



Emerging challenges for children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Focus on disparities



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40% of migrants leave children behind



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Up to 50% of children suffer violence at home



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Up to 89% of children not ready for school



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Up to 58% of women unaware of HIV/AIDS



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Up to 97% of women have negative attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS

It contains
MICSInfo CD-Rom

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What is MICS?

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, or MICS, is a household survey developed by UNICEF to help countries fill information gaps about the well-being and condition of children and women. It produces statistically sound, internationally comparable, estimates on a number of welfare indicators.

MICS was originally developed in response to demand, expressed by countries at the World Summit for Children (1990), to measure progress towards an internationally agreed set of mid-decade goals. The first round of MICS was conducted in 1995 in more than 60 countries.

A second round of surveys was conducted in 2000 (around 65 surveys worldwide), and resulted in an increasing amount of information on the welfare of children and women. For the first time it was possible to monitor trends among many indicators, and to set baselines for further research and policy development.

The third round of MICS is focused on providing a monitoring tool on progress made following commitments agreed at international summits, such as the World Fit for Children (2002) and those contained in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Twenty one of the 48 MDG indicators were collected in the third round of MICS, offering the largest single source of data for MDG monitoring.

In Central and Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States, 12 countries carried out MICS3 during the period of 2005-2006. These countries are: Albania; Belarus; Bosnia and Herzegovina; FYR of Macedonia¹; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Montenegro; Serbia; Tajikistan; Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Armenia and Moldova carried out a comparable survey, namely, a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

¹ Thereafter referred as Macedonia

What are DevInfo and MICSInfo?

DevInfo is a powerful database system which monitors progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. It generates tables, graphs and maps for reports and presentations. DevInfo has been developed by United Nations organizations. It was adapted from UNICEF ChildInfo technology. The database maintains indicators, by time periods and geographical areas, to monitor commitments to sustained human development.

As an additional tool for data dissemination, communication and informing evidence-based policy making, MICS data are now available in DevInfo format. This is called MICSInfo. **MICSInfo data can also be accessed free of charge on line at www.micsinfo.org.**

MICSInfo is also attached to this report as a CD ROM. In the CD ROM, you can also download PowerPoint presentations on the key MICS findings, and the full database in Excel format.

For additional information on DevInfo, and a quick guide on how to produce maps, graphs and tables using the DevInfo technology, please visit www.devinfo.org

Instructions on Installation and Use of MICSInfo

This publication is accompanied by the CD called MICSInfo. This CD is an installation package for a customized version of DevInfo software containing the MICSInfo database.

System requirements for MICSInfo

The recommend hardware requirements to install this software application are:

- Pentium IV
- 512 MB of RAM
- 1 GB of free hard disk
- Display resolution 1024 x 768
- Microsoft Windows XP
- Microsoft Office XP
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0

Installing MICSInfo

To install this software application on your computer, follow the steps given below:

- Insert MICSInfo CD into drive.
- Wait for auto-run to open the setup screen.
- Follow the instructions on screen to complete the setup
- Double-click on the MICS Info icon on desktop to start the application.

If the setup program does not load automatically:

- Choose Start | Run.
- Type d:\setup where d is the letter of your CD-ROM drive and press Enter key.
- Follow the instructions on screen to complete setup.
- Double-click on the MICS Info icon on desktop to start the application.

Note: Computers with Windows 98 Operating System need to be restarted after installing MICS Info.

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Introducción

Introduction

Data on the impact on social change on children is crucial for policy making but often incomplete and is available too late to make a difference. Children experience social change in ways that are different from adults and often missed in traditional data systems. Yet children and young people are one of the groups for whom the impact of social transformations has the greatest and most long-lasting implications.

From the early 1990s, throughout the dramatic decade and half of transition, UNICEF has sought to track the impact of economic and social change on children, and make this available to national policy makers.

At a time when there was very little data of any kind monitoring social change, the unique MONEE* project gathered administrative data on a key set of indicators that were explicitly selected to reflect the impact of the transition on children. This captured the collapse and eventual rebound of the region's economies. It also highlighted the negative trends of government expenditure in the 1990s in services that mattered for children (in education, health and social protection). And mapped outcomes of pressing reforms of the child care and juvenile justice system. Since 2000, MONEE has tracked the economic recovery, underlining that children have not been a clear priority for politicians, and rarely have sufficient voice in policy making.

From the late 1990s, a second major instrument of monitoring the situation of children was adopted – the Multi Indicator Cluster Surveys – known familiarly as MICS. Three waves of household surveys were carried out in the region, gathering standardised data on families access to services, children attendance at school, and critically provided a further independent estimate of vital statistics such as infant and child mortality and malnutrition. Results from the MICS confirmed that on the whole, coverage of basic services such as immunisation and attendance

at primary school remained intact for many children. Disturbing signs of reversals and setbacks were signalled in key areas, including early childhood education, and highlighted gaps of 'unfinished agendas' such as low levels of exclusive breastfeeding, rising but still insufficient consumption of iodised salt and knowledge related to new challenges for young people such as HIV/AIDS.

The MICS data has also confirmed a trend increasingly observed across the region, whether in countries moving towards EU accession, low income countries in Central Asia, or the economies benefiting from windfall gains of high global energy prices: one of growing disparities. Disparities between better off and worst off regions, between capitals and the rest of the country, between urban and rural, between disadvantaged ethnicities and the majority population and between the highest and lowest income quintiles. Strikingly, national aggregate statistics of rapid economic growth, and overall poverty reduction have missed a growing stratification of access to services at sub-national level.

What the MICS were not able to capture well were issues of 'quality' in services, such as health and education. Luckily this gap is being filled by large scale surveys such as PISA and TIMSS.

This edition of 'Emerging challenges for children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia' takes a look at these lesser well known dimensions of transition, by presenting the key findings of MICS in 12 countries. The MICS data gathered in 2005-2006, and presented here systematically for the first time in cross-country tables, allows exploration of a new set of issues for children that is rarely informed by reliable data.

This includes what has been happening inside the family, in attitudes to parenting and early childhood. Global research is emphasising how critical the very early years are for child

development and outcomes later in life, including education and employment. Data is available on the way parents and particularly fathers interact with their young children. There is also important new information on attitudes towards domestic violence, and to violence against children. The HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region is surrounded by stigma associated with injecting drug use, as well as misinformation about the disease in the community. Data on levels of social rejection and negative stereotypes represent major challenges for policy makers working to prevent the spread of HIV.

Above all, the data point towards the need for different kinds of policy responses. And for a new set of indicators to monitor change for children and young people through a still rapidly changing period of transition.

Monitoring of social change must be followed by action. It is the interaction of these two pillars of policy analysis that will bring change into the lives of children.

*www.unicef-irc.org/databases/transmonee



Child protection

Child protection

Living arrangements

Up to 20 percent of children are living with only one parent

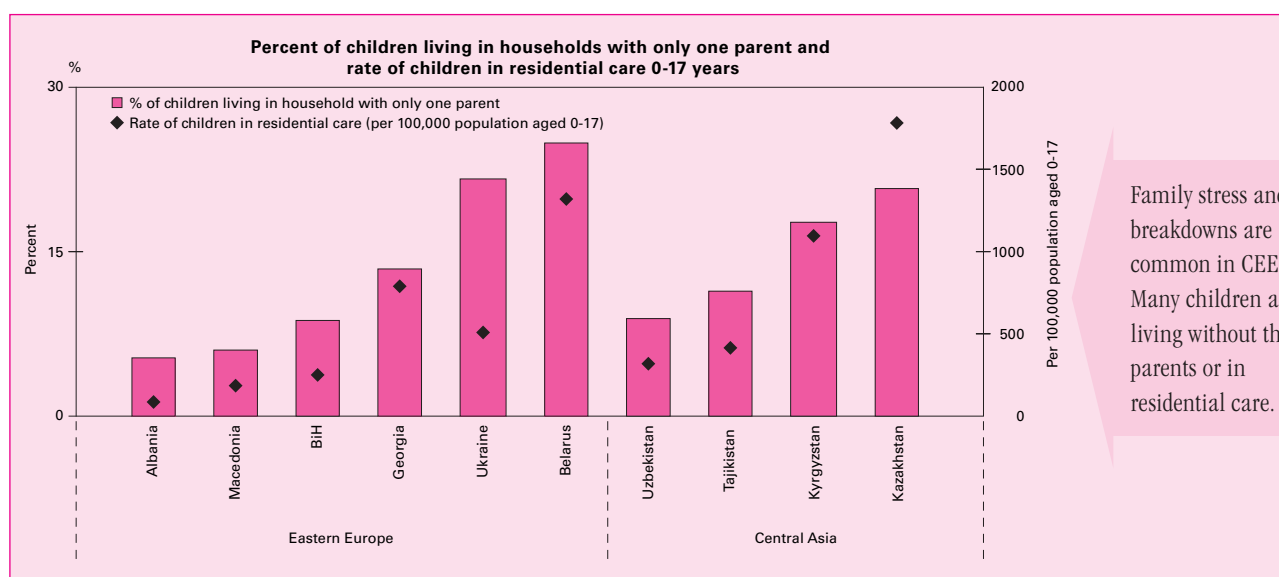
Good family conditions, and, in particular, good quality family relations, are essential for children's well-being and development. Children have the right to grow up with their parents and to maintain good personal relations with both parents.

In Central Asia and Eastern Europe, the transition period has placed an added strain on families. The survey

suggests families face significant difficulties in supporting and protecting their children.

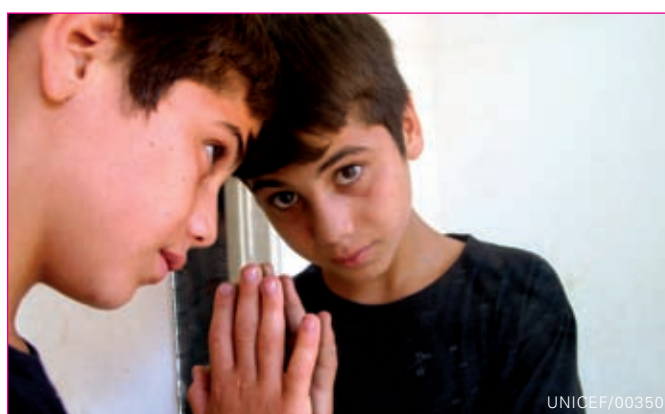
Although this survey only captures the situation of children living in a household (it does not include children living on the streets or in institutions), the findings still provide a useful indication of the variation between countries of children living with only one parent.

The results show children living with only one parent is above 20 per cent in Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. This indicator is in line with the rate of children living in residential institutions, which is also an indicator of families in distress.



Family stress and breakdowns are common in CEE/CIS. Many children are living without their parents or in residential care.

Source: MICS3 2005-2006, TransMONEE 2007 (Children in residential care: data for Georgia is for year 2003. For the rest of the countries, data is for year 2005)

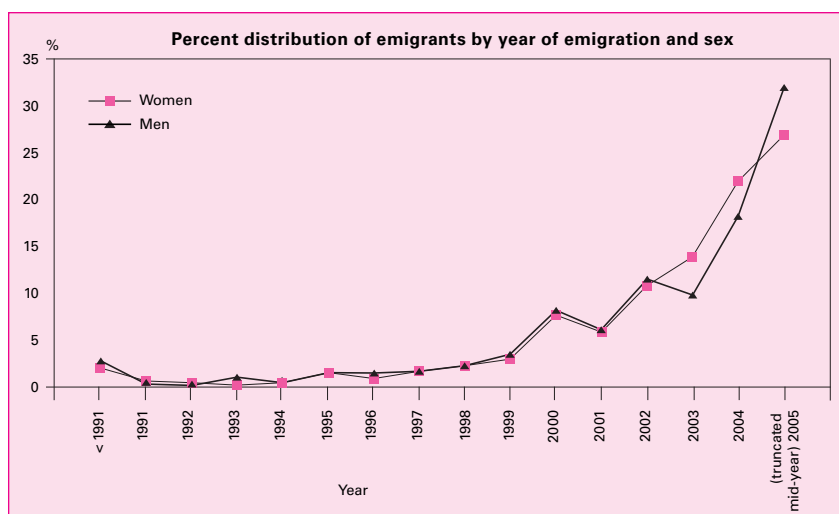


UNICEF/00350

Migration

More than 40 per cent of emigrants left children behind in Moldova

The Demographic and Health Survey, 2005, (DHS) undertaken in Moldova found that 17 per cent of households reported a member having moved abroad. Migration increased particularly in recent years. More than half of these Moldovan emigrants (57 per cent) recorded by the DHS departed between the beginning of 2001 and mid-2005, when the survey was carried out.



Source: DHS Moldova 2005

It comes as no surprise to learn that remittances from outside the country have become important for many Moldovan households. The total official estimate of the gross inflows of worker's remittances was 27 per cent of the gross do-

mestic product. For the majority of emigrants (83 per cent female and 91 per cent male emigrants), work was the main reason for moving abroad. In 42 per cent of these households, at least one child was left behind. A qualitative

study in Moldova found that, while parents' departure has a positive impact on children's material conditions, it may negatively affect their emotional development, social relations, and their school performance.

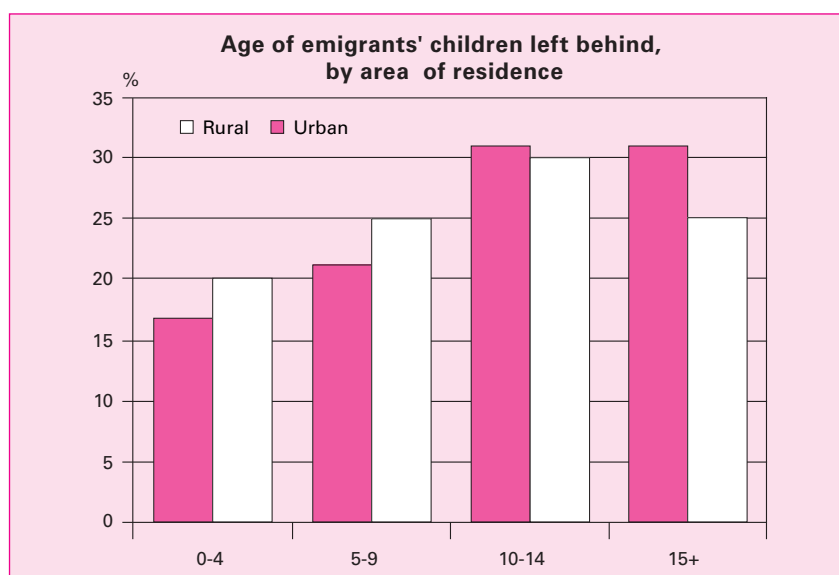
Percent of emigrants leaving children behind, by area of residence

Emigrant children left behind	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
At least one child	37.3	44.9	42.1
1 child	23.8	25.5	24.9
2 children	11.3	15.7	14
3+ children	2.2	3.7	3.2

In Moldova, almost half the emigrants leave children behind. Of these, almost half leave behind two or more children.

Source: DHS Moldova 2005

About 20 per cent of children left behind by emigrants are under 5 years of age; 25 per cent are in the age group of 5 to 9 years old; 30 per cent are in the age group of 10 to 14 years; and 25 per cent are older than 15 years.



Source: DHS Moldova 2005

Child discipline

The use of physical or psychological discipline is the norm in the majority of countries

The use of violence and humiliation when punishing children, be it physical or non-physical, remains legally and socially acceptable in many countries. This is despite clear statements in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and other human rights instruments requiring banning and elimination of violence and humiliation. Children's rights and their dignity are too often breached by the use of violence. The use of physical force causes pain and can lead to injury and psychological damage (low self-confidence, feelings of shame, sadness, and anger). Psychological violence, including humiliating or degrading treatment, can be equally or more harmful to the child. The Millennium Declaration states that children must be protected against any acts of violence, and the recent UN Study on Violence Against

Children calls for an end to adult justification of violence against children whether accepted as 'tradition' or justified as 'discipline'.

The survey asked mothers and caretakers of children aged between 2 and 14 years how they had disciplined them during the previous month. The results suggest that many children experience some form of psychological or physical discipline, in other words degrading and humiliating treatment in the home. The proportion of children (2 to 14 years) who receive any form of physical or psychological punishment ranges from 36 per cent in Bosnia and Herzegovina to 83 per cent in Belarus. In 7 out of 11 countries more than 60 per cent of children suffer such punishment.

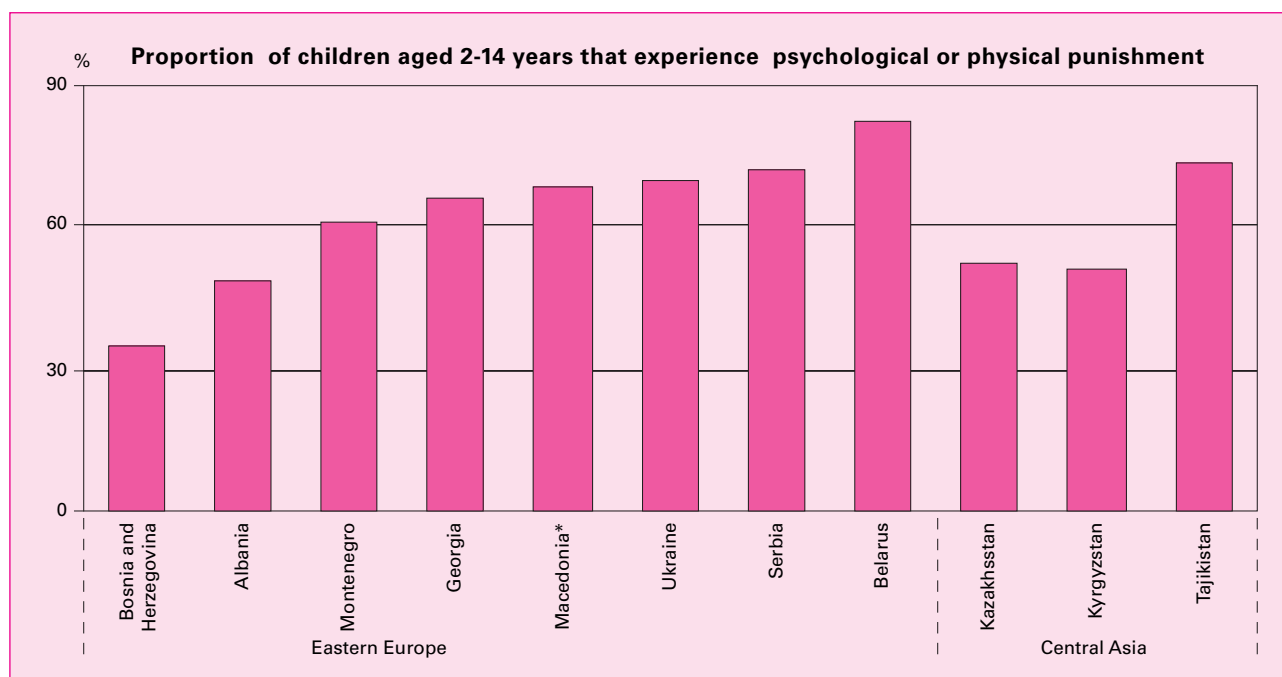
MICS classifies disciplines into different forms:

Non-violent: To take away a child's privileges, forbid something he/she likes or not allow the child to leave the house, or explain why something is wrong; give the child something else to do.

Psychological: To shout/yell/scream at a child or call the child dumb, lazy.

Minor to Moderate physical: To shake, spank, hit or slap him/her on the bottom with a bare hand; hit on the bottom or elsewhere with an object; hit/slap on the hand, arm or leg.

Severe physical: To hit/slap the face, head or ears, or to beat with an implement (hit over and over again as hard as one can).



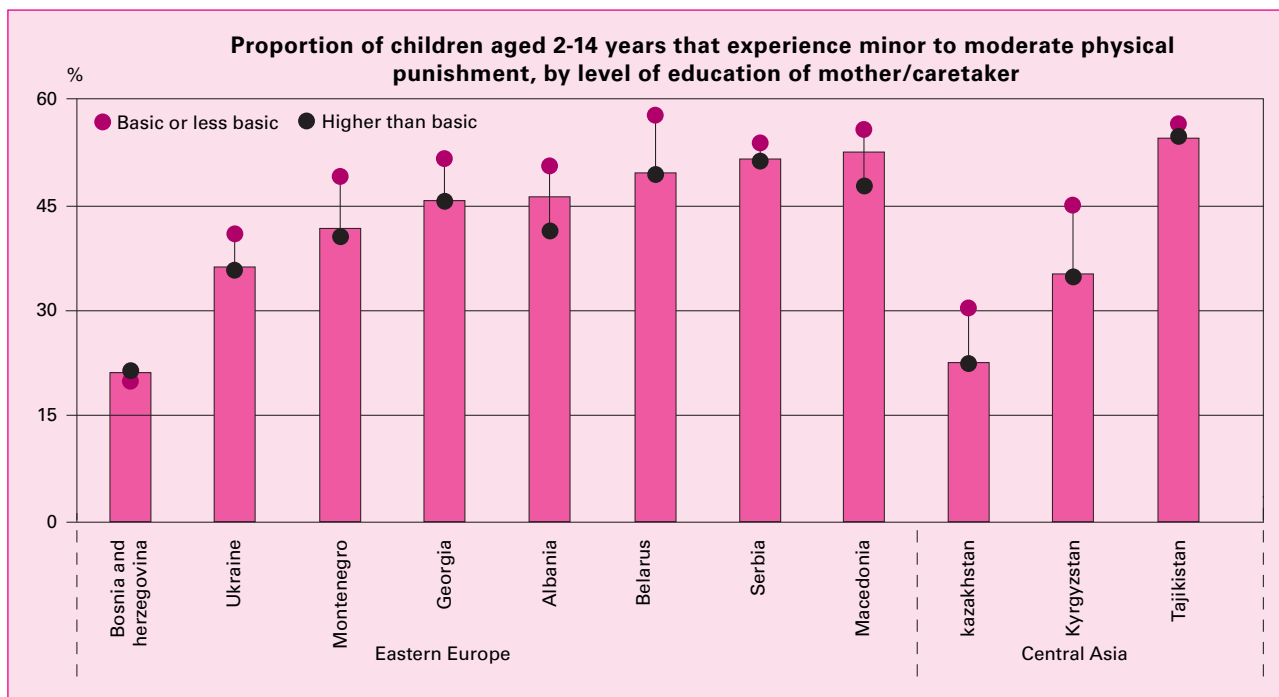
* Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Hereafter referred as Macedonia

Up to 50 percent of children experience 'minor to moderate' physical punishment

A large proportion of children are punished physically using 'minor to moderate' punishment, ranging from 21 per cent in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 23

per cent in Kazakhstan, to 51 per cent in Serbia, 53 per cent in Macedonia and 55 per cent in Tajikistan. However, variations are found between regions

within a country. In most countries well-educated mothers are less likely to use physical discipline compared with other mothers.

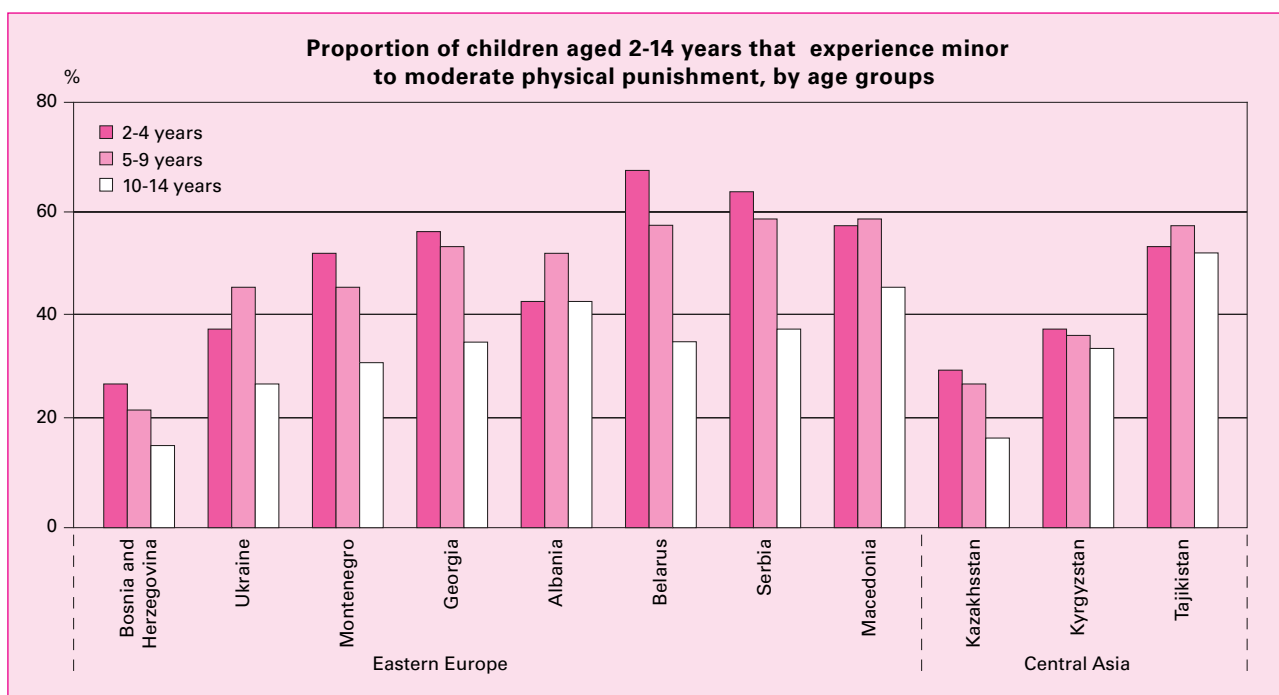


Younger children experience physical punishment the most

In most of the countries, younger children aged 2 to 4 and 5 to 9 years are experiencing 'minor to moderate' physical punishment at a higher rate than

older children aged 10 to 14 years. In some countries younger children (2 to 4 years) are almost twice as likely to experience 'minor to moderate' physi-

cal punishment than are older children (10 to 14 years).

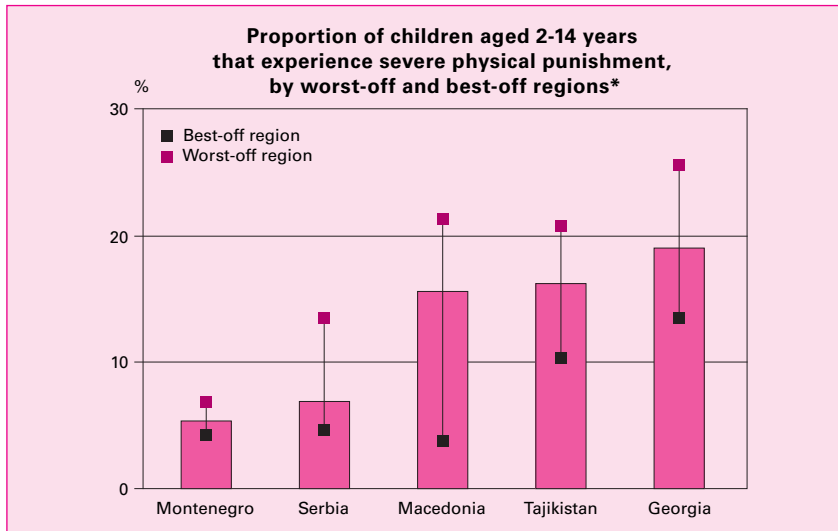


In some countries more than 15 per cent of children experience severe physical punishment

Extremely high severe physical punishment is reported in many countries. Children, who are hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or are beaten with an implement, as hard as one

can, make up 19 per cent of children in Georgia, 16 per cent in Macedonia and Tajikistan, and 6 to 7 per cent in Montenegro and Serbia. Within countries the survey found wide dispari-

ties. For example, children living in the Shida Kartli region of Georgia are almost twice as likely to experience severe punishment as those living in Imereti region.



* The best-off and worst-off regions are defined based on highest and lowest figures of the respective indicator for the reporting domains (regions) of the particular country. Please refer to the annex of tables for the exact 'mapping' of regions.



UNICEF/00333

Domestic violence against women

Up to 74 percent of women believe husbands are justified in beating their wives

The survey collected information on attitudes towards domestic violence against women. This is a useful proxy indicator of social attitudes towards violence in the home, as well as of its prevalence.

The results of the survey show that attitudes vary substantially between countries. Violence against women is deemed justifiable by only a small proportion of women in Eastern European

countries and Kazakhstan. However, it is considered justifiable by a higher proportion of women in Central Asia (74 per cent in Tajikistan, 45 per cent in Kyrgyzstan), and Albania (36 per cent). In general, violence against women is justified more by the rural poor, and by women with only basic or no education.

Attitudes towards domestic violence:

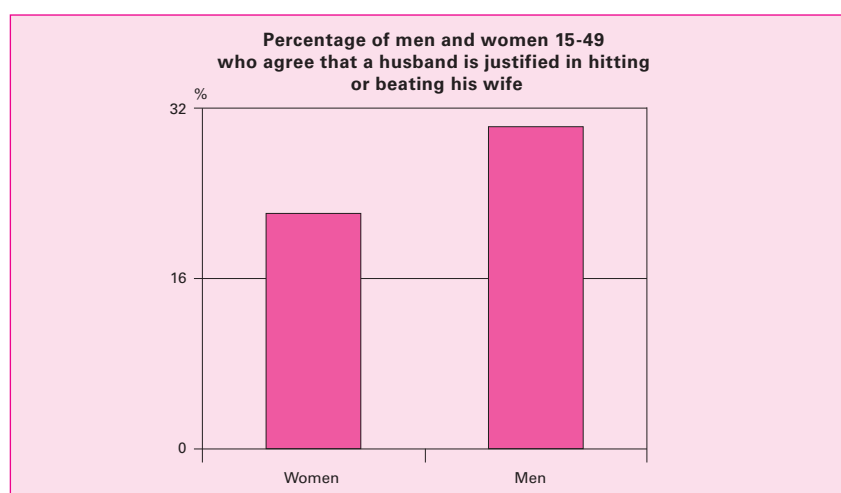
MICS asks whether women believe that a husband/partner is justified in hitting/beating his wife/partner for any of these reasons:

- 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



More men than women justify domestic violence

In Armenia, the 2005 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), used questions similar to those in the MICS survey to assess attitudes towards domestic violence among both men and women aged 15 to 49 years. The results showed that more men (31 per cent), than women (22 per cent), considered it justifiable for a husband to beat his wife.



Source: DHS Armenia 2005

Child Marriage

Up to 18 percent of women married before the age of 18

Child marriage is a violation of human rights. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women states that the betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommends this age to be 18 years.

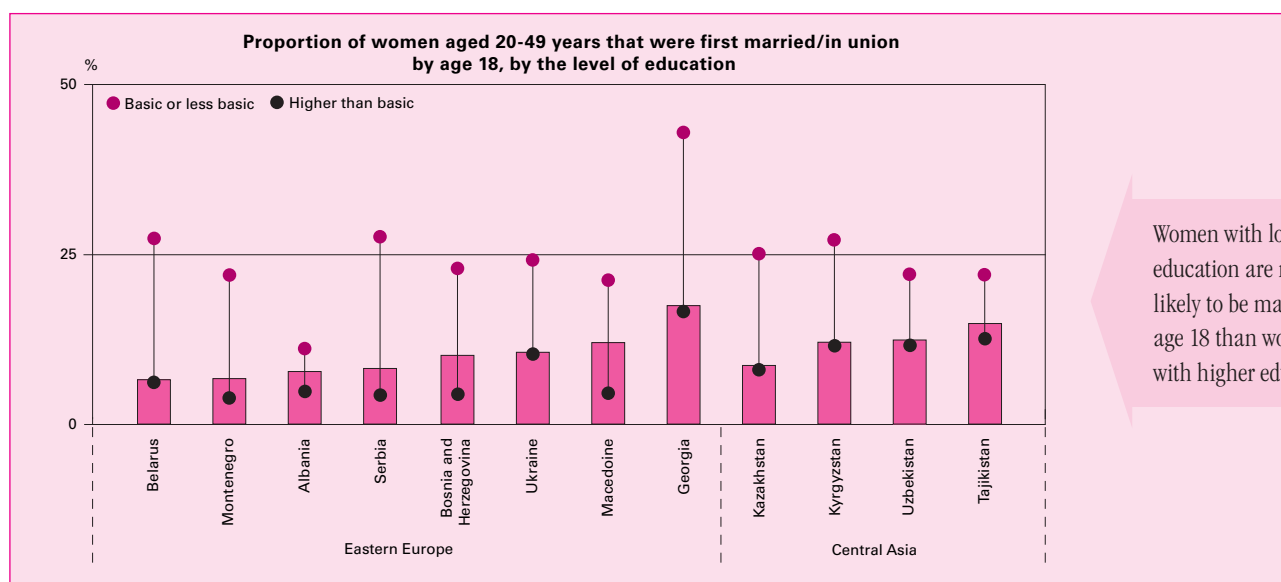
This survey shows that between 6 and 18 per cent of women (20 to 49 years) were married before turning 18, with the highest percentages found in Georgia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Women who married as a child tended to come from poorer families and thereby tended to have a low level of education. Marriage at a young age also

Child marriage:

The proportion of women, aged 20-49, who were first married/in union by the age of 18.

reduces a girl's opportunity for advancing her education in the future.



Early childhood development



Early childhood development

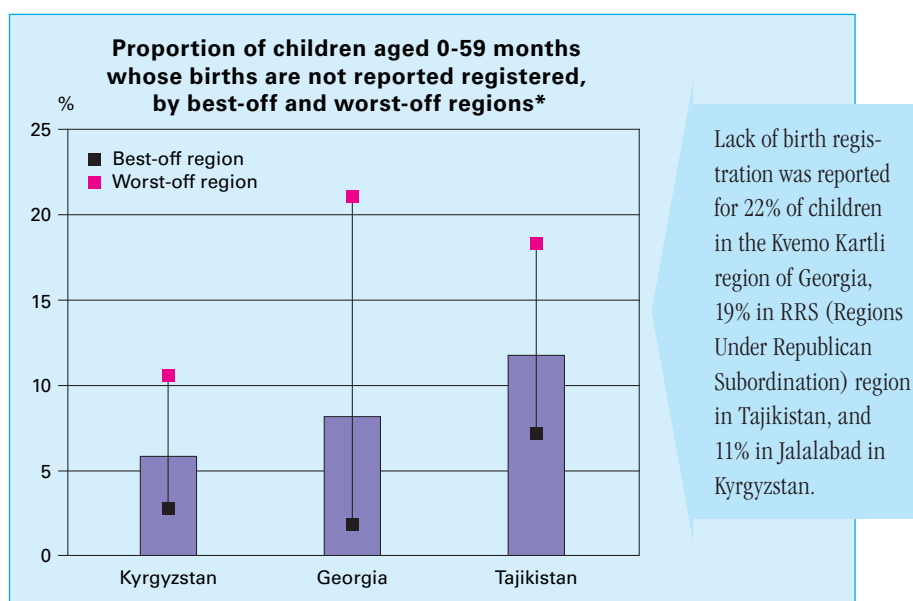
Birth registration

The lack of birth registration is still existing in some countries

Birth registration is the first legal acknowledgement of a child's existence. It is a key precondition for the realization of a number of rights, including education and healthcare. The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name, to a nationality, and to protection from being deprived of his or her identity.

The survey indicates that the lack of birth registration is a problem in several countries and within geographic 'pockets' throughout the region. In Kyrgyzstan, Georgia and Tajikistan, between 5 to 12 per cent of children were found not to have been registered at birth, with some regions reporting rates of up to 20 per cent. Birth registration is almost universal in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (with less than 1 per cent unregistered).

Birth registration – proportion of children aged 0 - 59 months whose births are not reported registered.



*The best-off and worst-off regions are defined based on highest and lowest figures of the respective indicator for the reporting domains (regions) of the particular country. Please refer to the annex of tables for the exact 'mapping' of regions.

Inadequate support for early learning and development

Up to 40 per cent of children do not get adequate support for early learning and development

Early stimulation and interaction with adults promotes improved physical, cognitive, social and emotional development during the first years of life, laying the foundations for a healthy and successful future in school and beyond.

Without family support for learning, growth and development, children do not develop to their full potential.

In the first 3 to 4 years of life, the rapid physical and brain development that lays the foundation for the future depends on the quality of care and interaction in the home. Unfortunately, too many families do not have access to the tools and knowledge that they

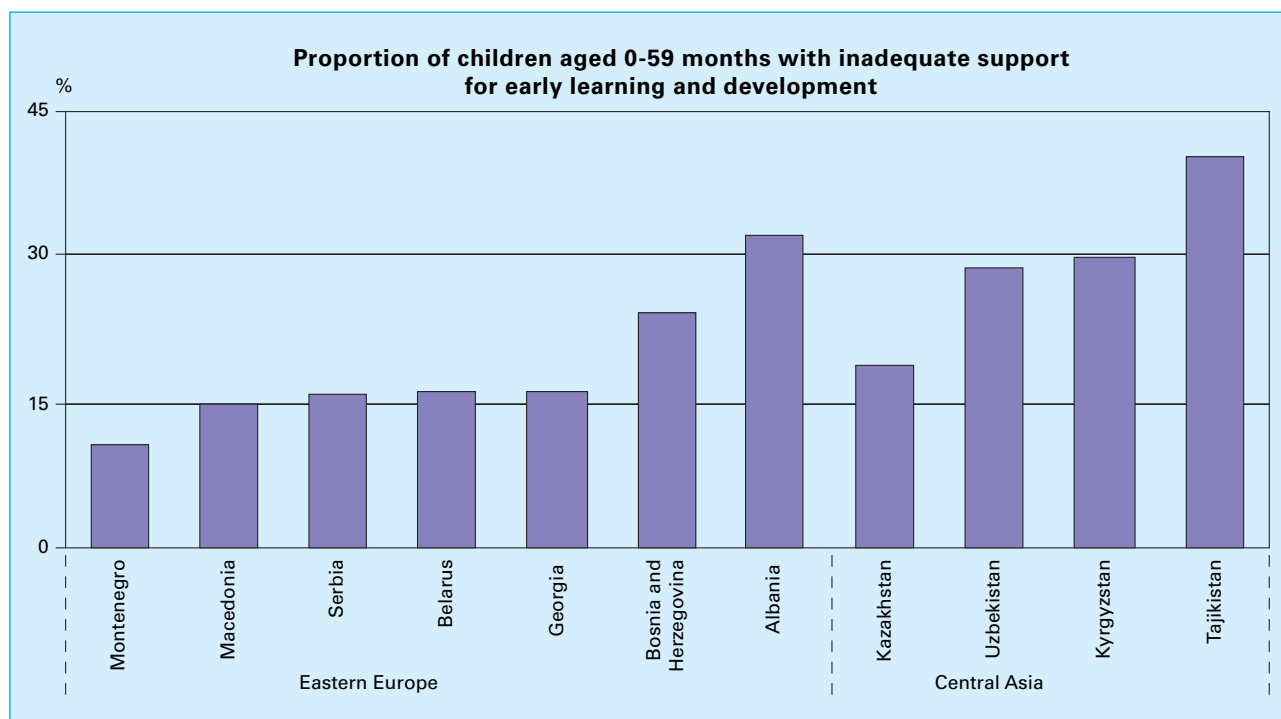
need to adequately support early psychosocial development.

In the countries surveyed, the proportion of children aged below 5 that do not receive adequate support for learning varies between 11 per cent in Montenegro and 40 per cent in Tajikistan.

Central Asian countries have the highest proportion of children with inadequate learning support: 19 per cent in Kazakhstan; 29 per cent in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; and, 40 per cent in Tajikistan. In Eastern Europe the situation is just slightly better: 11 per cent in Montenegro; 15 per cent in Macedonia; 16 per cent in Serbia; 15 per cent in Belarus; 16 per cent in Georgia; 24 per cent in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and, 32 per cent in Albania.

Serbia, Belarus and Georgia; 24 per cent in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and, 32 per cent in Albania.

Inadequate support for early learning and development: Proportion of children aged under 5 who have not had an adult participate in at least 4 activities (including reading or looking at books; telling stories; singing songs; visiting outside the home/yard; playing; and, naming/counting things) in the past 3 days.

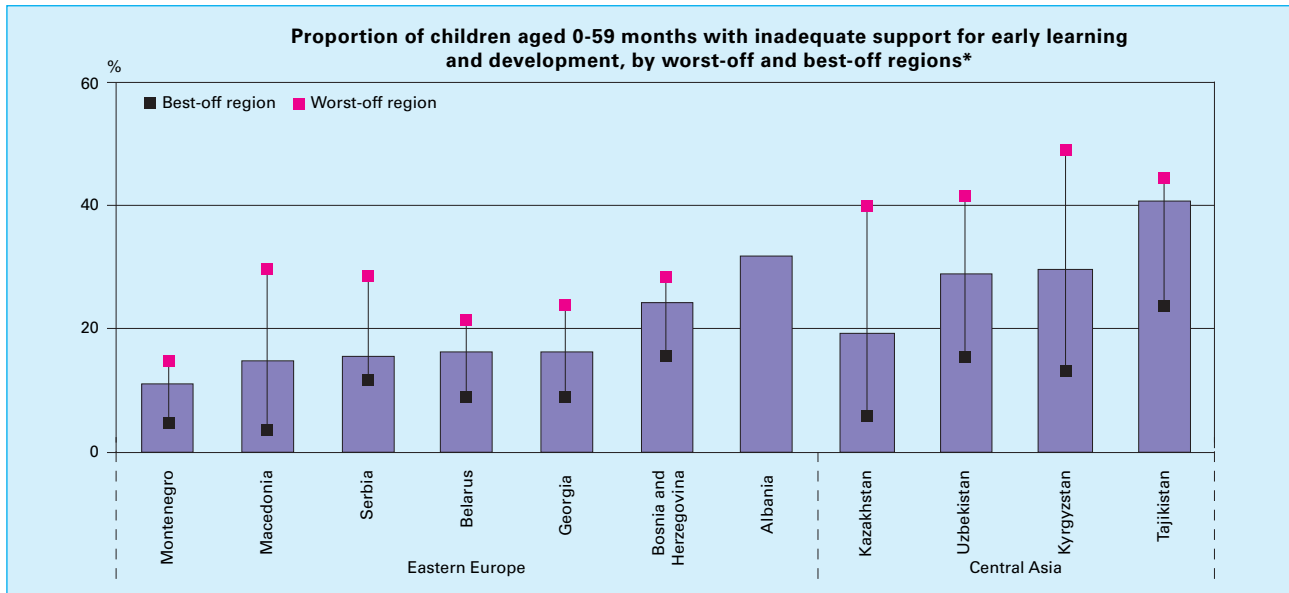


Disparities in family support create unfair opportunity gaps in child growth and development

Too many families do not have access to the services and information that could help them to provide their children with a supportive environment for the development of language, communication, and social skills.

Their children are likely to start life on a shakier foundation than their peers, with whom they may never catch up at school or later in life. The graph below

shows the disparities in the opportunity for early learning and development in disadvantaged regions.



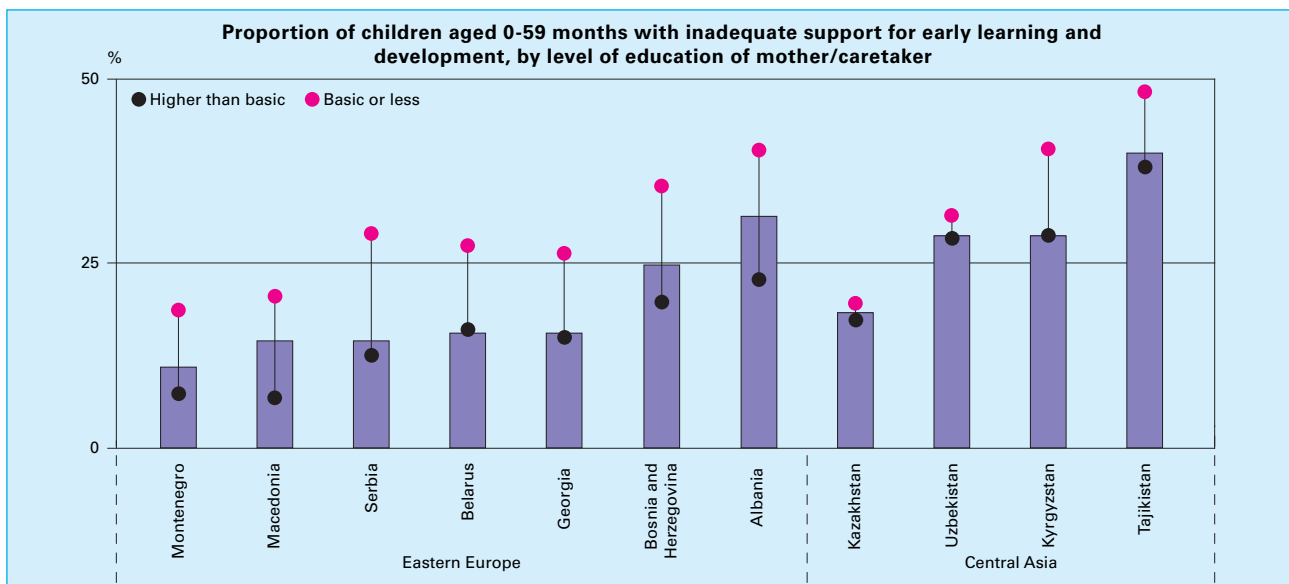
*The best-off and worst-off regions are defined based on highest and lowest figures of the respective indicator for the reporting domains (regions) of the particular country. Please refer to the annex of tables for the exact 'mapping' of regions.

Mothers who had the opportunity to attend higher school provide their children with better support for early learning and development

As shown on the graph below, children whose mothers have a higher level of education are more likely to receive

adequate support for early learning compared with children whose mothers have only basic education. Thus,

investing in girls' education improves child development.



Inadequate fathers' support for early learning and development

Up to 80 per cent of fathers are not involved in child learning and development activities

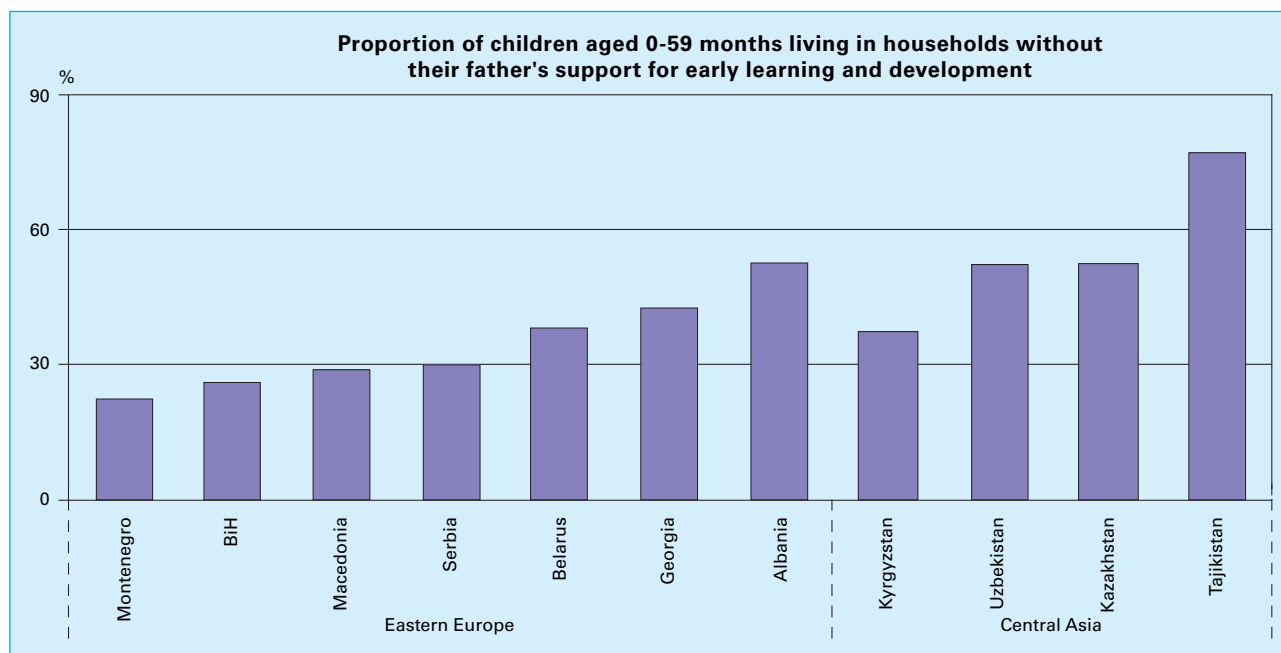
Children whose fathers are actively and affectionately involved in their lives show improved growth and development, as well as improved social and academic outcomes later on.

In addition to these direct benefits, father involvement in child care and rearing promotes gender equitable values in the family and in society. It also enables fathers to bond with their children and express nurturing behaviours.

The graph below suggests that many fathers are not involved in their child's learning activities.

In Tajikistan, the proportion of children for whom their father has not engaged in any activity is as high as 80 per cent. Fathers in Eastern European countries are more likely to play a role in early learning. However, in Albania 54 per cent of fathers do not support early learning growth and development.

Inadequate fathers' support for early learning and development: Proportion of children aged below 5 years whose father has not participated in any activity (including reading or looking at books; telling stories; singing songs; visiting outside the home/yard; playing; and, naming/ counting things) in the past 3 days.



UNICEF/00637

Inadequate access to children's books

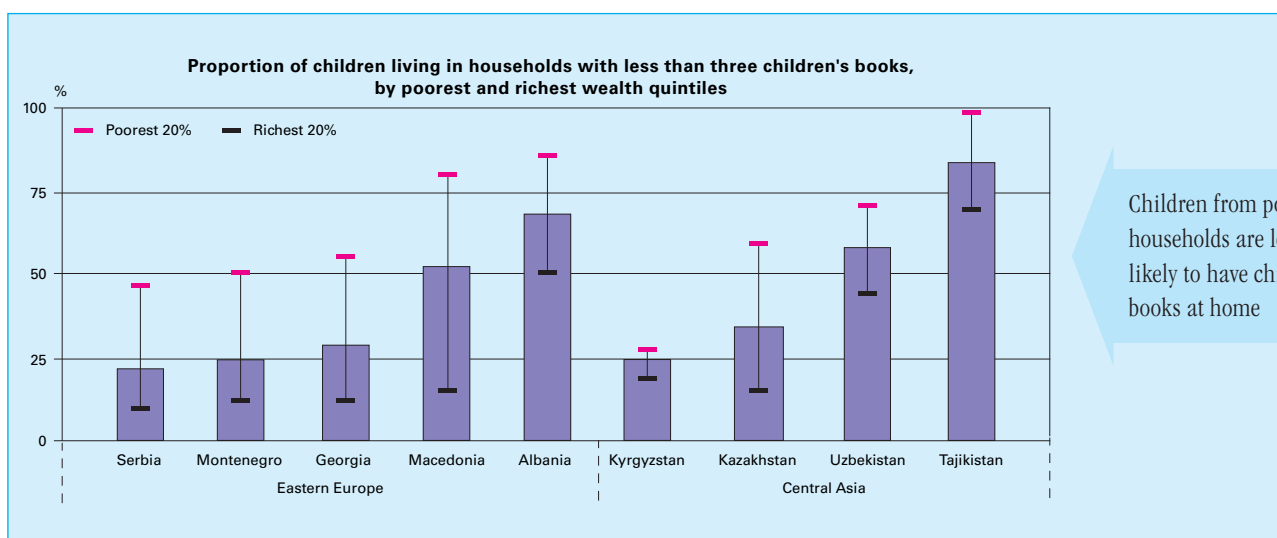
Up to 83 per cent of children do not have adequate access to children's books at home

Having books in the household is linked to increased vocabulary and IQ scores. Early exposure to books develops early literacy skills and interest in reading and learning, all of which predispose linguistic proficiency so essential for school success. When family members read or look at picture books with the child, this interaction and stimulation contributes to further child learning, growth and development.

In the surveyed countries, the access to children's books, overall, is lower in Central Asia than in Eastern Europe. In Tajikistan 83 per cent of children below 5 years of age are living in households with less than three children's books. The lowest availability of children's books in Eastern Europe was found in Albania where 68 per cent of children are living in households with less than three children's books.

Inadequate access to children's books:

Percentage of children living in households with less than three children's books.



Children from poorest households are less likely to have children's books at home



UNICEF/00152

Early childhood education programme attendance

Up to 94 per cent of children aged 3 to 5 years old are not attending any form of organised early childhood education programme

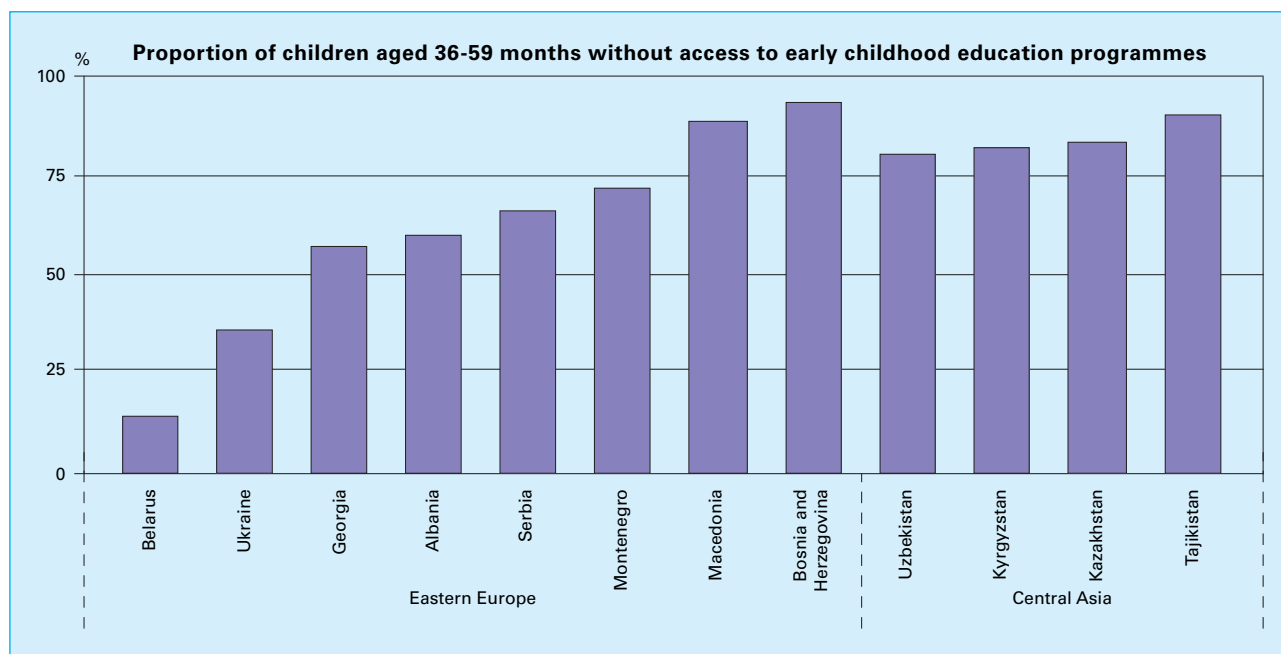
Early childhood education programmes complement the care children receive at home. They enhance child development and well-being and prepare children for success in school and beyond.

Children who attend good-quality early childhood programmes show increased cognitive development; on-time school entry; improved school achievement and completion; and, economic success later in life.

The survey indicates that, in the majority of the countries, a high proportion of children aged 3 to 5 years are not attending any form of early childhood education programme. In Central Asia, the rate of non-attendance varies from 80 per cent in Uzbekistan to up to 90 per cent in Tajikistan. In Eastern European countries the lowest proportion (14 per cent), of children not attending early childhood education

Early childhood education programme attendance measures the percentage of children age 36 to 59 months who are not attending any form of organised early childhood education programme.

programme, was found in Belarus and the highest proportion (94 per cent), in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



UNICEF/00001

Not ready for first grade

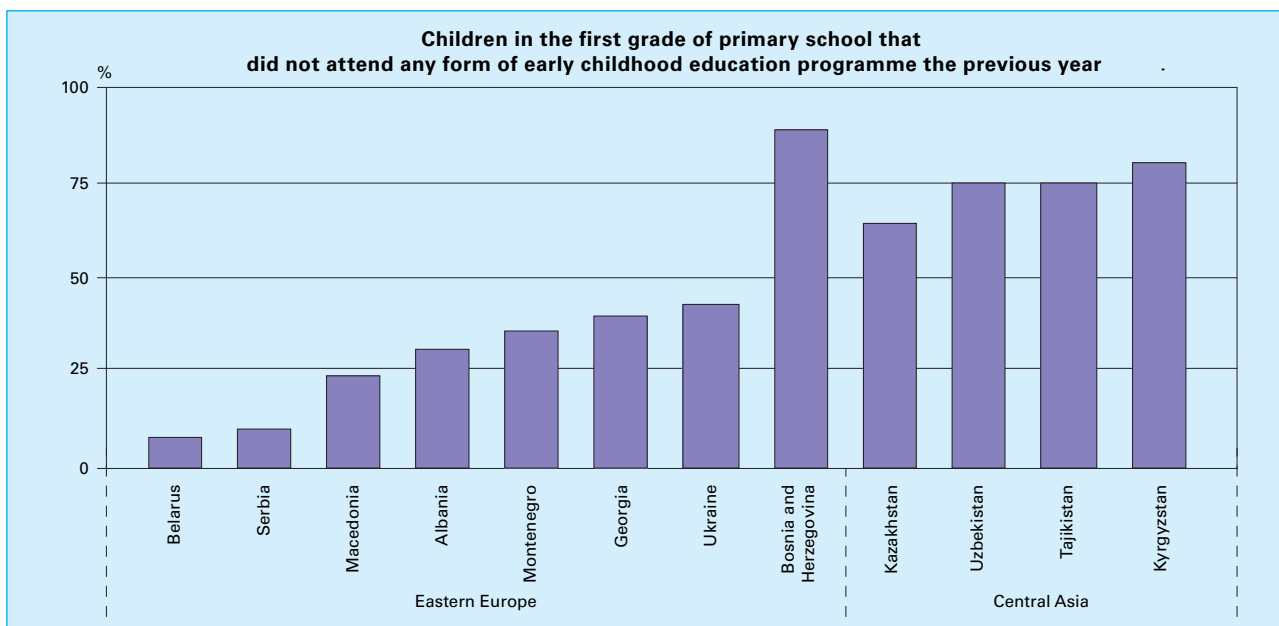
Up to 89 per cent of children are not ready for their first year of school

Quality pre-school education prior to school entry provides the structured learning opportunities children need to prepare for success. Children who start school ready to learn have the physical well-being, motor development, language, reasoning and problem solving skills, as well as social and emotional maturity, needed to

adapt to and succeed in school environments. These children are more likely to complete basic school and achieve improved social and economic well-being.

Potentially, optimal school readiness can result in improved cost efficiencies in the education system.

Not ready for first grade measures the percentage of children in the first grade of primary school who did not attend any form of early childhood education programme the previous year.



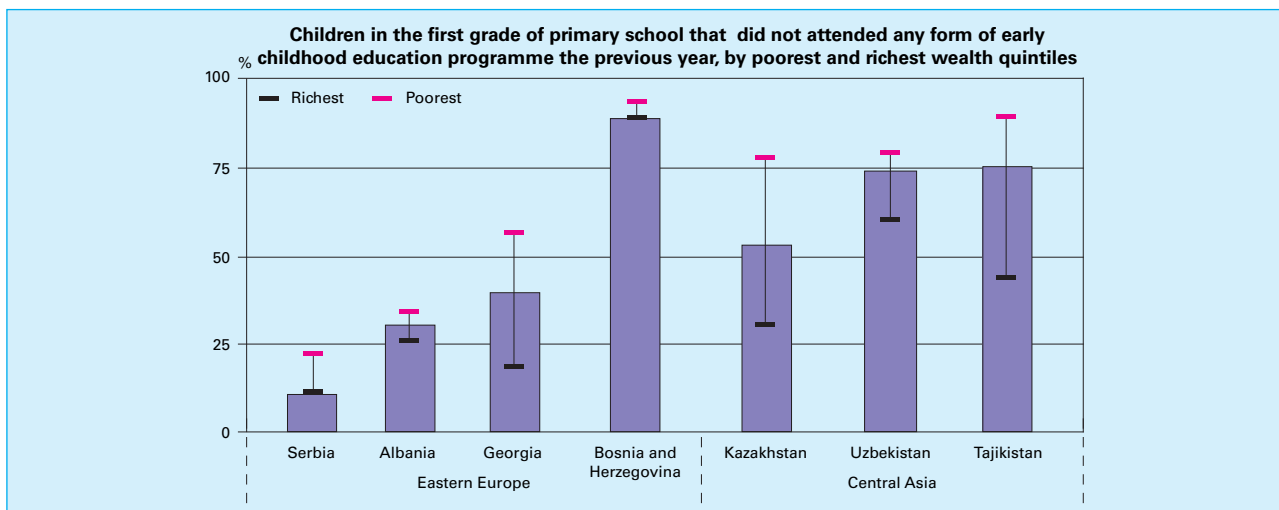
Striking disparities in readiness for school may perpetuates the cycle of poverty

Children who start the First Grade not ready to learn, typically come from the most vulnerable and disadvantaged populations. Those who start school already behind, tend to stay behind, and the wider the gap on the first day of school, the harder it is to close.

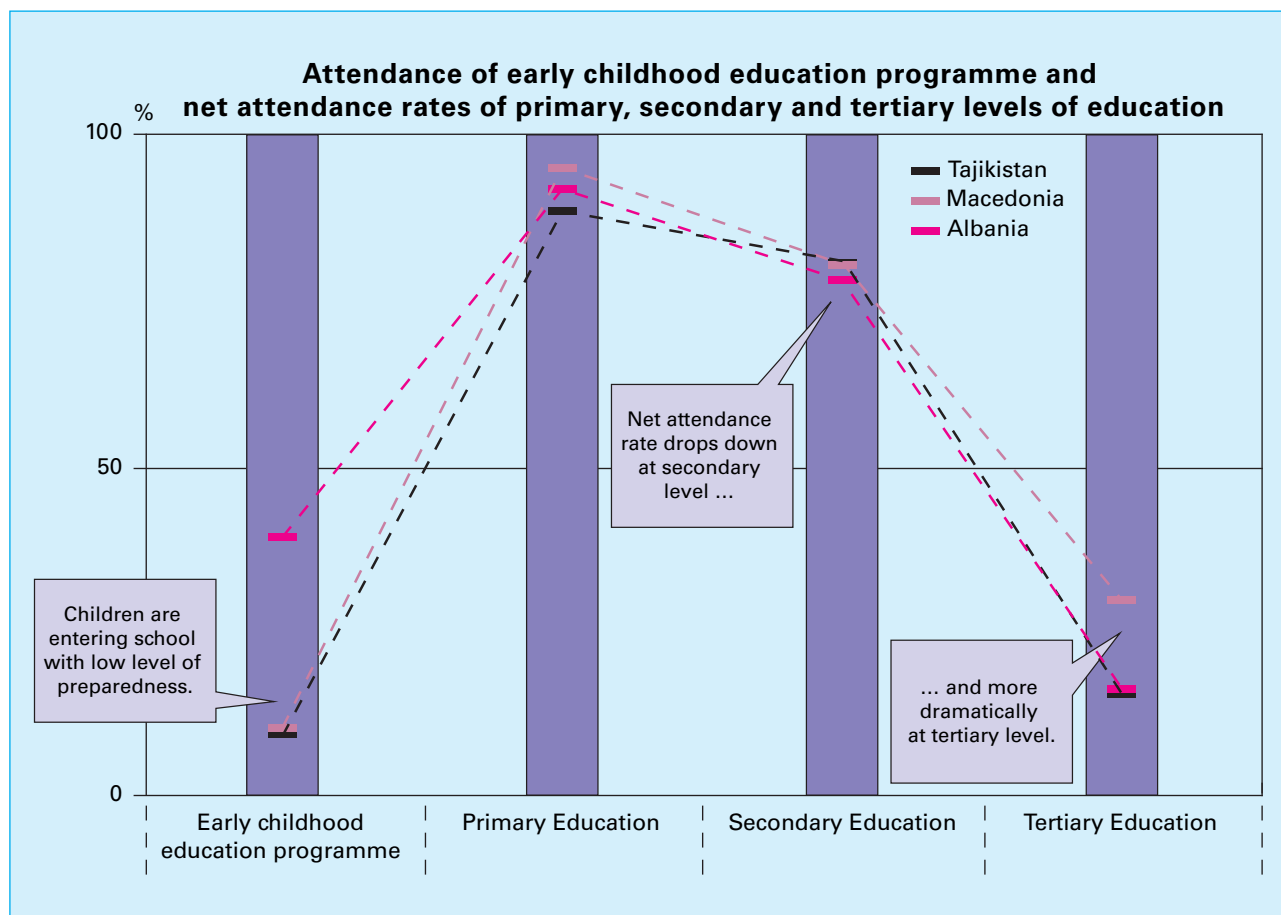
While pre-school has lasting effects for all children, it is particularly effective at reducing the achievement gap for vulnerable and disadvantaged children.

Some countries have made targeted efforts to reduce social disparities by increasing pre-school access for vulnera-

ble children. However, the data on pre-school participation for most countries show considerable wealth-related disparities in access. This signals a lowered possibility of reducing disparities in school success and completion, and later social and economic inclusion.



Even if the majority of children attend primary education...



Only 10% of children in Tajikistan and Macedonia attend early childhood education programme. Therefore, even if the majority of children attend primary

school, the learning achievements are not as satisfactory as expected. And lesser children transit to secondary and tertiary school. The attendance

rate drops at secondary school (78% in Macedonia and 81% in Tajikistan) and even more at tertiary school (30% in Macedonia and 15% in Tajikistan).



HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS

Insufficient awareness of HIV/AIDS

Up to 58 per cent of women have never heard of HIV or AIDS

The AIDS epidemic in Eastern Europe and Central Asia continues to expand. Some 220,000 people were newly infected with HIV in 2005, implying approximately 1.5 million people are living with HIV. This represents a twenty-fold increase in less than a decade. The number of adults and children living with HIV increased by more than one third between 2003 and 2005. The increase in seropositive women has increased the risk of infection in infants.

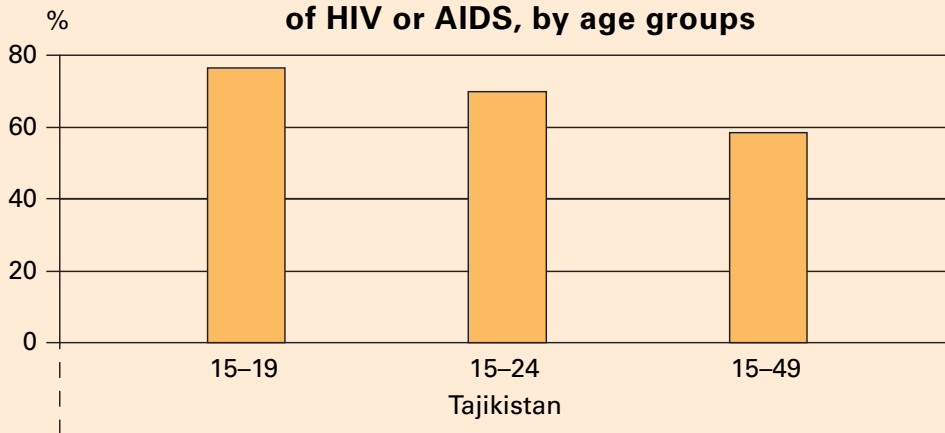
While the majority of people living with HIV in the region are in two

countries, Ukraine and the Russian Federation, there are new epidemics in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. HIV incidence is on the rise in other countries too.

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the risk of HIV infection is awareness of HIV/AIDS, accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted, and strategies for preventing transmission. Clear, accurate and gender-sensitive information on HIV prevention is a critical component of any AIDS programme. Considerable variation in the proportion of women

aged 15 to 49 who have never heard of HIV or AIDS were found in the countries surveyed. In some countries, the proportion of women who never heard of HIV/AIDS was very high: 58 per cent in Tajikistan and 20 per cent in Macedonia and Georgia.

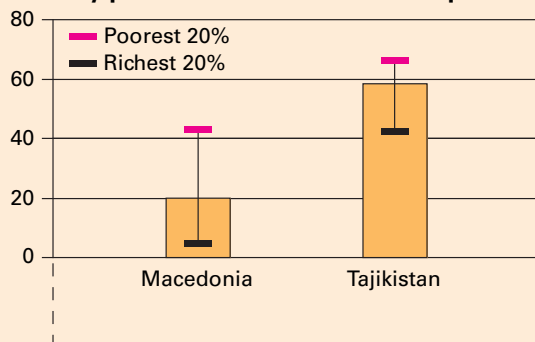
Percentage of women that have never heard of HIV or AIDS, by age groups



In Tajikistan, the proportion of women that have never heard of HIV or AIDS is highest in the youngest age group 15 to 19.



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years that have never heard of HIV or AIDS, by poorest and richest wealth quintiles



In countries with the highest percentage of women who have never heard of HIV or AIDS, poor women were less likely to be aware of HIV/AIDS than women from wealthier households.

Inadequate knowledge of HIV/AIDS

In the majority of countries, more than 70 per cent of women do not have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS

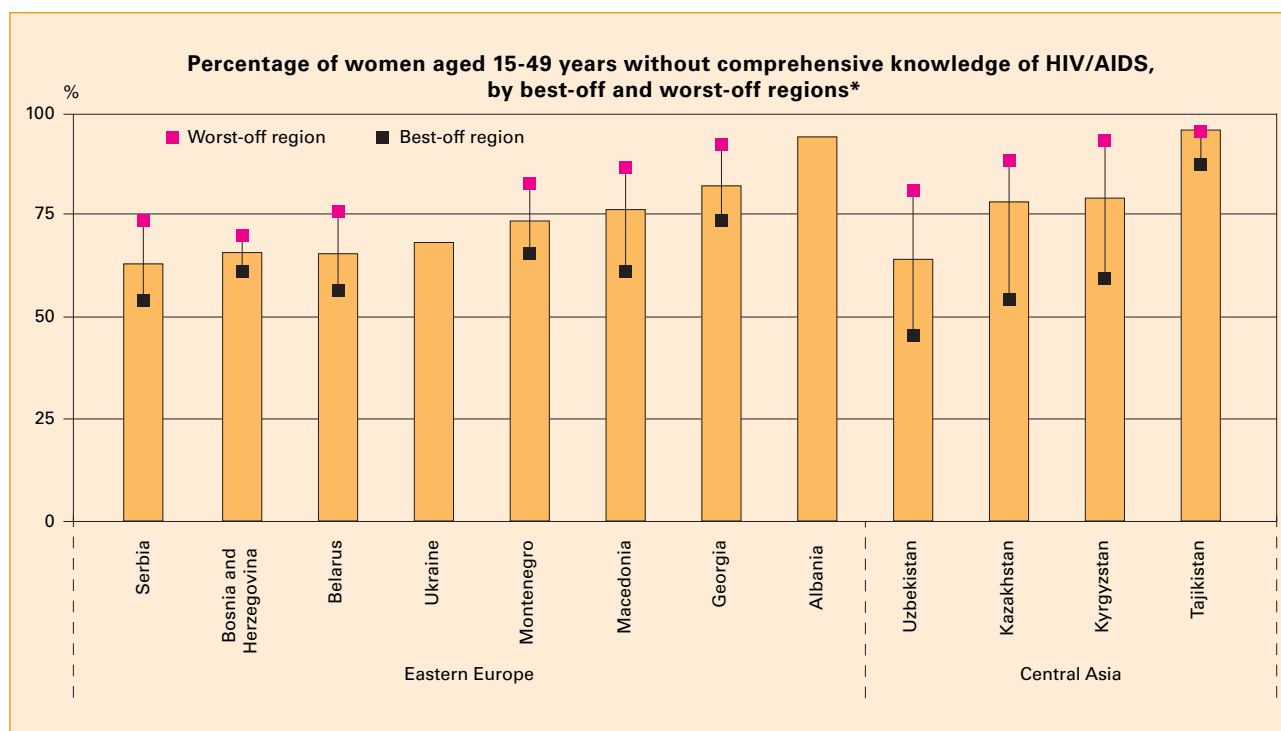
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS reflects the level of success of community and national information, education and communication programmes and other efforts in promoting appropriate HIV prevention methods and reducing misconceptions about the diseases. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people on how to protect themselves from HIV.

Progress will depend on ensuring that adolescents and young people are equipped with sufficient and adequate skills to enable them to protect themselves from HIV.

In the majority of the countries surveyed, a large proportion (more than 70 per cent) of women do not have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. The highest proportions were found in Central Asian countries where lack of comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS ranged from 65 per cent in Uzbekistan to 96 per cent in Tajikistan. The situation is also alarming in Eastern European countries. Proportion of women that do not have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS is: 63 per cent in Serbia, 66 per cent in Belarus and Bosnia and Herzegovina, 69 per cent in Ukraine, 74 per cent in Montenegro, 77 per cent in Macedonia, 83 per cent in Georgia and 95 per cent in Albania.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS

is defined as the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy looking person can be infected and transmit HIV.



* The best-off and worst-off regions are defined based on highest and lowest figures of the respective indicator for the reporting domains (regions) of the particular country. Please refer to the annex of tables for the exact 'mapping' of regions.

Negative attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS

Up to 97 per cent of women agree with at least one discriminatory statement towards people living with HIV/AIDS

Stigma and discrimination constitute one of the greatest barriers to dealing effectively with HIV/AIDS. They discourage governments from acknowledging or taking timely action against AIDS. They deter individuals from finding out about their HIV status. They also inhibit those who know they are infected from sharing their diagnosis, and from taking action to protect others, and from seeking treatment and care for themselves.

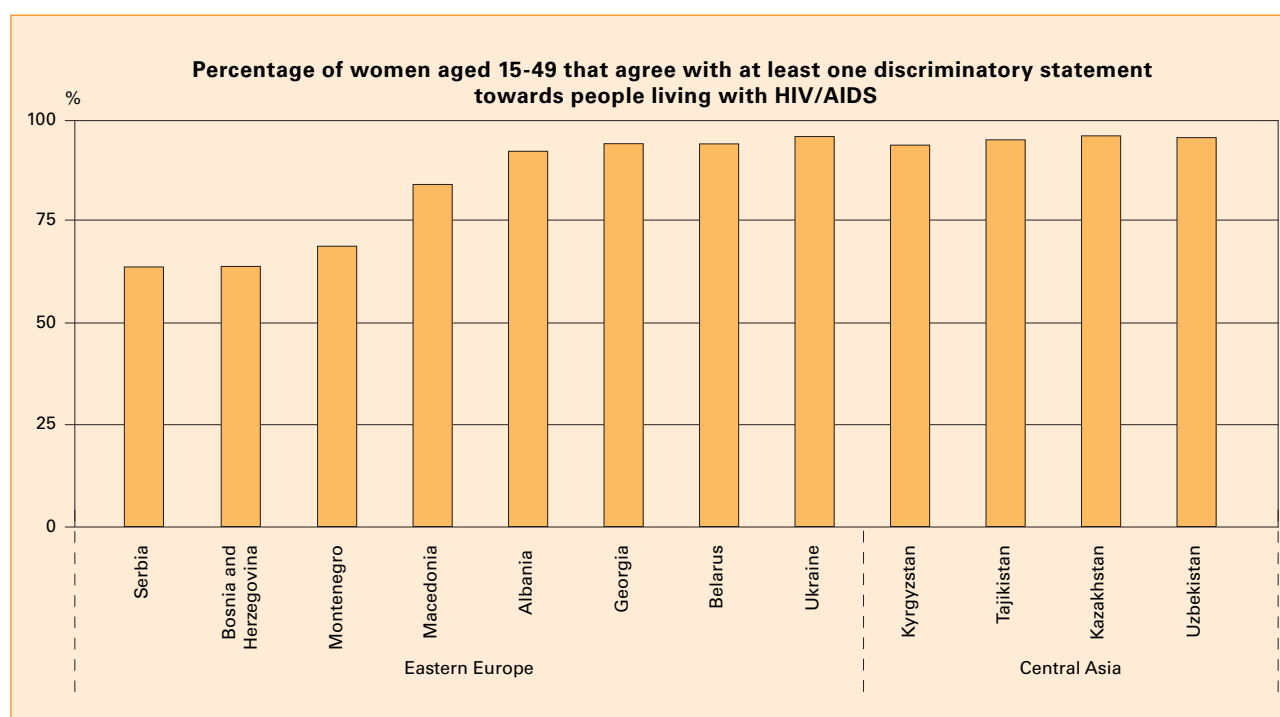
In the surveyed countries, the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years agreeing with at least one discriminatory statement towards people living

Negative attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS is defined as the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and who agree with at least one discriminatory statement towards people living with HIV/AIDS. These statements are:

1. Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS.
2. If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret.
3. Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work.
4. Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS.

with HIV/AIDS is very high. In Eastern Europe the levels range from 64 per cent in Serbia; 93 per cent in Albania and Georgia; 95 per cent in Belarus; and, as high as 97 per cent in Ukraine. In Central Asia, the percentage of wo-

men who agree with at least one discriminatory statement towards people living with HIV/AIDS ranges from 95 per cent in Kyrgyzstan to 97 per cent in Uzbekistan.



Non-use of a condom at last high risk sexual intercourse

Up to 44 per cent of young women report not using a condom at the last high risk sexual intercourse

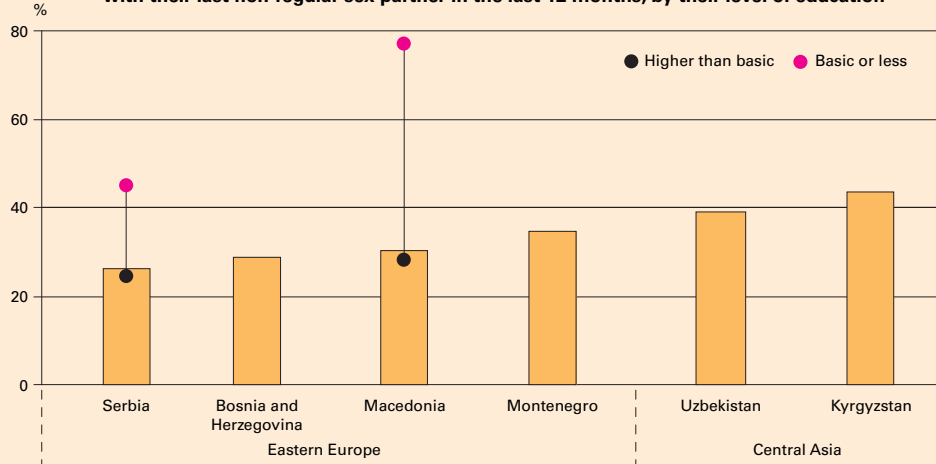
UNAIDS estimates that people aged under 25 years account for half of all new HIV infections worldwide. For sexually active young people, it is very important to ensure active access to comprehensive prevention services, including prevention education and provision of condoms. Consistent use of condoms in non-regular sexual partnerships substantially reduces the risk of sexual HIV transmission. It is important even in countries where HIV prevalence is low, because can prevent

the spread of HIV in circumstances where non-regular relationships are common. Important measures of protection against HIV/AIDS are: delaying age at first sex; reducing the number of non-regular sexual partners; and, being faithful to one partner.

In the surveyed countries, on average, one third of young women aged 15 to 24 years reported not using a condom with their last non-regular partner during sexual intercourse in the last 12 months.

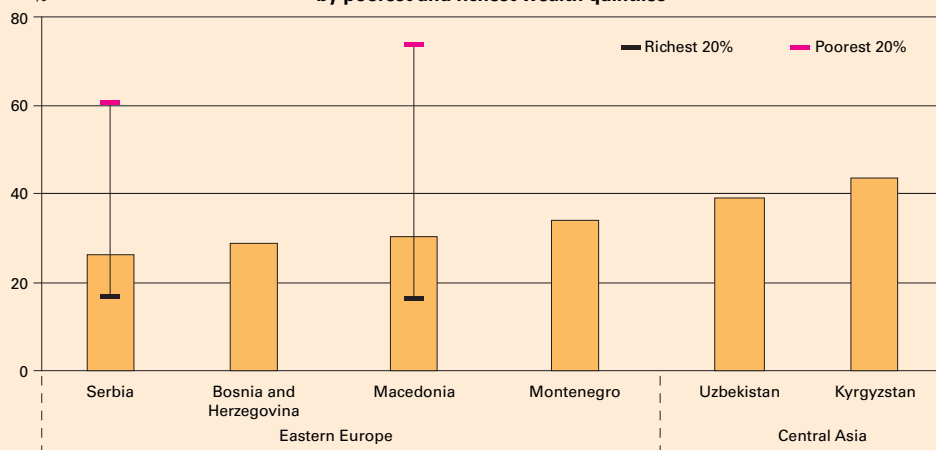
No condom use with non-regular partner – proportion of young women aged 15 to 24 years not using condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-regular sex partner in the last 12 months.

Proportion of young women aged 15-24 years reporting not using the condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-regular sex partner in the last 12 months, by their level of education



Young women aged 15 to 24 years, with only basic education, in Serbia and Macedonia are respectively 2 and 3 times more likely not to use a condom with a non-regular sex partner than are women with higher education.

Proportion of young women aged 15-24 years reporting not using the condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-regular sex partner in the last 12 months, by poorest and richest wealth quintiles



Young women aged 15 to 24 years, from the poorest households in Serbia and Macedonia, are respectively 3 and 4 times more likely not to use a condom with a non-regular sex partner than are women from the richest households.

HIV testing

In half of the countries surveyed more than 90 per cent of women have never been tested for HIV

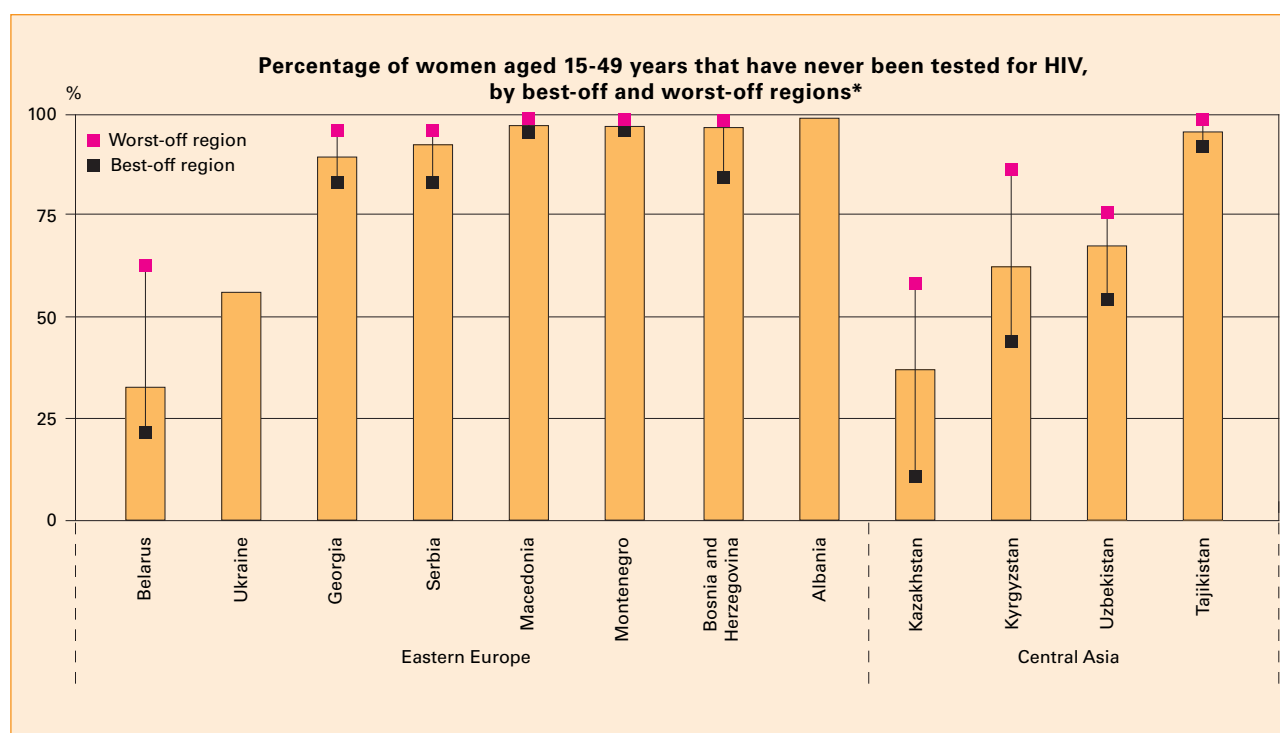
Service coverage for HIV testing and counseling are important indicators for measuring the success of national HIV/AIDS programmes.

In the countries surveyed, the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years that have never been tested for HIV is higher in Eastern European countries than in countries of Central Asia. In Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania, the proportion of women aged 15 to 49 years that have never been tested for HIV is higher than 90 per cent. In

Women who have not been tested for HIV: Proportion of women aged 15 to 49 years that have not been tested for HIV among all women surveyed. The numerator of this indicator includes those that have also not been tested as part of their antenatal visits.

Women who have been tested but did not receive HIV test results: Proportion of women aged 15 to 49 years who have been tested for HIV and were not told their results. Similar to the above indicator this indicator includes in the numerator women that have been tested as part of their antenatal visit, and not told the results.

Central Asian countries the threshold of 90 per cent has been exceeded only by Tajikistan.



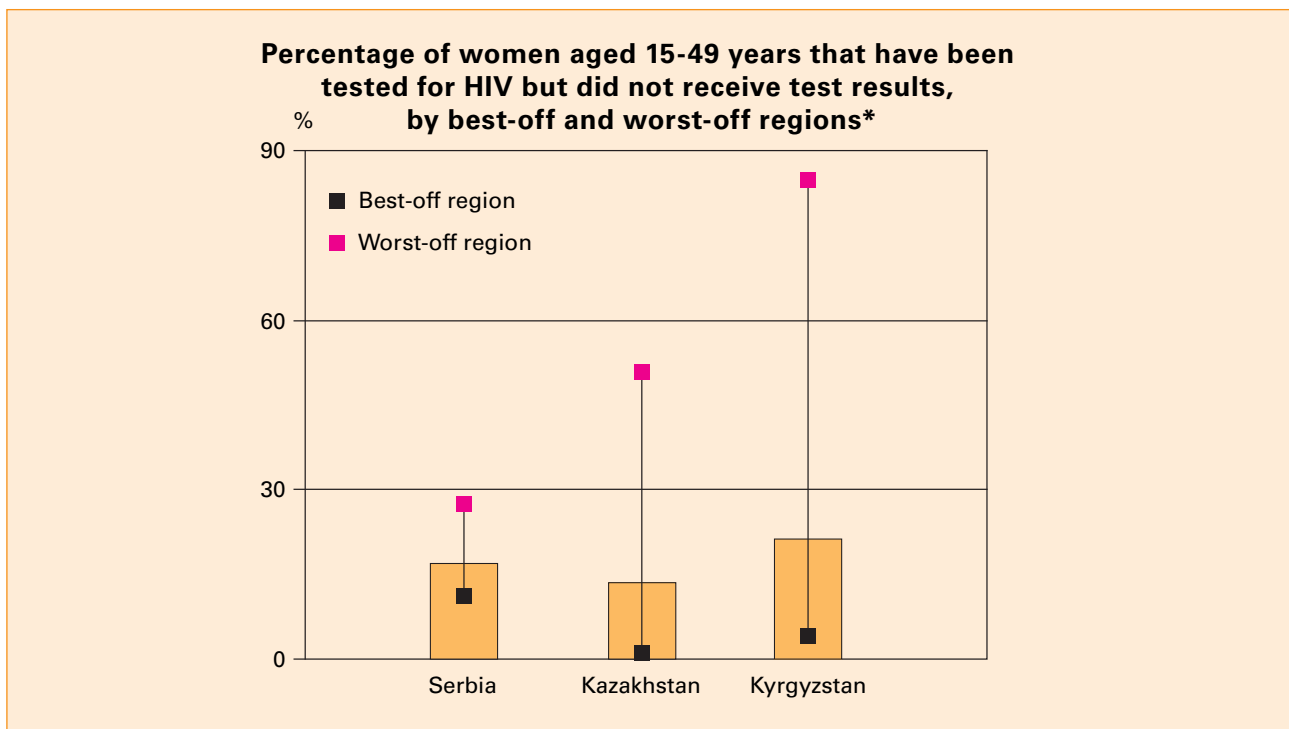
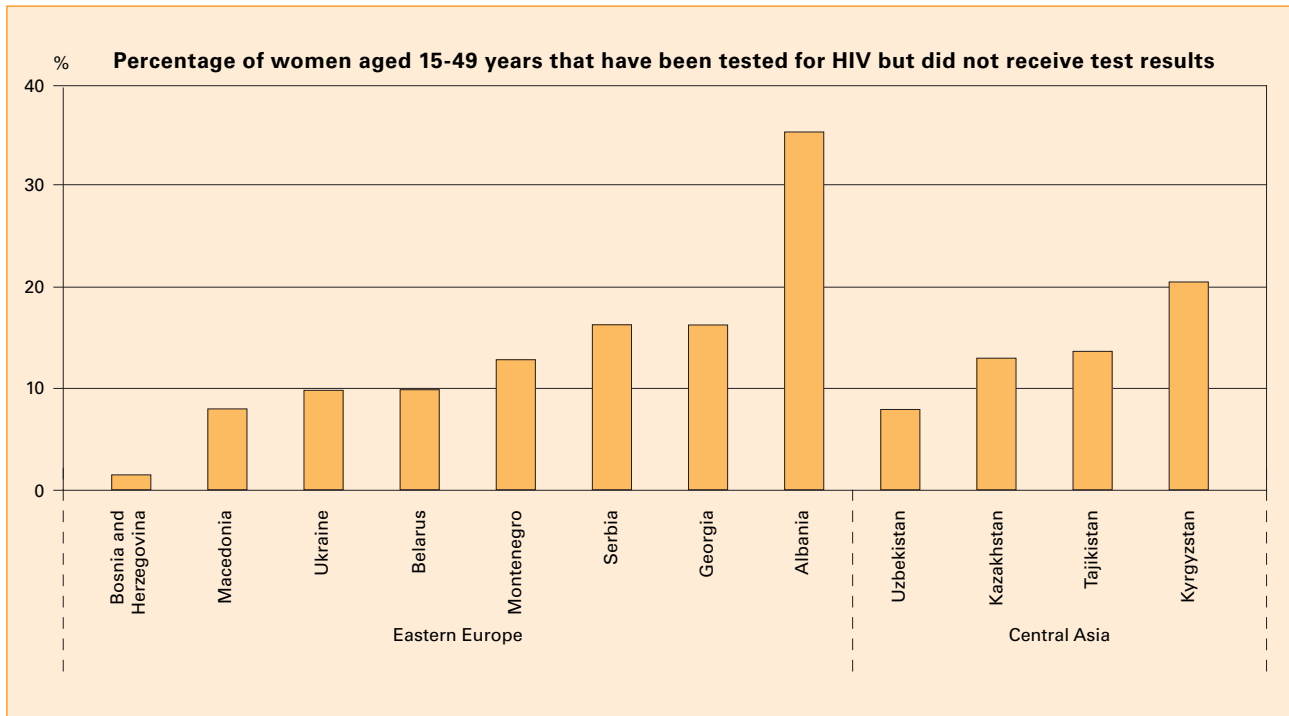
* The best-off and worst-off regions are defined based on highest and lowest figures of the respective indicator for the reporting domains (regions) of the particular country. Please refer to the annex of tables for the exact 'mapping' of regions.

Up to 35 per cent of women that were tested did not receive test results

Among Eastern European countries the highest percentage of women who were tested for HIV but did not

receive test results was observed in Albania (35 per cent). Among Central Asian countries the highest showing

is Kyrgyzstan where more than 20 per cent of women did not receive HIV test results.



* The best-off and worst-off regions are defined based on highest and lowest figures of the respective indicator for the reporting domains (regions) of the particular country. Please refer to the annex of tables for the exact 'mapping' of regions.

Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Up to 81 per cent of women do not have appropriate knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Each day, 1,800 children worldwide become infected with HIV. The vast majority of these children are newborns.

A combination of strategies is required for effective prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission. One of the most important strategies is integrating HIV prevention into maternal and child healthcare services and the promotion of counseling for pregnant women and their partners.

No knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT): proportion of women aged 15 to 49 years that could not identify correctly means of HIV transmission from mother to child.

Not covered by counseling on preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV: proportion of women aged 15 to 49 years that gave birth in the previous 24 months and did not receive counseling on HIV/AIDS as part of the antenatal care.

The proportion of women who do not have appropriate knowledge of mother-to-child transmission is around 40 to 50 per cent in all countries surveyed with the exception of Tajikistan where the figure is 73 per cent.



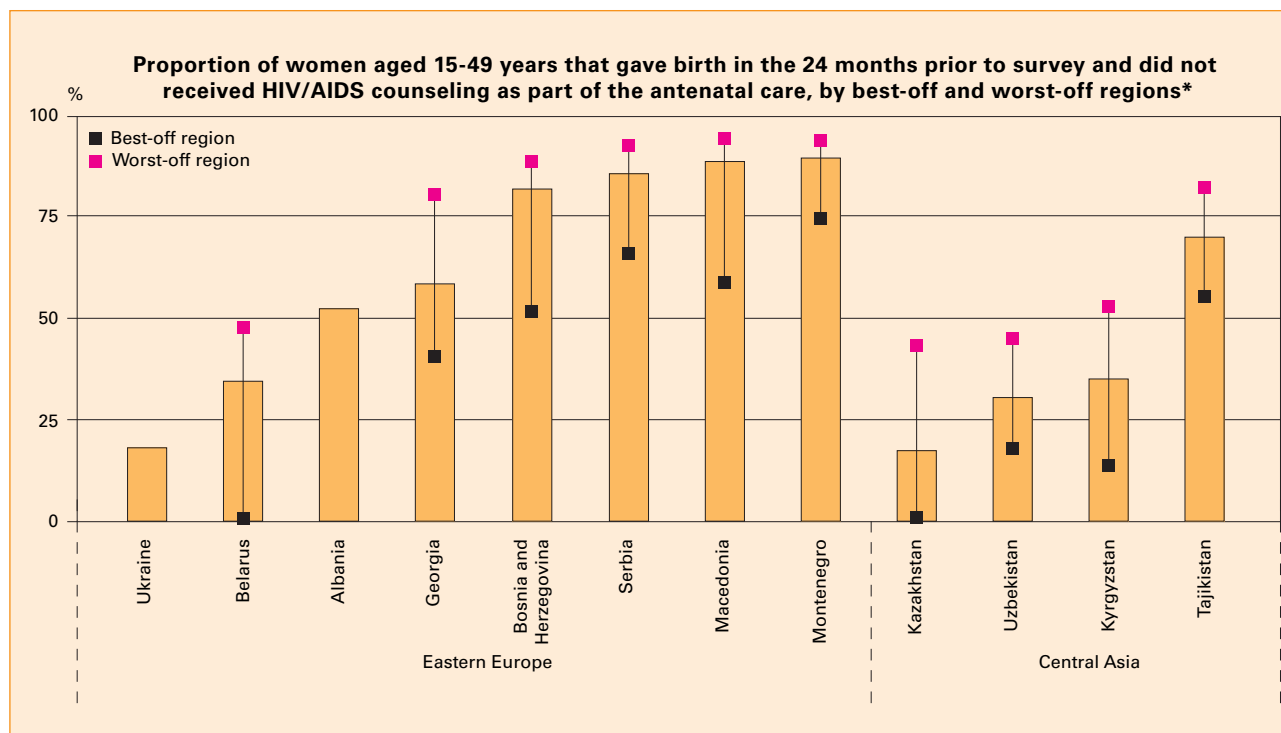
* The best-off and worst-off regions are defined based on highest and lowest figures of the respective indicator for the reporting domains (regions) of the particular country. Please refer to the annex of tables for the exact 'mapping' of regions.

Up to 89 per cent of women did not receive counselling on HIV as part of antenatal care

The proportion of women who gave birth in the 24 months preceding the survey and were not covered with counseling on preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV as

part of their antenatal care was higher in Eastern European countries. In four countries of Eastern Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) more than

80 per cent of women were not covered with the counseling on preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV as part of their antenatal care.



* The best-off and worst-off regions are defined based on highest and lowest figures of the respective indicator for the reporting domains (regions) of the particular country. Please refer to the annex of tables for the exact 'mapping' of regions.



UNICEF/00106

Young child survival



Young child survival

Child mortality

Children living in poor households are twice as likely to die than children living in richest households

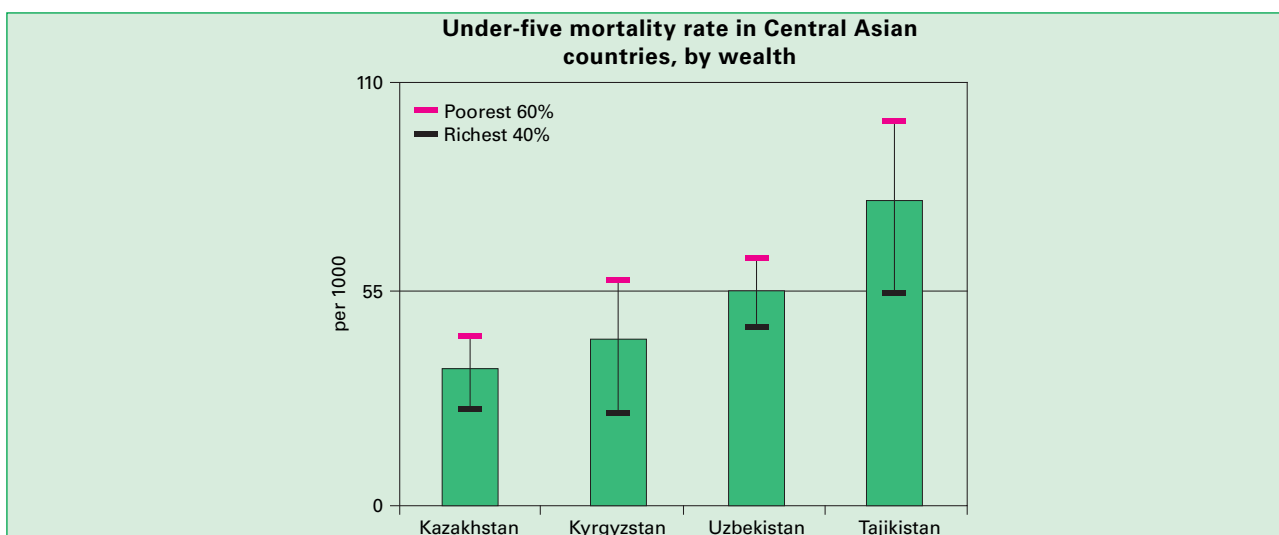
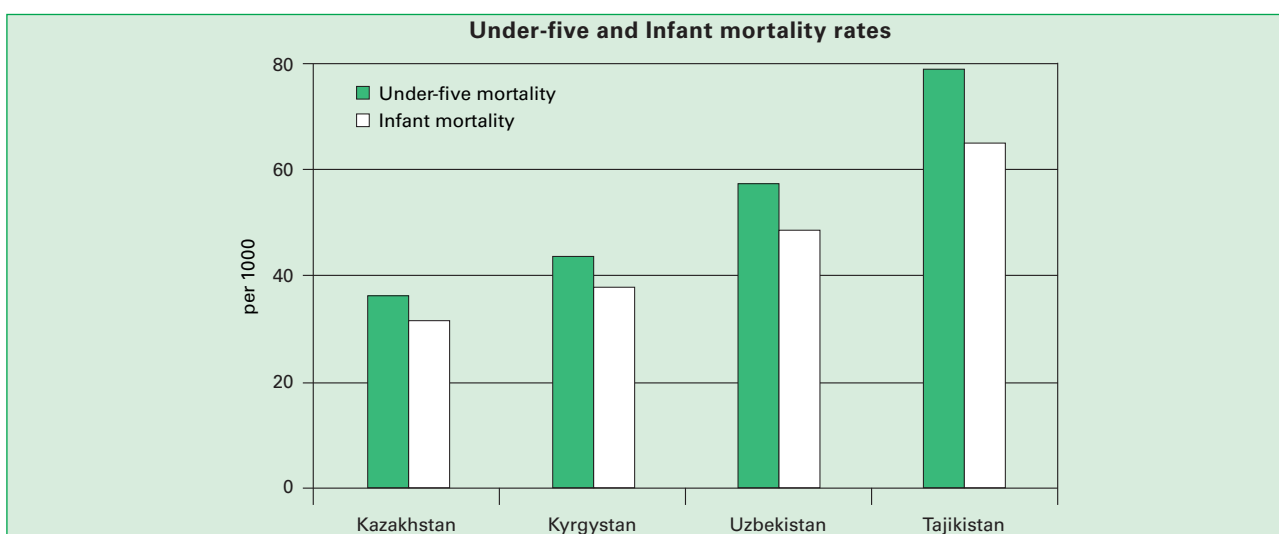
Child mortality reflects social, economic and environmental conditions in which children live. It also reflects the quality, performance and equity of national health systems. In Central Asia mortality rates for the under-fives vary from 36 per 1,000 in Kazakhstan to 79 per 1,000 in Tajikistan. In the rest of the Central Asian countries under-five mortality rates are: 44 per 1,000 in Kyrgyzstan; 57 per 1,000 in Uzbekistan.

Infant mortality rates follow a similar pattern to under-five mortality.

However, striking disparities exist. As shown in the graph below, children living in poor households are more likely to die than children living in rich households. In Tajikistan, for example, children living in poorest households are twice as likely to die than children living in rich households.

Under-five mortality rate – probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, per 1,000 live births.

Infant-mortality-rate – probability of dying between birth and exactly 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births.



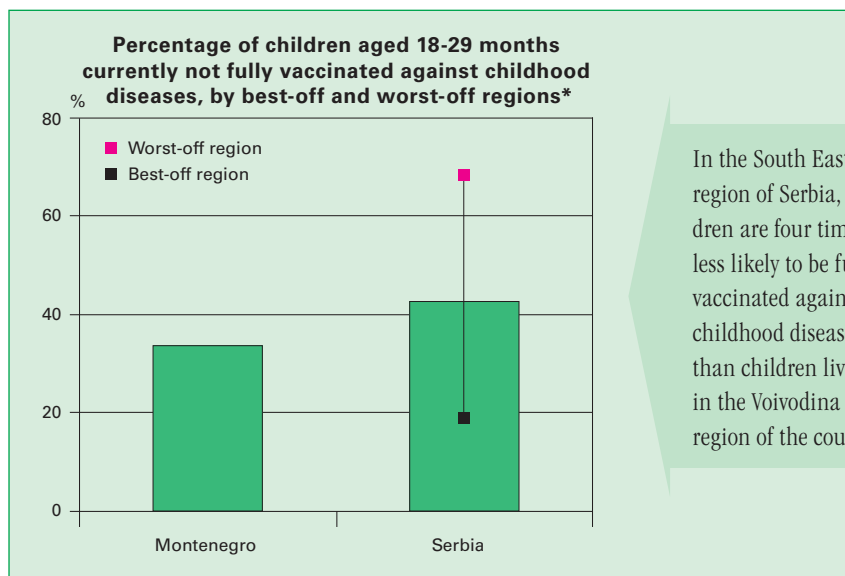
Immunization

In some Eastern European countries, 1 out of 3 children are not fully vaccinated

A failure to complete the full series of vaccinations on time exposes children to unnecessary risk of contracting diseases for which effective protection through vaccination exist.

In Montenegro and Serbia, 1 out of 3 children are not fully vaccinated, and significant disparities exist at sub-national level.

According to regional UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child, to be considered as fully vaccinated, should receive by the age of 12 months: a minimum of one BCG vaccination at birth against tuberculosis; three doses of DPT vaccine to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; three doses of vaccine against polio; three doses of Hepatitis B vaccine, to protect against hepatitis B infections and liver cancer in later life; and, a measles vaccination



In the South East region of Serbia, children are four times less likely to be fully vaccinated against childhood diseases than children living in the Voivodina region of the country.



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Exclusive breastfeeding

In the majority of countries, more than 80 per cent of children are not exclusively breastfed

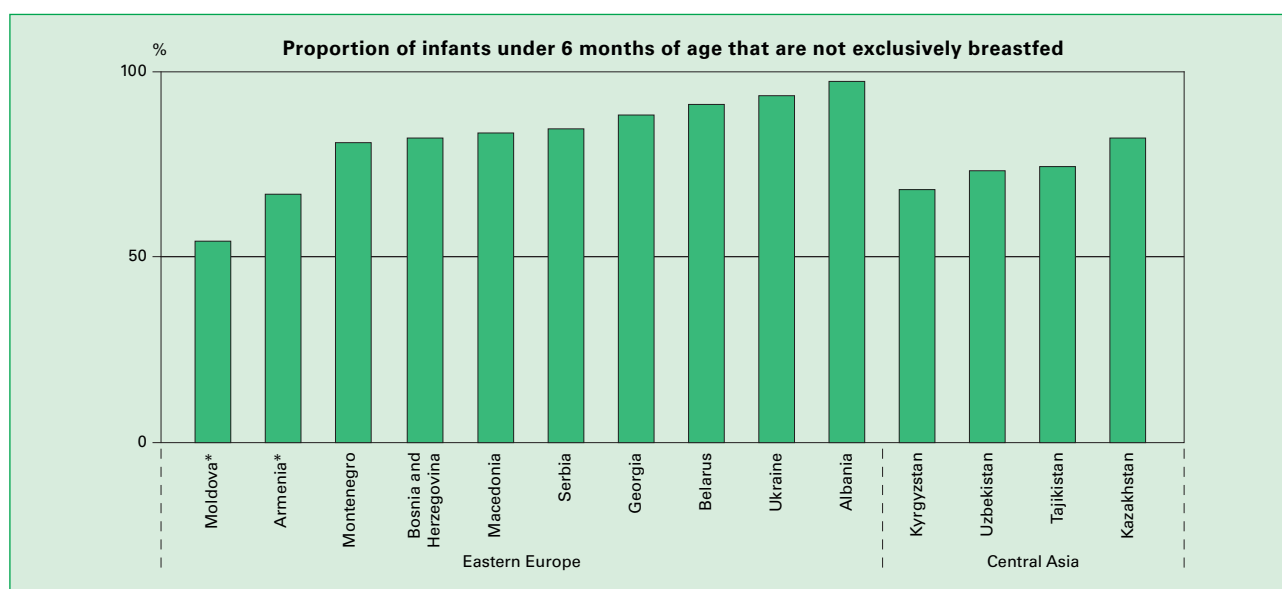
Children should be exclusively breastfed for 6 months and continue to be breastfed with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding for up to 2 years of age and beyond.

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon. This can contribute to growth

fltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available. In the majority of the surveyed countries more than 80 per cent of children aged 0 to 6 months are not exclusively breastfed. In Moldova and Armenia (DHS 2005) the proportion of children that are not exclusively breastfed is lower than other countries. However, even there, respectively 55 and 68 per cent of children aged 0 to 6 months are not breastfed exclusi-

Exclusive breastfeeding: proportion of infants less than 6 months of age that are exclusively breastfed.

vely. In countries of Central Asia, the proportion of children that are not exclusively breastfed varies from 69 per cent in Kyrgyzstan to 83 per cent in Kazakhstan.



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Consumption of adequately iodized salt

In 7 out of 8 countries, the percentage of households not consuming adequately iodized salt in the worst off regions is more than twice as compared to best off regions

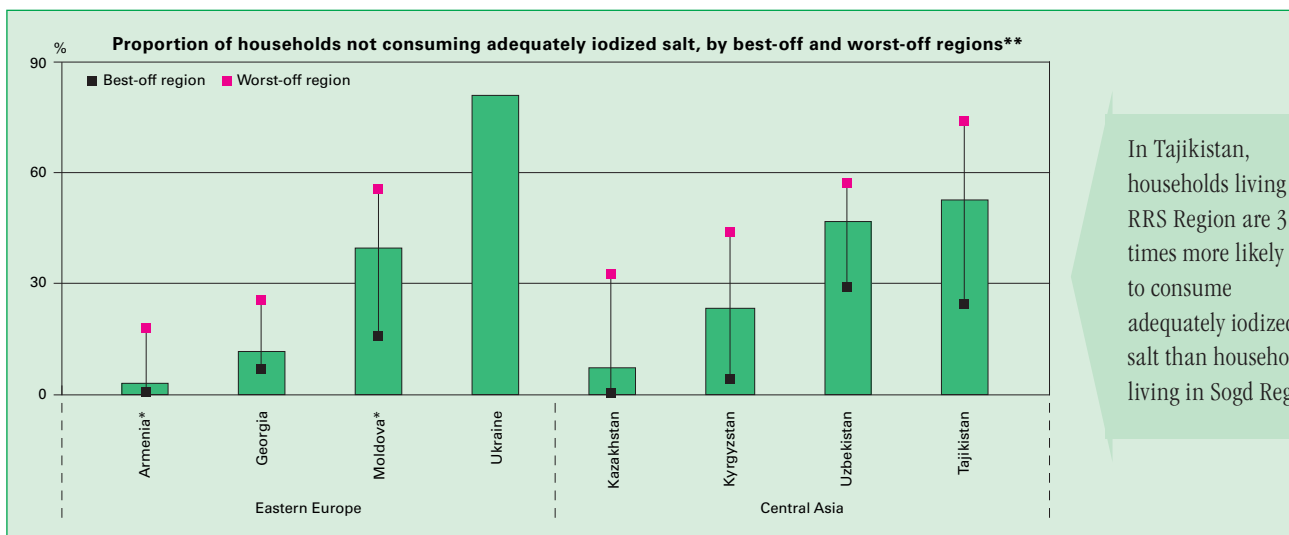
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children, leading to a 10 to 15 per cent reduction in IQ. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth 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 international goal is to achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency by 2005.

In Eastern European countries, Moldova and Ukraine have the highest proportion, 40 and 82 per cent respectively, of households that do not consume adequately iodized salt. In Central Asia the proportion of households not consuming adequately iodized salt ranges from 8 per cent in Kazakhstan to up to 54 per cent in Tajikistan.

Consumption of adequately iodized salt: proportion of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodine/iodate.

Disparities within the countries are quite high. For example, in Kazakhstan, where nationwide only 8 per cent of households are not consuming adequately iodized salt, the proportion goes up to 32 per cent in the Pavlodar region.



In Tajikistan, households living in RRS Region are 3 times more likely not to consume adequately iodized salt than households living in Sogd Region.

*Data for Moldova and Armenia is from respective Demographic and Health Surveys (2005)

** The best-off and worst-off regions are defined based on highest and lowest figures of the respective indicator for the reporting domains (regions) of the particular country. Please refer to the annex of tables for the exact 'mapping' of regions.



UNICEF/00818

Notes

A series of horizontal dotted lines for taking notes.

Statistical Tables on Disparities

**The tables available in this document present selected indicators only.
To access the full database, please visit www.micsinfo.org
or the attached CD ROM called MICSInfo**

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Technical Notes

Sample size

Since MICS is a national-level survey, the National Statistical Offices selected survey samples from all households in the country. There were different target populations in the survey: households, women 15 to 49 years, and children under five. Depending on the availability of the budget and the desired precision, countries opted for different sizes of the samples. The sample size was as large as 14,564 households, in Kazakhstan. The need for estimates for certain population groups led to countries over-sampling those groups. For example, this was the case for the Roma population in Serbia and Macedonia.

Country	Sample Size (Households)
Albania	5,150
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,549
Belarus	6,707
Georgia	12,010
Kazakhstan	14,564
Kyrgyzstan	5,179
Macedonia	4,701
Montenegro	2,358
Serbia	8,730
Tajikistan	6,684
Ukraine	5,243
Uzbekistan	10,198

For more details on technical aspects of MICS please visit www.childinfo.org.

Background characteristics and social stratifiers

Cells where data are not available are marked with (""). This lack of data may be because the questions were not asked, data were not available for a particular characteristic, or where the sample size was too small (in which case the percentages were suppressed). Cells were suppressed because of small sample size when the unweighted number of cases on which the indicator is based is less than 50 cases. An exception is for the under five and infant mortality rates, where a total of 500 cases in the relevant age groups was required.

- **Family size** is the total number of children under the age of 18 living in the household.
- **Region** is the regional grouping used in each country in the design of the MICS survey to provide representative results for most indicators. The samples from Albania and Ukraine do not permit any regional disaggregation.
- **Education** is either the mother or caretaker's level of education, for child-based indicators; the woman's educational level, for woman-based indicators; or, the head of household's level of education, for household-based indicators. The education variables have been dichotomized into two groups: completed basic education or less, and higher than basic education. Basic education is defined differently in each country, but is generally around a total of 8 or 9 years. See MDG2 for more information on each country's educational system.
- **Wealth index quintiles** are the poorest 20 per cent and the richest 20 per cent of the population, according to an index constructed based on household assets. The wealth index quintiles are used in the way they were constructed by each country.
- **Ethnicity/language/religion** provide indicators for the majority group and the minority group in each country according to one of these categories. In some countries these two groups include the whole population, but in most countries the minority group includes just a selected population. These are as follows:

Country	Group	Majority group	Minority group	Groups not included in the analysis
Albania	Religion	Muslim	All others	None
Georgia	Ethnicity	Georgian	All others	None
Macedonia	Ethnicity	Macedonian	Roma (Roma populations were over-sampled)	Albanian, Vlach, Turk, Bosnian, Serb and others
Montenegro	Ethnicity	Montenegrin, Serb	All others, including Bosnian, Roma, Albanian, Hungarian and others	None
Serbia	Ethnicity	Serb, Montenegrin	Roma (Roma populations were oversampled)	Bosnian, Albanian, Hungarian and others
Kazakhstan	Language	Kazakh	All others excluding Russian	Russian
Kyrgyzstan	Language	Kyrgyz	All others excluding Russian	Russian
Tajikistan	Language	Tajik	All others excluding Russian	Russian
Uzbekistan	Language	Uzbek	All others excluding Russian	Russian

No data exists for ethnicity, language or religion from Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Ukraine.

- **Ratios** provide additional information on magnitude of disparities. Ratios are replaced by (*) when the denominator of the ratio is zero.

Birth registration

The indicator for lack of birth registration is the proportion of living children under the age of 5 who have never been registered.

No data: Belarus.

Child discipline

The indicator for child discipline is the proportion of children aged 2 to 14 years that experience any psychological or physical discipline. This is augmented by a series of indicators for different types of discipline, including: a) psychological discipline; b) minor physical punishment; c) severe physical punishment; d) only non-violent punishment; for the same group of children. The indicator of attitudes towards child discipline is the proportion of mothers or caretakers of children aged 2 to 14 that believe that, in order to bring up a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished. The data for these indicators is based on a set of 12 questions asked to a single randomly selected child, aged 2 to 14 years, in each household. These including 11 questions related to different types of punishment which are categorized as: non-violent punishment; psychological punishment; minor physical punishment; and, severe physical punishment; plus, one attitudinal question.

No data: Uzbekistan. In Kyrgyzstan questions were asked for 3-14 years old child.

Attitude toward domestic violence

The indicator for attitudes toward domestic violence is the proportion of currently married women that consider that a husband or partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of five specific circumstances. This is augmented by a series of indicators for each type of circumstance, including a) when she goes out without telling him, b) when she neglects the children, c) when she argues with him, d) when she refuses sex with him, e) when she burns food. This data is usually reported for all women, rather than for currently married women, however, some of the countries included in this report only collected data for currently married women, so the analysis has been restricted to currently married women to permit comparability.

No data: Belarus, Uzbekistan

Child marriage

The indicator for child marriage is the proportion of women aged 20 to 49 years who were married before the age of 18.

Child labour

The indicator for child labour is the proportion of children aged 5 to 14 years that are involved in child labour. Child labour is defined in two ways, depending on the age of the child. For children aged 5 to 11 years, child labour is considered as: any work outside the family, paid or unpaid; or, any work on a family farm; or, in a family business; or, more than 28 hours per week (4 hours per day), of household chores. For children 12 to 14 years: work outside the family, paid or unpaid; or, work on a family farm; or, in a family business that in total exceeds 14 hours per week; or, more than 28 hours per week (4 hours per day), of household chores are considered as child labour.

Support for learning and father's support for learning

The indicator for inadequate support for learning is the proportion of children for whom household members did not engage with the child in at least four out of six activities that promote learning and school readiness in the 3 days prior to the survey. The indicator for father's support is the proportion of children whose father did not engage in any of the six activities in the 3 days prior to the survey.

No data: Ukraine

Children's books

The indicator for children's books is the proportion of children with less than 3 children's books

No data: Belarus

Early childhood education and readiness for first grade

Lack of early childhood education is defined as the proportion of children, 36 to 59 months of age, that did not attend any form of early childhood education programme.

Not ready for first grade is the proportion of children of primary school entry age (typically 6 or 7 years old), that are in the first grade of primary school, but did not attend pre-school the previous year. For most countries, a single age was selected, however for certain countries where the first year or primary school may be at age 6 or 7, both ages were used.

Net non-attendance ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary education

The net non-attendance ratios at each level of education are defined as the proportion of children of the age group defined for a particular level not attending that level of education or higher. The age groups used in each country are given below:

Country	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Albania	6-9	10-17	18-21
Belarus	6-9	10-16	18-21
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7-10	11-18	19-22
Georgia	6-11	12-16	17-21
Macedonia	7-10	11-18	19-22
Montenegro	7-10	11-18	19-22
Serbia	7-10	11-18	19-22
Ukraine	7-10	11-17	18-22
Kazakhstan	7-10	11-17	18-22
Kyrgyzstan	7-10	11-17	18-22
Tajikistan	7-10	11-17	18-22
Uzbekistan	7-10	11-17	18-22

These age ranges are based on the International Standard Classification on Education (ISCED), with the exception of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine where they are one year higher than the ISCED due to the timing of the survey and the school year.

Inadequate knowledge of HIV, and negative attitudes

Inadequate knowledge is the proportion of women aged 15 to 49 who could not correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV infection (being faithful to one faithful partner and consistently using a condom); or, who did not know that a healthy looking person can have HIV; or, who did not reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (the misconceptions that HIV can be transmitted through sharing food or through mosquito bites. Exception is Macedonia and Uzbekistan where supernatural means was used as one of the misconceptions).

The indicator for negative attitudes towards people with HIV is based on women aged 15 to 49 who express a discriminatory attitude on at least one or four questions:

- If a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school? ("No" is considered discriminatory)
- Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus? ("No" is considered discriminatory)
- If a member of your family became infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret? ("Yes" is considered discriminatory)
- If a member of your family became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for him or her in your household? ("No" is considered discriminatory)

Non-use of a condom at last high risk sexual intercourse

The indicator for non-use of a condom at last high risk sexual intercourse is the proportion of women aged 15 to 24 who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and did not use a condom with that partner. The denominator is all women having "high-risk" sex, defined as those who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months.

Questions on sexual behaviour and condom use were only asked in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. High risk sex as defined above (sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner) is relatively rare in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan so the sample size only permits estimation of a national average. In Macedonia and Serbia, the data permits some disaggregation, but not for all characteristics.

Knowledge of, and counselling on, the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

The indicator of inadequate knowledge of mother to child transmission of HIV, is the proportion of women aged 15 to 49 who do not know all three ways of transmitting HIV from a mother to a child (during pregnancy, during delivery, and while breastfeeding). The indicator for lack of counselling for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV, is the proportion of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that did not receive counselling on HIV during antenatal care.

HIV testing and receipt of HIV test results

The indicator for lack of testing for HIV is the proportion of women aged 15 to 49 who have never been tested for HIV/AIDS. The indicator for non-receipt of HIV test results is the proportion of women had ever been tested that never received their test results.

In the Albania and Montenegro data the number of cases of women ever tested for HIV is too small to provide any disaggregation of results beyond the national average for the indicator of whether they received the test results. In some other countries the numbers of cases are too small to provide disaggregation for certain characteristics.

Infant and under-five mortality rates

The mortality estimates have been produced using indirect estimation based on the mother's report of her total number of children ever born and surviving (known as Brass questions), and using East model life tables. This method is more fully described in Chapter 3 (Estimation of child mortality from information on children ever born and children surviving) in "United Nations (1983). *Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2)" (http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/Manual_X/Manual_X_Chapter_3.pdf). The final estimates are produced by averaging the results for the 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 age groups, except for Kazakhstan (20 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34), Macedonia (30 to 34 only)*, Tajikistan (20 to 24, 25 to 29), as used in their respective national reports.

The background variables are grouped into dichotomous variables, rather than the more detailed categories that are used in other tables due to relatively small sample sizes for the mortality estimates and certain cells have been suppressed where it was not possible to calculate the mortality rates.

For Serbia, the rates are only presented for the minority group as the data was only collected for the Roma population in Roma settlements.

Macedonia is using the time since first birth based on indirect estimation method, using East model life tables.

No data: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia (except for Roma), Belarus and Ukraine.

Immunization

The immunization indicators are the proportion of children aged 18 to 29 months not receiving a BCG vaccination; not receiving 3 doses of the Polio vaccine; not receiving 3 doses of the DPT vaccine; or, not receiving a Measles vaccination; and, the proportion not fully immunized (i.e. not having received BCG, three doses of Polio, three doses of DPT and a measles vaccination). The age group 18 to 29 months is used as in most countries in the region. The protocol for the measles immunization is to give it at approximately 1 year of age.

The tabulations for each of the immunization antigens show small differences from results reported elsewhere due to:

- a. The use of different age groups for the reporting of immunization rates than those used in some national reports.
- b. Small differences in the handling of missing and "don't know" responses for the mother's reporting of immunizations.

For each of the immunization indicators the vast majority of children are living with both parents and there are too few cases not living with both parents, so this variable is suppressed for all tables.

No data: Georgia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Albania

Exclusive breastfeeding

Child not exclusively breastfed are children aged 0 to 5 months who are receiving not only breast milk (or breast milk and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicines), but also other food or liquids (including plain water) in the 24 hours prior to the survey, contrary to the WHO/UNICEF recommendation.

For the breastfeeding tables, there are too few cases in each region, so the region variable is dropped from all tables. Also, the poorest and richest quintiles are replaced with the poorest 60 per cent and richest 40 per cent due to too few cases in the individual quintiles. Some other cells are also suppressed due to small sample sizes.

Salt Iodization

The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥ 15 parts per million). This is calculated as the proportion of households with salt tested at > 15 ppm, out of all households with salt tested plus households having no salt but, excluding households in which salt existed but was not tested.

No data: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia.

Statistical Tables by Social Stratifiers

In this appendix the reader will find tables on survey findings for the 12 countries in the CEE/CIS Region that conducted MICS (third round) during the period 2005 to 2006. The appendix contains tables for those indicators that are cited and presented in the publication text. Indicators are presented for all 12 countries, depending on availability of data in a particular country, and are broken down by standardized social stratifiers. *Please refer to the Technical Notes on detailed information regarding social stratifiers.*

Children aged 0-59 months without birth registration

Children aged 0-59 months whose births are not reported registered

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	2.6	""	0.1	5.5	6.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.0	6.0	15.8	0.0
Family with 2 children	2.7	""	0.6	8.5	4.1	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.8	5.9	10.5	0.1
Family with 3 or more children	2.0	""	0.7	10.6	8.2	3.8	1.8	0.3	0.7	5.6	11.7	0.1
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 children	0.76	""	8.76	1.94	1.22	7.85	1.89	1.92	0.67	0.92	0.74	0.00
CHILDREN LIVING ARRANGEMENT												
Children living with both parents	2.4	""	0.5	8.6	6.2	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.7	5.5	11.7	0.1
Children not living with both parents	2.2	""	0.0	2.6	6.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.5	7.1	12.8	0.0
Ratio: Children not living with / living with both parents	0.93	""	0.00	0.30	1.02	0.00	0.86	0.90	2.29	1.29	1.10	0.00
SEX												
Male	2.0	""	0.3	8.4	7.2	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.7	5.2	12.4	0.2
Female	2.9	""	0.6	7.7	5.0	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.8	6.4	11.1	0.0
Ratio: Female /Male	1.42	""	2.06	0.92	0.69	0.58	1.15	0.74	1.11	1.24	0.90	0.13
REGION												
Best-off region	""	""	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	""	0.0	2.1	6.4	0.0
Worst-off region	""	""	0.6	21.9	31.6	2.9	2.2	""	1.5	11.4	19.1	0.2
Ratio: Worst /Best-off region	""	""	3.97	17.69	69.32	4.61	12.70	""	*	5.42	2.97	*
RESIDENCE												
Urban	2.7	""	0.9	3.4	5.4	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.8	4.1	15.1	0.0
Rural	2.2	""	0.3	12.9	7.1	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.8	6.9	10.5	0.1
Ratio: Rural /Urban	0.82	""	0.29	3.84	1.31	0.62	1.11	0.16	1.04	1.68	0.70	3.28
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	18.3	""	0.6	18.3	8.2	6.1	2.2	0.0	1.4	5.2	16.8	0.3
Higher than basic	6.9	""	0.4	6.9	2.9	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	5.8	9.5	0.1
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	2.67	""	1.33	2.67	2.89	7.10	2.74	0.00	1.90	0.89	1.76	5.71
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	2.9	""	0.3	10.9	11.5	5.7	2.5	0.1	1.0	5.9	14.0	0.1
Richest 20%	2.0	""	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	4.9	12.5	0.0
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.46	""	0.26	5.58	12.80	4.63	2.31	0.17	2.45	1.21	1.12	0.00
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	2.7	""	0.5	5.9	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""
Minority	0.9	""	0.0	17.6	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.33	""	0.00	2.98	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""
NATIONAL AVERAGE	2.4	""	0.5	8.1	6.2	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	5.8	11.7	0.1

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region			Republika Srpska	Tbilisi	Vardarski	South	Central		Multiple regions	Batken	Sogd	Multiple regions
Worst-off region			Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kvemo Kartli	Pelagoniski	Central	South East		Kostanai Oblysy	Jalalabad	RRS	East
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Child discipline

Proportion of children aged 2-14 years that experience any psychological or physical punishment

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	39.2	81.2	27.7	62.1	62.9	58.5	66.8	69.8	49.4	47.7	55.8	""
Family with 2 children	50.1	83.5	37.2	67.6	65.4	60.5	74.3	69.2	52.3	48.9	70.2	""
Family with 3 or more children	54.8	88.2	45.8	67.8	78.5	64.3	79.0	72.9	55.3	54.2	77.6	""
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 children	1.40	1.09	1.65	1.09	1.25	1.10	1.18	1.04	1.12	1.14	1.39	""
CHILDREN LIVING ARRANGEMENT												
Children living with both parents	49.1	83.4	35.9	67.2	70.8	61.3	73.7	69.7	51.7	50.3	75.4	""
Children not living with both parents	49.9	80.5	32.6	59.7	50.2	63.1	65.8	70.1	53.8	55.8	67.3	""
Ratio: Children not living with / living with both parents	1.02	0.96	0.91	0.89	0.71	1.03	0.89	1.01	1.04	1.11	0.89	""
SEX												
Male	52.4	85.8	37.5	69.0	72.7	63.5	73.7	75.5	55.1	55.0	76.7	""
Female	45.5	79.2	33.6	62.8	64.6	58.9	71.6	64.0	48.9	47.5	71.8	""
Ratio: Female /Male	0.87	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.97	0.85	0.89	0.86	0.94	""
REGION												
Best-off region	""	80.4	33.6	59.8	56.6	50.4	60.8	""	24.6	32.5	64.0	""
Worst-off region	""	84.9	39.9	70.9	83.1	66.6	77.9	""	71.5	67.2	82.6	""
Ratio: Worst /Best-off region	""	1.06	1.19	1.19	1.47	1.32	1.28	""	2.90	2.07	1.29	""
RESIDENCE												
Urban	45.7	82.7	35.8	66.9	65.7	61.1	70.6	69.4	54.7	51.0	74.2	""
Rural	51.3	82.5	35.5	65.3	73.2	61.8	75.4	70.5	49.1	51.7	74.4	""
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.12	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.11	1.01	1.07	1.02	0.90	1.01	1.00	""
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	53.5	84.6	35.1	68.4	72.7	66.2	73.4	75.7	61.6	59.1	74.1	""
Higher than basic	43.6	82.5	35.9	65.9	63.2	60.2	72.5	69.6	51.6	50.8	74.4	""
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.23	1.02	0.98	1.04	1.15	1.10	1.01	1.09	1.19	1.16	0.99	""
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	56.5	84.9	28.3	66.6	72.1	71.2	77.4	71.5	51.0	50.7	75.7	""
Richest 20%	42.5	82.1	29.8	66.3	45.4	55.9	63.7	65.9	54.2	54.8	74.7	""
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.33	1.03	0.95	1.00	1.59	1.27	1.21	1.09	0.94	0.93	1.01	""
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	49.7	""	""	66.9	63.1	60.5	72.4	""	49.1	52.7	""	""
Minority	46.4	""	""	62.1	77.7	63.7	85.5	""	51.1	43.8	""	""
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.93	""	""	0.93	1.23	1.05	1.18	""	1.04	0.83	""	""
AGE												
2-4 years	43.9	84.3	38.0	67.8	71.4	63.5	75.6	59.5	46.4	48.5	66.0	""
5-9 years	55.1	85.2	35.2	72.3	72.2	65.1	75.0	79.4	56.3	51.5	78.3	""
10-14 years	46.6	79.9	34.7	61.0	66.5	56.3	68.8	65.2	52.1	52.6	75.3	""
NATIONAL AVERAGE	49.2	82.6	35.6	66.1	69.3	61.4	72.7	69.8	52.2	51.4	74.4	""

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Grodno	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kvemo Kartli	North East	South	Belgrade		Almaty Oblysy	Osh	RRS	
Worst-off region		Gomel	Republika Srpska	Mtskheta - Mtianeti	South East	Central	South East		Pavlodar Oblysy	Chui	Khatlon	
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		

Child discipline

Proportion of children aged 2-14 years that experience minor physical punishment.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	36.3	48.8	13.6	42.4	42.0	36.6	45.8	35.4	21.5	28.9	34.4	""
Family with 2 children	46.8	49.1	23.0	46.6	51.1	39.6	52.1	36.0	23.8	34.6	47.6	""
Family with 3 or more children	52.7	56.1	29.6	48.9	61.1	48.3	60.1	43.3	23.4	38.4	58.8	""
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 children	1.45	1.15	2.17	1.15	1.46	1.32	1.31	1.22	1.08	1.33	1.71	""
CHILDREN LIVING ARRANGEMENT												
Children living with both parents	46.2	50.3	21.6	47.5	54.9	42.5	52.7	35.6	22.9	35.7	55.8	""
Children not living with both parents	47.8	47.0	15.3	36.0	24.4	35.5	42.1	37.9	23.2	35.0	45.8	""
Ratio: Children not living with / living with both parents	1.04	0.93	0.70	0.76	0.44	0.83	0.80	1.06	1.01	0.98	0.82	""
SEX												
Male	49.6	53.8	22.7	48.3	53.8	45.5	53.1	40.4	25.3	37.4	57.6	""
Female	42.5	44.9	19.4	43.0	51.3	37.7	49.4	31.6	20.3	33.7	51.1	""
Ratio: Female /Male	0.86	0.83	0.86	0.89	0.95	0.83	0.93	0.78	0.80	0.90	0.89	""
REGION												
Best-off region	""	45.0	19.2	40.2	42.3	36.1	42.5	""	7.3	20.0	46.3	""
Worst-off region	""	56.7	25.9	52.5	60.3	44.5	61.4	""	40.3	57.9	65.5	""
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	""	1.26	3.10	1.31	1.43	1.23	1.44	""	5.56	2.90	1.42	""
RESIDENCE												
Urban	42.6	50.6	17.9	45.6	50.8	41.0	49.5	37.3	25.9	36.2	52.3	""
Rural	48.6	47.2	22.8	46.1	54.9	43.6	53.6	34.0	19.3	35.2	55.4	""
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.14	0.93	1.28	1.01	1.08	1.06	1.08	0.91	0.75	0.97	1.06	""
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	50.6	58.0	20.9	51.5	55.6	48.7	53.3	40.6	30.6	44.3	56.5	""
Higher than basic	40.9	49.2	21.2	45.4	47.6	40.2	50.8	35.9	22.4	34.9	54.0	""
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.24	1.18	0.99	1.14	1.17	1.21	1.05	1.13	1.36	1.27	1.05	""
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	54.6	49.1	19.7	49.0	52.7	54.5	53.5	33.7	21.1	35.6	59.1	""
Richest 20%	39.9	50.5	13.1	42.0	28.1	39.1	42.5	36.9	26.6	36.4	51.2	""
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.37	0.97	1.50	1.17	1.88	1.39	1.26	0.91	0.79	0.98	1.15	""
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	47.1	""	""	45.9	48.3	41.2	51.2	""	21.7	39.1	""	""
Minority	42.3	""	""	45.7	69.4	43.7	70.3	""	20.1	27.3	""	""
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.90	""	""	1.00	1.44	1.06	1.37	""	0.93	0.70	""	""
AGE												
2-4 years	43.0	67.7	28.3	55.7	57.3	52.8	63.4	38.4	29.8	38.4	53.1	""
5-9 years	52.5	57.2	22.1	53.9	59.5	45.6	58.5	45.8	27.2	36.2	58.2	""
10-14 years	42.8	35.2	16.1	35.8	46.3	31.3	37.6	27.6	16.6	34.0	52.2	""
NATIONAL AVERAGE	46.3	49.4	21.1	45.8	52.8	41.9	51.3	36.1	22.9	35.6	54.5	""

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Vitebsk	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Imereti	Poloski	South	Vojvodina		Almaty Oblisy	Osh	RRS	
Worst-off region		Gomel	Republika Srpska	Guria	South East	Central	South East		Pavlodar Oblisy	Batken	Khatlon	
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/ Serbian	Serbian/ Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		

Child discipline

Proportion of children aged 2-14 years that experience severe physical punishment.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	6.1	2.2	2.1	16.7	14.0	5.3	4.6	2.3	0.6	0.8	6.5	""
Family with 2 children	8.8	1.8	3.8	19.7	13.0	5.2	7.0	1.9	0.6	2.9	13.8	""
Family with 3 or more children	9.8	3.6	3.0	20.8	20.1	6.1	11.7	2.0	1.1	3.0	17.9	""
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 children	1.61	1.62	1.46	1.25	1.44	1.17	2.57	0.85	1.76	3.87	2.77	""
CHILDREN LIVING ARRANGEMENT												
Children living with both parents	8.6	2.1	3.2	20.2	16.2	5.6	6.9	2.2	0.7	2.8	16.8	""
Children not living with both parents	7.4	2.1	2.3	11.8	8.2	4.7	7.8	2.1	0.9	2.0	12.1	""
Ratio: Children not living with / living with both parents	0.87	1.00	0.74	0.58	0.51	0.83	1.13	0.98	1.30	0.72	0.72	""
SEX												
Male	9.5	2.3	2.5	21.9	19.0	7.0	8.4	2.0	1.1	2.9	18.0	""
Female	7.4	1.9	3.7	15.8	10.8	3.8	5.4	2.4	0.4	2.3	14.2	""
Ratio: Female /Male	0.79	0.83	1.50	0.72	0.57	0.54	0.65	1.20	0.32	0.78	0.79	""
REGION												
Best-off region	""	0.4	2.6	13.8	3.6	4.5	4.5	""	0.0	1.2	10.5	""
Worst-off region	""	4.6	3.4	25.9	21.2	6.6	13.8	""	5.6	5.0	20.7	""
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	""	10.89	5.69	1.88	5.96	1.47	3.05	""	*	4.06	1.98	""
RESIDENCE												
Urban	6.5	2.4	4.1	17.2	14.7	4.8	5.8	2.0	0.9	2.3	16.9	""
Rural	9.8	1.7	2.5	21.0	16.6	6.8	8.5	2.5	0.5	2.8	15.8	""
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.50	0.74	0.62	1.22	1.13	1.43	1.47	1.25	0.55	1.23	0.94	""
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	10.0	0.0	4.1	23.7	15.4	6.8	9.0	2.1	0.8	1.6	19.4	""
Higher than basic	6.6	2.2	2.5	18.7	15.9	5.2	6.4	2.2	0.7	2.7	15.3	""
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.51	0.00	1.60	1.27	0.97	1.30	1.41	0.95	1.05	0.60	1.26	""
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	10.6	1.1	3.7	21.3	23.1	8.7	13.8	2.8	0.7	1.0	18.2	""
Richest 20%	5.1	3.1	1.8	13.0	6.6	5.9	4.4	2.6	0.4	1.4	14.8	""
Ratio: Poor/Rich	2.07	0.37	2.04	1.64	3.53	1.48	3.16	1.05	1.80	0.69	1.22	""
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	8.3	""	""	19.4	13.6	5.0	6.5	""	0.8	2.9	""	""
Minority	9.9	""	""	17.0	20.2	6.8	22.4	""	0.6	2.2	""	""
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	1.19	""	""	0.88	1.48	1.36	3.45	""	0.78	0.76	""	""
AGE												
2-4 years	6.2	1.1	4.1	23.7	15.1	5.7	6.5	1.4	0.5	1.5	15.4	""
5-9 years	9.6	3.1	3.3	22.3	20.5	5.7	7.9	3.0	1.1	2.8	18.3	""
10-14 years	8.5	1.9	2.3	14.7	12.7	5.2	6.4	1.7	0.6	2.9	14.8	""
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.5	2.1	3.1	19.0	15.6	5.5	7.0	2.2	0.7	2.6	16.2	""

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Grodno	Republika Srpska	Imereti	East	North	Vojvodina		Almaty City	Bishkek city	GBAO	
Worst-off region		Minsk City	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Shida Kartli	Skopski	South	South East		Kyzylordar Oblisy	Batken	Khatlon	
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		

Attitude towards domestic violence

Currently married women that consider that a husband/partner 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.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 child	35.4	""	4.6	7.6	20.1	12.2	6.7	4.7	11.1	36.5	70.2	""
Family with 2 children	35.9	""	5.8	7.5	19.3	12.2	6.9	8.5	11.8	39.5	69.7	""
Family with 3 or more children	38.2	""	9.2	11.0	36.7	18.5	16.3	14.6	15.4	55.3	76.7	""
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	1.08	""	2.00	1.44	1.83	1.52	2.45	3.11	1.39	1.52	1.09	""
REGION												
Best-off region	""	""	5.2	1.3	3.4	8.2	3.4	""	3.0	15.8	47.7	""
Worst-off region	""	""	5.9	16.4	50.0	19.0	15.6	""	60.5	69.0	82.8	""
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	""	""	1.15	12.44	14.55	2.33	4.54	""	20.42	4.36	1.74	""
RESIDENCE												
Urban	26.8	""	4.3	6.2	16.9	11.3	5.4	3.4	12.3	31.0	67.3	""
Rural	42.3	""	6.2	9.8	33.0	18.1	10.3	11.3	12.2	54.8	77.2	""
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.58	""	1.45	1.58	1.96	1.61	1.92	3.36	0.99	1.77	1.15	""
WOMEN'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	43.5	""	7.9	15.7	33.6	20.3	17.1	9.0	13.9	62.3	78.3	""
Higher than basic	26.9	""	4.2	7.5	10.2	12.3	4.9	5.6	12.2	44.1	73.3	""
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.62	""	1.91	2.09	3.31	1.66	3.46	1.61	1.14	1.41	1.07	""
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	50.3	""	5.7	9.1	38.5	29.1	18.3	12.7	12.8	52.3	78.1	""
Richest 20%	20.7	""	7.0	4.5	8.8	6.4	1.7	4.2	9.1	18.8	60.7	""
Ratio: Poor/Rich	2.43	""	0.81	2.01	4.37	4.54	10.91	2.99	1.41	2.79	1.29	""
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	35.8	""	""	6.2	15.9	13.6	6.1	""	14.4	41.9	""	""
Minority	38.1	""	""	17.4	52.1	14.4	35.9	""	8.6	68.1	""	""
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	1.06	""	""	2.83	3.28	1.06	5.85	""	0.60	1.63	""	""
AGE GROUP												
15-19	29.5	""	5.8	9.4	19.9	36.4	11.8	5.7	16.1	54.4	84.9	""
20-24	35.7	""	4.9	8.5	33.3	20.7	13.8	5.0	11.8	47.6	78.2	""
25-29	36.7	""	5.9	9.1	27.9	13.1	9.3	5.3	12.1	44.8	76.0	""
30-34	30.3	""	6.8	7.9	26.6	14.7	5.5	7.4	12.4	45.4	74.4	""
35-39	36.7	""	5.6	8.5	25.6	14.9	6.6	6.3	13.1	49.1	73.5	""
40-44	40.8	""	4.4	7.4	17.1	12.0	7.4	6.0	12.3	43.5	72.0	""
45-49	36.1	""	5.6	7.0	23.1	11.0	8.1	4.4	11.4	39.0	69.2	""
NATIONAL AVERAGE	36.2	""	5.6	8.0	23.7	13.8	7.8	5.7	12.3	45.3	74.4	""

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region			Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guria	South East	Central	Belgrade		Almaty Oblysy	Bishkek city	Dushanbe	
Worst-off region			Republika Srpska	Kvemo Kartli	South West	North	West		Kyzylorda Oblysy	Osh	Khatlon	
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/ Serbian	Serbian/ Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		

Child marriage

Women that were first married or in union by the exact age of 18.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 child	5.9	5.3	8.4	13.9	10.4	4.7	7.1	9.0	7.0	9.8	7.4	9.1
Family with 2 children	8.0	9.2	11.5	22.4	13.4	6.6	9.2	16.9	9.8	11.5	13.6	12.7
Family with 3 or more children	12.1	19.4	16.6	24.3	14.5	12.7	14.7	20.7	11.4	15.1	17.1	14.8
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	2.04	3.64	1.97	1.75	1.39	2.71	2.07	2.29	1.64	1.53	2.32	1.63
REGION												
Best-off region	""	3.8	9.8	11.7	6.8	4.7	4.3	""	4.2	7.7	7.8	9.5
Worst-off region	""	8.9	10.7	25.3	32.6	9.1	14.5	""	12.0	18.2	16.8	14.1
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	""	2.35	1.09	2.17	4.82	1.91	3.39	""	2.86	2.37	2.15	1.49
RESIDENCE												
Urban	7.7	5.1	5.1	14.1	9.7	6.0	4.7	9.3	7.8	9.7	13.6	12.6
Rural	7.9	9.8	13.1	21.8	15.5	8.3	13.3	13.6	9.5	14.2	15.2	12.5
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.03	1.90	2.58	1.54	1.61	1.38	2.84	1.46	1.22	1.46	1.12	0.99
WOMEN'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	10.8	27.4	22.9	42.8	20.9	21.7	27.3	24.0	24.7	26.9	21.8	22.1
Higher than basic	4.4	6.1	4.1	16.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	10.1	7.7	11.2	12.3	11.2
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	2.47	4.50	5.58	2.65	5.21	5.76	7.23	2.37	3.21	2.40	1.77	1.97
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	7.5	8.4	18.1	21.3	19.0	13.6	19.1	13.1	9.7	16.5	17.2	13.8
Richest 20%	5.7	4.3	4.3	12.4	6.0	3.1	2.6	7.8	6.3	9.1	14.2	10.6
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.31	1.96	4.23	1.71	3.18	4.37	7.39	1.69	1.55	1.81	1.21	1.31
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	8.4	""	""	16.2	10.4	5.2	7.6	""	5.8	12.5	""	12.4
Minority	5.1	""	""	26.4	48.6	10.7	44.3	""	13.6	9.5	""	13.0
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.61	""	""	1.63	4.67	2.06	5.80	""	2.33	0.76	""	1.04
AGE GROUP												
20-24	7.5	6.6	5.5	17.2	3.6	4.8	5.8	6.4	7.3	10.4	12.7	7.2
25-29	11.8	9.5	8.8	23.3	4.5	7.8	6.9	12.3	13.4	13.8	23.4	15.7
30-34	7.2	8.8	12.3	21.8	9.9	7.5	8.7	14.2	11.0	17.5	16.4	15.1
35-39	6.2	6.0	11.5	14.8	28.2	7.7	9.5	13.7	7.4	9.6	10.6	9.9
40-44	7.7	5.0	10.3	14.3	17.0	7.6	8.1	9.8	6.5	10.3	12.2	13.1
45-49	6.8	4.6	12.7	15.5	9.0	5.4	10.9	8.6	6.1	12.0	11.5	16.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	7.8	6.5	10.1	17.7	12.0	6.8	8.4	10.5	8.5	12.2	14.7	12.5

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Minsk city	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Tbilisi	Skopski	South	Belgrade		Atyrau Oblisy	Bishkek city	GBAO	
Worst-off region		Gomel	Republika Srpska	Kvemo Kartli	South East	North	East		Zhambyl Oblisy	Chui	RRS	
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		

Inadequate support for learning

Children aged 0-59 months living in households in which an adult has engaged in less than four activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	35.5	14.2	23.0	16.4	21.8	11.3	13.4	""	16.9	26.9	39.5	30.9
Family with 2 children	27.0	16.6	26.9	13.8	7.8	8.1	13.6	""	17.5	28.0	33.1	26.0
Family with 3 or more children	35.4	21.1	21.6	20.3	19.7	13.9	23.3	""	21.6	30.3	41.9	29.6
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 children	1.00	1.48	0.94	1.23	0.91	1.23	1.74	""	1.27	1.13	1.06	0.96
SEX												
Male	32.2	16.9	24.7	16.0	15.1	12.3	16.4	""	18.9	27.9	40.7	28.1
Female	31.8	14.7	24.1	16.0	14.4	9.8	14.7	""	19.1	30.2	39.9	29.2
Ratio: Female /Male	0.99	0.87	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.79	0.90	""	1.01	1.08	0.98	1.04
REGION												
Best-off region	""	8.7	15.1	4.5	3.5	5.3	11.2	""	5.7	13.6	23.2	14.9
Worst-off region	""	21.1	29.8	22.9	29.1	15.0	29.1	""	39.6	49.2	43.6	41.0
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	""	2.43	1.98	5.14	8.36	2.84	2.60	""	7.00	3.62	1.88	2.74
RESIDENCE												
Urban	23.9	15.0	15.3	13.5	12.8	9.4	14.5	""	17.1	20.3	31.2	24.9
Rural	36.4	17.6	28.7	18.6	17.0	13.9	17.0	""	20.9	35.0	43.6	30.2
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.53	1.17	1.88	1.38	1.33	1.48	1.17	""	1.22	1.72	1.40	1.21
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	39.3	26.8	35.0	25.6	20.1	18.6	28.1	""	18.2	39.5	47.5	31.5
Higher than basic	22.0	15.4	19.4	14.8	6.1	8.8	12.1	""	19.0	27.9	37.1	28.1
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.79	1.75	1.80	1.73	3.29	2.13	2.32	""	0.96	1.41	1.28	1.12
FATHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	37.1	14.0	29.2	25.2	21.1	23.9	27.9	""	23.2	46.3	47.8	33.3
Higher than basic	26.1	15.7	23.0	15.5	8.2	8.8	12.8	""	19.4	29.0	40.3	28.1
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.42	0.89	1.27	1.63	2.56	2.72	2.18	""	1.20	1.60	1.19	1.18
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	46.8	20.8	36.1	19.5	24.0	21.3	27.3	""	20.3	36.0	55.9	36.2
Richest 20%	17.8	13.1	14.9	12.2	3.6	3.5	11.0	""	13.1	16.4	27.2	22.3
Ratio: Poor/Rich	2.64	1.59	2.43	1.59	6.66	6.05	2.49	""	1.55	2.19	2.06	1.62
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	32.9	""	""	13.4	7.5	8.2	12.9	""	20.5	26.5	""	29.1
Minority	26.8	""	""	27.2	27.8	17.5	53.4	""	16.9	41.5	""	26.9
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.81	""	""	2.03	3.71	2.14	4.13	""	0.82	1.57	""	0.92
AGE OF CHILD												
0-23 months	60.2	33.7	33.3	30.7	27.7	25.9	31.2	""	36.9	51.1	61.0	53.3
24-59 months	17.6	3.6	18.7	7.3	7.8	3.4	6.1	""	6.5	14.1	27.0	10.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	32.0	15.9	24.4	16.0	14.8	11.1	15.6	""	19.0	29.0	40.3	28.7

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Minsk City	Republika Srpska	Racha - Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	East	South	Vojvodina		Ontustik-Kazakhstan oblysy	Bishkek city	GBAO	East
Worst-off region		Brest	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Samtskhe - Javakheti	Poloski	North	East		Almaty oblysy (excluding Almaty city)	Jalalabad	RRS	Central
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Inadequate father's support for learning

Children aged 0-59 months whose father has engaged in no activity to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	48.3	30.9	22.1	43.6	42.4	23.4	28.6	***	45.5	37.8	74.1	53.4
Family with 2 children	49.4	24.3	26.4	41.7	34.7	20.4	26.9	***	48.9	36.0	75.9	50.5
Family with 3 or more children	61.4	36.5	31.7	48.1	43.1	23.8	38.9	***	61.4	56.6	80.0	54.3
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 children	1.27	1.18	1.44	1.10	1.02	1.02	1.36	***	1.35	1.50	1.08	1.02
SEX												
Male	54.4	27.9	24.0	41.4	37.7	20.7	29.2	***	52.3	47.5	77.9	51.2
Female	52.9	30.2	28.4	46.5	41.2	24.0	30.8	***	54.0	47.0	80.3	55.0
Ratio: Female /Male	0.97	1.08	1.18	1.12	1.09	1.16	1.05	***	1.03	0.99	1.03	1.07
REGION												
Best-off region	***	21.1	24.7	34.8	30.6	15.4	22.2	***	17.0	20.3	66.9	41.8
Worst-off region	***	35.1	26.9	58.8	79.9	30.3	48.0	***	88.3	74.5	89.2	82.7
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	***	1.66	1.09	1.69	2.61	1.97	2.16	***	5.20	3.67	1.33	1.98
RESIDENCE												
Urban	43.2	27.8	21.5	40.2	38.0	19.8	26.1	***	43.9	34.2	73.4	54.9
Rural	59.5	31.4	28.4	47.2	40.8	26.7	34.7	***	62.7	56.2	81.1	52.4
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.38	1.13	1.32	1.17	1.07	1.34	1.33	***	1.43	1.65	1.10	0.95
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	58.6	47.1	32.3	54.9	42.1	29.1	45.9	***	69.7	55.8	82.1	55.2
Higher than basic	47.0	28.2	23.2	42.3	34.8	20.3	25.6	***	51.9	46.3	77.7	52.7
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.25	1.67	1.39	1.30	1.21	1.43	1.80	***	1.34	1.20	1.06	1.05
FATHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	56.8	26.7	28.4	49.3	43.6	24.6	40.9	***	58.9	48.8	86.8	55.4
Higher than basic	47.4	15.7	23.0	40.0	31.8	19.2	23.0	***	45.5	39.0	76.9	51.1
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.20	1.70	1.24	1.23	1.37	1.28	1.78	***	1.29	1.25	1.13	1.08
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	61.9	38.4	24.2	49.6	46.4	24.7	46.2	***	70.0	54.0	83.8	48.9
Richest 20%	37.7	21.7	14.0	39.1	25.1	18.3	17.4	***	31.2	24.7	73.9	53.8
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.64	1.77	1.73	1.27	1.85	1.35	2.65	***	2.25	2.19	1.13	0.91
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	53.0	29.0	***	40.9	37.2	21.7	26.7	***	53.4	45.0	***	51.8
Minority	57.7	29.0	***	55.9	44.7	23.8	66.2	***	69.4	60.9	***	61.1
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	1.09	1.00	***	1.37	1.20	1.09	2.48	***	1.30	1.35	***	1.18
AGE OF CHILD												
0-23 months	64.2	29.8	27.2	51.1	49.7	23.1	34.1	***	54.9	52.2	81.3	61.2
24-59 months	48.4	28.4	25.5	39.3	33.8	22.0	27.5	***	51.9	43.9	77.6	47.3
NATIONAL AVERAGE	53.7	29.0	26.2	43.7	39.3	22.3	30.0	***	53.1	47.2	79.1	53.1

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Grdno	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Adjara	Skopski	South	Belgrade		Mangystau oblysy	Bishkek city	GBAO	Central East
Worst-off region		Mogilev	Republika Srpska	Guria	Vardarski	Central	South East		Ontustik-Kazakhstan oblysy	Jalalabad	RRS	Western
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Inadequate support for learning: children's books

Children with less than three children's books.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	74.2	***	41.7	29.3	46.0	29.2	20.5	3.0	32.8	31.1	74.4	62.7
Family with 2 children	60.2	***	23.3	25.2	38.0	15.9	16.5	4.0	28.6	27.9	80.2	58.2
Family with 3 or more children	72.0	***	24.8	32.1	65.9	27.6	30.4	3.7	38.7	19.1	84.1	56.3
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 children	0.97	***	0.59	1.10	1.43	0.94	1.48	1.24	1.18	0.61	1.13	0.90
SEX												
Male	70.2	***	30.3	27.1	52.2	26.2	21.7	3.4	33.9	23.9	82.2	57.8
Female	64.7	***	28.8	28.9	49.7	20.0	19.6	3.4	33.2	23.7	83.7	57.3
Ratio: Female /Male	0.92	***	0.95	1.07	0.95	0.76	0.90	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.02	0.99
REGION												
Best-off region	***	***	23.6	10.6	31.1	10.8	13.0	***	4.3	14.1	67.0	37.4
Worst-off region	***	***	33.3	53.2	66.9	29.3	31.1	***	50.9	41.7	87.4	81.1
Ratio: Worst /Best-off region	***	***	1.41	5.05	2.15	2.72	2.40	***	11.78	2.95	1.31	2.17
RESIDENCE												
Urban	56.6	***	17.9	15.7	40.1	18.2	16.7	2.3	23.1	19.0	72.6	51.2
Rural	73.8	***	35.0	40.3	64.1	31.7	25.6	5.6	44.5	27.1	86.7	60.1
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.31	***	1.96	2.56	1.60	1.75	1.53	2.42	1.93	1.42	1.19	1.18
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	80.0	***	46.6	65.8	72.9	48.6	47.0	12.3	48.8	42.5	90.3	62.3
Higher than basic	50.9	***	21.5	23.3	15.5	15.5	13.4	2.9	32.5	21.9	79.7	56.7
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.57	***	2.17	2.82	4.70	3.14	3.51	4.24	1.51	1.94	1.13	1.10
FATHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	75.5	***	48.1	61.8	74.4	56.0	45.9	10.8	48.0	52.7	91.0	64.7
Higher than basic	58.4	***	23.9	25.2	27.4	16.3	14.4	2.8	32.5	22.1	82.9	56.7
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.29	***	2.01	2.45	2.72	3.45	3.19	3.91	1.48	2.39	1.10	1.14
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	84.5	***	47.8	52.1	78.7	50.3	49.6	7.3	56.2	31.8	95.7	68.3
Richest 20%	47.7	***	11.9	8.8	11.1	8.2	5.8	1.3	11.3	15.3	67.1	41.4
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.77	***	4.01	5.95	7.10	6.18	8.62	5.73	4.98	2.07	1.43	1.65
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	68.8	***	***	21.6	22.4	17.7	14.9	***	38.3	20.5	***	57.2
Minority	61.4	***	***	55.3	68.0	35.5	74.2	***	41.6	33.9	***	65.5
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.89	***	***	2.57	3.04	2.01	4.97	***	1.09	1.65	***	1.15
AGE OF CHILD												
0-23 months	82.8	***	39.6	32.8	58.1	31.4	33.1	5.1	40.4	25.1	85.3	61.5
24-59 months	60.0	***	23.1	25.0	47.3	18.9	13.1	2.5	28.8	23.0	81.5	54.7
NATIONAL AVERAGE	67.7	***	29.6	27.9	51.1	23.1	20.7	3.4	33.6	23.8	83.0	57.5

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region			Republika Srpska	Tbilisi	East	South	Belgrade		Astana city	Bishkek city	GBAO	Tashkent
Worst-off region			Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kvemo Kartli	North East	North	Central		Ontustik-Kazakhstan oblysy	Jalalabad	Khatlon	Western
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Children without early childhood education

Children aged 36-59 months that do not attend any form of early childhood education programme.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	66.1	11.1	91.2	46.7	74.6	51.8	55.9	29.5	67.6	61.2	66.7	73.7
Family with 2 children	56.7	13.1	94.8	56.9	86.1	66.5	68.9	41.7	82.1	78.6	81.3	76.5
Family with 3 or more children	61.1	29.5	93.8	65.6	97.5	82.4	79.1	64.1	93.9	86.0	92.1	82.8
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 child	0.92	2.66	1.03	1.40	1.31	1.59	1.41	2.17	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.12
CHILDREN LIVING ARRANGEMENT												
Children living with both parents	60.0	13.2	93.7	56.2	90.4	71.0	67.9	38.6	84.5	81.2	90.5	80.6
Children not living with both parents	64.2	16.8	92.0	62.6	45.3	67.8	62.0	32.7	81.3	80.4	81.2	73.2
Ratio: Children not living with / living with both parents	1.07	1.27	0.98	1.11	0.50	0.96	0.91	0.85	0.96	0.99	0.90	0.91
SEX												
Male	61.4	0.0	95.3	55.7	84.9	72.0	66.9	37.3	82.2	78.9	89.4	79.9
Female	58.5	13.0	92.0	58.0	94.2	69.7	68.2	37.4	85.9	83.0	90.2	80.7
Ratio: Female / Male	0.95	*	0.97	1.04	1.11	0.97	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.05	1.01	1.01
REGION												
Best-off region	""	9.1	93.2	27.4	77.4	56.2	43.1	""	53.0	58.1	66.5	47.4
Worst-off region	""	19.0	93.9	84.8	99.1	85.4	81.7	""	92.9	93.4	95.9	93.3
Ratio: Worst / Best-off region	""	2.09	1.01	3.10	1.28	1.52	1.89	""	1.75	1.61	1.44	1.97
RESIDENCE												
Urban	51.5	11.0	85.7	36.0	81.5	61.1	54.8	24.3	75.9	66.8	75.4	64.8
Rural	65.3	9.9	97.6	75.6	98.5	87.7	85.6	64.6	93.0	90.2	95.4	86.5
Ratio: Rural / Urban	1.27	0.90	1.14	2.10	1.21	1.44	1.56	2.66	1.23	1.35	1.27	1.33
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	67.1	20.9	98.5	81.7	98.3	94.5	92.6	63.7	96.9	90.1	92.6	87.3
Higher than basic	50.4	29.2	91.0	53.6	77.0	63.1	61.5	35.8	83.0	80.2	88.7	79.0
Ratio: Basic or less / Higher than basic	1.33	0.71	1.08	1.52	1.28	1.50	1.51	1.78	1.17	1.12	1.04	1.10
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	74.3	13.1	98.7	82.6	98.6	94.1	92.6	69.8	97.2	92.9	98.8	94.7
Richest 20%	40.1	11.0	85.5	30.1	75.3	38.1	35.9	26.2	55.2	52.6	70.7	54.1
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.86	1.19	1.15	2.74	1.31	2.47	2.58	2.66	1.76	1.77	1.40	1.75
ETHNIC / LANGUAGE / RELIGION												
Majority	61.6	""	""	50.8	83.1	66.0	64.9	""	87.6	82.7	""	81.2
Minority	50.0	""	""	79.7	96.5	83.0	97.2	""	89.9	85.6	""	77.5
Ratio: Minority / Majority group	0.81	""	""	1.57	1.16	1.26	1.50	""	1.03	1.03	""	0.95
AGE OF CHILD												
36-47 months	66.6	13.9	94.1	60.9	87.1	78.9	72.0	42.0	84.6	83.8	90.0	81.6
48-59 months	55.1	18.7	93.1	52.8	91.6	64.4	63.3	32.9	83.3	78.7	89.6	78.8
NATIONAL AVERAGE	60.2	13.9	93.6	56.8	89.3	70.9	67.5	37.3	84.0	81.0	89.8	80.3

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Minsk City	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Tbilisi	Vardarski	South	Belgrade		Astana city	Bishkek city	Dushanbe	Tashkent
Worst-off region		Gomel	Republika Srpska	Guria	Potoski	North	East		Ontustik-Kazakhstan oblysy	Batken	RRS	Southern
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Children not ready for first grade

Children in the first grade of primary school that did not attended any form of pre-school the previous year.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	44.7	""	""	""
Family with 2 children	22.5	6.5	87.7	39.3	20.1	28.1	9.5	48.2	53.6	63.9	34.1	70.3
Family with 3 or more children	40.3	""	96.3	48.3	29.7	42.4	7.2	74.7	71.7	85.3	76.4	74.0
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 child	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	1.61	""	""	""
CHILDREN LIVING ARRANGEMENT												
Children living with both parents	30.7	8.6	89.1	40.0	23.3	35.4	11.3	43.8	61.3	80.7	72.0	73.2
Children not living with both parents	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	57.0	""	""	72.0
Ratio: Children not living with / living with both parents	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	0.93	""	""	0.98
SEX												
Male	28.7	3.9	86.6	39.6	13.1	31.6	13.3	43.9	60.2	79.3	69.2	70.6
Female	31.1	10.0	92.7	39.6	36.4	41.2	8.3	39.0	60.8	80.4	72.4	75.9
Ratio: Female /Male	1.09	2.57	1.07	1.00	2.77	1.30	0.62	0.89	1.01	1.01	1.05	1.07
RESIDENCE												
Urban	26.0	8.4	88.2	27.7	22.8	30.8	10.5	32.3	53.6	60.5	40.0	66.6
Rural	32.3	4.9	89.9	50.4	26.2	""	11.6	56.8	67.0	91.2	81.9	76.4
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.24	0.58	1.02	1.82	1.15	""	1.11	1.76	1.25	1.51	2.05	1.15
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	32.3	0.0	92.2	43.0	28.9	""	17.9	""	""	""	68.8	74.9
Higher than basic	26.9	7.2	87.8	39.2	11.8	29.8	8.8	39.3	60.7	79.7	71.2	72.8
Ratio: Basic or less / Higher than basic	1.20	0.00	1.05	1.10	2.44	""	2.03	""	""	""	0.97	1.03
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	33.7	""	92.7	56.0	17.1	""	23.1	68.2	80.8	100.0	89.0	79.9
Richest 20%	25.3	""	89.1	""	""	""	8.1	""	40.8	""	41.3	59.3
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.33	""	1.04	""	""	""	2.86	""	1.98	""	2.16	1.35
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	32.5	""	""	37.4	22.7	28.9	11.3	""	68.0	79.6	""	74.2
Minority	""	""	""	49.0	43.4	""	39.4	""	""	""	""	69.8
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	""	""	""	1.31	1.91	""	3.48	""	""	""	""	0.94
NATIONAL AVERAGE	29.8	7.1	89.3	39.6	24.3	35.9	11.0	41.5	60.5	79.8	70.8	73.1

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/ Serbian	Serbian/ Montenegrin		Kazakh			Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Region dropped due to small numbers of cases

Ethnicity/Language/Religion - other group suppressed due to too few cases

Net primary school non-attendance ratio

Children of primary-school age currently not attending primary or secondary school.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	11.4	6.4	1.0	""	""	""	1.1	4.7	2.3	7.6	7.7	3.4
Family with 2 children	7.5	7.7	2.5	5.3	4.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.4	10.0	6.6	3.5
Family with 3 or more children	8.3	4.5	2.1	5.3	5.5	3.9	4.1	1.2	1.5	7.4	12.0	4.4
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 child	0.73	0.70	1.96	""	""	""	3.59	0.25	0.64	0.98	1.55	1.31
CHILDREN LIVING ARRANGEMENT												
Children living with both parents	8.3	6.8	2.0	5.7	4.8	2.6	2.1	3.0	1.7	7.8	11.1	4.3
Children not living with both parents	3.9	6.6	3.0	4.0	5.8	""	1.4	3.5	3.0	8.6	13.8	3.1
Ratio: Children not living with / living with both parents	0.48	0.97	1.47	0.71	1.20	""	0.68	1.15	1.74	1.10	1.25	0.74
SEX												
Male	8.2	7.3	2.6	5.8	3.2	2.4	2.0	3.9	1.5	9.0	10.9	4.2
Female	8.0	6.2	1.7	5.0	6.6	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	6.7	11.8	4.2
Ratio: Female / Male	0.98	0.86	0.64	0.86	2.09	1.34	0.99	0.59	1.74	0.75	1.09	1.01
REGION												
Best-off region	""	3.6	1.0	2.3	0.7	1.7	0.4	""	0.6	1.8	5.1	2.5
Worst-off region	""	9.7	2.7	10.1	19.3	3.9	3.2	""	6.6	14.2	18.8	5.2
Ratio: Worst / Best-off region	""	2.68	2.60	4.32	26.45	2.28	7.50	""	11.90	7.91	3.65	2.06
RESIDENCE												
Urban	8.1	7.9	2.2	3.8	8.6	3.3	2.2	3.8	1.9	7.1	10.8	3.2
Rural	8.1	5.1	2.1	6.9	0.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	8.3	11.5	4.6
Ratio: Rural / Urban	1.01	0.64	0.96	1.79	0.11	0.58	0.80	0.56	1.05	1.17	1.07	1.41
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	9.6	2.0	3.1	13.1	6.4	8.5	4.3	0.0	5.0	12.1	14.5	6.5
Higher than basic	6.3	7.0	1.5	4.8	0.3	0.9	1.3	3.2	1.7	7.6	10.6	3.9
Ratio: Basic or less / Higher than basic	1.52	0.29	2.04	2.75	24.23	9.80	3.38	0.00	2.86	1.59	1.36	1.65
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	9.7	4.4	0.9	9.6	14.5	9.5	4.4	2.3	1.5	6.4	11.9	5.6
Richest 20%	6.2	7.9	2.4	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.5	6.2	2.3	6.1	8.0	3.0
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.56	0.56	0.38	5.77	69.89	18.22	3.05	0.37	0.64	1.06	1.50	1.88
ETHNIC / LANGUAGE / RELIGION												
Majority	8.7	""	""	4.6	2.7	0.7	1.6	""	1.1	8.1	""	4.1
Minority	5.1	""	""	9.2	43.1	6.7	18.3	""	2.0	5.8	""	4.7
Ratio: Minority / Majority group	0.58	""	""	1.98	16.20	9.70	11.17	""	1.80	0.72	""	1.13
AGE OF CHILD*												
6	31.7	24.5	7.0	26.9								
7	2.5	0.1	0.7	1.8	4.1	4.7	5.8	10.6	6.4	27.4	35.2	21.0
8	1.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	6.6	2.0	0.9	2.7	1.0	1.9	6.5	0.8
9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.3	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.0
10				1.2	6.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	3.9	2.0	0.1
11				1.1								0.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE	8.1	6.8	2.1	5.4	4.9	2.8	2.0	3.1	2.0	7.9	11.3	4.2

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Gomel	Republika Srpska	Racha - Lechikhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	South West	North	West		Batys-Kazakhstan oblysy	Osh	Dushanbe	Tashkent
Worst-off region		Grodno	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kakheti	South East	Central	Belgrade		Astana city	Chui	RRS	Southern
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

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

Net secondary school non-attendance ratio

Children of secondary-school age currently not attending secondary school or higher.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	21.2	3.9	11.6	9.6	24.0	11.7	14.8	5.7	4.9	11.2	22.9	7.7
Family with 2 children	19.8	3.8	8.5	11.0	19.1	5.7	4.4	3.7	4.2	10.0	16.8	8.8
Family with 3 or more children	24.3	5.7	11.2	14.8	22.1	12.1	9.7	11.3	5.2	11.0	19.2	5.9
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 child	1.14	1.45	0.96	1.55	0.92	1.03	0.65	1.98	1.06	0.97	0.84	0.76
CHILDREN LIVING ARRANGEMENT												
Children living with both parents	16.6	4.1	7.2	11.6	16.7	6.9	4.5	5.2	4.1	10.2	17.9	6.5
Children not living with both parents	34.2	4.0	13.9	11.8	29.1	12.3	9.6	6.3	6.7	13.0	25.8	9.3
Ratio: Children not living with / living with both parents	2.06	0.97	1.94	1.01	1.74	1.79	2.13	1.21	1.65	1.27	1.44	1.42
SEX												
Male	20.8	5.0	10.4	11.0	21.4	10.3	10.3	5.6	4.9	12.3	11.9	5.8
Female	22.9	3.1	10.1	12.4	21.8	9.4	7.5	5.3	4.6	9.2	27.2	8.0
Ratio: Female / Male	1.10	0.61	0.97	1.13	1.02	0.91	0.73	0.94	0.93	0.75	2.28	1.39
REGION												
Best-off region	""	3.0	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	4.4	""	1.3	4.0	8.6	5.1
Worst-off region	""	5.3	12.6	20.4	46.4	10.9	12.6	""	6.7	16.4	22.1	8.9
Ratio: Worst / Best-off region	""	1.81	2.0	2.59	5.61	1.22	2.88	""	5.28	4.13	2.57	1.76
RESIDENCE												
Urban	15.9	3.9	8.2	8.2	19.7	9.8	7.7	3.7	4.4	9.1	16.4	8.8
Rural	25.0	4.3	12.1	15.0	23.1	9.9	10.3	8.3	5.1	11.6	20.0	6.1
Ratio: Rural / Urban	1.57	1.10	1.48	1.83	1.17	1.02	1.34	2.24	1.18	1.28	1.22	0.69
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	21.2	4.9	7.7	34.6	20.8	20.1	14.3	10.9	7.3	18.2	26.5	13.0
Higher than basic	9.1	4.1	9.0	10.1	10.9	3.3	1.8	5.3	4.4	10.1	16.8	5.9
Ratio: Basic or less / Higher than basic	2.33	1.20	0.86	3.42	1.91	6.04	7.89	2.07	1.64	1.81	1.58	2.19
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	33.8	5.3	13.1	19.1	37.9	19.6	19.8	9.5	6.0	11.5	23.5	6.2
Richest 20%	10.1	3.3	5.0	7.1	5.9	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.3	5.3	11.4	6.8
Ratio: Poor/Rich	3.33	1.60	2.62	2.70	6.38	5.94	5.80	3.56	1.80	2.16	2.06	0.91
ETHNIC / LANGUAGE / RELIGION												
Majority	22.9	""	""	9.3	17.5	6.2	7.2	""	4.0	7.6	""	6.3
Minority	16.3	""	""	23.4	60.3	17.9	64.1	""	9.2	19.3	""	10.6
Ratio: Minority / Majority group	0.71	""	""	2.52	3.46	2.88	8.91	""	2.31	2.55	""	1.67
AGE OF CHILD*												
10	41.1	34.6	24.9									
11	5.8	1.5	3.8		20.1	12.1	6.8	12.0	12.6	20.4	20.4	.
12	1.1	0.5	0.6	34.0	4.7	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.6	4.4	4.1	4.0
13	3.8	0.0	2.7	6.5	4.9	3.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	3.6	6.6	0.8
14	16.7	0.0	8.7	3.4	6.3	3.8	2.5	0.8	0.8	2.4	8.4	0.5
15	27.5	0.2	4.6	8.1	24.6	4.0	4.0	1.2	1.4	6.8	15.9	3.2
16	34.2	1.9	9.5	9.9	26.7	9.5	9.4	4.9	3.2	13.6	29.9	11.8
17	41.8		28.9		39.9	14.3	12.8	16.4	14.4	26.2	48.1	22.1
18					46.2	26.5	33.1					
NATIONAL AVERAGE	21.8	4.1	10.7	11.7	21.6	9.8	8.9	5.5	4.7	10.8	19.1	6.9

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Brest	Republika Srpska	Imereti	East	North	West		Mangystau oblysy	Bishkek city	GBAO	Tashkent
Worst-off region		Minsk city	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kvemo Kartli	South East	Central	South East		Soltustik-Kazakhstan oblysy	Jalalabad	RRS	Central East
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Net tertiary education non-attendance ratio

Children of tertiary-education age currently not attending tertiary education

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	81.0	67.5	73.4	56.6	68.2	56.1	59.5	54.2	71.6	69.2	79.8	91.1
Family with 2 children	91.7	89.8	83.6	70.6	71.7	55.5	72.7	72.5	80.2	77.0	84.1	93.0
Family with 3 or more children	94.6	""	89.4	78.9	79.6	78.6	72.2	96.5	86.4	85.9	87.4	94.8
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 child	1.17	""	1.22	1.39	1.17	1.40	1.21	1.78	1.21	1.24	1.10	1.04
SEX												
Male	88.0	74.2	78.3	63.9	79.7	60.7	68.6	60.8	78.4	79.8	75.3	91.5
Female	80.2	64.5	71.0	56.9	62.4	54.5	53.9	52.6	70.9	72.3	93.1	93.7
Ratio: Female /Male	0.91	0.87	0.91	0.89	0.78	0.90	0.78	0.86	0.90	0.91	1.24	1.02
REGION												
Best-off region	""	45.3	71.2	38.1	55.9	51.9	50.3	""	53.6	55.7	54.9	76.0
Worst-off region	""	83.4	81.9	83.2	81.3	68.8	68.9	""	85.4	94.5	88.0	96.2
Ratio: Worst /Best-off region	""	1.84	1.15	2.18	1.45	1.33	1.37	""	1.59	1.70	1.60	1.27
RESIDENCE												
Urban	73.5	64.1	60.7	44.1	68.0	49.3	51.3	49.4	67.3	62.8	71.2	87.9
Rural	89.9	84.6	67.7	77.6	73.0	72.5	72.3	74.5	85.5	84.1	89.3	94.5
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.22	1.32	1.12	1.76	1.07	1.47	1.41	1.51	1.27	1.34	1.25	1.08
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	94.4	92.3	87.2	83.5	91.1	78.6	88.2	81.2	89.9	88.8	94.0	97.6
Richest 20%	65.0	51.7	65.0	29.9	42.7	25.4	38.9	56.1	55.7	48.6	61.7	81.1
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.45	1.78	1.34	2.79	2.14	3.09	2.27	1.45	1.61	1.83	1.52	1.20
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	84.8	""	""	55.4	62.1	53.8	59.4	""	73.6	72.0	""	92.7
Minority	80.0	""	""	83.3	99.6	68.8	99.5	""	84.8	87.7	""	94.0
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.94	""	""	1.50	1.60	1.28	1.68	""	1.15	1.22	""	1.01
AGE OF CHILD*												
17				78.4								
18	91.2	82.0		57.0				46.4	71.3	73.5	82.4	96.3
19	82.4	64.0	69.0	53.8	76.4	47.5	54.9	48.8	68.4	69.3	81.2	91.9
20	80.7	66.2	75.6	55.4	61.8	64.0	59.7	50.6	69.4	72.6	84.6	90.7
21	79.8	65.7	73.8	58.4	69.5	59.1	64.0	55.1	78.2	77.9	84.4	89.9
22			79.3		74.7	59.0	64.2	78.8	88.3	84.9	91.5	94.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	84.0	69.4	74.6	60.4	70.2	57.6	60.8	55.8	74.9	75.2	84.7	92.6

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Minsk city	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Tbilisi	East	Central	Belgrade		Almaty city	Bichkek city	Dushanbe	Tashkent
Worst-off region		Minsk (excluding Minsk city)	Republika Srpska	Kvemo Kartli	South East	North	East		Kyzylorda oblysy	Jalalabad	RRS	Southern
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

* The tertiary school age range of the population included in this table corresponds to country-specific tertiary school ages.

Women aged 15-49 years that have never heard of HIV or AIDS

Women aged 15-49 years that have never heard of HIV or AIDS.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 children	5.1	0.1	2.7	17.4	9.7	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	5.5	52.0	3.7
Family with 2 children	5.1	0.0	1.5	21.1	22.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	8.6	52.1	3.4
Family with 3 or more children	10.2	0.0	3.2	28.1	47.1	7.6	8.5	4.4	1.8	9.5	61.9	3.6
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	2.00	0.00	1.19	1.61	4.86	2.80	4.93	4.00	1.52	1.73	1.19	0.96
REGION												
Best-off region	""	0.0	1.6	5.6	2.1	2.1	0.7	""	0.1	1.0	34.1	0.8
Worst-off region	""	0.2	2.9	48.1	32.9	4.9	8.1	""	5.9	18.2	71.5	7.6
Ratio: Worst /Best-off region	""	*	1.81	8.58	15.56	2.35	11.27	""	44.99	17.41	2.10	9.06
RESIDENCE												
Urban	3.6	0.0	1.1	9.4	12.7	3.8	1.8	0.3	0.8	3.3	44.4	3.2
Rural	7.9	0.1	3.2	31.7	30.9	3.0	2.9	3.6	2.2	11.3	63.9	3.7
Ratio: Rural /Urban	2.16	2.58	2.94	3.37	2.44	0.79	1.59	12.11	2.92	3.39	1.44	1.18
EDUCATION												
Basic or less	10.7	0.7	7.2	51.1	40.5	14.3	8.9	4.5	4.9	12.6	75.7	7.1
Higher than basic	1.2	0.0	0.4	16.5	3.8	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	7.1	49.1	2.7
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	9.23	*	18.09	3.10	10.74	13.38	49.88	4.72	5.27	1.79	1.54	2.67
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	12.1	0.0	7.6	37.1	41.9	10.5	6.0	3.5	3.3	12.7	65.4	4.6
Richest 20%	1.1	0.0	1.3	5.2	4.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	41.6	1.9
Ratio: Poor/Rich	11.03	*	5.99	7.11	10.00	9.42	340.29	13.38	11.48	14.08	1.57	2.44
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	6.6	""	""	14.1	5.1	0.9	1.4	""	1.8	7.7	""	3.3
Minority	4.3	""	""	51.5	43.6	10.0	20.5	""	1.6	11.9	""	5.9
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.65	""	""	3.65	8.55	11.67	14.85	""	0.87	1.54	""	1.75
AGE												
15-19	5.1	0.0	0.5	31.1	15.4	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	13.2	76.5	6.0
20-24	4.6	0.2	1.1	19.1	11.9	4.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	5.1	61.1	3.3
15-24	4.9	0.1	0.8	25.2	13.7	4.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	9.5	69.6	4.7
25-29	5.4	0.0	1.4	17.6	15.9	4.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	5.0	51.7	2.8
30-34	4.4	0.0	2.5	16.6	30.5	2.1	2.2	0.9	1.1	4.6	45.9	2.8
35-39	7.5	0.2	2.2	16.6	25.3	2.1	2.5	0.9	0.9	7.2	48.5	3.1
40-44	6.4	0.0	3.0	17.4	18.0	3.9	3.1	1.1	1.1	9.4	50.9	1.9
45-49	10.4	0.0	6.2	19.2	23.8	4.3	3.5	1.6	1.6	8.5	53.1	3.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	6.2	0.1	2.4	19.8	19.9	3.5	2.3	1.2	1.3	7.8	58.4	3.6

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		several	Republika Srpska	Tbilisi	East	South	Central		Almaty city	Bishkek city	GBAO	Central East
Worst-off region		Minsk	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Samtskhe - Javakheti	Poloski	Central	SouthEast		Kyzylorda oblysy	Batken	Khatlon	Western
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Inadequate knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Women aged 15-49 years that could not correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV infection and reject three common misconceptions about HIV transmission.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 children	93.9	66.2	62.8	80.9	70.0	73.0	60.5	68.7	75.2	78.3	93.7	63.8
Family with 2 children	94.4	65.3	69.9	83.0	77.5	72.4	64.0	68.9	78.3	80.0	95.1	63.3
Family with 3 or more children	95.9	68.7	72.4	89.7	94.0	76.6	71.9	68.1	84.0	80.5	97.1	66.1
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	1.02	1.04	1.15	1.11	1.34	1.05	1.19	0.99	1.12	1.03	1.04	1.04
REGION												
Best-off region	""	58.1	62.5	74.3	61.0	65.9	54.2	""	54.2	60.2	88.6	46.0
Worst-off region	""	76.3	71.5	93.3	88.1	82.9	75.8	""	89.3	94.9	97.9	82.5
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	""	1.31	1.14	1.26	1.44	1.26	1.40	""	1.65	1.58	1.11	1.79
RESIDENCE												
Urban	93.6	66.0	59.1	79.0	70.0	70.5	56.4	66.9	76.2	76.6	92.2	63.4
Rural	95.0	66.4	69.9	86.7	86.3	79.1	70.7	73.4	80.0	81.9	97.7	65.2
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.02	1.01	1.18	1.10	1.23	1.12	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.03
EDUCATION												
Basic or less	95.8	70.6	85.2	93.9	93.3	90.2	80.9	77.5	84.3	83.1	98.9	72.3
Higher than basic	93.0	65.8	57.7	81.4	63.3	69.7	57.8	68.0	77.0	79.0	94.7	62.7
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.03	1.07	1.48	1.15	1.47	1.29	1.40	1.14	1.09	1.05	1.04	1.15
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	97.2	66.2	68.7	90.4	94.6	85.6	81.4	73.8	84.4	83.0	99.1	68.8
Richest 20%	91.0	64.4	58.8	75.8	60.4	61.7	49.7	66.3	72.5	71.2	90.1	61.6
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.07	1.03	1.17	1.19	1.56	1.39	1.64	1.11	1.17	1.17	1.10	1.12
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	95.5	""	""	80.6	67.5	71.2	61.5	""	79.5	78.3	""	65.1
Minority	89.5	""	""	93.7	93.8	79.5	93.4	""	82.9	89.5	""	63.7
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.94	""	""	1.16	1.39	1.12	1.52	""	1.04	1.14	""	0.98
AGE												
15-19	95.3	68.1	55.1	88.0	76.6	71.3	57.0	70.8	77.8	80.9	98.1	72.8
20-24	93.2	64.8	57.7	82.0	70.1	69.1	58.4	73.0	77.3	78.1	97.2	64.7
15-24	94.4	66.5	56.5	85.0	73.4	70.2	57.7	71.8	77.6	79.7	97.7	69.0
25-29	93.6	63.0	63.6	80.8	75.2	72.5	60.1	63.5	77.4	79.5	94.7	61.3
30-34	93.5	64.6	71.0	78.9	79.1	70.1	60.9	69.0	77.7	74.9	95.1	61.2
35-39	94.2	62.3	70.5	83.4	80.1	78.5	62.8	66.5	77.8	79.4	94.1	63.5
40-44	95.5	66.4	69.4	82.7	75.8	76.3	67.2	67.0	77.6	82.2	96.2	60.5
45-49	95.4	71.4	73.1	81.7	79.1	78.6	71.3	70.0	78.7	82.8	94.4	62.6
NATIONAL AVERAGE	94.5	66.1	65.8	82.6	76.5	73.6	62.6	68.7	77.7	79.6	96.1	64.7

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Brest	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guria	Vardarski	Central	West		Astana city	Talas	Dushanbe	Central East
Worst-off region		Vitebsk	Republika Srpska	Kvemo Kartli	Poloski	North	SouthEast		Mangystau oblysy	Osh	Khatlon	Southern
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Note: For most countries, the misconceptions are that sharing food and mosquito bites can transmit HIV/AIDS, and that a healthy looking person cannot have HIV/AIDS. For Uzbekistan, the misconceptions are that supernatural means and mosquito bites can transmit HIV/AIDS, and that a healthy looking person cannot have HIV/AIDS. For Macedonia, the misconceptions are that supernatural means and sharing food can transmit HIV/AIDS, and that a healthy looking person cannot have HIV/AIDS.

Negative attitudes toward people with HIV or AIDS

Women agreeing with at least one discriminatory statement about people with HIV or AIDS.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 children	93.2	95.1	59.8	93.0	82.8	67.9	61.5	96.9	96.2	95.2	93.6	97.2
Family with 2 children	93.1	96.0	69.2	94.7	86.8	68.0	65.8	97.3	96.2	95.3	94.0	97.2
Family with 3 or more children	93.5	98.3	76.1	93.0	84.3	71.4	70.2	97.8	96.3	94.2	96.4	97.3
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	1.00	1.03	1.27	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.14	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.03	1.00
REGION												
Best-off region	""	89.9	62.2	90.7	71.4	48.5	54.5	""	92.4	85.4	92.8	90.6
Worst-off region	""	98.9	67.0	97.0	91.3	77.2	76.6	""	98.5	99.5	97.5	99.8
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	""	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.28	1.59	1.41	""	1.07	1.17	1.05	1.10
RESIDENCE												
Urban	92.7	94.7	60.9	93.0	82.2	67.8	58.2	96.5	96.2	97.1	92.8	96.3
Rural	93.6	97.0	66.3	94.4	87.4	70.2	70.6	98.3	96.3	93.0	96.9	97.7
Ratio: Rural/Urban	1.01	1.02	1.09	1.02	1.06	1.04	1.21	1.02	1.00	0.96	1.04	1.01
EDUCATION												
Basic or less	94.2	92.7	73.7	90.3	90.1	75.3	75.0	97.8	95.4	94.1	95.0	96.5
Higher than basic	92.2	95.6	60.5	93.8	81.0	67.4	60.9	96.9	96.3	94.9	95.5	97.4
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.02	0.97	1.22	0.96	1.11	1.12	1.23	1.01	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	93.4	98.0	61.9	93.6	88.5	82.7	72.8	98.9	96.3	89.0	97.7	98.5
Richest 20%	93.1	94.3	51.8	92.0	78.4	57.4	54.5	96.3	95.8	97.4	91.8	95.8
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.00	1.04	1.19	1.02	1.13	1.44	1.34	1.03	1.01	0.91	1.06	1.03
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	93.3	""	""	93.4	81.3	69.6	62.5	""	96.2	94.6	""	97.8
Minority	93.1	""	""	95.2	76.8	66.0	78.9	""	96.3	94.2	""	94.9
Ratio: Minority/Majority group	1.00	""	""	1.02	0.94	0.95	1.26	""	1.00	1.00	""	0.97
AGE												
15-19	91.7	93.5	54.9	91.8	83.9	69.6	63.3	97.8	94.8	93.7	93.3	96.5
20-24	93.3	96.4	60.9	92.9	81.0	64.5	61.2	95.6	96.3	93.7	95.5	97.2
15-24	92.4	94.9	58.1	92.4	82.5	67.1	62.2	96.7	95.5	93.7	94.6	96.8
25-29	93.8	93.1	64.0	92.4	79.5	66.8	64.0	96.5	95.5	96.3	95.9	97.3
30-34	92.7	96.4	66.0	94.7	91.1	64.4	61.0	97.2	97.6	95.7	96.1	97.6
35-39	94.3	94.3	68.7	94.6	81.8	70.0	63.4	96.4	96.6	97.5	96.0	97.3
40-44	93.5	96.6	69.4	93.3	87.3	74.9	64.7	97.4	96.6	93.5	95.5	97.7
45-49	93.8	96.6	64.6	95.3	85.1	71.6	67.6	97.6	96.4	94.3	94.4	97.9
NATIONAL AVERAGE	93.2	95.4	64.2	93.6	84.0	68.7	63.5	97.0	96.2	94.8	95.4	97.3

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region	South	Minsk city	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kvemo Kartli	South East	South	Belgrade		Atyrau oblysy	Jalalabad	Dushanbe	Central East
Worst-off region	Central	Grdno	Republika Srpska	Racha - Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	South West	Central	SouthEast		Mangystau oblysy	Talas	Khatlon	Western
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Women aged 15-24 years that did not use condom at last high risk sexual intercourse

Women aged 15-24 years reporting no use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last nonmarital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the previous 12 months

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 children	""	""	""	""	26.2	""	25.3	""	""	""	""	""
Family with 2 children	""	""	""	""	49.3	""	29.0	""	""	""	""	""
Family with 3 or more children	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""
REGION												
Best-off region	""	""	""	""	""	""	12.5	""	""	""	""	""
Worst-off region	""	""	""	""	""	""	38.2	""	""	""	""	""
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	""	""	""	""	""	""	3.05	""	""	""	""	""
RESIDENCE												
Urban	""	""	""	""	24.1	""	26.9	""	""	""	""	""
Rural	""	""	""	""	53.6	""	22.9	""	""	""	""	""
Ratio: Rural /Urban	""	""	""	""	2.23	""	0.85	""	""	""	""	""
EDUCATION												
Basic or less	""	""	""	""	74.8	""	44.8	""	""	""	""	""
Higher than basic	""	""	""	""	27.0	""	24.6	""	""	""	""	""
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	""	""	""	""	2.77	""	1.82	""	""	""	""	""
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	""	""	""	""	73.1	""	63.1	""	""	""	""	""
Richest 20%	""	""	""	""	17.9	""	18.2	""	""	""	""	""
Ratio: Poor/Rich	""	""	""	""	4.09	""	3.47	""	""	""	""	""
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	""	""	""	""	""	""	24.6	""	""	""	""	""
Minority	""	""	""	""	""	""	61.8	""	""	""	""	""
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	""	""	""	""	""	""	2.52	""	""	""	""	""
AGE												
15-19	""	""	""	""	30.0	""	13.4	""	""	""	""	""
20-24	""	""	""	""	30.2	""	29.7	""	""	""	""	""
NATIONAL AVERAGE	""	""	29.0	""	30.2	33.6	25.6	""	""	44.0	""	39.5

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region							Belgrade					
Worst-off region							SouthEast					
Majority							Serbian/ Montenegrin					
Minority							Roma					

Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan - too few cases for any disaggregation except national average. Macedonia, Serbia -- too few cases for certain cells.

Women aged 15-49 years that have never been tested for HIV

Women aged 15-49 years that have never been tested for HIV/AIDS.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 children	98.2	35.1	97.6	91.1	96.6	96.7	92.5	57.4	38.8	61.1	95.8	67.3
Family with 2 children	98.6	28.8	97.4	86.7	96.0	96.5	92.7	49.5	36.1	60.1	94.7	67.2
Family with 3 or more children	99.5	27.8	96.5	85.6	99.1	98.4	96.6	59.6	39.6	66.7	96.4	67.2
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	1.01	0.79	0.99	0.94	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.09	1.01	1.00
REGION												
Best-off region	""	20.3	96.4	82.3	94.8	95.6	82.9	""	9.7	43.2	90.8	52.5
Worst-off region	""	62.7	98.4	95.8	99.8	98.4	97.0	""	58.0	86.3	98.7	75.9
Ratio: Worst /Best-off region	""	3.09	1.02	1.16	1.05	1.03	1.17	""	5.97	2.00	1.09	1.45
RESIDENCE												
Urban	98.2	35.5	96.5	86.0	96.0	96.0	91.1	55.2	36.2	52.4	92.4	61.6
Rural	98.8	28.9	98.0	92.6	98.4	98.7	95.4	58.5	41.4	71.2	97.4	69.7
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.01	0.81	1.01	1.08	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.14	1.36	1.05	1.13
EDUCATION												
Basic or less	99.2	68.1	98.7	95.8	99.7	99.4	96.7	78.0	63.1	79.5	98.4	78.4
Higher than basic	97.9	31.0	96.9	88.3	94.8	96.4	92.0	54.3	35.4	60.4	94.7	64.3
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.01	2.20	1.02	1.08	1.05	1.03	1.05	1.44	1.78	1.32	1.04	1.22
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	99.3	30.4	98.6	94.4	99.2	98.6	96.3	60.8	44.9	78.0	98.7	77.2
Richest 20%	97.4	36.7	97.0	81.2	94.8	93.4	88.9	51.0	32.4	46.1	91.7	57.7
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.02	0.83	1.02	1.16	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.19	1.39	1.69	1.08	1.34
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	98.5	""	""	87.9	96.3	96.6	92.4	""	41.6	62.5	""	67.9
Minority	98.9	""	""	95.2	98.9	98.0	95.9	""	42.4	76.1	""	68.1
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	1.00	""	""	1.08	1.03	1.01	1.04	""	1.02	1.22	""	1.00
AGE												
15-19	99.0	75.3	99.1	97.3	97.9	98.8	97.8	85.0	70.5	89.1	99.4	87.3
20-24	97.0	31.3	97.5	86.6	96.9	96.8	93.2	58.4	38.1	58.6	95.9	61.9
15-24	98.1	54.1	98.2	92.1	97.4	97.8	95.4	72.6	55.6	75.3	97.8	75.3
25-29	99.1	18.5	95.0	82.8	96.2	96.8	91.6	41.3	25.5	47.1	93.2	54.7
30-34	98.4	17.6	96.0	85.5	94.0	95.4	90.1	41.5	26.9	48.5	93.2	57.2
35-39	98.9	23.5	97.3	85.8	99.8	96.2	90.8	46.9	29.0	55.7	93.4	62.3
40-44	98.5	31.2	98.6	90.7	96.9	96.6	94.1	49.7	31.1	63.1	96.9	67.1
45-49	99.3	36.6	98.5	93.7	96.7	98.2	94.3	59.8	38.4	65.0	97.5	72.1
NATIONAL AVERAGE	98.6	33.6	97.4	89.0	96.9	97.0	93.0	56.1	38.3	63.0	96.0	67.2

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Minsk	Republika Srpska	Tbilisi	Skopski	South	East		Pavlodar Oblysy	Bishkek city	Dushanbe	Central East
Worst-off region		Brest	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Samtskhe - Javakheti	North East	North	Central		Zhambyl oblys	Jalalabad	GBAO	Southern
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Women aged 15-49 years that were tested for HIV and did not receive test results

Women that were tested for HIV/AIDS but did not receive the results.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 children	""	9.7	0.9	17.8	8.4	""	18.2	10.5	10.4	15.3	17.8	7.2
Family with 2 children	""	11.1	0.9	17.2	6.8	""	12.0	6.5	14.0	18.1	9.2	8.2
Family with 3 or more children	""	8.6		11.6	""	""	""	10.4	17.9	28.7	13.4	8.7
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	""	0.88		0.65	""	""	""	0.99	1.73	1.88	0.75	1.20
REGION												
Best-off region	""	0.9	0.0	6.8	""	""	10.5	""	0.9	3.7	""	4.3
Worst-off region	""	15.6	1.8	24.3	""	""	27.9	""	51.0	84.9	""	12.8
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	""	17.27	*	3.57	""	""	2.67	""	56.74	22.95	""	2.95
RESIDENCE												
Urban	""	9.8	0.0	16.4	4.0	""	12.5	11.0	10.2	15.0	12.9	6.3
Rural	""	10.4	2.0	17.0	""	""	25.7	6.3	17.0	28.1	13.2	9.2
Ratio: Rural/Urban	""	1.06	*	1.04	""	""	2.06	0.57	1.67	1.87	1.03	1.47
EDUCATION												
Basic or less	""	13.9	""	""	""	""	21.5	7.6	10.0	25.0	20.6	11.0
Higher than basic	""	9.8	0.9	16.6	""	""	15.7	9.9	13.0	20.4	11.8	7.7
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	""	1.42	""	""	""	""	1.37	0.77	0.77	1.23	1.74	1.43
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	""	11.3	""	16.4	""	""	""	7.5	18.8	48.4	""	9.3
Richest 20%	""	11.0	""	15.6	""	""	6.8	11.6	7.2	6.8	""	6.0
Ratio: Poor/Rich	""	1.02	""	1.05	""	""	""	0.65	2.62	7.17	""	1.55
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	""	""	""	16.5	9.1	""	16.1	""	15.5	21.2	""	8.7
Minority	""	""	""	19.0	""	""	""	""	11.7	34.0	""	7.4
Ratio: Minority/Majority group	""	""	""	1.16	""	""	""	""	0.76	1.61	""	0.85
AGE												
15-19	""	13.7	""	""	""	""	""	7.0	12.3	25.9	""	11.4
20-24	""	9.2	""	14.4	""	""	20.0	10.5	14.6	25.7	10.4	6.9
15-24	""	10.4	""	15.9	7.8	""	23.5	9.5	13.8	25.8	14.0	8.1
25-29	""	7.0	""	16.8	""	""	17.1	8.6	14.1	16.8	13.3	8.4
30-34	""	9.7	""	8.5	""	""	11.8	10.8	12.7	18.8	12.3	9.3
35-39	""	11.6	""	18.9	""	""	12.9	10.4	12.0	20.0	14.2	7.4
40-44	""	9.8	""	22.5	""	""	""	9.9	12.6	24.0	""	7.0
45-49	""	11.3	""	21.8	""	""	""	9.6	11.2	16.5	""	7.8
NATIONAL AVERAGE	35.3	10.0	1.0	16.6	7.7	12.6	16.3	9.8	12.8	20.8	13.1	8.1

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Minsk city	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kvemo Kartli		North	West		Mangystau Oblisy	Jalalabad	Sogd	Central
Worst-off region		Brest	Republika Srpska	Kakheti		Central	Vojvodina		Almaty city	Bishkek city	GBAO	Tashkent
Majority				Geprgian	Macedonian		Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority				Others			Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Note: Albania, Montenegro - too few cases for any disaggregation except national average. Other countries -- too few cases for certain cells.

Women aged 15-49 years without appropriate knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Women aged 15-49 years that did not identify correctly all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 children	44.9	38.6	29.7	52.4	34.9	33.8	42.8	53.5	45.8	43.5	71.6	26.3
Family with 2 children	47.5	39.4	31.9	56.3	46.7	33.5	42.3	55.1	46.3	43.4	69.7	26.7
Family with 3 or more children	49.8	38.8	35.0	58.6	69.8	39.5	46.6	57.6	43.5	39.8	74.5	26.8
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	1.11	1.01	1.18	1.12	2.00	1.17	1.09	1.08	0.95	0.91	1.04	1.02
REGION												
Best-off region	""	27.4	29.7	41.3	29.2	26.2	26.2	""	35.0	25.3	56.8	20.6
Worst-off region	""	49.3	34.0	71.7	60.7	52.4	50.0	""	60.2	68.6	82.7	35.8
Ratio: Worst /Best-off region	""	1.80	1.15	1.74	2.08	1.99	1.91	""	1.72	2.71	1.46	1.74
RESIDENCE												
Urban	40.1	39.2	27.9	47.5	39.0	35.9	43.0	50.0	44.2	42.6	66.7	25.1
Rural	51.2	37.8	32.7	62.2	52.9	33.3	43.0	63.9	47.3	41.6	75.6	27.3
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.28	0.96	1.17	1.31	1.36	0.93	1.00	1.28	1.07	0.98	1.13	1.09
EDUCATION												
Basic or less	54.9	42.0	41.3	77.7	65.8	41.9	50.3	58.2	52.5	47.2	85.0	32.0
Higher than basic	37.8	38.6	26.5	51.9	27.9	33.4	40.9	53.5	44.7	41.2	66.7	25.3
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.45	1.09	1.56	1.50	2.36	1.26	1.23	1.09	1.18	1.15	1.28	1.27
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	63.5	41.3	36.6	70.1	66.5	38.8	45.4	64.6	46.9	41.6	74.7	30.7
Richest 20%	37.2	37.7	25.6	45.1	24.7	35.4	43.2	51.5	43.2	47.5	66.4	27.2
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.71	1.09	1.43	1.56	2.69	1.09	1.05	1.26	1.09	0.88	1.12	1.13
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	47.1	""	""	50.6	30.0	34.2	42.6	""	45.7	41.7	""	26.7
Minority	44.9	""	""	75.7	67.7	36.7	60.1	""	42.0	39.2	""	24.4
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.95	""	""	1.50	2.26	1.07	1.41	""	0.92	0.94	""	0.91
AGE												
15-19	52.4	41.5	27.1	67.0	47.8	37.6	42.4	59.7	52.6	52.9	86.5	33.6
20-24	45.6	34.5	25.0	52.2	38.6	35.2	44.0	53.8	46.2	41.1	75.6	29.0
15-24	49.4	38.1	26.0	59.8	43.3	36.4	43.2	57.0	49.7	47.6	81.6	31.4
25-29	47.8	34.3	27.7	53.8	40.7	32.5	41.4	51.5	43.9	39.9	68.4	25.0
30-34	44.2	36.2	29.2	51.2	52.6	33.8	42.3	51.4	43.6	35.9	63.5	23.8
35-39	48.1	43.8	36.1	54.4	42.7	33.6	44.7	52.2	43.6	36.9	67.7	22.9
40-44	41.1	43.0	34.7	50.7	38.6	33.1	42.5	52.6	42.2	40.6	66.1	21.2
45-49	46.3	37.0	36.4	50.4	51.3	38.9	43.9	54.2	44.5	38.0	67.2	23.7
NATIONAL AVERAGE	46.7	38.8	30.9	54.4	44.5	34.9	43.0	53.9	45.5	42.1	73.1	26.6

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Minsk	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guria	Pelagoniski	North	West		Pavlodary oblysy	Jalalabad	GBAO	Central East
Worst-off region		Minsk city	Republika Srpska	Kvemo Kartli	Poloski	South	Belgrade		Atyrau oblysy	Batken	Khatlon	Tashkent
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Women aged 15-49 years that did not receive counselling on preventing mother-to-child transmission

Women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and did not receive counselling on HIV/AIDS during antenatal care.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 children	48.2	28.9	82.7	57.9	69.5	90.2	84.1	17.5	17.8	37.6	65.8	29.5
Family with 2 children	48.5	24.3	81.8	56.2	92.2	90.9	85.8	23.1	17.2	31.8	71.3	30.5
Family with 3 or more children	64.5	27.8	80.2	65.0	89.7	87.2	88.6	17.9	17.8	40.2	78.4	31.1
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	1.34	0.96	0.97	1.12	1.29	0.97	1.05	1.02	1.00	1.07	1.19	1.06
REGION												
Best-off region	""	0.8	71.5	40.8	60.2	75.7	67.9	""	1.0	14.9	58.0	19.5
Worst-off region	""	48.8	88.7	80.3	94.8	93.8	93.6	""	45.5	56.8	87.9	46.2
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	""	57.56	1.24	1.97	1.57	1.24	1.38	""	45.08	3.82	1.52	2.38
RESIDENCE												
Urban	48.1	27.9	77.5	48.3	86.0	90.0	84.8	17.6	17.3	24.6	66.3	32.8
Rural	57.1	25.4	83.7	69.5	91.1	88.3	86.7	24.0	17.9	46.1	79.5	29.8
Ratio: Rural /Urban	1.19	0.91	1.08	1.44	1.06	0.98	1.02	1.36	1.04	1.88	1.20	0.91
EDUCATION												
Basic or less	63.7	28.8	90.1	80.2	91.4	93.7	89.7	19.7	29.1	51.2	85.6	38.8
Higher than basic	40.1	27.1	78.4	56.1	82.6	88.0	84.8	19.6	16.8	35.8	71.3	29.1
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	1.59	1.07	1.15	1.43	1.11	1.06	1.06	1.01	1.73	1.43	1.20	1.33
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	60.7	20.4	87.9	74.6	84.9	94.8	88.3	21.6	21.0	34.8	82.2	38.2
Richest 20%	35.6	36.3	76.8	41.8	67.2	86.6	82.6	14.7	11.8	24.2	66.0	33.3
Ratio: Poor/Rich	1.71	0.56	1.14	1.79	1.26	1.09	1.07	1.47	1.78	1.44	1.25	1.15
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	59.0	""	""	54.6	79.9	87.8	83.6	""	15.1	31.8	""	30.0
Minority	29.7	""	""	78.5	85.0	92.2	95.8	""	26.1	54.9	""	34.2
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	0.50	""	""	1.44	1.06	1.05	1.15	""	1.73	1.73	""	1.14
AGE												
15-19	""	""	""	62.3	48.5	""	91.1	13.6	12.4	""	""	""
20-24	52.7	27.4	81.9	65.1	92.1	94.4	84.6	21.9	21.2	43.1	76.2	30.2
15-24	54.0	29.4	82.6	64.6	86.0	93.6	85.4	21.0	20.2	41.1	77.1	30.3
25-29	52.9	25.3	84.6	54.5	85.5	86.8	86.4	22.0	17.7	34.5	76.3	32.4
30-34	55.0	30.4	78.7	53.6	94.4	91.2	83.6	14.9	17.3	37.2	72.1	26.5
35-39	""	19.1	74.1	55.1	77.7	86.9	88.7	11.5	12.9	33.2	79.9	35.3
40-44	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	12.3	""	""	""
45-49	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""	""
NATIONAL AVERAGE	54.0	27.2	81.9	58.5	88.3	89.3	85.7	19.6	17.6	37.4	76.2	30.7

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region	South	Brest	Republika Srpska	Imereti	Pelagoniski	South	East		Mangystau Oblysy	Bishkek city	Sogd	East
Worst-off region	North	Vitebsk	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Samtskhe - Javakheti	Poloski	North	Vojvodina		Soltustik-Kazakhstan oblysy	Chui	Khatlon	Southern
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Note: too few case for some age groups.

Under-five mortality rate

Probability of dying by exact age 5 years.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
SEX												
Male	27	""	""	39	21	""	""	""	42	56	92	66
Female	12	""	""	32	10	""	""	""	30	31	66	47
Ratio: Female /Male	0.44	""	""	0.81	0.48	""	""	""	0.73	0.56	0.72	0.71
RESIDENCE												
Urban	20	""	""	24	10	""	""	""	30	35	70	51
Rural	19	""	""	45	26	""	""	""	43	50	83	59
Ratio: Rural /Urban	0.97	""	""	1.88	2.62	""	""	""	1.41	1.42	1.18	1.15
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	25	""	""	55	28	""	""	""	67	""	90	58
Higher than basic	12	""	""	32	""	""	""	""	33	41	71	57
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	2.09	""	""	1.71	""	""	""	""	2.04	""	1.26	1.02
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 60%	""	""	""	44	25	""	""	""	43	58	100	63
Richest 40%	""	""	""	22	""	""	""	""	23	23	54	46
Ratio: Poor/Rich	""	""	""	2.01	""	""	""	""	1.83	2.50	1.84	1.37
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	21	""	""	33	""	""	""	""	36	44	""	57
Minority	""	""	""	45	25	""	28	""	47	50	""	57
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	""	""	""	1.34	""	""	""	""	1.29	1.13	""	0.99
NATIONAL AVERAGE	19	""	""	35	17	""	""	""	36	44	79	57

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Reference date	2002.0			2000.4	2003.5		1998.5		2002.3	2001.0	2003.3	2002.0
Majority				Georgian					Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority				Others	Roma		Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Mortality rates calculated using age based indirect mortality estimation method, using East model life tables, except for Macedonia which is using the time since first birth based indirect estimation method, using East model life tables.

Reference date varies from survey to survey between late 2000 and early 2003.

Data for Serbia are for Roma population in Roma settlements only

Infant mortality rate

Probability of dying by exact age 1 year.

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
SEX												
Male	24	""	""	34	19	""	""	""	37	48	75	56
Female	11	""	""	28	9	""	""	""	27	27	54	40
Ratio: Female /Male	0.45	""	""	0.80	0.49	""	""	""	0.73	0.57	0.72	0.70
RESIDENCE												
Urban	18	""	""	21	9	""	""	""	27	31	58	44
Rural	18	""	""	39	23	""	""	""	37	43	68	50
Ratio: Rural /Urban	0.97	""	""	1.81	2.51	""	""	""	1.38	1.38	1.16	1.14
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	22	""	""	46	25	""	""	""	56	""	72	49
Higher than basic	11	""	""	28	""	""	""	""	29	35	59	48
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	2.02	""	""	1.61	""	""	""	""	1.94	""	1.23	1.02
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 60%	""	""	""	38	22	""	""	""	37	49	79	53
Richest 40%	""	""	""	20	""	""	""	""	21	21	46	40
Ratio: Poor/Rich	""	""	""	1.93	""	""	""	""	1.77	2.35	1.72	1.33
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	19	""	""	29	""	""	""	""	32	38	""	49
Minority	""	""	""	39	22	""	25	""	40	43	""	48
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	""	""	""	1.32	""	""	""	""	1.27	1.12	""	0.99
NATIONAL AVERAGE	18	""	""	31	16	""	""	""	32	38	65	48

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Reference date	2002.0			2000.4	2002.4		1998.5		2002.3	2001.0	2003.3	2002.0
Majority				Georgian					Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority				Others	Roma		Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Mortality rates calculated using age based indirect mortality estimation method, using East model life tables, except for Macedonia which is using the time since first birth based indirect estimation method, using East model life tables.

Reference date varies from survey to survey between late 2000 and early 2003.

Data for Serbia are for Roma population in Roma settlements only

Children not fully immunized

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently not fully vaccinated against six childhood diseases

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	""	10.9	21.4	""	22.7	""	41.4	""	5.1	""	12.8	14.4
Family with 2 children	""	9.7	28.0	""	25.9	44.2	37.8	""	2.7	""	23.6	12.2
Family with 3 or more children	""	6.7	33.3	""	23.6	22.6	54.0	""	3.9	""	23.3	13.2
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 children	""	0.62	1.56	""	1.04	""	1.30	""	0.78	""	1.82	0.92
SEX												
Male	""	8.5	25.4	""	28.4	35.2	42.2	""	3.6	""	23.0	13.2
Female	""	11.5	28.4	""	21.1	31.9	43.1	""	4.0	""	22.3	13.0
Ratio: Female /Male	""	1.36	1.12	""	0.74	0.91	1.02	""	1.14	""	0.97	0.98
REGION												
Best-off region	""	6.5	24.3	""	12.0	""	18.6	""	""	""	13.1	5.6
Worst-off region	""	14.6	28.8	""	60.1	""	69.1	""	""	""	30.6	26.7
Ratio: Worst /Best-off region	""	2.22	1.18	""	5.00	""	3.71	""	""	""	2.33	4.80
RESIDENCE												
Urban	""	10.1	33.1	""	19.6	33.5	37.6	""	2.6	""	18.4	21.9
Rural	""	9.9	23.6	""	30.4	33.4	48.6	""	5.1	""	24.4	9.6
Ratio: Rural /Urban	""	0.99	0.71	""	1.56	1.00	1.29	""	1.96	""	1.33	0.44
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	""	""	30.4	""	27.9	""	46.2	""	5.6	""	26.6	12.8
Higher than basic	""	9.8	25.3	""	18.3	32.6	41.4	""	3.6	""	20.8	13.2
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	""	""	1.20	""	1.53	""	1.11	""	1.54	""	1.28	0.97
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	""	4.3	32.0	""	39.7	""	49.9	""	2.3	""	24.6	9.9
Richest 20%	""	13.7	27.7	""	22.9	""	46.3	""	3.9	""	19.6	20.0
Ratio: Poor/Rich	""	0.31	1.16	""	1.73	""	1.08	""	0.59	""	1.25	0.50
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	""	""	""	""	11.7	36.7	42.7	""	3.7	""	""	10.5
Minority	""	""	""	""	33.6	26.4	52.3	""	6.2	""	""	25.6
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	""	""	""	""	2.86	0.72	1.23	""	1.70	""	""	2.44
NATIONAL AVERAGE	""	10.0	26.8	""	24.5	33.5	42.6	""	3.8	""	22.7	13.1

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region		Grdno	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina		North East		Voirodina				Sogd	East
Worst-off region		Vitebsk	Republika Srpska		Poloski		South East				GBAO	Central East
Majority					Macedonian	Montenegrin/Serbian	Serbian/Montenegrin		Kazakh			Uzbek
Minority					Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians			Others excluding Russians

Children not exclusively breastfed

Infants aged 0-5 months that are not exclusively breastfed (receiving only breast milk, or breast milk and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine).

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 1 child	""	90.7	84.5	88.8	""	""	85.3	94.1	86.4	83.4	""	80.5
Family with 2 children	""	89.4	77.7	87.8	88.4	""	84.0	95.5	85.1	67.3	62.4	79.7
Family with 3 or more children	""	""	""	""	75.9	""	86.6	""	79.2	62.8	75.4	69.7
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 1 children	""	""	""	""	""	""	1.02	""	0.92	0.75	""	0.87
SEX												
Male	95.8	93.0	82.2	92.2	84.2	""	86.9	96.5	84.7	69.9	72.1	73.5
Female	""	88.8	82.6	86.3	83.2	""	82.8	91.8	81.5	67.2	77.0	73.7
Ratio: Female /Male	""	0.95	1.01	0.94	0.99	""	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	1.07	1.00
RESIDENCE												
Urban	""	90.3	84.0	91.4	79.9	""	82.2	92.4	83.5	77.7	76.2	77.2
Rural	98.0	""	81.7	85.2	90.0	""	87.3	97.4	83.0	62.0	74.1	71.7
Ratio: Rural /Urban	""	""	0.97	0.93	1.13	""	1.06	1.05	0.99	0.80	0.97	0.93
MOTHER'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	96.0	""	82.0	""	81.5	""	86.4	""	""	""	76.2	75.6
Higher than basic	""	90.8	82.6	88.5	91.3	83.3	84.4	93.7	83.4	66.6	73.5	73.2
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	""	""	0.99	""	0.89	""	1.02	""	""	""	1.04	1.03
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 60%	98.0	95.5	80.7	88.3	90.3	""	86.7	95.7	83.7	60.7	72.7	71.7
Richest 40%	""	86.2	86.1	89.9	63.1	""	81.1	91.9	82.2	78.7	78.2	76.3
Ratio: Poor/Rich	""	1.11	0.94	0.98	1.43	""	1.07	1.04	1.02	0.77	0.93	0.94
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	97.3	""	""	90.6	90.2	""	86.2	""	84.9	68.0	""	73.2
Minority	""	""	""	""	97.0	""	87.5	""	77.2	62.1	""	71.8
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	""	""	""	""	1.08	""	1.01	""	0.91	0.91	""	0.98
NATIONAL AVERAGE	97.7	91.0	82.4	89.1	83.8	80.7	84.9	94.0	83.2	68.5	74.6	73.6

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Majority	Muslim			Georgian	Macedonian	Montenegrin/ Serbian	Serbian/ Montenegrin		Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority	Others			Others	Roma	Others	Roma		Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Consumption of not iodized salt

Proportion of households not consuming adequately iodized salt

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
FAMILY SIZE												
Family with 0-1 child	***	***	***	13.4	***	***	***	82.3	8.6	22.2	47.1	43.7
Family with 2 children	***	***	***	11.3	***	***	***	78.5	6.6	22.0	45.3	47.7
Family with 3 or more children	***	***	***	11.3	***	***	***	77.2	7.4	27.4	59.1	49.4
Ratio: Family with 3 or more / with 0-1 children	***	***	***	0.8	***	***	***	0.94	0.87	1.23	1.26	1.13
REGION												
Best-off region	***	***	***	6.4	***	***	***	***	0.3	4.0	24.4	28.5
Worst-off region	***	***	***	25.2	***	***	***	***	31.7	43.2	73.6	57.1
Ratio: Worst/Best-off region	***	***	***	3.9	***	***	***	***	101.93	10.82	3.02	2.00
RESIDENCE												
Urban	***	***	***	11.1	***	***	***	82.1	7.9	15.5	40.7	38.0
Rural	***	***	***	14.6	***	***	***	80.9	8.2	30.2	59.9	52.2
Ratio: Rural /Urban	***	***	***	1.3	***	***	***	0.99	1.03	1.95	1.47	1.37
WOMEN'S EDUCATION												
Basic or less	***	***	***	13.6	***	***	***	84.9	10.6	27.2	58.9	51.4
Higher than basic	***	***	***	12.7	***	***	***	81.3	7.5	23.3	52.1	46.0
Ratio: Basic or less/Higher than basic	***	***	***	1.1	***	***	***	1.04	1.41	1.17	1.13	1.12
WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES												
Poorest 20%	***	***	***	16.0	***	***	***	82.8	9.3	31.5	66.6	54.8
Richest 20%	***	***	***	12.0	***	***	***	81.1	8.9	10.1	37.7	32.7
Ratio: Poor/Rich	***	***	***	1.3	***	***	***	1.02	1.05	3.13	1.77	1.68
ETHNIC /LANGUAGE /RELIGION												
Majority	***	***	***	12.4	***	***	***	***	7.0	24.2	***	47.6
Minority	***	***	***	15.2	***	***	***	***	7.8	29.3	***	51.1
Ratio: Minority /Majority group	***	***	***	1.2	***	***	***	***	1.11	1.21	***	1.07
NATIONAL AVERAGE	***	***	***	12.8	***	***	***	81.7	8.0	23.9	53.6	46.9

Country specific details for social stratifiers

	Eastern Europe								Central Asia			
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Best-off region				Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti					Almaty oblysy	Batken	Sogd	Tashkent
Worst-off region				Shida Kartli					Pavlodar oblysy	Osh	RRS	East
Majority				Georgian					Kazakh	Kyrgyz		Uzbek
Minority				Others					Others excluding Russians	Others excluding Russians		Others excluding Russians

Summary Tables by Millennium Development Goals

In this appendix the reader will find tables on survey findings for the 12 countries in the CEE/CIS Region that conducted MICS (third round) during the period 2005 to 2006. Indicators are grouped by relevance to Millennium Development Goals and represent national averages.

Millennium Development Goal 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

	Eastern Europe							Central Asia				
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Stunting prevalence (moderate & severe) - proportion of children under five that fall below minus two standard deviations from median height for age of NCHS/WHO reference population	22.3	2.5	7.4	10.4	8.7	5.2	5.9	""	12.8	13.7	27.0	14.6
Underweight prevalence (moderate & severe) - proportion of children under five that fall below minus two standard deviations from median weight for age of NCHS/WHO reference population	7.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.6	""	4.0	3.4	17.4	5.1
Wasting prevalence (moderate & severe) - proportion of children under five that fall below minus two standard deviations from median weight for height of NCHS/WHO reference population	6.6	1.3	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.3	""	3.8	3.5	7.2	3.3
Overweight prevalence - children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the NCHS/WHO reference population	20.2	6.7	20.2	15.2	10.6	12.9	15.3	""	11.3	5.8	3.6	7.3
Proportion of HHs not consuming adequately iodized salt	""	""	""	12.8	""	""	""	81.7	8.0	23.9	53.6	46.9

Millennium Development Goal 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education

	Eastern Europe							Central Asia				
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Inadequate support for learning - children aged 0-59 months living in households in which an adult has engaged in less than four activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	32.0	15.9	24.4	16.0	14.8	11.1	15.6	""	19.0	29.0	40.3	28.7
Inadequate father's support for learning - children aged 0-59 months whose father has engaged in no activity to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	53.7	29.0	26.2	43.7	39.3	22.3	30.0	""	53.1	47.2	79.1	53.1
Inadequate support for learning: children's books - Children with less than 3 children's books	67.7	""	29.6	27.9	51.1	23.1	20.7	3.4	33.6	23.8	83.0	57.5
Children without early childhood education - children aged 36-59 months that do not attend any form of early childhood education programme	60.2	13.9	93.6	56.8	89.3	70.9	67.5	37.3	84.0	81.0	89.8	80.3
Children not ready for school - children in the first grade of primary school that did not attend any form of pre-school the previous year	29.8	7.1	89.3	39.6	24.3	35.9	11.0	41.5	60.5	79.8	70.8	73.1
Net primary school non-attendance ratio - children of primary-school age currently not attending primary or secondary school	8.1	6.8	2.1	5.4	4.9	2.8	2.0	3.1	2.0	7.9	11.3	4.2
Children not transitioning to secondary education - children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year that do not attend secondary school	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.0
Net secondary school non-attendance ratio - children of secondary-school age currently not attending secondary school or higher	21.8	4.1	10.7	11.7	21.6	9.8	8.9	5.5	4.7	10.8	19.1	6.9
Net non-attendance ratio of basic education - children of basic education age currently not attending basic education or higher	4.3	2.8	1.6	4.0	5.1	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	5.4	9.1	2.7
Children not transitioning from basic to higher secondary education - children that were in the last grade of basic education during the previous school year that do not attend higher secondary school	25.2	22.4	7.3	10.3	5.4	2.0	2.9	6.2	21.8	5.2	13.9	1.9
Net upper secondary school non-attendance ratio - children of upper secondary-school age currently not attending upper secondary school or higher	43.2	1.1	20.7	9.0	37.0	15.7	16.2	11.0	8.8	20.0	39.2	17.1
Children not transitioning to tertiary education - children that were in the last grade of secondary school during the previous school year that do not attend tertiary education	53.5	71.1	33.7	52.1	45.2	19.7	19.7	41.9	53.8	62.9	49.2	1.9
Net tertiary education non-attendance ratio - children of tertiary-education age currently not attending tertiary education	84.0	69.4	74.6	60.4	70.2	57.6	60.8	55.8	74.9	75.2	84.7	92.6

Millennium Development Goal 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

	Eastern Europe							Central Asia				
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Gender parity index - primary education - proportion of girls to boys in primary education	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.96	0.99	1.00	1.02	0.99	1.03	0.99	1.00
Gender parity index secondary education - proportion of girls to boys in secondary education.	0.97	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.83	0.98
Gender parity index basic education - proportion of girls to boys in basic education	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.96	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.02	0.94	1.00

Millennium Development Goal 4 Reduce Child Mortality

	Eastern Europe							Central Asia				
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Under-five mortality rate - probability of dying by exact age 5 years	19	""	""	35	17	""	""	""	36	44	79	57
Infant mortality rate - probability of dying by exact age 1 year.	18	""	""	31	16	""	""	""	32	38	65	48
Children not immunized with BCG - percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently not vaccinated against tuberculosis	""	0.5	3.5	""	2.0	10.8	25.5	""	0.4	""	5.1	0.0
Children not immunized with DPT3 - percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently not vaccinated against 3 doses of DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus)	""	1.6	13.8	""	11.7	7.7	4.4	""	2.0	""	13.7	6.8
Children not immunized with Polio3 - percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently not vaccinated against polio (3 doses)	""	1.6	13.6	""	13.5	12.1	7.1	""	3.3	""	17.9	10.4
Children not immunized with Measles - percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently not vaccinated against measles	""	9.2	22.0	""	11.6	16.7	13.4	""	0.6	""	8.0	2.6
Children not fully immunized - percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently not fully vaccinated against six childhood diseases	""	10.0	26.8	""	24.5	33.5	42.6	""	3.8	""	22.7	13.1
Children not exclusively breastfed - infants aged 0-5 months that are not exclusively breastfed (receiving only breast milk, or breast milk and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine)	97.7	91.0	82.4	89.1	83.8	80.7	84.9	94.0	83.2	68.5	74.6	73.6
Children not receiving timely complementary feeding - infants aged 6-9 months that are not receiving breast milk and complementary foods in the last 24 hours.	61.6	61.7	71.0	65.2	82.5	64.7	61.0	50.9	60.9	50.7	84.7	54.8
Low birth weight infants - last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth.	6.9	3.8	4.5	4.7	6.4	3.9	4.9	4.3	5.8	5.3	9.7	4.8

Millennium Development Goal 5 Improve Maternal Health

	Eastern Europe						Central Asia					
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Women aged 15-49 years not receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care - women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that did not receive specific care as part of the antenatal care (weighed, blood pressure measured, gave urine sample, gave blood sample) during the last pregnancy	25.2	0.6	5.9	7.0	10.2	35.1	8.6	1.6	0.8	4.5	41.3	10.5
Women aged 15-49 years not receiving antenatal care from a skilled attendant - women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were not attended by skilled health personnel at least once during pregnancy	2.9	0.6	1.1	3.7	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.1	3.1	22.9	1.0
Women aged 15-49 years not assisted by a skilled attendant during delivery - women aged 15-49 years that did not receive assistance from a skilled attendant (doctor, nurse/midwife or auxiliary midwife) during delivery in the 2 years preceding the survey	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.4	16.6	0.1
Women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years that are not using (or whose partner is not using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional).	39.9	27.4	64.3	68.5	86.5	60.6	58.8	34.4	49.3	52.2	62.1	35.1

Millennium Development Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

	Eastern Europe							Central Asia				
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Women aged 15-49 years that have never heard of HIV or AIDS	6.2	0.1	2.4	19.8	19.9	3.5	2.3	1.2	1.3	7.8	58.4	3.6
Inadequate knowledge of HIV/AIDS - women aged 15-49 years that could not correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV infection and reject three common misconceptions about HIV transmission	94.5	66.1	65.8	82.6	76.5	73.6	62.6	68.7	77.7	79.6	96.1	64.7
Negative attitudes toward people with HIV or AIDS - women agreeing with at least one discriminatory statement about people with HIV or AIDS	93.2	95.4	64.2	93.6	84.0	68.7	63.5	97.0	96.2	94.8	95.4	97.3
Women aged 15-24 years that did not use condom at last high risk sexual intercourse - women aged 15-24 years reporting no use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last nonmarital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the previous 12 months	""	""	29.0	""	30.2	33.6	25.6	""	""	44.0	""	39.5
Women aged 15-49 years without knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission - women aged 15-49 years that did not identify correctly all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	46.7	38.8	30.9	54.4	44.5	34.9	43.0	53.9	45.5	42.1	73.1	26.6
Women aged 15-49 years that did not receive counselling on preventing mother-to-child transmission - women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and did not receive counselling on HIV/AIDS during antenatal care.	54.0	27.2	81.9	58.5	88.3	89.3	85.7	19.6	17.6	37.4	76.2	30.7
Women aged 15-49 years that have never been tested for HIV	98.6	33.6	97.4	89.0	96.9	97.0	93.0	56.1	38.3	63.0	96.0	67.2
Women aged 15-49 years that were tested for HIV and did not receive test results	35.3	10.0	1.0	16.6	7.7	12.6	16.3	9.8	12.8	20.8	13.1	8.1

Millennium Development Goal 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

	Eastern Europe							Central Asia				
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Household members not using improved sources of drinking water - household members living in households not using improved sources of drinking water	2.5	0.4	1.3	5.8	0.7	1.7	1.1	2.2	6.3	11.8	30.5	10.4
Household members not using improved sanitation facilities - household members not using improved sanitation facilities	1.1	0.7	7.0	3.2	7.1	1.0	0.2	3.8	0.8	3.7	6.3	0.6

Millennium Declaration Child Protection

	Eastern Europe							Central Asia				
	Albania	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
Children aged 0-59 months without birth registration - children aged 0-59 months whose births are not reported registered	2.4	""	0.5	8.1	6.2	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	5.8	11.7	0.1
Child discipline - proportion of children aged 2-14 years that experience any psychological or physical punishment	49.2	82.6	35.6	66.1	69.3	61.4	72.7	69.8	52.2	51.4	74.4	""
Child discipline - proportion of children aged 2-14 years that experience psychological punishment	11.8	77.2	27.1	58.0	57.2	54.5	61.6	64.9	47.8	40.2	69.4	""
Child discipline - proportion of children aged 2-14 years that experience minor physical punishment	46.3	49.4	21.1	45.8	52.8	41.9	51.3	36.1	22.9	35.6	54.5	""
Child discipline - proportion of children aged 2-14 years that experience severe physical punishment	8.5	2.1	3.1	19.0	15.6	5.5	7.0	2.2	0.7	2.6	16.2	""
Child discipline - proportion of children aged 2-14 years that experience only non-violent punishment	44.9	13.6	58.1	17.5	24.3	32.9	19.6	27.2	30.5	38.3	18.5	""
Child discipline - proportion of mothers/carers that believe that, in order to bring up children properly, the child needs to be physically punished	6.0	15.2	6.4	12.7	7.0	5.0	6.3	15.9	7.4	7.7	14.9	""
Domestic violence - women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner for any (specified) reason	36.2	""	5.6	8.0	23.7	13.8	7.8	5.7	12.3	45.3	74.4	""
Domestic violence - women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner when she goes out without telling him	21.3	""	1.5	2.2	13.3	5.4	2.6	1.1	3.2	25.9	62.4	""
Domestic violence - women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner when she neglects children	24.6	""	4.7	7.1	18.4	12.7	7.0	5.1	8.3	26.9	60.5	""
Domestic violence - women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner when she argues with him	10.7	""	1.6	2.7	12.4	3.8	2.7	1.1	5.3	32.4	68.0	""
Domestic violence - women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner when she refuses sex with him	11.3	""	1.7	1.5	8.1	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	12.4	47.9	""
Domestic violence - women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner when she burns the food	3.8	""	0.6	1.2	5.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	2.1	13.7	43.7	""
Child marriage - women that were married or in union before their 18th birthday (women aged 20-49)	7.8	6.5	10.1	17.7	12.0	6.8	8.4	10.5	8.5	12.2	14.7	12.5
Child marriage - women that were married or in union before their 18th birthday (women aged 20-24)	7.5	6.6	5.5	17.2	3.6	4.8	5.8	6.4	7.3	10.4	12.7	7.2

List of MICS indicators available in MICSInfo

Millennium Development Goal 1 - Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

- Overweight prevalence
- Proportion of households not consuming adequately iodized salt
- Stunting prevalence (moderate & severe)
- Underweight prevalence (moderate & severe)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate & severe)

Millennium Development Goal 2 - Achieve Universal Primary Education

- Children in the first grade of primary school that did not attend any form of pre-school the previous year
- Children living in households in which an adult has engaged in less than four activities to promote learning and school readiness
- Children not transiting from basic to higher secondary education
- Children not transiting to secondary school
- Children not transitioning to tertiary education
- Children that do not attend any form of early childhood education programme
- Children whose father has engaged in no activity to promote learning and school readiness
- Children with less than 3 children's books
- Net basic education non-attendance ratio
- Net primary school non-attendance ratio
- Net secondary school non-attendance ratio
- Net tertiary education non-attendance ratio
- Net upper secondary non-attendance ratio

Millennium Development Goal 3 - Promote Equality and Empower Women

- Gender parity index – primary education
- Gender parity index – secondary education
- Gender parity index basic education

Millennium Development Goal 4 - Reduce Child Mortality

- Children not exclusively breastfed
- Children not fully immunized
- Children not immunized against measles
- Children not immunized against Polio 3
- Children not immunized with BCG
- Children not immunized with DPT3
- Children not receiving timely complementary feeding
- Infant mortality rate
- Low birth weight infants
- Under-five mortality rate

Millennium Development Goal 5 - Improve Maternal Health

- Women not assisted by a skilled attendant during delivery
- Women not receiving antenatal care from a skilled attendant
- Women not receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care
- Women that are not using a contraceptive method

Millennium Development Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

- Negative attitudes toward people with HIV or AIDS
- Women that did not receive counselling on preventing mother-to-child transmission
- Women that did not use condom at last high risk sexual intercourse
- Women that have never been tested for HIV
- Women that never heard of HIV or AIDS
- Women that were tested for HIV and did not receive test results
- Women with inadequate knowledge of HIV/AIDS
- Women without knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Millennium Development Goal 7 - Ensure Environmental Sustainability

- Household members not using improved sanitation facilities
- Household members not using improved sources of drinking water

Millennium Declaration - Child Protection

- Children experiencing any psychological or physical punishment
- Children experiencing minor physical punishment
- Children experiencing psychological punishment
- Children experiencing severe physical punishment
- Children involved in child labour activities
- Children subject to only non-violent discipline
- Children without birth registration
- Mother/caretaker believes that the child needs to be physically punished
- Women that were married or in union before their 18th birthday
- Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner when she burns food
- Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner for any (specified) reason
- Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner when she argues with him
- Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner when she goes out without telling him
- Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner when she neglects children
- Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner when she refuses sex with him

