



KAZAKHSTAN

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2015

Key Findings

June, 2016



Министерство национальной экономики
Республики Казахстан
Комитет по статистике



United Nations Population Fund



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The Kazakhstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2015 by the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (herein MNE RK) in collaboration with the Republican State Enterprise “Information and Computing Centre under the Statistics Committee MNE RK”, as part of the global MICS programme.

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) provided technical and methodological assistance to the survey. The Statistics Committee financed a significant part of the survey activities, as well as made an in-kind contribution in the form of kept salary of staff members of the Statistics Committee and territorial statistical departments during the survey implementation period.

Significant financial support was provided by UNICEF and partially by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Kazakhstan.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to collect internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women.

MICS helped countries to capture rapid changes in key indicators as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target year 2015 approached. MICS played a major role in generating information for over 21 MDG indicators that will be further demanded for monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as for expanding the evidence base for public policies and programmes.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of preliminary results from the 2015 Kazakhstan MICS prior to the release of final tables and the Final survey report that will contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. The presentation of the Final survey report is expected to be held in November, 2016.

For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the Final report please go to mics.unicef.org and data.unicef.org.

Suggested citation:

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2015 Kazakhstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Key Findings. Astana, Kazakhstan: The Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

KAZAKHSTAN MICS AT A GLANCE

Survey implementation			
Sample frame	2009 The second National Census of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Questionnaires	Household Questionnaire Questionnaire for Individual Women Questionnaire for Children Under Five Appendix for Data Collection at Health Facility about Immunization
- Updated	July, 2015		
Interviewer training	August, 2015	Fieldwork	September – November, 2015
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	16,791	- Eligible	5,561
- Occupied	16,605	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	5,510
- Interviewed	16,500	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.1
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.4		
Women			
- Eligible for interviews	12,910		
- Interviewed	12,670		
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.1		

Survey population			
Average household size	3.4	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	53.2
- Age 5	10.3	- Rural areas	46.8
- Age 18	30.8	- Akmola	4.9
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	17.0	- Aktobe	6.3
		- Almaty oblast	8.2
		- Atyrau	3.3
		- West Kazakhstan	4.6
		- Zhambyl	6.4
		- Karaganda	8.2
		- Kostanai	5.1
		- Kyzylorda	3.3
		- Mangistau	3.2
		- South Kazakhstan	17.5
		- Pavlodar	4.0
		- North Kazakhstan	3.0
		- East Kazakhstan	7.2
		- Astana City	7.1
		- Almaty City	7.5

Housing characteristics

Percentage of households with

- Electricity	100.0
- Finished floor	66.2
- Finished roofing	99.4
- Finished walls	92.8

Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.8
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Household or personal assets

Percentage of households that own

- A television	99.3
- A refrigerator	98.2
- A microwave	63.9
- A washing machine	88.2
- A vacuum cleaner	79.2
- Agricultural land	32.7
- Farm animals/livestock	25.1

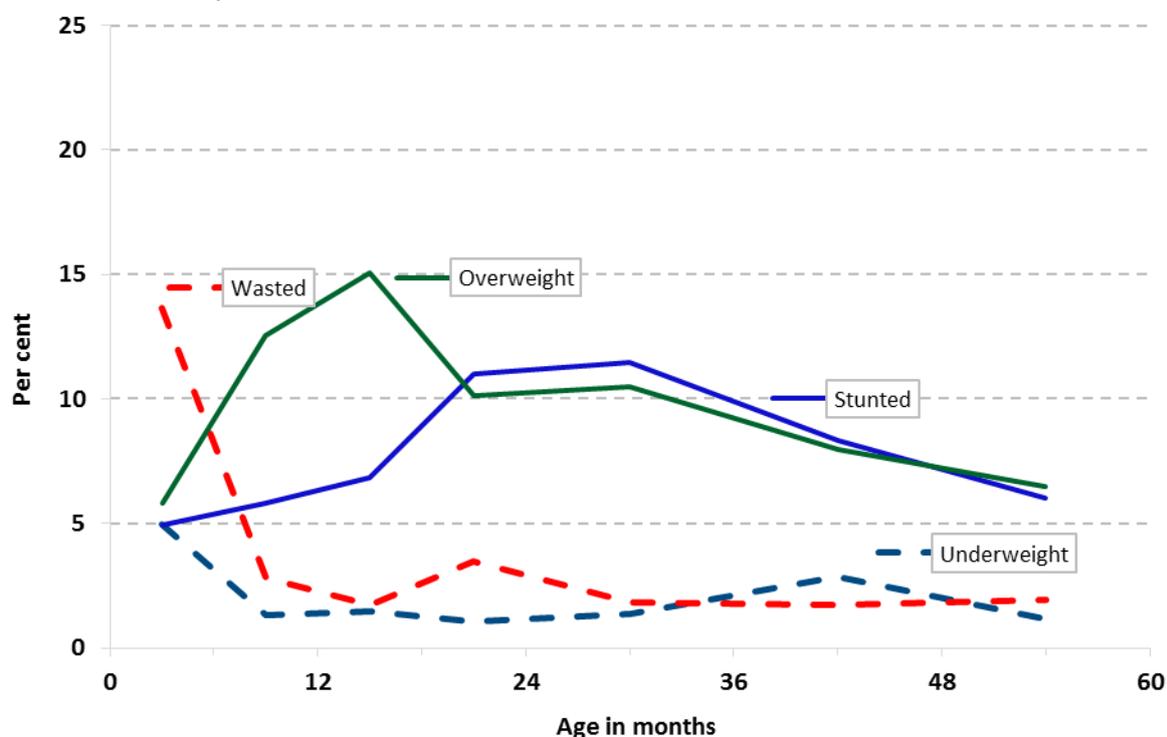
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a

- A mobile telephone or smartphone	96.6
- A car or truck	50.0
- A bank account	79.0

NUTRITION

Nutritional status ¹			
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	
2.1b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	2.0 0.3
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.2b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	8.0 2.4
2.3a	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.3b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.1 1.1
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	9.3

Figure 1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Kazakhstan, 2015



¹ Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 96.4 and 96.3 per cent of children under age 5, respectively.

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	97.1
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	83.3
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²	37.8
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 ³ during the previous day	73.2
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	59.8
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	21.1
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	15.6
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁴ during the previous day	46.3
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	66.5
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	79.9
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 ⁵ or more during the previous day	74.0
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ⁶ during the previous day	68.7
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	42.6
2.17b		(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	48.3
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	51.2

² Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

³ Infants receiving 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).

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

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	90.7

Low-birthweight

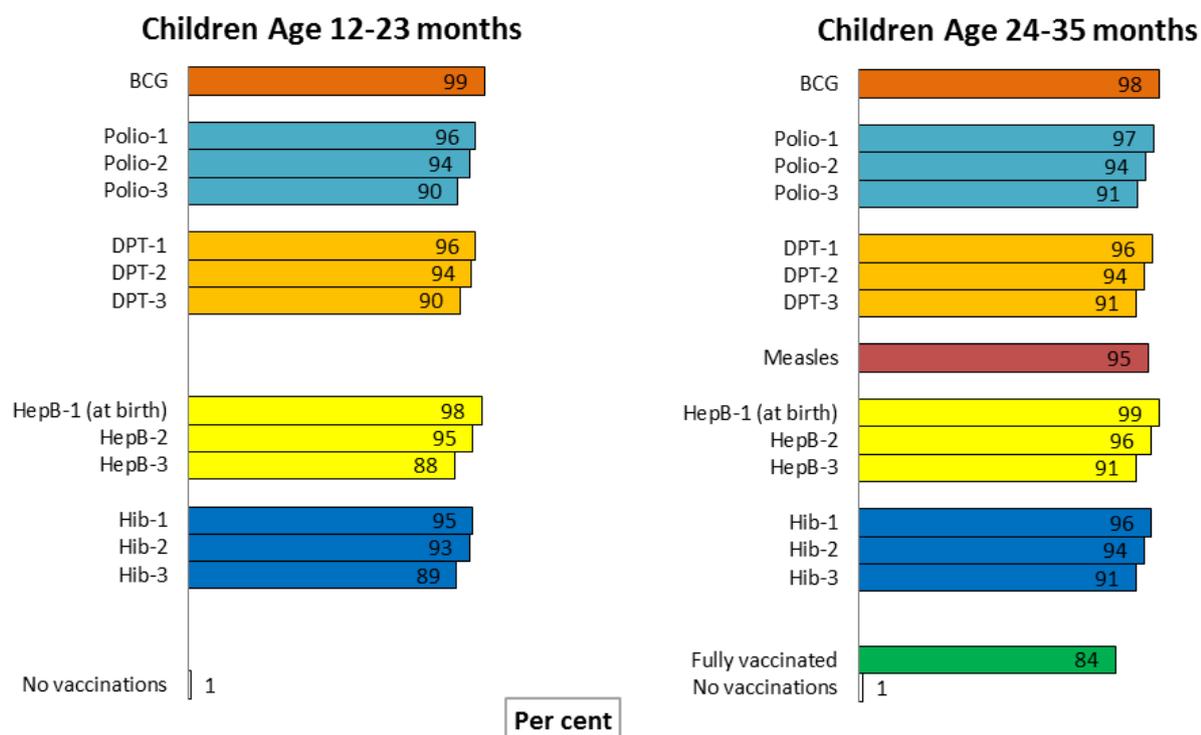
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	4.5
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	98.7

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	98.5
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Polio vaccine (Polio-3) by their first birthday	89.7
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT-3) by their first birthday	90.4
3.4	MDG 4.3 Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	95.1
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB-3) by their first birthday	88.4
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib-3) by their first birthday	89.3
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all ⁷ vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (for measles – by their second birthday)	84.1

⁷ Full vaccination includes the following: One dose of BCG and three doses of Polio, DPT, HepB and Hib by 12 months of age and one dose of measles by 24 months of age (according to the national immunization schedule, the measles vaccine is administered at or after 12 months of age).

Figure 2: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Kazakhstan, 2015



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	1.5

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	97.3
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	46.4
4.3	MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	98.0
4.5		Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap are present	99.0
4.6		Availability of soap ⁸	Percentage of households with soap	97.9

⁸ The indicator name has been changed from the standard “MICS indicator 4.6 – Availability of soap or other cleansing agent” since other cleansing agents such as ash, mud or sand are not applicable for Kazakhstan.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

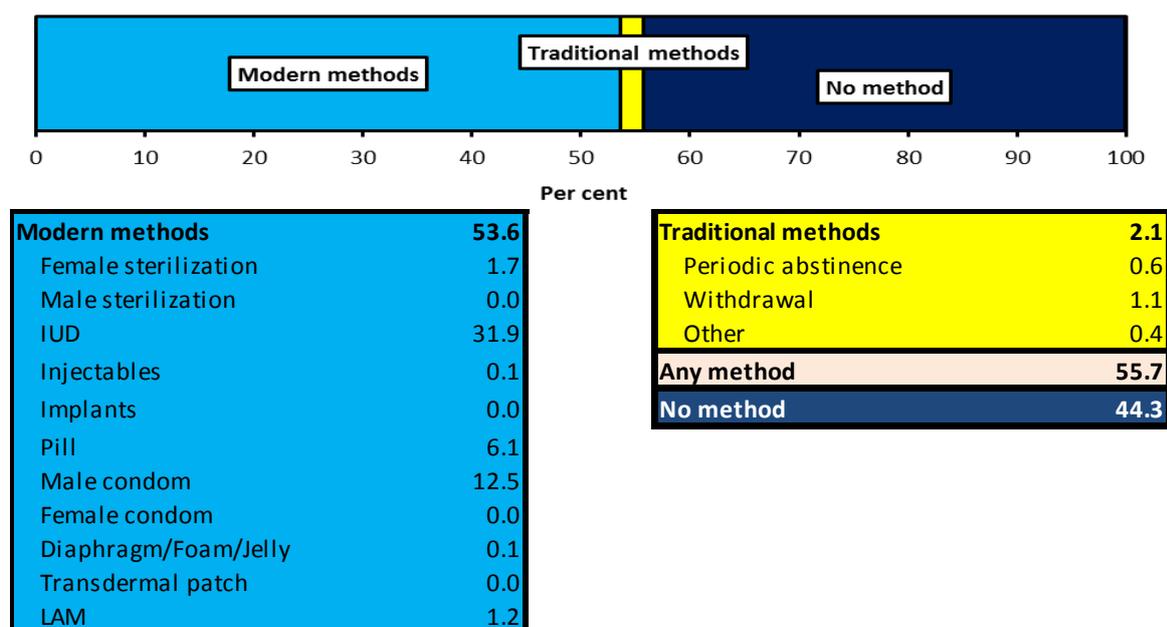
Contraception and unmet need			
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
-	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate ^A for women age 15-49 years	3.0
5.1 MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate ^A for women age 15-19 years	36
5.2	Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	2.2
5.3 MDG 5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	55.7
5.4 MDG 5.6	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	9.8
5.S1 ⁹	Lifetime experience with abortion	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one induced abortion	20.1
5.S3	General abortion rate	General abortion rate ^B for women age 15-49 years	10

^A The age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a specified period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed.

^B The general abortion rate (GAR) is the number of abortions to women age 15-49 years during a specified period, divided by the average number of women in the same age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

Figure 3: Use of contraception, Kazakhstan, 2015



⁹ The indicator numbering system #.S# denotes a survey-specific indicator calculated by the 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.

Maternal and newborn health

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value	
5.5a 5.5b	MDG 5.5 MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	99.3 95.3
5.6		Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	99.3
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	99.4
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	99.3
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	14.8

Post-natal health checks

MICS Indicator	Indicator	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	99.9
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	99.4
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	97.5

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	55.3
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	85.6
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	6.6
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	50.7
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	50.9
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	59.5
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	5.0
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	85.5

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy and education ¹⁰			
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
7.1	MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young women	100.0
7.2		School readiness	90.8
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	99.2
7.4	MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	99.5
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	98.9
7.S1		Lower secondary school ^A net attendance ratio (adjusted)	99.4
7.S2		Upper secondary school ^B net attendance ratio (adjusted)	95.7
7.6	MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	100.0
7.7		Primary completion rate	102.1
7.8		Transition rate to lower secondary school ^C	99.9
7.S3		Lower secondary school completion rate	110.8
7.S4		Transition rate to upper secondary school	97.9
7.9	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	1.00
7.10	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.00

¹⁰ Education indicators, wherever applicable, are based on information on reported school attendance (at any time during the school year), as a proxy for enrolment.

Literacy and education¹⁰

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
7.S5	Gender parity index (lower secondary school)	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.00
7.S6	Gender parity index (upper secondary school)	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.01

^A Lower secondary school consists of grades 5-9 of secondary school.
^B Upper secondary school consists of grades 10-11 of secondary school.
^C Transition rate to lower secondary school corresponds to transition rate to secondary school as defined in MICS global indicator 7.8.

Figure 4: Education indicators by sex, Kazakhstan, 2015

School readiness		Net intake rate in primary education		Primary school completion rate		Transition rate to lower secondary school		Transition rate to upper secondary school	
91	90	99	99	109	94	100	100	97	99
Attendance to early childhood education		Primary school attendance		Lower secondary school attendance		Upper secondary school attendance			
53	58	100	99	99	99	95	96		
Children reaching last grade of primary		Secondary school attendance							
100	100	99	99						
						Boys	Girls		

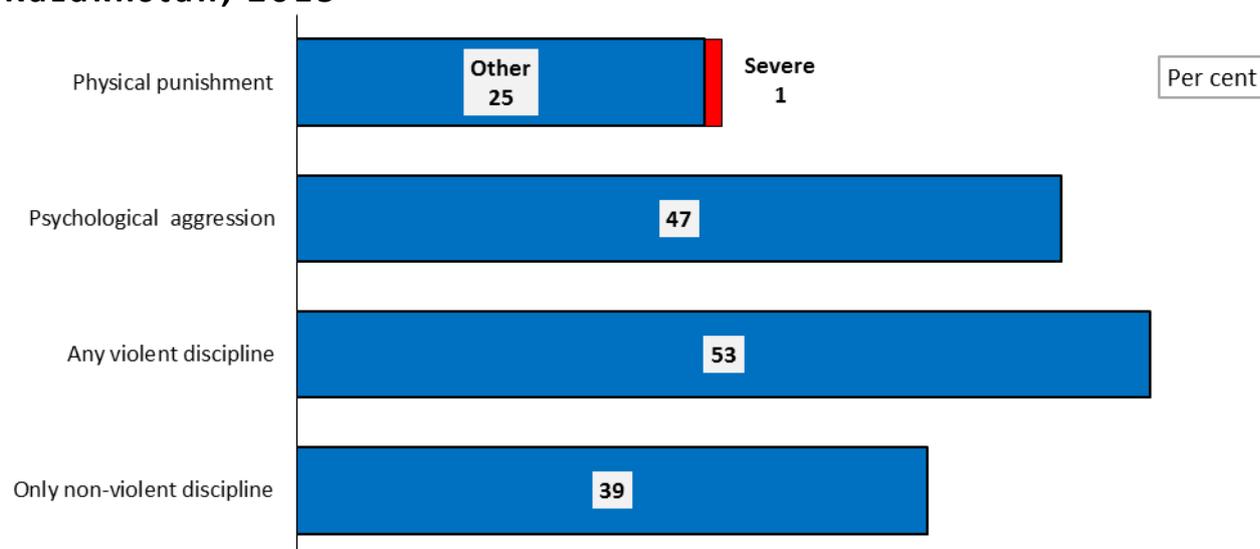
Note: All indicator values are in percent

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	99.7

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	52.7

Figure 5: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Kazakhstan, 2015



Early marriage

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	0.1
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	7.8
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	6.0
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	5.8 4.5

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	14.2

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	3.2
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	4.9

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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	97.9
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 ¹¹ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission ¹²	26.7
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹³ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	58.0
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ¹⁴ toward people living with HIV	2.5

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	86.9
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	23.3
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	39.0
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	67.2
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	79.0

¹¹ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner.

¹² The two most common misconceptions among women about HIV transmission identified by this survey, and therefore included in the indicator calculation, are that HIV can be transmitted by i) mosquito bites and ii) by kissing with someone with HIV.

¹³ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding.

¹⁴ Women (1) who think that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive, (3) who would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home.

Sexual behaviour			
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
9.9	Young women who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	91.3
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.2
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	5.5
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	0.8
9.13	Condom use at last sex among women with multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	40.6
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Percentage of sexually active young women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	6.7
9.15	MDG 6.2 Condom use with non-regular partners	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	63.6

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	16.1

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	88.2
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	94.6

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	96.8
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	98.5
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	64.9

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	8.4
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked for the first time a whole cigarette before age 15	0.9

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	25.1
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had for the first time at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	0.5