate three day listing training including a pilot in both urban and rural areas was conducted in March 2014 according to recommended MICS procedures. A total of 18 listing teams were utilised for the listing exercise to cover the 400 EAs over March and April 2014.

Selection of Households

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 National Statistics Committee, where the selection of 18 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS sample was not self-weighting. Essentially different sampling fractions were used in each region since the sizes of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling fraction for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

where

n_h – number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} – number of households in the 2009 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h – total number of households in the 2009 Census frame for stratum h

and

$$p_{2hi} = \frac{18}{M'_{hi}}$$

where

M'_{hi} – number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2009 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for non-response) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.107229 to 3.434932 in the 400 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed after weighting households, women, or under-5s with these sample weights.

Appendix B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

SURVEY MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

Akylbek Osmonaliev	Chairman, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
Galina Samohleb	Survey Coordinator, Head of Household Statistics Division, NSC
Rimma Chynybaeva	Head of Demographic Statistics Division, NSC
Kulyipa Koichumanova	Head of Social Statistics Division, NSC
Ludmila Torgasheva	Main Specialist, Demographic Statistics and Censuses Division, NSC
Ainura Nurbaeva	Deputy Head of Household Statistics Division, NSC
Bermet Abdraeva	Main Specialist, Household Statistics Division, NSC
Ravil Khanov	IT Support Manager, NSC
Rina Begalieva	HR Division, NSC

International organizations

Yukie Mokuo	UNICEF Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic
Attila Hancioglu	Global MICS Coordinator, UNICEF Headquarters in New York (USA)
Ivana Bjelic	Global MICS Team, UNICEF NY HQ
Turgay Unalan	Global MICS Team, UNICEF NY HQ
Bo Pedersen	Global MICS Team, UNICEF NY HQ
Yadigar Coskun	Global MICS Team, UNICEF NY HQ
Siraj Mahmudlu	Regional MICS Coordinator, UNICEF CEE/CIS Regional Office, Geneva
Ana Abdelbasit	Regional MICS Team, UNICEF RO, Geneva
Ismet Koch	Regional MICS Team, UNICEF RO, Geneva
Hans Pettersson	Regional MICS Team, UNICEF RO, Geneva
Ikhtier Kholmatov	Regional MICS Team, UNICEF RO, Geneva
Muktar Minbaev	Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF in the Kyrgyz Republic
Tolgonai Berdikееva	Programme Analyst, UNFPA in the Kyrgyz Republic
Larisa Praslova	National MICS Consultant, UNICEF in the Kyrgyz Republic

Technical Committee

National Statistical Committee	Galina Samohleb, Rimma Chynybayeva, Ludmila Torgasheva, Kuliipa Koichumanova, Larisa Praslova, Gulhumar Abdulaeva
Ministry of Health	Larisa Murzakarimova, Tursun Mamyrbayeva, Gulmairam Jumagulova, Elnura Boronbaeva, Djoldosh Kalilov
Ministry of Labor, Youth and Migration	Avtandil kyzy Gulmairam
UN agencies	Kubanychbek Monolbaev, Kyal Arabaeva, Tolgonai Berdikeeva, Muktar Minbaev

DATA ENTRY AND DATA PROCESSING STAFF

Larisa Ilibezova	Data Entry Coordinator
Jamal Umankulova	Data Entry Supervisor
Niyazalieva Djildys	Data Entry Editor
Nacyrova Mariya	Data Entry Editor

Data Entry Operators:

Abdraev Jakshylyk	Israilova Baktygul
Arunova Rakhat	Kulikov Oleg
Acanbekova Nargiza	Kushbekova Asel
Bajina Tamara	Pershina Vera
Berjibaeva Aida	Spivakova Tatyana
Bektashova Elnura	Snegireva Alekcandra
Belikacova Natalya	Shevyakova Ludmila

HOUSEHOLD LISTING AND MAPPING

National Supervisors

Bermet Mamadalieva	Issyk-Kul oblast
Aibek Kannazarov	Djalal-abad oblast
Jupargul Aralbaeva	Naryn oblast
Barahathkan Baibubaeva	Batken oblast
Zamira Karaeva	Osh oblast
Svetlana Satkanalieva	Talas oblast
Liudmila Usanova	Chui oblast
Aigul Sainidinova	Bishkek c.
Cholpon Adanova	Osh c.

Listers

B. Mamadalieva	K.Mamasaliev
N.Bolotbekov	G.Subanova
S.Satkanalieva.	M.Karimova
G.Sadimova	A.Sainidinova
B.Baibubaeva	Ch.Nasyrova
C.Ablisalamova	Z.Karaeva
J.Aralbaeva	E.Borboeva
S.Abylaeva	L.Usanova
A.Kannazarov	A.Imanova

Mappers

A.Kadyrova	S.Mamyrov
Melisbek u. D.	T.Artykova
M.Abdybaev	O.Mamadalieva
A.Lirova	N.Alymbekova
S.Artykova	J.Akylbekova
M.Rahmanjanova	M.Seitbekov
F.Zarkunov	E.Turdueva
Zamirbek u. J.	B.Mursabekova
B.Ibraimov	D.Shatenova

FIELD WORK TEAMS

Batken Oblast

Ergeshov Murzakhmat	coordinator
Baibubaeva Barakhatkhon	supervisor
Rakhmanjanova Makharam	editor
Saitova Shakhzada	interviewer
Esenalieva Cholpon	interviewer
Abdyrakhmanova Dinara	interviewer
Gaparova Ainura	interviewer
Janyshbek kyzy Sabira	interviewer

Talas Oblast

Kabylbekov M	coordinator
Abdybaev Nurlan	supervisor
Sadimova Gulnara	editor
Tursunova Meerim	interviewer
Joldoshbekova Anara	interviewer
Sabirbaeva Altyngul	interviewer
Baibosunova Gulbara	interviewer
Arstanova Gulzat	interviewer

Djalal-Abad Oblast

Sadyraliev Kadyrali	coordinator
Kannazarov Aibek	supervisor
Jancharova Jazgul	editor
Bolotbaeva Meerimgul	interviewer
Tajibaeva Tolgonai	interviewer
Abdashim kyzy Klara	interviewer
Konurbaeva Galina	interviewer

Issyk-Kul Oblast

Melicbek uulu Daniyar	coordinator
Kojomberdiev Nurlan	supervisor
Mamadalieva Acmat	editor
Kadyrova Fatyina	interviewer
Bakasheva Taalaikul	interviewer
Sultankulova Nur	interviewer
Kaptagaeva Meerim	interviewer

Osh Oblast

Rusbaev Azizbek	coordinator
Urumbaev Bektur	supervisor
Karaeva Zamirakhan	editor
Karimbaeva Aidana	interviewer
Abdykalyk kyzy Aicana	interviewer
Khujabek kyzy Nurzada	interviewer
Turdueva Eliza	interviewer

Naryn Oblast

Abylaeva Sveta	coordinator
Bakacov Ylich	supervisor
Aidarova Ainura	editor
Almazbekova Nurperizatkhon	interviewer
Naamatova Ainura	interviewer
Abdykerimova Aigul	interviewer
Nogoibaeva Kenjegul	interviewer

Osh city

Subanova Gulacal	coordinator
Sulaimanov Nurcultan	supervisor
Karimova Markhabakhan	editor
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Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Kyrgyzstan, 2014 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)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect ($deff$) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A $deff$ value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a $deff$ value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval 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, programs developed in CSPRO Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack⁶¹ have been used.

The findings are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for all regions. Ten of the selected indicators are based on households members, 17 are based on women, and 12 are based on children under 5. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.13 show the calculated sampling errors for selected regions.

⁶¹ CMRJack is a software developed by FAFO, an independent and multidisciplinary research foundation. CMRJack produces mortality estimates and standard errors for surveys with complete birth histories or summary birth histories. See: http://www.fafon.no/ais/child_mortality/index.html

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

MICS5 Indicator	Base Population
Household members	
3.15 Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household members ^a
4.1 Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members ^a
4.3 Use of improved sanitation	All household members ^a
7.2 School readiness	Children attending first grade of primary school
7.4 Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age (7-10 years)
7.SS1 Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of basic secondary school age (11-15 years)
7.SS2 Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of complete secondary school age (16-17 years)
7.5 Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age (11-17 years)
8.2 Child labour	Children age 5-17 years ^b
8.3 Violent discipline	Children age 1-14 years ^b
Women	
1.2 Infant mortality rate	Children of interviewed women exposed to the risk of mortality during the first year of life
1.5 Under five mortality rate	Children of interviewed women exposed to the risk of mortality during the first five years of life
2.6 Early initiation of breastfeeding	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
5.1 Adolescent birth rate	Women years of exposure to childbirth during ages 15-19 years
5.2 Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4 Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7 Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.9 Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years

MICS5 Indicator	Base Population
7.1 Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
8.5 Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
9.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
10.3 Use of internet	Women age 15-24 years
11.1 Life satisfaction	Women age 15-24 years
12.2 Smoking before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
Under-5s	
2.1a Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.1b Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.2a Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.4 Overweight prevalence	Children under age 5 years
2.7 Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Children age 0-5 months
– Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months ^c
– Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months ^c
– Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months ^c
– Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 24-35 months ^c
– Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	Children age 24-35 months ^c
6.1 Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.8 Early child development index	Children age 36-59 months

^a To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 3.15, 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.

^b Random selection of one child age 1-17 years per household is carried out during fieldwork for administering the child labour and/or child discipline modules. The child labour module is administered for children age 5-17 from among those randomly selected, while violent discipline module is administered for children age 1-14. To account for the random selection and calculate MICS Indicators 8.2 and 8.3, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children in the age range in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflects the unweighted number of households with children in the age range, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the number of children in the age range.

^c Due to the way missing values are treated, the weighted count in Tables SE.2-SE.13 for immunization is different from the number in Table CH.1.

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.293	0.010	0.034	3.229	1.797	29786	6934	0.273	0.313
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.870	0.015	0.017	14.081	3.752	29786	6934	0.840	0.900
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.975	0.006	0.006	8.859	2.976	29786	6934	0.964	0.986
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.431	0.015	0.034	0.685	0.827	662	767	0.402	0.461
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.993	0.002	0.002	1.509	1.228	2311	2475	0.989	0.997
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS1		0.979	0.004	0.005	2.679	1.637	2599	2767	0.970	0.988
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS2		0.824	0.016	0.019	1.630	1.277	969	971	0.793	0.855
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.940	0.006	0.006	2.323	1.524	3568	3738	0.928	0.951
Child labour	8.2		0.258	0.009	0.035	2.495	1.579	7855	3323	0.240	0.276
Violent discipline	8.3		0.571	0.011	0.020	3.798	1.949	9994	4274	0.549	0.594
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	23.586	3.088	0.131	na	na	na	na	17.410	29.762
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	29.309	3.713	0.127	na	na	na	na	21.884	36.735
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.825	0.010	0.012	1.181	1.087	1675	1766	0.805	0.845
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	64.665	6.110	0.094	na	na	na	na	52.444	76.886
Early childbearing	5.2		0.035	0.008	0.216	1.966	1.402	1214	1155	0.020	0.050
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.420	0.010	0.024	2.121	1.456	4750	4889	0.399	0.440
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.191	0.008	0.041	1.899	1.378	4750	4889	0.175	0.206
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.984	0.005	0.005	2.229	1.493	1675	1766	0.975	0.993
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.946	0.006	0.006	1.111	1.054	1675	1766	0.935	0.957
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.984	0.005	0.005	2.275	1.508	1675	1766	0.975	0.993

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Caesarean section	5.9		0.074	0.007	0.091	1.181	1.087	1675	1766	0.061	0.088
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.993	0.006	0.006	10.826	3.290	2383	2317	0.982	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.127	0.006	0.048	1.921	1.386	5685	5692	0.115	0.139
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.198	0.011	0.057	1.874	1.369	2383	2317	0.175	0.220
Use of internet	10.3		0.730	0.014	0.019	2.275	1.508	2383	2317	0.702	0.758
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.961	0.006	0.007	2.518	1.587	2383	2317	0.948	0.974
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.005	0.001	0.215	1.586	1.259	6854	6854	0.003	0.007
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.028	0.003	0.098	1.239	1.113	4441	4470	0.022	0.033
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.006	0.001	0.189	0.940	0.970	4441	4470	0.004	0.008
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.129	0.006	0.046	1.377	1.174	4412	4445	0.117	0.141
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.070	0.005	0.072	1.736	1.317	4414	4445	0.060	0.080
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.411	0.023	0.055	0.909	0.953	455	432	0.366	0.456
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.996	0.003	0.003	1.602	1.266	880	880	0.990	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.898	0.010	0.011	0.992	0.996	880	880	0.877	0.918
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.955	0.008	0.008	1.313	1.146	877	878	0.939	0.971
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.967	0.005	0.006	0.866	0.931	930	920	0.956	0.978
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.880	0.012	0.013	1.208	1.099	925	917	0.856	0.903
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.227	0.014	0.064	2.168	1.472	1770	1816	0.198	0.256
Early child development index	6.8		0.783	0.013	0.016	1.702	1.305	1770	1816	0.758	0.808

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
	Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.072	0.009	0.121	3.194	1.787	9393	2812	0.054	0.089
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.982	0.006	0.006	5.776	2.403	9393	2812	0.970	0.994
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.934	0.017	0.018	13.479	3.671	9393	2812	0.900	0.968
	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2	0.522	0.026	0.050	0.604	0.777	170	225	0.470	0.574
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.987	0.004	0.004	1.095	1.047	660	763	0.979	0.996
	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS1	0.986	0.004	0.004	1.147	1.071	701	828	0.977	0.995
	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS2	0.832	0.016	0.020	0.640	0.800	299	333	0.880	0.865
	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.939	0.007	0.007	0.990	0.995	1000	1161	0.926	0.954
	Child labour	8.2	0.123	0.013	0.107	3.622	1.903	2389	1164	0.096	0.149
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.600	0.015	0.025	2.724	1.650	3094	1487	0.570	0.630
Women											
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	16.520	4.304	0.261	na	na	na	7.913	25.127
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	20.073	4.594	0.229	na	na	na	10.885	29.260
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.824	0.014	0.017	0.835	0.914	539	621	0.796	0.852
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	44.946	7.532	0.168	na	na	na	29.882	60.010
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.033	0.010	0.287	1.270	1.127	423	449	0.014	0.052
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.431	0.020	2.713	1.647	1511	1726	0.392	0.470
	Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.175	0.012	1.797	1.340	1511	1726	0.151	0.200
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.988	0.005	1.252	1.119	539	621	0.979	0.998
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.984	0.006	0.604	0.777	539	621	0.953	0.976
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.994	0.004	1.353	1.163	539	621	0.986	1.000

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound	Upper bound
Caesarean section	5.9		0.095	0.012	0.130	1.100	1.049	539	621	0.070	0.119
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.938	0.968	810	887	0.995	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.092	0.006	0.069	1.071	1.035	2037	2188	0.079	0.105
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.179	0.015	0.086	1.431	1.196	810	887	0.149	0.210
Use of internet	10.3		0.831	0.017	0.020	1.746	1.321	810	887	0.798	0.865
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.954	0.008	0.008	1.297	1.139	810	887	0.938	0.970
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.006	0.002	0.365	1.945	1.395	2424	2626	0.001	0.010
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.019	0.004	0.200	1.159	1.076	1310	1453	0.012	0.027
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.005	0.002	0.406	1.166	1.080	1310	1453	0.001	0.009
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.118	0.010	0.085	1.397	1.182	1303	1442	0.098	0.138
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.082	0.010	0.118	1.803	1.343	1300	1440	0.063	0.102
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.395	0.029	0.072	0.544	0.738	152	160	0.338	0.452
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.999	0.001	0.001	0.389	0.623	254	284	0.996	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.850	0.025	0.029	1.388	1.178	254	284	0.801	0.900
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.922	0.018	0.020	1.348	1.161	253	283	0.885	0.959
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.956	0.011	0.012	0.963	0.981	294	318	0.933	0.979
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.816	0.026	0.032	1.447	1.203	295	320	0.764	0.868
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.405	0.030	0.073	2.012	1.418	482	553	0.346	0.465
Early child development index	6.8		0.783	0.023	0.030	1.776	1.333	482	553	0.737	0.830
na: not applicable											

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound	Upper bound
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.395	0.013	0.034	3.072	1.753	20393	4122	0.368	0.422
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.818	0.022	0.027	13.218	3.636	20393	4122	0.775	0.862
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.994	0.001	0.001	1.227	1.108	20393	4122	0.992	0.997
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.400	0.018	0.045	0.736	0.858	492	542	0.364	0.436
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.995	0.002	0.002	1.966	1.402	1651	1712	0.991	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS1		0.977	0.006	0.006	2.920	1.709	1898	1939	0.965	0.988
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS2		0.820	0.021	0.026	1.959	1.400	670	638	0.778	0.863
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.939	0.008	0.008	2.755	1.660	2568	2577	0.924	0.955
Child labour	8.2		0.309	0.012	0.037	2.232	1.494	5458	2159	0.286	0.333
Violent discipline	8.3		0.560	0.014	0.026	3.886	1.971	6897	2787	0.532	0.589
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	26.747	4.041	0.151	na	na	na	na	18.665	34.829
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	33.422	4.937	0.148	na	na	na	na	23.548	43.296
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.825	0.013	0.016	1.318	1.148	1137	1145	0.799	0.851
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	75.006	8.333	0.111	na	na	na	na	58.340	91.672
Early childbearing	5.2		0.036	0.010	0.290	2.227	1.492	791	706	0.015	0.057
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.414	0.012	0.029	1.868	1.367	3239	3163	0.390	0.438
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.198	0.010	0.049	1.900	1.379	3239	3163	0.179	0.218

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.981	0.006	0.006	2.444	1.563	1137	1145	0.969	0.994
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.937	0.008	0.008	1.228	1.108	1137	1145	0.921	0.953
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.979	0.006	0.007	2.342	1.530	1137	1145	0.966	0.992
Caesarean section	5.9		0.065	0.008	0.124	1.227	1.108	1137	1145	0.049	0.081
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.991	0.008	0.009	11.171	3.342	1573	1430	0.974	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.146	0.009	0.060	2.167	1.472	3648	3504	0.129	0.164
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.207	0.015	0.073	1.969	1.403	1573	1430	0.177	0.237
Use of internet	10.3		0.677	0.020	0.029	2.496	1.580	1573	1430	0.638	0.717
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.964	0.009	0.009	3.158	1.777	1573	1430	0.947	0.982
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.005	0.001	0.264	1.384	1.176	4430	4228	0.002	0.007
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.031	0.004	0.112	1.222	1.105	3131	3017	0.024	0.038
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.006	0.001	0.213	0.866	0.930	3131	3017	0.004	0.009
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.134	0.007	0.054	1.340	1.157	3110	3003	0.120	0.148
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.065	0.006	0.090	1.667	1.291	3114	3005	0.053	0.076
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.419	0.031	0.073	1.050	1.025	303	272	0.357	0.480
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.995	0.004	0.004	1.656	1.287	626	596	0.987	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.917	0.010	0.011	0.788	0.888	626	596	0.897	0.937
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.968	0.009	0.009	1.429	1.195	624	595	0.950	0.985
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.972	0.006	0.006	0.833	0.913	636	602	0.960	0.984
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.909	0.012	0.013	1.005	1.003	630	597	0.886	0.933
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.160	0.015	0.096	2.232	1.494	1288	1263	0.129	0.191
Early child development index	6.8		0.783	0.015	0.019	1.666	1.291	1288	1263	0.753	0.813

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Batken

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound	Upper bound	Confidence limits
Household members												
	Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.693	0.023	0.033	1.775	1.332	2432	730	0.648	0.739	
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.600	0.049	0.082	7.375	2.716	2432	730	0.502	0.699	
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.983	0.007	0.008	2.436	1.561	2432	730	0.968	0.998	
	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2	0.690	0.040	0.058	0.732	0.855	68	100	0.610	0.769	
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.989	0.003	0.003	0.256	0.506	191	281	0.982	0.995	
	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5S1	0.994	0.005	0.005	1.109	1.053	234	339	0.984	1.000	
	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5S2	0.915	0.024	0.026	0.932	0.966	87	126	0.866	0.963	
	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.970	0.009	0.009	1.154	1.074	322	465	0.953	0.987	
	Child labour	8.2	0.277	0.026	0.093	2.090	1.446	912	375	0.226	0.329	
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.494	0.019	0.039	1.217	1.103	1180	489	0.456	0.532	
Women												
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	(29.969)	(0.287)	na	na	na	na	(12.780)	(47.159)	
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	(32.259)	(0.272)	na	na	na	na	(14.721)	(49.797)	
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.833	0.033	0.039	1.503	1.226	148	195	0.768	0.899	
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	96.137	0.188	na	na	na	na	60.018	100.000	
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.009	0.009	1.017	1.095	1.047	89	120	0.000	0.027	
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.450	0.049	1.092	1.045	408	548	0.406	0.495	
	Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.166	0.117	1.485	1.218	408	548	0.127	0.205	
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.989	0.008	1.034	1.017	148	195	0.973	1.000	
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.953	0.011	0.475	0.689	148	195	0.932	0.974	
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.990	0.007	0.993	0.997	148	195	0.975	1.000	
	Caesarean section	5.9	0.036	0.012	0.344	0.854	0.924	148	195	0.011	0.061	

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	179	241	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.128	0.016	0.122	1.322	1.150	453	610	0.097	0.159
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.146	0.023	0.158	1.023	1.011	179	241	0.100	0.192
Use of internet	10.3		0.570	0.028	0.049	0.771	0.878	179	241	0.514	0.626
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.950	0.016	0.017	1.367	1.169	179	241	0.917	0.983
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.004	0.003	0.720	1.506	1.227	543	731	0.000	0.010
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.023	0.008	0.334	1.383	1.176	402	525	0.008	0.039
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.004	0.003	0.724	1.066	1.032	402	525	0.000	0.009
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.136	0.017	0.122	1.231	1.109	402	525	0.103	0.170
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.034	0.009	0.263	1.256	1.121	401	524	0.016	0.051
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.480	0.053	0.111	0.575	0.758	40	52	0.374	0.586
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	66	87	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.902	0.032	0.036	1.005	1.002	66	87	0.838	0.966
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.977	0.016	0.017	1.012	1.006	66	87	0.945	1.000
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.983	0.009	0.009	0.514	0.717	88	114	0.965	1.000
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.850	0.024	0.029	0.521	0.722	87	113	0.801	0.898
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.331	0.037	0.111	1.358	1.165	170	222	0.257	0.405
Early child development index	6.8		0.812	0.024	0.029	0.829	0.910	170	222	0.764	0.860
na: not applicable											
() – Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted cases											

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Djalal-Abad

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound	Upper bound
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.459	0.026	0.056	2.433	1.560	5883	900	0.408	0.511
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.815	0.041	0.050	9.888	3.144	5883	900	0.734	0.897
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.796	0.892	5883	900	0.996	1.000
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.387	0.032	0.083	0.417	0.646	134	96	0.323	0.452
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	494	355	1.000	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5S1		0.972	0.007	0.007	0.835	0.914	596	423	0.958	0.987
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5S2		0.770	0.035	0.045	1.031	1.015	212	150	0.700	0.840
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.926	0.014	0.015	1.589	1.261	808	573	0.899	0.954
Child labour	8.2		0.214	0.020	0.094	1.976	1.406	1128	476	0.174	0.254
Violent discipline	8.3		0.429	0.022	0.051	2.019	1.421	1427	601	0.385	0.473
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	19.643	6.407	0.326	na	na	na	na	6.829	32.457
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	24.111	6.673	0.277	na	na	na	na	10.766	37.456
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.804	0.024	0.030	0.950	0.975	351	251	0.755	0.853
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	91.080	12.020	0.132	na	na	na	na	67.041	100.000
Early childbearing	5.2		0.058	0.025	0.423	1.926	1.388	246	176	0.009	0.107
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.314	0.023	0.075	1.740	1.319	959	686	0.267	0.361
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.264	0.023	0.089	1.932	1.390	959	686	0.217	0.311
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.990	0.006	0.006	0.861	0.928	351	251	0.978	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.953	0.013	0.014	0.937	0.968	351	251	0.928	0.979
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.993	0.005	0.005	0.871	0.933	351	251	0.984	1.000

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound	Upper bound
Caesarean section	5.9		0.055	0.017	0.321	1.482	1.217	351	251	0.020	0.089
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.995	0.003	0.003	0.858	0.926	503	358	0.989	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.131	0.017	0.133	2.069	1.438	1079	776	0.096	0.166
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.060	0.014	0.226	1.168	1.081	503	358	0.033	0.087
Use of internet	10.3		0.571	0.032	0.056	1.484	1.218	503	358	0.507	0.635
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.967	0.010	0.011	1.158	1.076	503	358	0.946	0.987
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	1336	958	0.000	0.000
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.069	0.009	0.123	0.700	0.837	945	622	0.052	0.086
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.014	0.003	0.206	0.379	0.615	945	622	0.008	0.020
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.213	0.017	0.078	1.009	1.005	931	613	0.180	0.246
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.087	0.011	0.122	0.862	0.928	934	614	0.066	0.108
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.177	0.054	0.304	1.068	1.034	84	55	0.069	0.284
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.994	0.006	0.006	0.825	0.908	194	129	0.981	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.920	0.020	0.022	0.698	0.836	194	129	0.880	0.960
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.961	0.014	0.014	0.628	0.792	194	129	0.934	0.988
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.974	0.015	0.015	1.116	1.056	192	129	0.944	1.000
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.880	0.028	0.032	0.933	0.966	193	129	0.824	0.935
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.114	0.031	0.268	2.189	1.479	362	238	0.053	0.175
Early child development index	6.8		0.871	0.021	0.024	0.938	0.969	362	238	0.829	0.913
na: not applicable											

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Issyk-Kul

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound	Upper bound
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.017	0.007	0.381	1.999	1.414	2245	780	0.004	0.031
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.917	0.033	0.036	11.010	3.318	2245	780	0.851	0.983
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.992	0.004	0.005	2.047	1.431	2245	780	0.983	1.000
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.315	0.047	0.149	0.533	0.730	42	53	0.221	0.409
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.994	0.004	0.004	0.659	0.812	184	235	0.986	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS1		0.984	0.010	0.010	1.533	1.238	215	265	0.965	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS2		0.876	0.038	0.043	1.227	1.108	72	94	0.800	0.952
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.964	0.010	0.011	1.098	1.048	287	359	0.944	0.985
Child labour	8.2		0.155	0.020	0.132	2.142	1.463	721	348	0.114	0.196
Violent discipline	8.3		0.482	0.024	0.049	1.701	1.304	852	401	0.434	0.529
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	(39.585)	(10.892)	(0.275)	na	na	na	na	(17.802)	(61.368)
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	(43.371)	(12.590)	(0.290)	na	na	na	na	(18.192)	(68.551)
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.828	0.034	0.041	0.984	0.992	97	121	0.759	0.896
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	36.972	12.854	0.348	na	na	na	na	11.264	62.679
Early childbearing	5.2		0.034	0.024	0.716	1.162	1.078	52	66	0.000	0.082
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.460	0.025	0.055	1.059	1.029	330	415	0.410	0.511
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.155	0.017	0.111	0.940	0.969	330	415	0.120	0.189
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.965	0.018	0.018	1.108	1.052	97	121	0.930	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.919	0.022	0.024	0.770	0.877	97	121	0.875	0.963
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.965	0.018	0.018	1.108	1.052	97	121	0.930	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.076	0.017	0.230	0.522	0.722	97	121	0.041	0.111

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	136	171	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.102	0.014	0.138	1.055	1.027	386	486	0.074	0.130
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.324	0.031	0.095	0.733	0.856	136	171	0.263	0.386
Use of internet	10.3		0.857	0.021	0.025	0.626	0.791	136	171	0.815	0.900
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.983	0.009	0.010	0.912	0.955	136	171	0.964	1.000
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.001	0.001	1.010	0.812	0.901	469	591	0.000	0.004
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.017	0.010	0.588	1.839	1.356	262	304	0.000	0.038
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.011	0.008	0.724	1.710	1.307	262	304	0.000	0.026
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.141	0.021	0.149	1.089	1.043	258	299	0.099	0.183
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.078	0.019	0.238	1.447	1.203	261	303	0.041	0.115
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.35)	(0.07)	(0.20)	(0.52)	(0.72)	24	25	(0.21)	(0.49)
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	49	58	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.945	0.030	0.032	1.010	1.005	49	58	0.884	1.000
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	49	58	1.000	1.000
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.978	0.002	0.002	0.010	0.100	47	56	0.975	0.982
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.937	0.028	0.030	0.752	0.867	47	56	0.881	0.994
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.254	0.039	0.153	1.033	1.017	112	131	0.176	0.332
Early child development index	6.8		0.816	0.046	0.057	1.865	1.366	112	131	0.723	0.909
na: not applicable											
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases, for mortality rate on 250-499 unweighted cases											

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Naryn

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.137	0.025	0.181	4.205	2.051	1411	809	0.087	0.186
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.807	0.060	0.075	18.861	4.343	1411	809	0.686	0.928
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.970	0.013	0.014	4.791	2.189	1411	809	0.944	0.996
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.392	0.032	0.082	0.455	0.674	42	105	0.327	0.456
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.993	0.005	0.005	1.255	1.120	133	327	0.982	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5S1		0.987	0.006	0.006	1.191	1.091	169	414	0.974	0.999
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5S2		0.945	0.018	0.019	0.697	0.835	45	110	0.908	0.981
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.978	0.006	0.006	0.966	0.983	214	524	0.965	0.990
Child labour	8.2		0.208	0.024	0.117	2.910	1.706	1046	454	0.159	0.257
Violent discipline	8.3		0.580	0.032	0.055	3.789	1.946	1199	520	0.516	0.643
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	(27.017)	(9.939)	(0.368)	na	na	na	na	(7.139)	(46.895)
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	(33.501)	(10.040)	(0.300)	na	na	na	na	(13.421)	(53.582)
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.844	0.032	0.038	1.075	1.037	56	137	0.780	0.909
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	58.552	14.801	0.253	na	na	na	na	28.950	88.154
Early childbearing	5.2		0.030	0.021	0.709	1.255	1.120	34	83	0.000	0.071
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.589	0.020	0.034	0.858	0.926	210	514	0.549	0.629
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.084	0.014	0.168	1.329	1.153	210	514	0.056	0.112
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.974	0.015	0.015	1.129	1.063	56	137	0.945	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.856	0.037	0.044	1.540	1.241	56	137	0.782	0.931

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.964	0.022	0.022	1.837	1.355	56	137	0.921	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.140	0.028	0.199	0.877	0.937	56	137	0.084	0.196
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	83	203	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.191	0.018	0.093	1.165	1.079	232	573	0.156	0.227
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.300	0.037	0.123	1.300	1.140	83	203	0.226	0.373
Use of internet	10.3		0.747	0.033	0.044	1.138	1.067	83	203	0.682	0.812
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.925	0.019	0.021	1.081	1.040	83	203	0.886	0.963
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	282	693	0.000	0.000
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.029	0.011	0.366	1.708	1.307	189	433	0.008	0.050
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.007	0.004	0.573	1.036	1.018	189	433	0.000	0.016
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.164	0.023	0.138	1.601	1.265	188	431	0.118	0.209
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.062	0.013	0.212	1.271	1.127	189	433	0.036	0.088
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	21	(*)	(*)
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	34	77	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.846	0.023	0.027	0.306	0.553	34	77	0.801	0.892
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.959	0.023	0.024	1.056	1.028	34	77	0.913	1.000
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.976	0.010	0.010	0.373	0.610	38	86	0.955	0.996
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.899	0.038	0.042	1.318	1.148	38	86	0.823	0.974
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.256	0.034	0.131	1.254	1.120	92	213	0.189	0.323
Early child development index	6.8		0.805	0.032	0.040	1.374	1.172	92	213	0.741	0.869
na: not applicable											
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											
() – Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted cases											

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Osh Oblast

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound	Upper bound
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.617	0.034	0.055	3.793	1.948	5900	787	0.550	0.685
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.807	0.057	0.070	16.151	4.019	5900	787	0.694	0.920
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.997	0.002	0.002	0.784	0.885	5900	787	0.993	1.000
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.394	0.039	0.098	0.693	0.832	147	111	0.316	0.471
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.992	0.007	0.007	2.682	1.638	486	367	0.978	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5S1		0.971	0.018	0.018	4.435	2.106	517	395	0.935	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5S2		0.800	0.026	0.032	0.636	0.798	204	153	0.748	0.852
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.921	0.013	0.014	1.209	1.099	720	548	0.896	0.947
Child labour	8.2		0.347	0.027	0.078	2.258	1.503	1227	447	0.293	0.401
Violent discipline	8.3		0.578	0.036	0.063	4.916	2.217	1536	572	0.506	0.651
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	33.878	9.838	0.290	na	na	na	na	14.201	53.554
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	(48.983)	(13.186)	(0.269)	na	na	na	na	(22.610)	(75.355)
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.923	0.018	0.020	1.327	1.152	366	289	0.886	0.959
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	78.132	20.871	0.267	na	na	na	na	36.390	100.000
Early childbearing	5.2		0.038	0.021	0.558	2.468	1.571	276	200	0.000	0.081
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.384	0.028	0.073	2.372	1.540	949	724	0.329	0.440
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.176	0.014	0.080	0.988	0.994	949	724	0.148	0.204
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.976	0.017	0.017	3.538	1.881	366	289	0.942	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.944	0.016	0.017	1.324	1.151	366	289	0.913	0.975

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.973	0.017	0.018	3.253	1.804	366	289	0.938	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.023	0.008	0.329	0.745	0.863	366	289	0.008	0.039
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.973	0.026	0.027	9.845	3.138	510	379	0.921	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.149	0.018	0.121	2.013	1.419	1043	782	0.113	0.185
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.361	0.027	0.075	1.212	1.101	510	379	0.307	0.416
Use of internet	10.3		0.707	0.040	0.057	2.941	1.715	510	379	0.627	0.788
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.959	0.023	0.024	5.135	2.266	510	379	0.912	1.000
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	1277	961	0.000	0.000
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.010	0.004	0.419	1.258	1.122	1001	717	0.002	0.018
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.002	0.002	0.803	1.139	1.067	1001	717	0.000	0.006
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.106	0.012	0.117	1.161	1.078	1000	716	0.081	0.130
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.047	0.011	0.234	1.960	1.400	1001	718	0.025	0.070
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.476	0.052	0.110	0.766	0.875	94	71	0.372	0.581
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.991	0.009	0.009	1.491	1.221	219	160	0.972	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.885	0.017	0.019	0.445	0.667	219	160	0.851	0.918
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.968	0.013	0.014	0.906	0.952	217	159	0.942	0.995
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.989	0.007	0.007	0.581	0.762	186	129	0.975	1.000
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.955	0.017	0.018	0.888	0.942	186	129	0.920	0.989
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.128	0.033	0.261	2.825	1.681	399	283	0.061	0.195
Early child development index	6.8		0.696	0.035	0.051	1.646	1.283	399	283	0.625	0.766
na: not applicable											
() – Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted cases											

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Talas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound	Upper bound
Household members											
	Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.050	0.008	0.160	1.044	1.022	1519	774	0.034	0.066
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.974	0.010	0.011	3.235	1.799	1519	774	0.954	0.995
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.985	0.004	0.004	0.825	0.908	1519	774	0.977	0.993
	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2	0.300	0.053	0.176	2.074	1.440	53	158	0.195	0.406
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.991	0.004	0.004	0.603	0.777	133	383	0.983	0.998
	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS1	0.977	0.009	0.009	1.143	1.069	115	332	0.959	0.994
	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS2	0.869	0.039	0.045	1.213	1.101	32	90	0.790	0.948
	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.962	0.008	0.009	0.824	0.908	146	422	0.945	0.979
	Child labour	8.2	0.223	0.028	0.125	2.851	1.689	1136	410	0.167	0.278
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.711	0.027	0.038	3.870	1.967	1713	663	0.657	0.765
Women											
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	16.925	4.723	0.279	na	na	na	7.479	26.370
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	17.640	4.728	0.268	na	na	na	8.184	27.095
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.920	0.013	0.014	0.755	0.869	124	353	0.895	0.945
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	121.151	18.268	0.151	na	na	na	84.615	100.000
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.077	0.017	0.226	0.651	0.807	56	154	0.042	0.112
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.434	0.020	1.186	1.089	265	756	0.395	0.474
	Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.178	0.016	1.256	1.121	265	756	0.147	0.209
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.981	0.006	0.745	0.863	124	353	0.968	0.993
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.887	0.018	1.078	1.038	124	353	0.852	0.922
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.981	0.006	0.745	0.863	124	353	0.968	0.993

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound	Upper bound
Caesarean section	5.9		0.056	0.014	0.251	1.319	1.149	124	353	0.028	0.084
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	102	286	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.178	0.012	0.069	0.838	0.916	286	817	0.154	0.203
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.229	0.019	0.083	0.580	0.762	102	286	0.191	0.267
Use of internet	10.3		0.665	0.028	0.043	1.037	1.018	102	286	0.608	0.721
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.979	0.012	0.012	2.026	1.423	102	286	0.955	1.000
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.003	0.002	0.728	1.330	1.153	333	949	0.000	0.006
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.020	0.004	0.203	0.765	0.875	352	931	0.012	0.027
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.003	0.002	0.573	1.062	1.031	352	931	0.000	0.007
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.110	0.010	0.096	1.051	1.025	352	931	0.089	0.131
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.073	0.010	0.139	1.395	1.181	352	930	0.052	0.093
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.565	0.050	0.089	0.902	0.950	34	88	0.464	0.666
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.995	0.005	0.005	0.925	0.962	71	188	0.985	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.968	0.015	0.015	1.283	1.133	71	188	0.939	0.997
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.975	0.013	0.013	1.279	1.131	71	188	0.949	1.000
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.944	0.028	0.029	2.641	1.625	66	180	0.889	1.000
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.922	0.040	0.043	3.921	1.980	66	179	0.842	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.216	0.022	0.104	1.121	1.059	144	378	0.172	0.261
Early child development index	6.8		0.849	0.018	0.021	0.935	0.967	144	378	0.814	0.885
na: not applicable											

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Chui

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound	Upper bound	
Household members												
	Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.052	0.016	0.301	3.971	1.993	5312	792	0.021	0.084	
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.991	0.006	0.006	3.042	1.744	5312	792	0.979	1.000	
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.990	0.004	0.004	1.198	1.094	5312	792	0.983	0.998	
	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2	0.376	0.041	0.109	0.453	0.673	107	64	0.294	0.458	
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	372	219	1.000	1.000	
	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS1	0.977	0.010	0.011	1.148	1.071	397	235	0.956	0.998	
	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS2	0.743	0.066	0.089	1.939	1.392	151	86	0.610	0.875	
	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.921	0.025	0.027	2.764	1.663	548	321	0.871	0.971	
	Child labour	8.2	0.426	0.026	0.061	1.712	1.308	663	322	0.375	0.478	
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.668	0.025	0.038	2.141	1.463	841	396	0.617	0.718	
Women												
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	(6.360)	(0.393)	na	na	na	na	(3.469)	(28.910)	
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	(6.402)	(0.346)	na	na	na	na	(5.682)	(31.292)	
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.673	0.033	0.049	0.744	0.863	260	153	0.608	0.739	
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	12.183	0.262	na	na	na	na	22.214	70.948	
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.024	0.008	0.330	0.295	0.543	200	110	0.008	0.040	
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.020	0.042	0.753	0.867	827	463	0.438	0.518	
	Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.021	0.103	1.288	1.135	827	463	0.164	0.250	
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.012	0.012	1.069	1.034	260	153	0.957	1.000	
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.016	0.016	0.880	0.938	260	153	0.924	0.987	
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.012	0.012	1.111	1.054	260	153	0.957	1.000	

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound	Upper bound
Caesarean section	5.9		0.137	0.026	0.188	0.848	0.921	260	153	0.086	0.188
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	379	211	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.134	0.017	0.126	1.430	1.196	1037	582	0.100	0.168
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.101	0.023	0.229	1.232	1.110	379	211	0.055	0.147
Use of internet	10.3		0.847	0.039	0.046	2.490	1.578	379	211	0.768	0.925
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.964	0.014	0.014	1.101	1.049	379	211	0.937	0.991
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.019	0.005	0.258	0.853	0.924	1216	683	0.009	0.028
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.016	0.007	0.433	1.017	1.008	637	336	0.002	0.030
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	637	336	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.076	0.016	0.208	1.187	1.089	631	333	0.044	0.108
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.090	0.017	0.192	1.204	1.097	628	330	0.056	0.125
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.47)	(0.08)	(0.16)	(0.96)	(0.98)	80	42	(0.32)	(0.63)
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	121	66	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.923	0.028	0.031	0.728	0.853	121	66	0.867	0.980
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.913	0.037	0.041	1.134	1.065	121	66	0.839	0.987
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.956	0.014	0.015	0.371	0.609	158	80	0.928	0.984
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.882	0.024	0.028	0.438	0.662	153	77	0.833	0.931
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.247	0.038	0.155	1.112	1.054	273	142	0.170	0.323
Early child development index	6.8		0.735	0.041	0.056	1.216	1.103	273	142	0.653	0.817
na: not applicable											
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases, for mortality rate on 250-499 unweighted cases											
() – показатели основаны на 25–49 невзвешенных наблюдениях, для коэффициентов смертности на 250–499 невзвешенных наблюдениях											

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Bishkek City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
	Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.002	0.002	0.987	1.485	1.218	3812	738	0.000	0.006
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.832	0.912	3812	738	0.997	1.000
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.872	0.041	0.046	10.864	3.296	3812	738	0.791	0.953
	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2	(0.68)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.34)	(0.59)	46	32	(0.58)	(0.78)
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.976	0.011	0.011	0.705	0.840	236	146	0.954	0.997
	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS1	0.993	0.006	0.007	1.005	1.003	257	156	0.981	1.000
	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS2	0.925	0.014	0.015	0.201	0.448	121	72	0.897	0.953
	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.969	0.009	0.010	0.642	0.801	377	228	0.950	0.987
	Child labour	8.2	0.045	0.016	0.346	2.700	1.643	422	225	0.014	0.076
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.703	0.030	0.043	2.756	1.660	560	295	0.642	0.764
Women											
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	(13.565)	(9.627)	(0.710)	na	na	na	(0.000)	(32.818)
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.788	0.029	0.037	0.613	0.783	197	122	0.730	0.846
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	15.172	6.139	0.405	na	na	na	2.895	27.450
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.010	0.010	0.982	1.205	1.098	196	120	0.000	0.031
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.470	0.043	0.091	2.669	585	360	0.384	0.556
	Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.159	0.022	0.139	1.312	585	360	0.115	0.203
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.996	0.004	0.004	0.506	197	122	0.987	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.996	0.004	0.004	0.506	197	122	0.987	1.000
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	197	122	1.000	1.000

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (defl)	Square root of design effect (defl)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound	Upper bound
Caesarean section	5.9		0.132	0.027	0.204	0.765	0.874	197	122	0.078	0.186
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	362	219	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.074	0.010	0.129	0.739	0.859	907	554	0.055	0.093
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.206	0.028	0.136	1.045	1.022	362	219	0.150	0.262
Use of internet	10.3		0.942	0.019	0.020	1.470	1.213	362	219	0.903	0.980
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.956	0.013	0.013	0.814	0.902	362	219	0.930	0.981
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.007	0.004	0.475	1.097	1.048	1072	653	0.000	0.014
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.011	0.007	0.590	1.042	1.021	467	269	0.000	0.024
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.005	0.005	0.964	1.241	1.114	467	269	0.000	0.015
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.076	0.015	0.195	0.830	0.911	467	269	0.046	0.105
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.095	0.021	0.225	1.415	1.190	467	269	0.052	0.137
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.39)	(0.04)	(0.11)	(0.27)	(0.52)	66	37	(0.31)	(0.48)
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	90	50	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.789	0.055	0.070	0.892	0.944	90	50	0.679	0.899
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		(0.90)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.87)	(0.93)	89	49	(0.82)	(0.98)
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.917	0.027	0.029	0.592	0.770	109	65	0.863	0.970
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.715	0.055	0.078	0.982	0.991	109	66	0.604	0.826
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.448	0.066	0.148	1.525	1.235	150	87	0.316	0.581
Early child development index	6.8		0.874	0.042	0.049	1.404	1.185	150	87	0.789	0.959
na: not applicable											
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases, for mortality rate on 250-499 unweighted cases											
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases											

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Osh City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
	Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15	0.084	0.031	0.366	7.660	2.768	1273	624	0.023	0.146
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.898	0.042	0.046	11.822	3.438	1273	624	0.815	0.982
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.960	0.019	0.020	6.072	2.464	1273	624	0.922	0.999
	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2	(0.51)	(0.06)	(0.13)	(0.77)	(0.88)	24	48	(0.38)	(0.64)
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.985	0.010	0.010	1.027	1.013	81	162	0.966	1.000
	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS1	0.980	0.010	0.010	1.092	1.045	101	208	0.960	1.000
	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.SS2	0.780	0.050	0.065	1.323	1.150	45	90	0.680	0.881
	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.905	0.025	0.027	2.077	1.441	146	298	0.856	0.954
	Child labour	8.2	0.120	0.018	0.147	1.538	1.240	544	266	0.085	0.156
	Violent discipline	8.3	0.711	0.034	0.048	3.593	1.896	709	337	0.644	0.779
Women											
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	(17.210)	(7.417)	(0.431)	na	na	na	(2.387)	(32.053)
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6	0.872	0.022	0.025	0.632	0.795	76	145	0.828	0.916
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	52.299	12.499	0.239	na	na	na	27.300	77.297
	Early childbearing	5.2	0.049	0.018	0.381	0.924	0.961	66	126	0.012	0.085
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.383	0.022	0.844	0.919	217	423	0.340	0.427
	Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.177	0.022	1.406	1.186	217	423	0.133	0.221
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.995	0.006	0.841	0.917	76	145	0.983	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.945	0.015	0.653	0.808	76	145	0.914	0.975

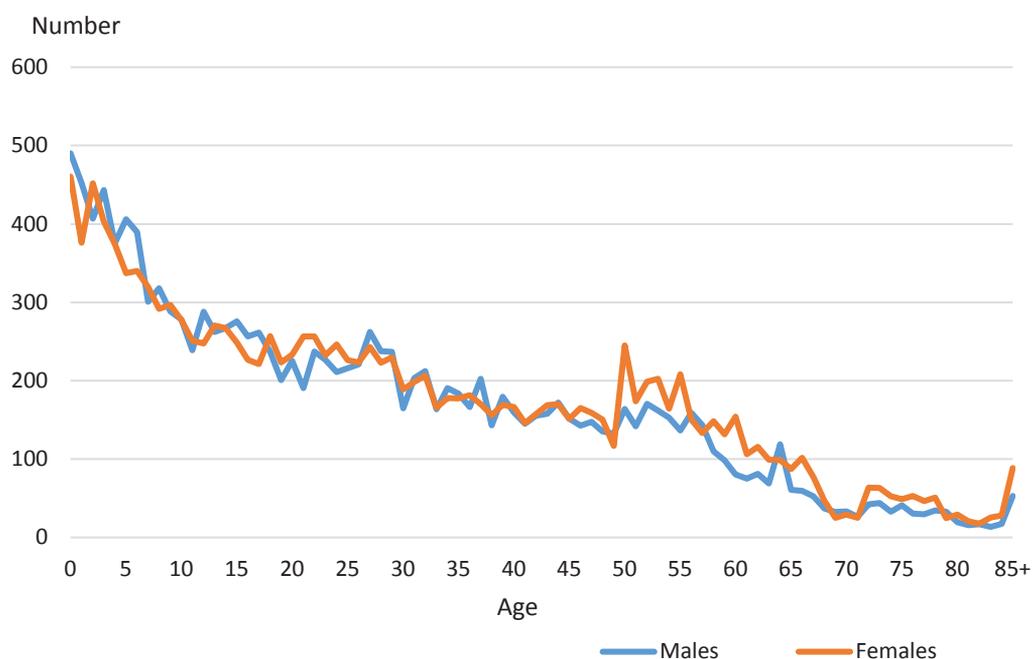
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/t)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound t - 2se	Upper bound t + 2se
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.995	0.006	0.006	0.841	0.917	76	145	0.983	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.105	0.018	0.170	0.485	0.697	76	145	0.069	0.140
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	129	249	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.097	0.012	0.123	0.830	0.911	263	512	0.073	0.121
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.116	0.027	0.232	1.747	1.322	129	249	0.062	0.170
Use of internet	10.3		0.629	0.059	0.093	3.660	1.913	129	249	0.512	0.747
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.953	0.014	0.015	1.162	1.078	129	249	0.924	0.982
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	326	635	0.000	0.000
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.039	0.015	0.379	1.926	1.388	187	333	0.009	0.068
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.005	0.003	0.677	0.720	0.849	187	333	0.000	0.011
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.121	0.016	0.132	0.780	0.883	183	328	0.089	0.153
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.043	0.013	0.297	1.272	1.128	182	324	0.017	0.068
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.46)	(0.10)	(0.22)	(1.64)	(1.28)	23	41	(0.25)	(0.66)
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	37	65	1.000	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.880	0.029	0.033	0.521	0.722	37	65	0.821	0.938
Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.963	0.021	0.022	0.798	0.893	37	65	0.921	1.000
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.990	0.001	0.001	0.009	0.096	46	81	0.988	0.992
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.878	0.035	0.040	0.924	0.962	46	82	0.808	0.948
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.516	0.051	0.099	1.269	1.126	67	122	0.414	0.618
Early child development index	6.8		0.520	0.061	0.116	1.781	1.334	67	122	0.399	0.642
na: not applicable											
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases, for mortality rate on 250-499 unweighted cases											
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases											

Appendix D. Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	490	3.4	460	3.0	45	152	1.0	151	1.0
1	452	3.1	376	2.5	46	143	1.0	165	1.1
2	407	2.8	452	3.0	47	148	1.0	159	1.0
3	443	3.0	403	2.7	48	135	0.9	150	1.0
4	375	2.6	374	2.5	49	132	0.9	117	0.8
5	406	2.8	337	2.2	50	164	1.1	245	1.6
6	390	2.7	340	2.2	51	142	1.0	174	1.1
7	301	2.1	320	2.1	52	171	1.2	199	1.3
8	318	2.2	292	1.9	53	162	1.1	202	1.3
9	289	2.0	297	2.0	54	153	1.0	164	1.1
10	278	1.9	277	1.8	55	137	0.9	208	1.4
11	239	1.6	251	1.7	56	159	1.1	150	1.0
12	288	2.0	248	1.6	57	144	1.0	133	0.9
13	262	1.8	270	1.8	58	110	0.8	148	1.0
14	267	1.8	267	1.8	59	99	0.7	131	0.9
15	276	1.9	249	1.6	60	81	0.6	154	1.0
16	256	1.8	226	1.5	61	75	0.5	106	0.7
17	261	1.8	221	1.5	62	81	0.6	116	0.8
18	237	1.6	257	1.7	63	69	0.5	99	0.7
19	201	1.4	223	1.5	64	119	0.8	99	0.6
20	225	1.5	233	1.5	65	61	0.4	88	0.6
21	191	1.3	256	1.7	66	59	0.4	102	0.7
22	237	1.6	256	1.7	67	53	0.4	77	0.5
23	227	1.6	232	1.5	68	37	0.3	47	0.3
24	211	1.4	246	1.6	69	33	0.2	25	0.2
25	216	1.5	226	1.5	70	33	0.2	29	0.2
26	221	1.5	223	1.5	71	26	0.2	25	0.2
27	262	1.8	243	1.6	72	42	0.3	64	0.4
28	237	1.6	223	1.5	73	44	0.3	63	0.4
29	237	1.6	230	1.5	74	33	0.2	53	0.3
30	165	1.1	189	1.2	75	41	0.3	49	0.3
31	203	1.4	198	1.3	76	30	0.2	53	0.3
32	212	1.5	207	1.4	77	30	0.2	46	0.3
33	164	1.1	166	1.1	78	35	0.2	51	0.3
34	190	1.3	178	1.2	79	33	0.2	25	0.2
35	184	1.3	177	1.2	80	19	0.1	29	0.2
36	166	1.1	181	1.2	81	16	0.1	20	0.1
37	202	1.4	170	1.1	82	17	0.1	18	0.1
38	143	1.0	156	1.0	83	13	0.1	25	0.2
39	179	1.2	169	1.1	84	17	0.1	28	0.2
40	159	1.1	167	1.1	85+	53	0.4	89	0.6
41	145	1.0	146	1.0					
42	155	1.1	157	1.0	DK/Missing	0	0.0	3	0.0
43	158	1.1	169	1.1					
44	172	1.2	170	1.1	Total	14597	100	15189	100

Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, Kyrgyzstan, 2014


Note: The graph excludes 3 household members with unknown age and/or sex

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	1313	na	na	na
15-19	1176	1152	17.1	97.9
20-24	1225	1196	17.7	97.7
25-29	1145	1129	16.7	98.6
30-34	937	920	13.6	98.2
35-39	854	843	12.5	98.7
40-44	809	793	11.7	98.1
45-49	742	723	10.7	97.3
50-54	984	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	6889	6756	100.0	98.1
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	1.3	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers (or caretakers) were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers (or caretakers) were interviewed, by single years of age, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	951	934	22.3	98.3
1	828	817	19.5	98.6
2	859	854	20.4	99.4
3	846	840	20.0	99.3
4	749	748	17.8	99.7
5	743	na	na	na
6	730	na	na	na
7	621	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	4233	4192	100.0	99.0
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.99	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.4: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	29786
Age						
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4233
5-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5936
15-24	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4722
25-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8970
50-64	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	4192
65-84	97.7	1.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	1587
85+	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	142
DK/Missing	na	na	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Region						
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2432
Djalal-Abad	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	5883
Issyk-Kul	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2245
Naryn	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1411
Osh Oblast	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5900
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1519
Chui	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	5312
Bishkek City	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3812
Osh City	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1273
Area						
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9393
Rural	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	20393

na: not applicable

Table DQ.5: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6854
Region							
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	543
Djalal-Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1336
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	469
Naryn	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	282
Osh Oblast	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1277
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	333
Chui	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1216
Bishkek City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1072
Osh City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	326
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2424
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4430

Table DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4577
Region							
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	408
Djalal-Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	956
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	264
Naryn	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
Osh Oblast	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1015
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	352
Chui	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	715
Bishkek City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	474
Osh City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	198
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1360
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3217

Table DQ.7: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	10658
Region						
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	879
Djalal-Abad	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2247
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	758
Naryn	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	527
Osh Oblast	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2261
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	526
Chui	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1774
Bishkek City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1221
Osh City	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	465
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3168
Rural	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7490

Table DQ.8: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth				Total	Number of first births	Date of last birth			Total	Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/ Missing			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4918	99.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	3910
Region											
Batken	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	416	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	338
Djalal-Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	986	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	778
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	347	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	290
Naryn	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	218	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	194
Osh Oblast	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	923	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	758
Talas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	272	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	240
Chui	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	875	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	670
Bishkek City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	661	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	463
Osh City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	219	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	179
Area											
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1647	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1252
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3271	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	2659

Table DQ.9: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information ^a	Number of cases
Household			
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.2	6934
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	6934
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	6934
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		0.9	5356
Both month and year		2.8	5356
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.1	5356
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	6854
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	6854
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	4577
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.1	4577

^a Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.10: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	4577
Age								
<6 months	96.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.1	455
6-11 months	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.0	534
12-23 months	98.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.8	880
24-35 months	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	939
36-47 months	94.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	925
48-59 months	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	845

Table DQ.11: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/ Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	96.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	3.6	4577
Age								
<6 months	96.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	3.7	455
6-11 months	98.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.6	534
12-23 months	97.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	2.2	880
24-35 months	95.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	4.4	939
36-47 months	94.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	5.6	925
48-59 months	96.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	3.2	845

Table DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid weight and length/ height	Weight not measured	Length/ Height not measured	Weight and length/ height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	96.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.6	100.0	3.6	4577
Age								
<6 months	94.4	0.0	0.1	3.0	2.5	100.0	5.6	455
6-11 months	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	1.2	534
12-23 months	97.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	100.0	2.2	880
24-35 months	95.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.7	100.0	4.2	939
36-47 months	94.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.1	100.0	5.2	925
48-59 months	97.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	100.0	2.8	845

Table DQ.13: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4443	100.0	4443	100.0
Digits				
0	314	7.1	546	12.3
1	523	11.8	514	11.6
2	548	12.3	583	13.1
3	441	9.9	513	11.5
4	436	9.8	463	10.4
5	415	9.3	402	9.0
6	390	8.8	402	9.0
7	412	9.3	362	8.2
8	492	11.1	337	7.6
9	473	10.6	320	7.2
0 or 5	728	16.4	947	21.3

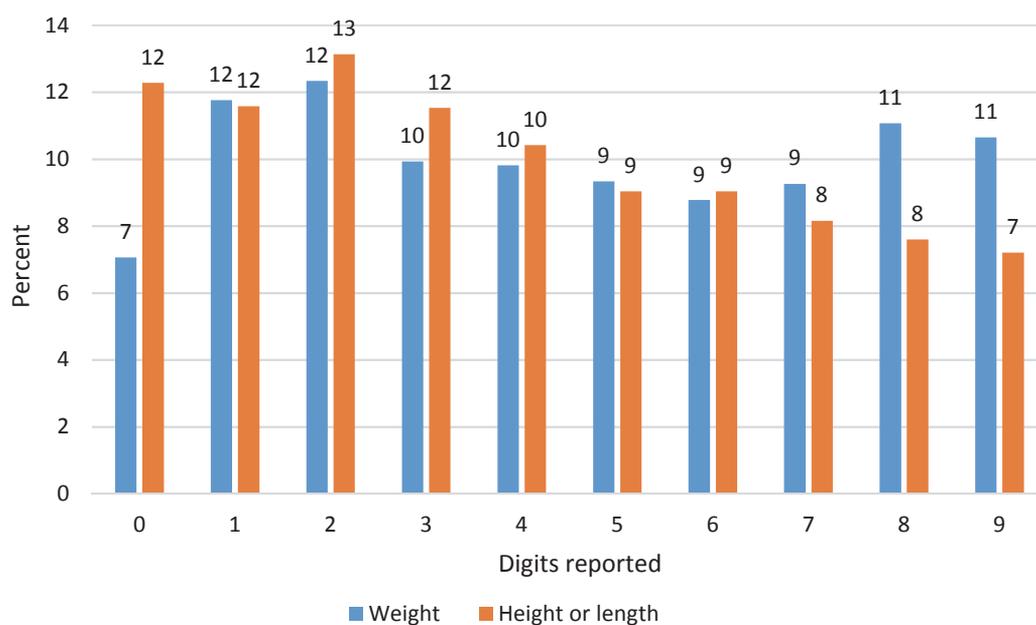
Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Kyrgyzstan, 2014


Table DQ.14: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	67.5	28.0	4.4	0.1	100.0	70.7	4577
Region							
Batken	72.1	25.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	73.7	408
Djalal-Abad	78.9	16.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	83.1	956
Issyk-Kul	66.7	28.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	70.4	264
Naryn	60.4	37.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	62.0	195
Osh Oblast	54.6	40.6	4.6	0.2	100.0	57.4	1015
Talas	67.5	28.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	70.2	352
Chui	70.2	25.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	73.7	715
Bishkek City	67.9	28.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	70.6	474
Osh City	66.7	25.3	8.0	0.0	100.0	72.5	198
Area							
Urban	67.6	28.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	70.4	1360
Rural	67.5	27.8	4.6	0.1	100.0	70.8	3217
Child's age							
0-5 months	65.8	21.1	13.2	0.0	100.0	75.7	455
6-11 months	67.6	25.8	6.5	0.0	100.0	72.4	534
12-23 months	66.3	30.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	68.6	880
24-35 months	69.9	26.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	72.2	939
36-47 months	66.2	30.1	3.5	0.3	100.0	68.7	925
48-59 months	68.6	29.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	69.9	845

Table DQ.15: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		DK/Missing	Number of children age 0-35 months	Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (at home or health facility)
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)			
Total	89.5	3.0	3.8	0.3	100.0	46.5	2807
Region							
Batken	94.1	0.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	71.0	238
Djalal-Abad	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	594
Issyk-Kul	88.3	0.6	3.3	0.7	100.0	68.2	152
Naryn	95.5	1.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	60.6	103
Osh Oblast	78.9	6.3	13.4	0.3	100.0	7.2	616
Talas	95.2	1.0	1.4	1.6	100.0	34.5	208
Chui	89.0	4.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	95.4	441
Bishkek City	82.5	3.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	76.9	325
Osh City	97.1	2.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	130
Area							
Urban	87.2	3.4	3.2	0.4	100.0	63.6	878
Rural	90.6	2.8	4.1	0.2	100.0	35.7	1929
Child's age							
0-5 months	85.0	4.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	64.1	455
6-11 months	90.3	3.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	49.5	534
12-23 months	90.8	3.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	31.7	880
24-35 months	90.1	2.0	3.8	0.9	100.0	45.2	939

Table DQ.16: Observation of places for hand washing

Percent distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Place for handwashing				Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed				
		Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	94.2	1.5	4.0	0.3	100	6934
Region						
Batken	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	508
Djalal-Abad	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100	1235
Issyk-Kul	96.9	2.2	0.8	0.1	100	628
Naryn	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100	323
Osh Oblast	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1028
Talas	84.9	7.9	0.0	7.2	100	270
Chui	80.8	3.4	15.7	0.0	100	1393
Bishkek City	96.0	0.4	3.6	0.0	100	1237
Osh City	95.0	4.3	0.5	0.0	100	312
Area						
Urban	94.8	1.4	3.7	0.0	100	2739
Rural	93.8	1.5	4.2	0.5	100	4195
Wealth index quintiles						1193
Poorest	97.5	1.8	0.4	0.3	100	1198
Second	96.8	1.9	0.8	0.5	100	1193
Middle	94.7	1.0	3.8	0.5	100	1239
Fourth	90.0	1.6	8.1	0.3	100	1401
Richest	93.3	1.2	5.5	0.0	100	1904

Table DQ.17: Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person who was interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Mother not in the household				Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother in the household	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
Total	90.8	0.0	9.0	0.1	100.0	4233
Age						
0	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	951
1	92.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	828
2	88.0	0.0	11.8	0.2	100.0	859
3	87.6	0.0	12.1	0.2	100.0	846
4	85.1	0.2	14.4	0.3	100.0	749
4	85.1	0.2	14.4	0.3	100.0	749

Table DQ.18: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Number of children age 1-17 years			Total	Number of households	Percentage of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more				
Total	31.6	21.6	46.8	100.0	6934	98.4	3245
Region							
Batken	21.0	21.9	57.1	100.0	508	97.9	290
Djalal-Abad	19.4	23.1	57.4	100.0	1235	98.9	709
Issyk-Kul	39.6	21.9	38.5	100.0	628	97.0	242
Naryn	22.6	20.9	56.5	100.0	323	99.5	183
Osh Oblast	15.0	20.2	64.8	100.0	1028	98.6	666
Talas	5.6	17.7	76.7	100.0	270	97.4	207
Chui	41.0	22.5	36.5	100.0	1393	98.8	508
Bishkek City	54.3	20.4	25.3	100.0	1237	99.3	313
Osh City	34.4	24.8	40.8	100.0	312	94.9	127
Area							
Urban	43.7	22.1	34.3	100.0	2739	98.2	939
Rural	23.7	21.4	55.0	100.0	4195	98.5	2306
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	17.3	19.2	63.5	100.0	1198	99.0	761
Second	21.7	20.4	57.9	100.0	1193	98.7	691
Middle	25.3	21.8	52.9	100.0	1239	97.1	655
Fourth	33.9	23.4	42.6	100.0	1401	97.9	597
Richest	49.0	22.6	28.4	100.0	1904	99.4	541

Table DQ.19: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Preschool	Primary school Grade			Lower secondary school Grade					Upper secondary school Grade				Professional Primary				Professional Middle				Higher	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4								
5	47.3	45.6	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	746
6	17.8	26.1	50.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	667
7	0.5	0.8	41.9	53.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	636
8	0.8	0.0	0.7	41.9	50.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	583
9	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.9	47.1	45.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	567
10	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	44.9	46.4	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	525
11	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.9	40.8	45.1	7.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	485
12	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	47.7	44.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	539
13	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.5	47.5	42.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	558
14	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	4.0	47.1	43.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	513
15	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	54.6	25.7	3.8	2.6	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	503
16	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	35.5	33.0	2.1	1.1	0.4	3.6	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	499
17	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	32.9	2.1	2.2	1.6	3.6	7.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	470
18	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.0	0.2	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	9.4	1.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	454	
19	54.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.1	4.7	2.6	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	476	
20	64.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.2	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	410	
21	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	28.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	28.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	504	
22	76.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	426	
23	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	474	
24 ^a	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	171	

^a Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

Table DQ.20: 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, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex at birth ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	7086	6615	1.07	6756	6380	1.06	330	234	1.41	6854
Age										
15-19	43	46	0.94	40	46	0.88	3	-	na	1169
20-24	524	522	1.00	512	510	1.00	12	12	1.02	1214
25-29	1141	1000	1.14	1113	965	1.15	28	35	0.81	1145
30-34	1284	1241	1.03	1239	1213	1.02	45	29	1.56	935
35-39	1416	1299	1.09	1342	1251	1.07	74	48	1.55	854
40-44	1357	1274	1.06	1269	1224	1.04	88	51	1.72	804
45-49	1321	1232	1.07	1241	1172	1.06	81	60	1.34	733

na: not applicable

"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table DQ.21: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^a			Sex ratio at birth ^b			Period ratio ^c		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	13136	564	13700	99.9	98.5	99.9	105.9	140.7	107.1	na	na	na
Years												
0	911	12	922	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.4	108.2	107.4	na	na	na
1	759	24	783	100.0	98.1	99.9	125.4	190.8	126.9	89.5	184.3	90.9
2	787	14	800	99.8	100.0	99.8	93.5	40.5	92.3	104.0	58.7	102.7
3	753	24	777	99.9	100.0	99.9	108.0	97.2	107.7	103.8	134.0	104.6
4	664	21	685	100.0	89.9	99.7	96.3	96.1	96.3	94.3	114.8	94.8
5	654	14	668	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.0	286.6	115.0	100.8	66.8	99.7
6	635	19	654	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.5	61.9	101.9	104.8	101.9	104.7
7	558	25	582	99.9	96.7	99.7	98.4	168.9	100.6	94.1	104.4	94.5
8	551	28	579	100.0	100.0	100.0	118.2	104.0	117.5	105.7	138.0	106.9
9	485	15	500	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.4	108.8	102.6	14.0	7.8	13.6
10+	6381	369	6750	99.9	98.6	99.8	105.5	159.5	107.8	na	na	na
Five-year periods												
0-4	3873	94	3967	99.9	97.2	99.9	105.7	102.7	105.7	na	na	na
5-9	2883	100	2983	100.0	99.2	99.9	107.0	120.8	107.5	na	na	na
10-14	2224	90	2314	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.8	203.0	103.4	na	na	na
15-19	1994	121	2114	99.9	99.2	99.9	105.6	211.6	109.7	na	na	na
20+	2163	159	2321	99.8	97.2	99.6	110.3	114.8	110.6	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^a Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth^b (Bm/Bf) x 100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively^c (2 x Bt/(Bt-1 + Bt+1)) x 100, where Bt is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.22: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0–19)
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (days)					
0	11	1	5	6	22
1	16	13	13	9	51
2	8	7	2	1	17
3	6	10	4	10	29
4	5	3	2	3	13
5	2	1	2	2	7
6	3	2	4	2	11
7	3	1	7	2	13
8	2	1	0	0	2
9	0	0	-	0	-
10	0	1	0	1	2
11	1	0	0	0	1
12	1	2	0	0	3
13	0	0	2	0	2
14	-	0	0	0	-
15	1	2	0	3	6
16	0	0	-	0	-
17	0	-	0	0	-
18	0	0	-	0	-
20	4	2	1	0	7
26	0	-	0	0	0
27	0	1	0	1	3
30	0	2	0	0	2
Total 0–30 days	63	50	41	39	194
Percent early neonatal^a	80.4	75.1	74.4	81.6	78.0

^a Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

«-» denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table DQ.23: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0–19)
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (months)					
0 ^a	63	50	41	39	194
1	4	4	8	7	22
2	5	7	2	8	22
3	0	5	4	12	21
4	3	6	7	0	16
5	3	0	2	5	10
6	3	1	1	6	12
7	3	3	1	2	9
8	1	1	3	1	5
9	0	0	3	2	6
10	0	3	2	3	8
11	1	0	0	1	2
12	2	2	1	3	8
13	0	1	1	0	2
14	0	0	1	1	1
15	0	0	0	1	1
16	0	2	0	1	3
17	1	1	0	0	2
18	3	1	1	0	6
23	0	1	0	0	1
Reported as 1 year	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	86	80	74	87	327
Percent neonatal ^b	73.6	62.8	54.9	45.3	59.2

^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^b Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

Appendix E. 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS INDICATOR		Module ⁶²	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁶³
MORTALITY⁶⁴					
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life		
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday		MDG 4.2
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates		
1.4	Child mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays		
1.5	Under-five mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday		MDG 4.1
NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁶⁵	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ⁶⁶ during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	

⁶² Some indicators are constructed using questions from several modules. In such cases, only the modules containing most of the necessary information are indicated

⁶³ Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, effective 15 January 2008 - <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>, accessed 10 June 2013

⁶⁴ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period

⁶⁵ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

⁶⁶ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

MICS INDICATOR		Module ⁶²	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁶³
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	Общее число женщин, родивших живого ребенка в последние 2 года	
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day ⁶⁷	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ⁶⁸ or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ⁶⁹ during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.17b			(b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with 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	
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	

⁶⁷ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

⁶⁸ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

⁶⁹ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

MICS INDICATOR		Module ⁶²	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁶³
CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3 3.5 3.6	Pentavalent DPT+HepB+Hib immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pentavalent 3 (DPT+HepB+Hib-3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MDG 4.3
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles by second birthday)	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.13	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	

MICS INDICATOR		Module ⁶²	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁶³
WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate ⁷⁰	CM – BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need ⁷¹	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.2

⁷⁰ The indicator is calculated for the last 3-year period

⁷¹ See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		Module ⁶²	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁶³
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	

MICS INDICATOR		Module ⁶²	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁶³
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women ^[M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.SS1 ⁷²	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	Total number of children of lower secondary school age	
7.SS2	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	Total number of children of upper secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.SS3	Gender parity index (lower secondary school)	ED	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	
7.SS4	Gender parity index (upper secondary school)	ED	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	

⁷² SS (survey-specific) denotes an indicator calculated by introduction of a non-standard module or question(s) to this survey that is not part of the global MICS5 Questionnaires or by applying a non-standard calculation method that is not included in the global MICS5 Tabulation Plan

MICS INDICATOR		Module ⁶²	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁶³
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ⁷³	Total number of children age 5-17 years	
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.7	Polygyny	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married or in union	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	DV	Number of women who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0-17 years	
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	HA	Number of women age 15-4 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ⁷⁴ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ⁷⁵ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ⁷⁶ toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	

⁷³ Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores at or above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

⁷⁴ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

⁷⁵ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

⁷⁶ Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus

MICS INDICATOR	Module ⁶²	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁶³
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
10.1	Exposure to mass media	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15-49 years
10.2	Use of computers	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years
10.3	Use of internet	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
11.1	Life satisfaction	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	Total number of women age 15-24 years
11.2	Happiness	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women age 15-24 years
11.3	Perception of a better life	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	Total number of women age 15-24 years
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE				
12.1	Tobacco use	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years
12.3	Use of alcohol	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years

Appendix F. Questionnaires

In the 2014 Kyrgyzstan MICS three different questionnaires were administered, the Household questionnaire; Questionnaire for Individual Women (age 15-49); and Questionnaire for Children Under Five. In addition a Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility was administered for all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five.



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____	HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2014	HH7. REGIONS: BATKEN 1 DJALAL-ABAD 2 /SSYK-KUL 3 NARYN 4 OSH 5 TALAS..... 6 CHUI..... 7 BISHKEK C. 8 OSH C. 9	
HH6. AREA: Urban.....1 Rural.....2		

WE ARE FROM **the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. 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 ANONYMOUS. MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

HH9. Result of household interview: Completed01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit02 Entire household absent for extended period of time03 Refused04 Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling.....05 Dwelling destroyed06 Dwelling not found.....07 Other (specify) _____ 96
--

After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:
HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire: Name _____
HH11. Total number of household members: _____
HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: _____
HH14. Number of children under age 5: _____

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:
HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed: _____
HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: _____

HH16. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	HH17. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____
--	---

HH18. Record the time.

Hour.....

Minutes.....

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
 List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4).
 Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?
 If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.
 Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.

HL

HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	For women age 15-49		For children age 0-17 years						For Children age 0-14							
				HL7. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49.	HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK	HL7B. Circle line no. if age 0-4.	HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes", record line no. of mother and go to HL13. If "No", record 00.	HL12A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes", record line no. of father and go to HL15. If "No", record 00.	HL14A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank or '00' ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?					
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Month	Year	Age	Month	Year	Y	N	DK	Mother	Father	1	2	3	8	Mother
01		01	1	2				01	01	1	2	8			1	2	3	8	
02			1	2				02	02	1	2	8			1	2	3	8	
03			1	2				03	03	1	2	8			1	2	3	8	
04			1	2				04	04	1	2	8			1	2	3	8	
05			1	2				05	05	1	2	8			1	2	3	8	
06			1	2				06	06	1	2	8			1	2	3	8	
07			1	2				07	07	1	2	8			1	2	3	8	
08			1	2				08	08	1	2	8			1	2	3	8	
09			1	2				09	09	1	2	8			1	2	3	8	
10			1	2				10	10	1	2	8			1	2	3	8	

ED

EDUCATION

		For household members age 5 and above				For household members age 5-24 years												
ED1 Line number	ED2. Name and age Copy from HL2 and HL6.	ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL?		ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) HAS ATTENDED LAST?		ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?		ED5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2013-2014, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?		ED6. DURING 2013-2014 SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (name) ATTENDING?		ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2012-2013, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?		ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND?				
		Yes	No	Level	Grade	Yes	No	Level	Grade	Yes	No	DK	Level	Grade				
01		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
02		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
03		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
04		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
05		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
06		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
07		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
08		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
09		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
10		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
11		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
12		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
13		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
14		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		
15		1	2	01234568				1	2	01234568			1	2	8	01234568		

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE

SL

SL1. Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-17 years.

Total number —

SL2. Check the number of children age 1-17 years in SL1:

- Zero ⇒ Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module.
- One ⇒ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age.
- Two or more ⇒ Continue with SL2A.

SL2A. List each of the children age 1-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

SL3. Rank number	SL4. Line number from HL1	SL5. Name from HL2	SL6. Sex from HL4		SL7. Age from HL6
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	---		1	2	— —
2	---		1	2	— —
3	---		1	2	— —
4	---		1	2	— —
5	---		1	2	— —
6	---		1	2	— —
7	---		1	2	— —
8	---		1	2	— —

SL8. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 1-17 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.

Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9. Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child.

Rank number —
 Line number — —
 Name
 Age — —

CHILD LABOUR		CL														
CL1. Check selected child's age from SL9: <input type="checkbox"/> 1-4 years ⇒ Go to Next Module. <input type="checkbox"/> 5-17 years ⇒ Continue with CL2.																
CL2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? [A] DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS? [B] DID (<i>name</i>) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS? [C] DID (<i>name</i>) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS? [D] SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? <i>If "No", Probe:</i> PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ACTIVITY (<i>name</i>) PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM.	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Worked on plot / farm / food garden / looked after animals.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helped in family / relative's business/ran own business.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Produce / sell articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any other activity</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Worked on plot / farm / food garden / looked after animals.....	1	2	Helped in family / relative's business/ran own business.....	1	2	Produce / sell articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products	1	2	Any other activity	1	2
	Yes	No														
Worked on plot / farm / food garden / looked after animals.....	1	2														
Helped in family / relative's business/ran own business.....	1	2														
Produce / sell articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products	1	2														
Any other activity	1	2														
CL3. Check CL2, A to D <input type="checkbox"/> There is at least one 'Yes' ⇒ continue with CL4 <input type="checkbox"/> All answers are 'No' ⇒ Go to CL8																
CL4. SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? <i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i>	Number of hours															
CL5. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ CL8														
CL6. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ CL8														

<p>CL7. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[A] IS <i>(name)</i> EXPOSED TO DUST, FUMES OR GAS?</p> <p>[B] IS <i>(name)</i> EXPOSED TO EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY?</p> <p>[C] IS <i>(name)</i> EXPOSED TO LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION?</p> <p>[D] IS <i>(name)</i> REQUIRED TO WORK AT HEIGHTS?</p> <p>[E] IS <i>(name)</i> REQUIRED TO WORK WITH CHEMICALS (PESTICIDES, GLUES, ETC.) OR EXPLOSIVES?</p> <p>[F] IS <i>(name)</i> EXPOSED TO OTHER THINGS, PROCESSES OR CONDITIONS BAD FOR <i>(name)</i>'S HEALTH OR SAFETY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CL8</p>																								
<p>CL8. SINCE LAST <i>(day of the week)</i>, DID <i>(name)</i> FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL10</p>																								
<p>CL9. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY HOURS DID <i>(name)</i> SPEND ON FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SINCE LAST <i>(day of the week)</i>?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i></p>	<p>Number of hours __ __</p>																									
<p>CL10. SINCE LAST <i>(day of the week)</i>, DID <i>(name)</i> DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>[A] SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>[B] REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT?</p> <p>[C] COOKING OR CLEANING UTENSILS OR THE HOUSE?</p> <p>[D] WASHING CLOTHES?</p> <p>[E] CARING FOR CHILDREN?</p> <p>[F] CARING FOR THE OLD OR SICK?</p> <p>[G] OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shopping for household</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repair household equipment</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooking / cleaning utensils /house ...</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washing clothes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caring for children</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caring for old / sick</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other household tasks</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Shopping for household	1	2	Repair household equipment	1	2	Cooking / cleaning utensils /house ...	1	2	Washing clothes	1	2	Caring for children	1	2	Caring for old / sick	1	2	Other household tasks	1	2	
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<p>CL11. Check CL10, A to G</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>There is at least one 'Yes' ⇒ Continue with CL12</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>All answers are 'No' ⇒ Go to Next Module</i></p>																										
<p>CL12. SINCE LAST <i>(day of the week)</i>, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID <i>(name)</i> ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i></p>	<p>Number of hours __ __</p>																									

CHILD DISCIPLINE

CD

CD1. Check selected child's age from SL9:

- 1-14 years ⇒ Continue with CD2
- 15-17 years ⇒ Go to Next Module

CD2. Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.

Line number _ _

Name

CD3. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH *(name)* IN THE PAST MONTH.

Yes No

- [A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING *(name)* LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE. Took away privileges..... 1 2
- [B] EXPLAINED WHY *(name)*'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG. Explained wrong behaviour..... 1 2
- [C] SHOOK HIM/HER. Shook him/her 1 2
- [D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER. Shouted, yelled, screamed 1 2
- [E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO. Gave something else to do 1 2
- [F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND. Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand 1 2
- [G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT. Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object 1 2
- [H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT. Called dumb, lazy, or another name 1 2
- [I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS. Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears 1 2
- [J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG. Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg 1 2
- [K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD. Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could..... 1 2

CD4. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?

Yes 1
 No..... 2
 DK / No opinion 8

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	<i>Islam</i>1 <i>Christianity</i>2 <i>Buddhism</i>3 Other religion (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 Not a believer7 Doesn't want to declare.....8	
HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	<i>Kyrgyz</i>1 <i>Russian</i>2 <i>Uzbek</i>3 Other language (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms.....__ __	
HC3. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural floor Earth / Sand / Clay.....11 Dung12 Rudimentary floor Wood planks (non whittled)21 Reed22 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood.....31 Vinyl or asphalt strips.....32 Ceramic tiles / stone tile33 Cement34 Carpet35 Asphalt.....36 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC4. <i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural roofing No Roof.....11 Thatch / Rush12 Sod13 Rudimentary roofing Adobe21 Roofing paper22 Wood planks23 Cardboard.....24 Finished roofing Metal31 Wood32 Roofing slate/Calamine / Cement fibre..33 Ceramic tiles34 Cement/ concrete slab.....35 Roofing shingles/shingles.....36 Shifer.....37 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	

<p>HC5. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>Natural walls</p> <p>No walls11</p> <p>Cane /12</p> <p>Clay.....13</p> <p>Rudimentary walls</p> <p>Straw with mud21</p> <p>Stone with mud22</p> <p>Uncovered adobe23</p> <p>Plywood24</p> <p>Cardboard.....25</p> <p>Reused wood (fibreboard)26</p> <p>Finished walls</p> <p>Cement31</p> <p>Stone with lime / cement32</p> <p>Bricks33</p> <p>Cement blocks34</p> <p>Covered adobe35</p> <p>Wood planks / shingles.....36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>																						
<p>HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?</p>	<p>Electricity01</p> <p>Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)02</p> <p>Natural gas03</p> <p>Biogas.....04</p> <p>Kerosene05</p> <p>Coal / Lignite.....06</p> <p>Charcoal07</p> <p>Wood08</p> <p>Straw / Shrubs / Grass09</p> <p>Animal dung.....10</p> <p>Agricultural crop residue/stalk11</p> <p>No food cooked in household95</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>01⇒HC8</p> <p>02⇒HC8</p> <p>03⇒HC8</p> <p>04⇒HC8</p> <p>05⇒HC8</p> <p>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: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?</i></p>	<p>In the house</p> <p>In a separate room used as kitchen1</p> <p>Elsewhere in the house2</p> <p>In a separate building3</p> <p>Outdoors4</p> <p>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>[F] COMPUTER/NOTEBOOK/PLANSKET</p>	<table border="1"> <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>Radio</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-mobile telephone</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer/laptop</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Electricity	1	2	Radio	1	2	Television.....	1	2	Non-mobile telephone	1	2	Refrigerator.....	1	2	Computer/laptop	1	2	
	Yes	No																					
Electricity	1	2																					
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Non-mobile telephone	1	2																					
Refrigerator.....	1	2																					
Computer/laptop	1	2																					

[G] TABLE	Table.....	1	2	
[H] ARM CHAIR	Arm Chair.....	1	2	
[J] SOFA	Sofa	1	2	
[K] BED	Bed	1	2	
[L] CUPBOARD	Cupboard.....	1	2	
[M] FAN	Fan	1	2	
[N] WATER HEATER (FOR EXAMPLE, ARISTON)	Water Heater	1	2	
[O] THREE PHASE ELECTRICITY	Three phase electricity	1	2	
[P] WASHING MACHINE	Washing machine	1	2	
[R] AIR CONDITIONING	Air conditioning	1	2	
[S] CAMERA	Camera	1	2	
[T] MICROWAVE	Microwave	1	2	
[U] BATH IN HOUSE	Bath	1	2	
[W] TOILET IN HOUSE	Toilet	1	2	
HC8A. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE :				
		Yes	No	
[A] CENTRALIZED HEATING SYSTEM	Centralized Heating.....	1	2	
[B] CENTRALIZED CANALIZATION SYSTEM	Centralized canalization...	1	2	
HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:				
		Yes	No	
[A] A WATCH?	Watch.....	1	2	
[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Mobile telephone	1	2	
[C] A BICYCLE?	Bicycle	1	2	
[D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?	Motorcycle / Scooter	1	2	
[E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?	Animal-drawn cart.....	1	2	
[F] A CAR ?	Car	1	2	
[G] A BOAT WITH A MOTOR?	Boat with motor.....	1	2	
[H] TRACTOR OR OTHER MACHINERY FOR HOUSEHOLD	Tractor or other household Machinery	1	2	
HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING?	Own	1		
	Rent		2	
<i>If “No”, then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?</i>	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____			6
<i>If “Rented from someone else”, circle “2”. For other responses, circle “6”.</i>				

<p>HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No2</p>	<p>2⇒HC13</p>
<p>HC12. HOW MANY HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN?</p> <p><i>If 1 hectare or more, circle '1' and record hectares.</i> <i>If 95 or more hectares, circle '1' and record '95'.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 1 hectare, circle '2' and record in ares.</i> <i>If less than 1 are, circle '2' and record '00'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '998'.</i></p> <p><i>100 Ares = 1 Hectare</i></p>	<p>Hectares 1 ____</p> <p>Ares 2 ____</p> <p>DK..... 998</p>	
<p>HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No2</p>	<p>2⇒HC15</p>
<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?</p> <p>[C] GOATS?</p> <p>[D] SHEEP?</p> <p>[E] CHICKENS?</p> <p>[F] PIGS?</p> <p><i>If none, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95".</i> <i>If unknown, record "98".</i></p>	<p>Cattle, milk cows, or bulls..... ____</p> <p>Horses, donkeys..... ____</p> <p>Goats ____</p> <p>Sheep ____</p> <p>Chickens..... ____</p> <p>Pigs..... ____</p>	
<p>HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No2</p>	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling.....11 Piped into compound, yard or plot.....12 Piped to neighbour13 Public tap / standpipe14 Tube Well, Borehole21 Dug well Protected well31 Unprotected well32 Water from spring Protected spring.....41 Unprotected spring42 Rainwater collection51 Tanker-truck61 Cart with small tank / drum71 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?	Piped water Piped into dwelling.....11 Piped into compound, yard or plot.....12 Piped to neighbour13 Public tap / standpipe14 Tube Well, Borehole21 Dug well Protected well31 Unprotected well32 Water from spring Protected spring.....41 Unprotected spring42 Rainwater collection51 Tanker-truck61 Cart with small tank / drum71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)81 Other (<i>specify</i>).....96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling1 In own yard / plot2 Elsewhere3	1⇒WS6 2⇒WS6
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes DK.....998	

<p>WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?</p>	<p>Adult woman (age 15+ years) 1 Adult man (age 15+ years)..... 2 Female child (under 15) 3 Male child (under 15) 4 DK 8</p>	
<p>WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8</p>
<p>WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Boil A Add bleach / chlorine B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) D Solar disinfection E Let it stand and settle F Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z</p>	
<p>WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY 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 not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system..... 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit (cesspool) 13 Flush to somewhere else 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where..... 15 Pit latrine (cesspool) Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit..... 23 Composting toilet 31 Bucket 41 Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine 51 No facility, Bush, Field..... 95 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 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>Other households only (not public) 1 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 ____ Ten or more households 10 DK 98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS.</p> <p>CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MOST OFTEN</u> WASH THEIR HANDS?</p>	<p>Observed 1</p> <p>Not observed</p> <p>Not in dwelling / plot / yard..... 2</p> <p>No permission to see 3</p> <p>Other reason (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨HW4</p> <p>3 ⇨HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨HW4</p>
<p>HW2. <i>Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</i></p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p>	<p>Water is available..... 1</p> <p>Water is not available..... 2</p>	
<p>HW3A. <i>Is soap, detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?</i></p>	<p>Yes, present..... 1</p> <p>No, not present 2</p>	<p>2⇨HW4</p>
<p>HW3B. <i>Record your observation.</i></p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Bar soap..... A</p> <p>Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste)..... B</p> <p>Liquid soap..... C</p> <p>Ash / Mud / Sand D</p>	<p>A⇨HH19</p> <p>B⇨HH19</p> <p>C⇨HH19</p> <p>D⇨HH19</p>
<p>HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇨HH19</p>
<p>HW5A. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?</p>	<p>Yes, shown 1</p> <p>No, not shown 2</p>	<p>2⇨HH19</p>
<p>HW5B. <i>Record your observation.</i></p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Bar soap..... A</p> <p>Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste)..... B</p> <p>Liquid soap..... C</p> <p>Ash / Mud / Sand D</p>	
<p>HH19. <i>Record the time</i></p>	<p>Hour and minutes..... ____ : ____</p>	

SALT IODIZATION

SI

SI1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK MEALS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.

- Not iodized - 0 PPM 1
- More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM.....2
- 15 PPM or more 3
- No salt in the house..... 4
- Salt not tested
(specify reason)_____ 5

HH20. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:

- A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7).
- A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the List of Household Members (HL7B).

Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH9), the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH10), and the number of eligible women (HH12), men (HH13A), and under-5s (HH14) are entered.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

F2 Questionnaire for Individual Women (age 15-49)



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Kyrgyzstan

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i></p>		
<p>WM1. Cluster number: _____</p>	<p>WM2. Household number: _____</p>	
<p>WM3. Woman's name: Name _____</p>	<p>WM4. Woman's line number: _____</p>	
<p>WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____</p>	<p>WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2014</p>	

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM National Statistical Committee. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</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. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle "03" in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>	

<p>WM7. Result of woman's interview</p>	<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 (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>
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<p>WM8. Field editor's name and number: Name _____</p>	<p>WM9. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____</p>
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WM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
-------------------------------	-----------------------------	--

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth 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 0 Primary 1 Lower secondary 2 Upper secondary 3 Professional Primary 4 Professional Middle 5 Higher 6 DK 8	0⇒WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00".</i>	Grade	
WB6. Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Lower secondary, Upper secondary or higher (WB4=2,3 or 4) ⇒ Go to Next Module. <input type="checkbox"/> Primary (WB4=1) ⇒ Continue with WB7.		
WB7. 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 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind / visually impaired 5	

MT1. Check WB7:

- Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or higher education) ⇒ Continue with MT2.
- Able to read or no sentence in required language (WB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MT2.
- Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (WB7 = 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MT3.

<p>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?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>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?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>MT5. Check WB2: Age of respondent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MT6. <input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module. 		
<p>MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒MT9</p>
<p>MT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒MT9</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all 4</p>	
<p>MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET?</p> <p><i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i></p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all 4</p>	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM8
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	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"/> <i>Yes. Check below:</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No live births ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more live births ⇒ Continue with the BIRTH HISTORY module.</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No. ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to the BIRTH HISTORY Module or ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.</i>		

BIRTH HISTORY

BH

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD. Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines. If there are more than 14 births, use an additional questionnaire.

BH Line No.	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (first/next) BABY?		BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?		BH3. IS (name) A BOY OR A GIRL?		BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? <i>Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</i>		BH5. IS (name) STILL ALIVE?		BH6. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY?		BH7. IS (name) LIVING WITH YOU?		BH8. Record household line number of child (from HLI) Record "00" if child is not listed.		BH9. <i>If dead:</i> HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? <i>If "1 year", probe:</i> HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (name)? <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>			BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (name of previous birth) AND (name), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?			
	S	M	B	G	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N							
01	1	2	1	2			1	2			1	2											
02	1	2	1	2			1	2			1	2										1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
03	1	2	1	2			1	2			1	2										1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
04	1	2	1	2			1	2			1	2										1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
05	1	2	1	2			1	2			1	2										1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
06	1	2	1	2			1	2			1	2										1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
07	1	2	1	2			1	2			1	2										1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth

BH Line No.	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (first/next) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?		BH3. IS (name) A BOY OR A GIRL?		BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? <i>Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</i>		BH5. IS (name) STILL ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. IS (name) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 Yes 2 No	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HLI) <i>Record "00" if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. If dead: HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? <i>If "1 year", probe: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (name)?</i> <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>			BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (name of previous birth) AND (name), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 Yes 2 No				
		S	M	B	G	Month	Year					Y	N	Unit		Number	Y	N	
08		1	2	1	2					1	2	—	Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth				
09		1	2	1	2					1	2	—	Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth				
10		1	2	1	2					1	2	—	Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth				
11		1	2	1	2					1	2	—	Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth				
12		1	2	1	2					1	2	—	Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth				
13		1	2	1	2					1	2	—	Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth				
14		1	2	1	2					1	2	—	Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth				
BH11. HAVE YOU HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS SINCE THE BIRTH OF (name of last birth in BIRTH HISTORY Module)?											Yes.....1			No.....2			1⇒Record birth(s) in Birth History		

CM12A. Compare number in CM10 with number of births in the BIRTH HISTORY Module above and check:

- Numbers are same ⇒ Continue with CM13.
- Numbers are different ⇒ Probe and reconcile.

CM13. Check BH4 in BIRTH HISTORY Module: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in **2012** (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is **2012**, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)

- No live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.
- One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇒ Record name of last born child and continue with Next Module.

Name of last-born child _____

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH

DB

*This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.
Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*

<p>DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒Next Module</p>
<p>DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later 1 No more..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i></p>	<p>Months..... 1 __ __ Years 2 __ __ DK..... 998</p>	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN												
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>														
<p>MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	2⇒MN17												
<p>MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANYONE ELSE?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional: Doctor.....A Nurse / MidwifeB Auxiliary midwifeC Other person Traditional birth attendantF Community health workerG Other (specify)X</p>													
<p>MN2A. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i></p>	<p>Weeks 1 _ _ Months 2 0 _ DK 998</p>													
<p>MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i></p>	<p>Number of times..... _ _ DK 98</p>													
<p>MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:</p> <p>[A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?</p> <p>[B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?</p> <p>[C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?</p>	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align:right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align:right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood pressure.....</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urine sample.....</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood sample.....</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Blood pressure.....	1	2	Urine sample.....	1	2	Blood sample.....	1	2	
	Yes	No												
Blood pressure.....	1	2												
Urine sample.....	1	2												
Blood sample.....	1	2												

<p>MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i></p>	<p>Health professional:</p> <p>Doctor.....A Nurse / MidwifeB Auxiliary midwifeC</p> <p>Other person</p> <p>Traditional birth attendant F Community health worker G Relative / FriendH</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)X No one.....Y</p>	
<p>MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home 11 Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital/maternity 21 Government clinic / health centre 22 Government health post..... 23 Other public (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital..... 31 Private clinic 32 Private maternity home 33 Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11⇒MN20 12⇒MN20</p> <p>96⇒MN20</p>
<p>MN19. WAS <i>(name)</i> DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No.....2</p>	<p>2⇒MN20</p>
<p>MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION?</p> <p>WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?</p>	<p>Before..... 1 After..... 2</p>	
<p>MN20. WHEN <i>(name)</i> WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?</p>	<p>Very large..... 1 Larger than average.....2 Average3 Smaller than average.....4 Very small5</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>MN21. WAS <i>(name)</i> WEIGHED AT BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No.....2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒MN23 8⇒MN23</p>

<p>MN22. HOW MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGH?</p> <p><i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i></p>	<p>From card.....1 (kg) __ . __ __ __</p> <p>From recall2 (kg) __ . __ __ __</p> <p>DK 99998</p>	
<p>MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	
<p>MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2⇒Next Module
<p>MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record “00” hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>Immediately..... 000</p> <p>Hours 1 __ __</p> <p>Days 2 __ __</p> <p>DK / Don’t remember 998</p>	
<p>MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2⇒Next Module
<p>MN27. WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p>	<p>Milk (other than breast milk).....A</p> <p>Plain waterB</p> <p>Sugar or glucose waterC</p> <p>Gripe water.....D</p> <p>Sugar-salt-water solutionE</p> <p>Fruit juice.....F</p> <p>Infant formulaG</p> <p>Tea / Infusions.....H</p> <p>Honey.....I</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____X</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS

PN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

PN1. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?

- Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN2.
- No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN6.

PN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (name).

YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (name or type of facility in MN18). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY?

*If less than one day, record hours.
If less than one week, record days.
Otherwise, record weeks.*

Hours..... 1 __ __
Days 2 __ __
Weeks 3 __ __
DK / Don't remember 998

PN3. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (name)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (name), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (name) IS OK.

BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (name or type of facility in MN18), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (name)'S HEALTH?

Yes 1
No..... 2

PN4. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON YOUR HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU?

DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18)?

Yes 1
No..... 2

PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18).

DID ANYONE CHECK ON (name)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18)?

Yes 1
No..... 2

1⇒PN11
2⇒PN16

PN6. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?

- Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17=A-G) ⇒ Continue with PN7.
- No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (A-G not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN10.

<p>PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (<i>name</i>) IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>PN8. AND DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING?</p> <p>BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>PN9. AFTER THE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN11 2⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER (<i>name</i>) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Once..... 1 More than once 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN12A 2⇒PN12B</p>
<p>PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN12B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours..... 1 ___</p> <p>Days 2 ___</p> <p>Weeks 3 ___</p> <p>DK / Don’t remember 998</p>	

<p>PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (<i>name</i>)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Health professional Doctor.....A Nurse / MidwifeB Auxiliary midwifeC Other person Traditional birth attendant F Community health worker G Relative / FriendH Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>Home Respondent's home 11 Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector Government hospital 21 Government clinic / health centre 22 Government health post..... 23 Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>Private medical sector Private hospital..... 31 Private clinic 32 Private maternity home 33 Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN15. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN16.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN17.</p>		
<p>PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN20 2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PN17. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17=A-G) ⇒ Continue with PN18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (A-G not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN19</p>		
<p>PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN20 2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p> <p>I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>

<p>PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Once..... 1 More than once 2</p>	<p>1⇨PN21A 2⇨PN21B</p>
<p>PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN21B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours..... 1 ___ Days 2 ___ Weeks 3 ___ DK / Don't remember 998</p>	
<p>PN22. WHO CHECKED ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Health professional Doctor.....A Nurse / MidwifeB Auxiliary midwifeC</p> <p>Other person Traditional birth attendant F Community health worker G Relative / FriendH</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)X</p>	
<p>PN23. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>Home Respondent's home 11 Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector Government hospital 21 Government clinic / health centre 22 Government health post..... 23 Other public (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Private medical sector Private hospital..... 31 Private clinic 32 Private maternity home 33 Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

IS1. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?

Yes ⇒ Continue with IS2.

No ⇒ Go to Next Module.

IS2. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY?

Probe:

ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS?

Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.

Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do 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 difficulty breathing E
- Child has blood in stoolF
- Child is drinking poorly G

Other (*specify*) _____ X

Other (*specify*) _____ Y

Other (*specify*) _____ Z

CONTRACEPTION

CP

CP0. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING.

HAVE YOU HEARD OF :

[A] FEMALE STERILIZATION?

Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE AN OPERATION TO AVOID HAVING ANY MORE CHILDREN.

Yes..... 1
No 2

[B] MALE STERILIZATION?

Probe: MEN CAN HAVE AN OPERATION TO AVOID HAVING ANY MORE CHILDREN.

Yes..... 1
No 2

[C] IUD?

Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE A LOOP OR COIL PLACED INSIDE THEM BY A DOCTOR OR A NURSE.

Yes..... 1
No 2

[D] INJECTABLES?

Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE AN INJECTION BY A HEALTH PROVIDER THAT STOPS THEM FROM BECOMING PREGNANT FOR ONE OR MORE MONTHS.

Yes..... 1
No 2

[E] IMPLANTS?

Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE ONE OR MORE SMALL RODS PLACED IN THEIR UPPER ARM BY A DOCTOR OR NURSE WHICH CAN PREVENT PREGNANCY FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

Yes..... 1
No 2

[F] PILL?

Probe: WOMEN CAN TAKE A PILL EVERY DAY TO AVOID BECOMING PREGNANT.

Yes..... 1
No 2

[G] CONDOM?

Probe: MEN CAN PUT A RUBBER SHEATH ON THEIR PENIS BEFORE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.

Yes..... 1
No 2

[H] FEMALE CONDOM?

Probe: WOMEN CAN PLACE A SHEATH IN THEIR VAGINA BEFORE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.

Yes..... 1
No 2

[I] DIAPHRAGM?

Probe: WOMEN CAN INSERT A SOFT RUBBER CUP IN THEIR VAGINA TO BLOCK THE SPERM FROM ENTERING THEIR UTERUS OR FALLOPIAN TUBES.

Yes..... 1
No 2

[J] FOAM / JELLY?

Probe: WOMEN MAY USE SPERMICIDAL PRODUCTS (E.G. FOAM, JELLY, CREAM) THAT CAN KILL OR PREVENT THE SPERM FROM MOVING AND REACHING THE EGG.

Yes..... 1
No 2

[K] LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM)?

Yes..... 1
No 2

<p>[L] PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM METHOD? <i>Probe: TO AVOID PREGNANCY, WOMEN DO NOT HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ON THE DAYS OF THE MONTH THEY THINK THEY CAN GET PREGNANT.</i></p> <p>[M] WITHDRAWAL? <i>Probe: MEN CAN BE CAREFUL AND PULL OUT BEFORE CLIMAX.</i></p> <p>[N] EMERGENCY / POSTCOITAL CONTRACEPTION? <i>Probe: AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE, WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER THEY HAVE UNPROTECTED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WOMEN CAN TAKE SPECIAL PILLS TO PREVENT PREGNANCY.</i></p> <p>[X] HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY OTHER WAYS OR METHODS THAT WOMEN OR MEN CAN USE TO AVOID PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p> <p>Yes..... 1 _____ (specify) _____ (specify) No 2</p>	
<p>CP1. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?</p>	<p>Yes, currently pregnant 1 No 2 Unsure or DK..... 8</p>	<p>1⇒CP2A</p>
<p>CP2. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY.</p> <p>ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒CP3</p>
<p>CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒Next module 2⇒Next module</p>
<p>CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i></p>	<p>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</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CPI: 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 AT THAT TIME?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child 1 No more / None 2 Undecided / 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 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? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Months 1 ___ Years 2 ___ Does not want to wait (soon/now) 993 Says she cannot get pregnant 994 After marriage 995 Other 996 DK 998	994⇒UN11
UN8. Check CPI: Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13. <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9.		

<p>UN9. Check CP2: Currently using a method?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN10.</p>		
<p>UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UN13</p> <p>8 ⇒ UN13</p>
<p>UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Infrequent sex / No sex A</p> <p>Menopausal B</p> <p>Never menstruated C</p> <p>Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) D</p> <p>Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result E</p> <p>Postpartum amenorrhic F</p> <p>Breastfeeding G</p> <p>Too old H</p> <p>Fatalistic I</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
<p>UN12. Check UN11: “Never menstruated” mentioned?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not mentioned ⇒ Continue with UN13.</p>		
<p>UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?</p> <p><i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>Days ago 1 ___</p> <p>Weeks ago 2 ___</p> <p>Months ago 3 ___</p> <p>Years ago 4 ___</p> <p>In menopause / Has had hysterectomy 994</p> <p>Before last birth 995</p> <p>Never menstruated 996</p>	

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:

- [A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?
- [B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?
- [C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?
- [D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?
- [E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?
- [F] IF SHE NEGLECTS HOUSEWORK (HOUSEKEEPING, LAUNDRY, CARE AFTER ANIMALS)

	Yes	No	DK
Goes out without telling.....	1	2	8
Neglects children.....	1	2	8
Argues with him.....	1	2	8
Refuses sex.....	1	2	8
Burns food.....	1	2	8
Neglects housework.....	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married1 Yes, living with a man.....2 No, not in union3	3⇒MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years.....__ __ DK.....98	
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS OR DOES HE LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes1 No2	2⇒MA7
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE?	Number.....__ __ DK.....98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married1 Yes, formerly lived with a man2 No3	3⇒Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed.....1 Divorced2 Separated3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once1 More than once.....2	1⇒MA8A 2⇒MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED? MA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month.....__ __ DK month.....98 Year__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	⇒Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (<u>FIRST</u>) HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years.....__ __	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒Next Module																
HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA6A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS THROUGH SALIVA BY KISSING SOMEONE INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA6B. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY HUGGING OR SHAKING HANDS WITH A PERSON WHO IS INFECTED WITH AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8																	
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>During pregnancy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>During delivery</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By breastfeeding</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	During pregnancy	1	2	8	During delivery	1	2	8	By breastfeeding	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	DK															
During pregnancy	1	2	8															
During delivery	1	2	8															
By breastfeeding	1	2	8															
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																	
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																	

HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																					
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, 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 (CM13="No" or blank) ⇒ 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: [A] BABIES GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS FROM THEIR MOTHER? [B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS? [C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS? WERE YOU: [D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Y</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">N</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AIDS from mother</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Things to do</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tested for AIDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Offered a test</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	AIDS from mother	1	2	8	Things to do	1	2	8	Tested for AIDS	1	2	8	Offered a test	1	2	8	
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AIDS from mother	1	2	8																			
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HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS 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 COUNSELLING 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 or C)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, birth delivered by health professional (MN17 = A, B or C) ⇒ Continue with HA20. <input type="checkbox"/> No, birth not delivered by health professional (MN17 = else) ⇒ Go to HA24.																						
HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒HA24																				

BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?		
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 AIDS 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 AIDS 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 AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	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 AIDS 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 cigarette 00 Age ____ ____	00⇒TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes ____ ____	
TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30".</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars A Water pipe B Cigarillos C Pipe D Other (<i>specify</i>) 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 "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30".</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒TA14
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒TA14

<p>TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?</p> <p><i>Circle all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Chewing tobacco A Snuff B Dip C Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>TA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30".</i></p>	<p>Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30</p>	
<p>TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?</p>	<p>Never had one drink of alcohol 00 Age ____ ____</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00". If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30".</i></p>	<p>Did not have one drink in last one month.. 00 Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?</p>	<p>Number of drinks ____ ____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION

LS

LS1. Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?

- Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to WM11.
- Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with LS2.

LS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.

FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?

YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.

- Very happy 1
- Somewhat happy 2
- Neither happy nor unhappy..... 3
- Somewhat unhappy 4
- Very unhappy 5

LS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED.

AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?

- Very satisfied..... 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3
- Somewhat unsatisfied 4
- Very unsatisfied..... 5

LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?

- Very satisfied..... 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3
- Somewhat unsatisfied 4
- Very unsatisfied..... 5

LS5. DURING THE **current / 2013-2014** SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?

- Yes 1
- No..... 2

2⇒LS7

LS6. HOW SATISFIED (*are/were*) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?

- Very satisfied..... 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3
- Somewhat unsatisfied 4
- Very unsatisfied..... 5

<p>LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</i></p>	<p>Does not have a job 0</p> <p>Very satisfied..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied.....3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied.....5</p>	
<p>LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?</p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied.....3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied.....5</p>	
<p>LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE?</p> <p><i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i></p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied.....3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied.....5</p>	
<p>LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?</p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied.....3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied.....5</p>	
<p>LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?</p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied.....3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied.....5</p>	
<p>LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Very satisfied..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied.....3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied.....5</p>	
<p>LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i></p>	<p>Does not have any income 0</p> <p>Very satisfied..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied.....3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied.....5</p>	
<p>LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENER, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Improved 1</p> <p>More or less the same.....2</p> <p>Worsened3</p>	
<p>LS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Better..... 1</p> <p>More or less the same.....2</p> <p>Worse3</p>	

WM11. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes : ..	
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--

<p>WM12. <i>Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15:</i> <i>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> ⇒ <i>Proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i> ⇒ <i>End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page.</i></p>

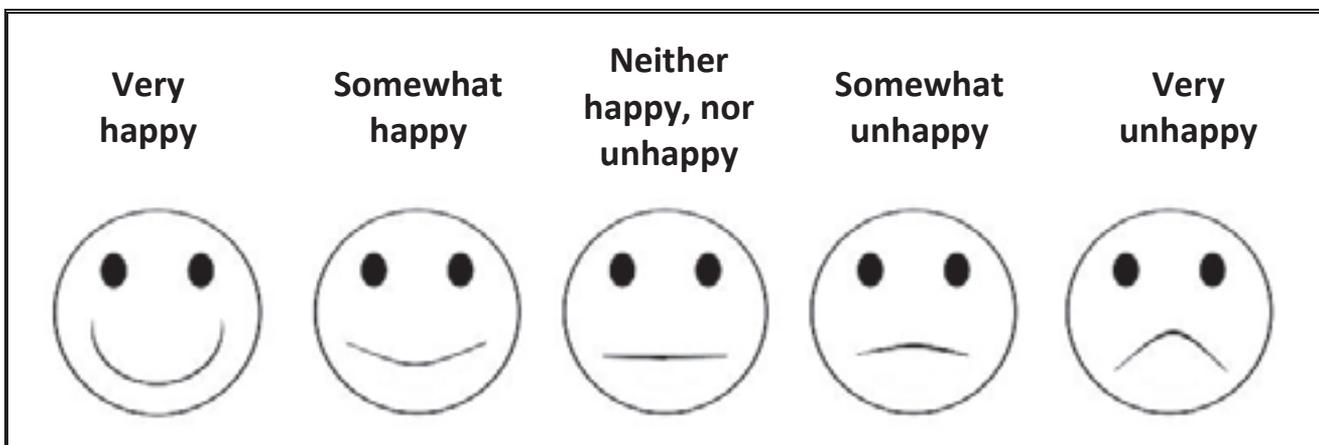
Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



Examples for reading

Бала китеп окуп жатат. Ушул жылы жаандар кеч башталды. Ата-эне өз балдарын жакшы көрүшү керек.

Ребенок читает книгу. В этом году дожди начались поздно. Родители должны любить своих детей.

Sen bilan vaqtimni yaxshi o'tkazdim. Vaqti-vaqti bilan menga yozishni unutma. Mamlakatingizga mamnuniyat bilan yana kelaman.

Агар шумо ба мо ҳамроҳ мешудед, якчоя ба Қасри санъат рафта марҳилаи хотимагии конкурса ҳаваскорони санъати халқиро тамошо мекардем (Если бы вы составили нам компанию, вместе пошли бы во Дворец искусств смотреть заключительный тур конкурса любителей народного искусства).

Вә зә бу на жә щин хуан ниди лын щә -我再不拿热心换你的冷笑

F3. Questionnaire for Children Under Five



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Multiple Indicators Clusters Survey in Kyrgyzstan

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF												
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B).</i></p> <p><i>A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i></p>														
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____													
UF3. Child's name: Name _____	UF4. Child's line number: _____													
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____													
UF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	UF8. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2014													
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM National Statistical Committee . WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p> </td> </tr> </table>			<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM National Statistical Committee . WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>										
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MAY I START NOW? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</i>														
UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</i>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Completed</td><td style="text-align: right;">01</td></tr> <tr><td>Not at home</td><td style="text-align: right;">02</td></tr> <tr><td>Refused</td><td style="text-align: right;">03</td></tr> <tr><td>Partly completed.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">04</td></tr> <tr><td>Incapacitated</td><td style="text-align: right;">05</td></tr> <tr><td>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____</td><td style="text-align: right;">96</td></tr> </table>		Completed	01	Not at home	02	Refused	03	Partly completed.....	04	Incapacitated	05	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____	96
Completed	01													
Not at home	02													
Refused	03													
Partly completed.....	04													
Incapacitated	05													
Other (<i>specify</i>) _____	96													
UF10. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	UF11. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____													

UF12. Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... ____ : ____
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

AGE	AG
<p>AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (<i>name</i>) BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.</i></p> <p><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..... 2 0 ____</p>
<p>AG2. HOW OLD IS (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS (<i>name</i>) AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>Age (in completed years) ____</p>

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES (<i>name</i>) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? <i>If yes, ask:</i> MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen.....1	1⇒Next Module
	Yes, not seen.....2	
	No3	2⇒Next Module
	DK.....8	
BR2. HAS (<i>name</i>)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH <i>the civil authorities (ZAGS, local authorities office) ?</i>	Yes.....1	1⇒Next Module
	No2	
	DK.....8	
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (<i>name</i>)'S BIRTH?	Yes.....1	
	No2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																
EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (<i>name</i>)?	None00 Number of children's books0 __ Ten or more books10																	
EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (<i>name</i>) 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 style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Y</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">N</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Homemade toys</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toys from a shop.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household objects or outside objects</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">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															
EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN. ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (<i>name</i>): [A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? [B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? <i>If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8'.</i>	Number of days left alone for more than an hour __ Number of days left with other child for more than an hour __																	
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?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8																	
EC4. Check AG2: Age of child. <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module. <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC7.																		

<p>EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p><i>If yes, ask: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH <i>(name)</i>?</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>[B] TOLD STORIES TO <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] SANG SONGS TO <i>(name)</i> OR WITH <i>(name)</i>, INCLUDING LULLABIES?</p> <p>[D] TOOK <i>(name)</i> OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?</p> <p>[E] PLAYED WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Read books</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Told stories</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sang songs</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Took outside</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Played with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Named/counted</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mother	Father	Other	No one	Read books	A	B	X	Y	Told stories	A	B	X	Y	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y	Took outside	A	B	X	Y	Played with	A	B	X	Y	Named/counted	A	B	X	Y	
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<p>EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF <i>(name)</i>. 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 <i>(name)</i>'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN <i>(name)</i> IDENTIFY OR NAME TEN OR MORE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. CAN <i>(name)</i> READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC10. DOES <i>(name)</i> KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC11. CAN <i>(name)</i> PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC12. IS <i>(name)</i> SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC13. DOES <i>(name)</i> FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>																																				

EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS <i>(name)</i> ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	
EC15. DOES <i>(name)</i> GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	
EC16. DOES <i>(name)</i> KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	
EC17. DOES <i>(name)</i> GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE **BD**

BD1. Check AG2: Age of child

Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with BD2.

Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to CARE OF ILLNESS Module.

BD2. HAS (name) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BD4 8⇒BD4
BD3. IS (name) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (name) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD5. DID (name) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD6. DID (name) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT (name) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (name) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. PLEASE INCLUDE LIQUIDS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME. DID (name) DRINK (Name of item) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:	Yes No DK	
[A] PLAIN WATER?	Plain water	1 2 8
[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?	Juice or juice drinks	1 2 8
[C] SHORPO, CLEAR BROTH OR CLEAR SOUP?	Soup	1 2 8
[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, OR PURE ANIMAL MILK?	Milk	1 2 8
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK MILK? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	Number of times drank milk	___
[E] INFANT FORMULA?	Infant formula	1 2 8
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK INFANT FORMULA? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	Number of times drank infant formula	___
[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? (Specify)_____	Other liquids	1 2 8

<p>BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.</p> <p>PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME.</p> <p>DID (<i>name</i>) EAT (<i>Name of food</i>) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:</p>				
		Yes	No	DK
[A] YOGURT, KEFIR, AIRAN, BIOLAKT?	Yogurt, kefir, airan, biolakt	1	2	8
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	Number of times drank/ate yogurt			___
[B] ANY commercially fortified baby food like Nestle, NAN, malysh ?	Nestle, NAN, Malysh, Malutka, etc	1	2	8
[C] BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS?	Foods made from grains	1	2	8
[D] PUMPKIN, CARROTS?	Pumpkin, carrots.	1	2	8
[E] WHITE POTATOES, CULTIVATED CABBAGE, TURNIP (RADISH),OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	White potatoes, cultivated cabbage, turnip (radish), etc.	1	2	8
[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1	2	8
[G] DRIED APRICOTS, PERSIMMON?	dried apricots, persimmon	1	2	8
[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8
[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH OR SHELLFISH?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese or other food made from milk	1	2	8
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED? <i>(Specify)</i> _____	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	1	2	8
<p>BD9. Check BD8 (Categories “A” through “O”).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least one “Yes” or all “DK” ⇒ Go to BD11.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with BD10.</p>				
<p>BD10. Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇒ Go to Next Module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned by the respondent ⇒ Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11.</p>				
<p>BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>Number of times.....___</p> <p>DK8</p>			

IMMUNIZATION		IM						
<p><i>If an immunization (child health) card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM16 will only be asked if a card is not available.</i></p>								
IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD AT HOME WHERE (name)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? <i>If yes: MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?</i>		Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen 2 No card..... 3					1⇒IM3 2⇒IM6	
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION (child health) CARD FOR (name)?		Yes 1 No..... 2					1⇒IM6 2⇒IM6	
IM3. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		Date of Immunization						
		Day		Month		Year		
BCG	BCG							
HEPB AT BIRTH	HEP0							
POLIO AT BIRTH	OPV0							
POLIO 1	OPV1							
POLIO 2	OPV2							
POLIO 3	OPV3							
VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS, HEPATITIS B AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B -		PENTA-1						
VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS, HEPATITIS B AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B -		PENTA-2						
VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS, HEPATITIS B AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B -		PENTA-3						
MEASLES (OR MMR OR MR)	MEASLES							
IM4. Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to Measles) recorded? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to Next Module. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with IM5.								

<p>IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> ⇒ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write ‘66’ in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, skip to Next Module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No/DK</i> ⇒ Go to Next Module.</p>		
<p>IM6. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒NEXT MODULE 8⇒NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>IM7. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE LEFT ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>IM8. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM11 8⇒IM11</p>
<p>IM9. WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times..... _</p>	
<p>IM11. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A PENTA VACCINATION (AKDS+VGV+HIB) – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, HEPATITIS B AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that Penta vaccination (AKDS+VGV+HIB) is sometimes given at the same time as Polio.</i></p> <p><i>English acronyms: (AKDS+VGV+HIB) = DPT Vaccine</i></p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM14 8⇒IM14</p>
<p>IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE PENTA VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times..... _</p>	
<p>IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>IM16. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A MEASLES CONTAINING INJECTION (OR AN MMR OR MR) – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES.</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>IM20. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire and go to Next Module.</p>		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?</p>	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA6A 8⇒CA6A
<p>CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK).</p> <p>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?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p>	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Nothing to drink 5 DK 8	
<p>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?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p>	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Stopped food 5 Never gave food 6 DK 8	
<p>CA3A. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?</p>	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA4 8⇒CA4
<p>CA3B. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	Public sector Government hospital A Family medicine centre B Family group practitioners C Feldsher Accoucher Point D Mobile / Outreach clinic E Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic I Private physician J Private pharmacy K Mobile clinic L Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ O Other source Relative / Friend P Shop Q Traditional practitioner R Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

<p>CA4. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK:</p> <p>[A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED REGIDRON OR REGIVIT?</p> <p>(HERE A RUSSIAN TRANSLATION IS ALSO ADDED IN ORDER TO MAKE THE QUESTION CLEARER)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>Regidron or Regivit based fluid 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA4A. Check CA4: ORS.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was given ORS ('Yes' circled in 'A' in CA4) ⇒ Continue with CA4B.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was not given ORS ⇒ Go to CA4C.</p>		
<p>CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 11</p> <p>Family medicine centre 12</p> <p>Family group practitioners 13</p> <p>Feldsher Accoucher Point 14</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic 15</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) 16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic 21</p> <p>Private physician 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy 23</p> <p>Mobile clinic 24</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend 31</p> <p>Shop 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>CA4C. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN:</p> <p>[A] ZINC TABLETS?</p> <p>[B] ZINC SYRUP?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>Zinc tablets 1 2 8</p> <p>Zinc syrup 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA4D. Check CA4C: Any zinc?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child given any zinc ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4C) ⇒ Continue with CA4E.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was not given any zinc ⇒ Go to CA4F.</p>		

<p>CA4E. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ZINC?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 11</p> <p>Family medicine centre 12</p> <p>Family group practitioners 13</p> <p>Feldsher Accoucher Point 14</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic 15</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) 16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic 21</p> <p>Private physician 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy 23</p> <p>Mobile clinic 24</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend 31</p> <p>Shop 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>CA4F. DURING THE TIME (name) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (name) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p><i>Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.</i></p> <p>[A] Boiled water ?</p> <p>[B] Rice water ?</p> <p>[C] Cultured milk foods (airan, kefir) ?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>A) Boiled water? 1 2 8</p> <p>B) Rice water? 1 2 8</p> <p>C) Airan, kefir? 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA6A</p> <p>8⇒CA6A</p>
<p>CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name)</p>	<p>Pill or Syrup</p> <p>Antibiotic A</p> <p>Antimotility (antiemetic) B</p> <p>Other pill or syrup (bifidumbakterin, laktovit-forte, lyneks, laktogy) G</p> <p>Unknown pill or syrup H</p> <p>Injection</p> <p>Antibiotic L</p> <p>Non-antibiotic M</p> <p>Unknown injection N</p> <p>Intravenous O</p> <p>Home remedy / Herbal medicine Q</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

CA6A. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
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⇒CA9A 8⇒CA9A
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⇒CA10 8⇒CA10
CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only 1 Blocked or runny nose only 2 Both 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	1⇒CA10 2⇒CA10 3⇒CA10 6⇒CA10 8⇒CA10
CA9A. Check CA6A: Had fever?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Child had fever ⇒ Continue with CA10. <input type="checkbox"/> Child did not have fever ⇒ Go to 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)	Public sector Government hospital A Family medicine centre B Family group practitioners C Feldsher Accoucher Point D Mobile / Outreach clinic E Other public (<i>specify</i>) H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic I Private physician J Private pharmacy K Mobile clinic L Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) O Other source Relative / Friend P Shop Q Traditional practitioner R Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
CA12. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14

<p>CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE?</p> <p><i>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Names of medicines)</p>	<p>Antibiotics: Pill / Syrup I Injection J</p> <p>Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen . P Aspirin..... Q Ibuprofen R Lytic mixture S (analgin+iphenhydramine hydrochloride+novocaine)</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z</p>	
<p>CA13A. Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CA13B.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to CA13C.</p>		
<p>CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (name of medicine from CA13)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector Government hospital 11 Family medicine center 12 Faily Group practitioners 13 Feldsher Accoucher Point 14 Mobile / Outreach clinic 15 Other public (<i>specify</i>) 16</p> <p>Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic..... 21 Private physician 22 Private pharmacy 23 Mobile clinic 24 Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Other source Relative / Friend 31 Shop 32 Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>CA14. Check AG2: Age of child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with CA15.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to UF13.</p>		
<p>CA15. THE LAST TIME (name) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK 98</p>	

UF13. Record the time.

Hour and minutes__ __ : __ __

UF14. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

- 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 FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*
- No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household.*

Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.

ANTHROPOMETRY

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 in the List of Household Members before recording measurements.

<p>AN1. <i>Measurer's name and code</i></p>	<p>Name _____</p>	
<p>AN2. <i>Result of height / length and weight measurement:</i></p>	<p>Either or both measured 1 Child not present..... 2 Child or mother/caretaker refused 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>2⇒AN6 3⇒AN6 6⇒AN6</p>
<p>AN3. <i>Child's weight:</i></p>	<p>Kilograms (kg)..... Weight not measured..... 99.9</p>	
<p>AN3A. <i>Was the child undressed to the minimum?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum.</i></p>		
<p>AN3B. <i>Check age of child in AG2:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child under 2 years old ⇒ Measure length (lying down).</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child age 2 or more years ⇒ Measure height (standing up).</i></p>		
<p>AN4. <i>Child's length or height:</i></p>	<p>Length / Height (cm) Length / Height not measured 999.9</p>	<p>⇒ AN6</p>
<p>AN4A. <i>How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?</i></p>	<p>Lying down..... 1 Standing up..... 2</p>	

AN6. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?*

Yes ⇒ Record measurements for next child.

No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

F4. Questionnaire Form for Vaccinators on Records at Health Facility



QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY

Kyrgyzstan 2014

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
<p><i>This questionnaire form is to be used at health facilities to record information on the vaccinations and Vitamin A supplementation for children age 0-2 years. A separate questionnaire form should be used for each eligible child.</i></p> <p><i>The QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE must be completed for the child prior to completing this form. This panel should be completed before visiting the health facility.</i></p> <p><i>This questionnaire form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.</i></p>		
HF1. Cluster number: _____	HF2. Household number: _____	
HF3. Child's name: Name _____	HF4. Child's line number: _____	
HF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	HF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____	
HF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	HF8. Day / Month / Year of facility visit: _____ / _____ / 201 _____	
HF9. Day, month and year of birth (From AG1 in Questionnaire for Children Under-5) _____ / _____ / 201 _____	HF10. Name of health facility: _____	

HF11. Result of health facility visit	Vaccination record seen 01
	Vaccination record not seen 02
	Other (specify) _____ 96

HF11A. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	HF11B. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____
---	--

IMMUNIZATION										HF
HF12. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record				____ / ____ / 201 ____						
HF13. (c) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (d) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.				Date of Immunization						
				Day		Month		Year		
BCG	BCG									
HEPB AT BIRTH	HEP0									
POLIO AT BIRTH	OPV0									
POLIO 1	OPV1									
POLIO 2	OPV2									
POLIO 3	OPV3									
AGAINST PERTUSSIS, DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, HEPATITIS B AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZA TYPE-B (AS PART OF PENTAVALENT VACCINE)	PENTA-1									
AGAINST PERTUSSIS, DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, HEPATITIS B AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZA TYPE-B (AS PART OF PENTAVALENT VACCINE)	PENTA-2									
AGAINST PERTUSSIS, DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, HEPATITIS B AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZA TYPE-B (AS PART OF PENTAVALENT VACCINE)	PENTA-3									
MEASLES (MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA)	MEASLES									

Appendix G. Additional Tables

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

Percentage of children of lower secondary school (grades 5-9) age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Male			Female			Total					
	Percentage of children			Percentage of children			Percentage of children					
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Total	98.0	1.1	1.0	1323	97.9	1.0	1.1	1276	97.9	1.0	1.0	2599
Region												
Batken	98.8	0.6	0.6	124	100.0	0.0	0.0	110	99.4	0.3	0.3	234
Djalal-Abad	97.2	2.3	0.5	301	97.3	0.9	1.8	295	97.2	1.6	1.1	596
Issyk-Kul	100.0	0.0	0.0	104	96.9	3.1	0.0	111	98.4	1.6	0.0	215
Naryn	98.0	1.5	0.5	93	99.4	0.6	0.0	76	98.7	1.1	0.3	169
Osh Oblast	97.3	0.7	2.0	269	96.8	1.5	1.7	247	97.1	1.1	1.9	517
Talas	99.1	0.9	0.0	50	96.6	2.5	0.9	65	97.7	1.8	0.5	115
Chui	97.3	0.6	2.1	209	98.1	0.0	1.9	188	97.7	0.3	2.0	397
Bishkek City	99.3	0.7	0.0	125	99.4	0.6	0.0	131	99.3	0.7	0.0	257
Osh City	97.9	1.1	1.0	49	98.1	0.0	1.1	52	98.0	0.5	1.0	101
Area												
Urban	99.1	0.7	0.1	351	98.1	0.8	1.0	350	98.6	0.8	0.6	701
Rural	97.5	1.2	1.3	972	97.8	1.1	1.2	926	97.7	1.1	1.2	1898
Age												
11	93.0	5.5	1.5	242	94.1	5.0	0.9	243	93.6	5.2	1.2	485
12	99.7	0.3	0.0	266	98.2	0.2	1.6	273	98.9	0.2	0.8	539
13	99.6	0.0	0.4	292	98.4	0.0	1.4	267	99.0	0.0	0.9	558
14	98.6	0.0	1.4	268	98.8	0.0	1.2	245	98.7	0.0	1.3	513
15	98.3	0.0	1.7	255	99.6	0.0	0.4	248	98.9	0.0	1.1	503

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children				Percentage of children				Percentage of children			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Mother's education												
None/primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(67.7)	(0.0)	(32.3)	30
Basic secondary	91.7	5.4	2.8	113	98.0	0.6	1.5	401	96.6	1.6	1.8	514
Complete secondary	98.8	1.1	0.1	634	98.4	1.3	0.3	511	98.6	1.2	0.2	1145
Professional primary/middle	99.3	0.3	0.4	281	98.2	0.7	1.0	207	98.8	0.5	0.7	487
Higher	98.8	0.0	1.2	220	97.7	1.6	0.4	146	98.4	0.7	0.9	365
Cannot be determined ^b	100.0	0.0	0.0	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	57
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	95.6	2.5	1.9	327	96.6	1.1	2.3	294	96.1	1.8	2.1	621
Second	98.6	1.2	0.2	283	96.9	1.7	1.4	261	97.8	1.4	0.7	545
Middle	98.7	0.8	0.5	258	99.7	0.0	0.3	261	99.2	0.4	0.4	519
Fourth	97.7	0.2	2.0	238	98.0	1.3	0.6	264	97.9	0.8	1.3	501
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	217	98.4	0.8	0.8	196	99.2	0.4	0.4	413
Mother tongue of household head												
Kyrgyz	98.5	1.1	0.4	1002	98.2	0.9	0.9	953	98.3	1.0	0.6	1956
Russian	(97.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	59	(99.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	69	98.3	0.3	1.4	128
Uzbek	98.7	0.4	1.0	199	98.7	1.1	0.2	198	98.7	0.7	0.6	397
Other language	(88.1)	(3.0)	(8.9)	62	(86.9)	(3.3)	(9.8)	55	87.6	3.1	9.3	117
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
1 Survey-specific indicator 7.SS1 - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
^a The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary or higher education												
^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household												
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												

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

Percentage of children of upper secondary school (grades 10-11) age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary or primary school, and percentage out of school, Kyrgyzstan, 2014

	Male			Female			Total		
	Percentage of children			Percentage of children			Percentage of children		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary (or primary) school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary (or primary) school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary (or primary) school ^a	Number of children
Total	78.9	18.2	514	86.4	3.0	455	82.4	2.9	969
Region									
Batken	87.0	0.0	52	98.1	0.0	36	91.5	0.0	87
Djalal-Abad	80.9 (84.3)	2.7 (2.3)	113 35	72.6 (90.6)	5.8 (3.6)	99 37	77.0 87.6	4.2 2.9	212 72
Naryn	93.0	0.0	24	96.1	0.0	22	94.5	0.0	45
Osh Oblast	72.9	2.7	117	89.6	3.9	86	80.0	3.2	204
Talas	(90.2)	(5.5)	16	(83.7)	(2.7)	16	86.9	4.1	32
Chui	(63.1)	(7.2)	84	(88.2)	(2.4)	67	74.3	5.0	151
Bishkek City	(93.4)	(0.0)	52	(91.9)	(1.4)	68	92.5	0.8	121
Osh City	(75.4)	(3.0)	22	(80.5)	(1.8)	23	78.0	2.4	45
Area									
Urban	81.8	2.8	145	84.6	2.9	154	83.2	2.9	299
Rural	77.7	2.8	369	87.3	3.1	300	82.0	3.0	670
Age									
16	77.2	5.1	278	87.2	5.7	221	81.6	5.4	499
17	80.9	0.2	236	85.6	0.5	234	83.3	0.3	470
Mother's education									
None/primary	(*)	(*)	6	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	7
Basic secondary	(*)	(*)	18	(0.0)	(43.2)	32	(13.6)	(27.4)	51
Complete secondary	76.5	4.2	159	98.3	0.0	211	88.9	1.8	370
Professional primary/middle	79.7	5.8	80	(98.7)	(0.0)	38	85.9	3.9	119
Higher	(99.1)	(0.0)	50	(*)	(*)	12	99.2	0.0	62
Cannot be determined ^b	80.8	1.7	200	84.3	0.0	161	82.4	0.9	361

	Male			Female			Total					
	Percentage of children			Percentage of children			Percentage of children					
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary (or primary) school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary (or primary) school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary (or primary) school	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	83.2	3.1	13.7	119	87.8	3.9	8.3	82	85.1	3.4	11.5	201
Second	78.0	2.9	18.5	105	83.3	4.8	11.0	86	80.4	3.8	15.1	192
Middle	72.0	0.4	27.6	98	85.5	2.4	12.1	84	78.2	1.3	20.5	183
Fourth	71.7	4.0	24.3	101	81.7	1.4	16.9	102	76.7	2.7	20.6	203
Richest	89.7	3.8	6.5	91	93.5	3.0	3.5	100	91.7	3.4	4.9	191
Mother tongue of household head												
Kyrgyz	87.6	2.4	9.9	352	89.9	3.1	6.8	325	88.7	2.7	8.4	677
Russian	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(81.8)	(9.2)	(9.1)	70
Uzbek	60.5	1.4	38.1	104	69.2	3.0	27.8	74	64.1	2.1	33.8	179
Other language	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(61.2)	(0.0)	(38.8)	44
1 Survey-specific indicator 7.SS2 - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
^a The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary or higher education												
^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household												
(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												
() – Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												
" - " Denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator												

Kyrgyz Republic
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
December, 2015