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| **MICS6 Indicators and definitions****MICS6 指标和定义** |

| **MICS INDICATOR****MICS指标** | **SDG**[[1]](#footnote-2)**可持续发展目标** | **Module**[[2]](#footnote-3)**模块** | **Definition**[[3]](#footnote-4)**定义** | **Value****数值** |
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| **SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS****样本户及住户成员基本特征** |
| SR.1 | Access to electricity通电的人口比例 | 7.1.1 | HC | Percentage of household members with access to electricity通电的住户人口比例 |  |
| SR.2 | Literacy rate (age 15-24 years) 识字率（15-24岁） |  | WB | Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education15-24岁女性和男性中，能够阅读一篇简单的有关日常生活的短文，或者接受过初中及以上教育的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| SR.3 | Exposure to mass media接触大众媒体的比例 |  | MT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television15-49岁女性和男性中，每周至少阅读一次报纸或杂志，收听一次广播和收看一次电视的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| SR.4 | Households with a radio拥有收音机的住户比例 |  | HC | Percentage of households that have a radio拥有收音机的住户比例 |  |
| SR.5 | Households with a television拥有电视机的住户比例 |  | HC | Percentage of households that have a television拥有电视机的住户比例 |  |
| SR.6 | Households with a telephone拥有电话的住户比例 |  | HC – MT | Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)拥有电话（固定电话或手机）的住户比例 |  |
| SR.7 | Households with a computer拥有电脑的住户比例 |  | HC | Percentage of households that have a computer拥有电脑的住户比例 |  |
| SR.8 | Households with internet拥有互联网的住户比例 |  | HC | Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home可以通过家中任何设备上网的住户比例 |  |
| SR.9 | Use of computer使用电脑的人口比例 |  | MT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months15-49岁女性和男性中，过去3个月内使用过电脑的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| SR.10 | Ownership of mobile phone拥有手机的人口比例 | 5.b.1 | MT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone15-49岁女性和男性中，拥有手机的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| SR.11 | Use of mobile phone使用手机的人口比例 |  | MT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months15-49岁女性和男性中，在过去3个月内使用过手机的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| SR.12aSR.12b | Use of internet使用互联网的人口比例 | 17.8.1 | MT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet15-49岁女性和男性中，使用过互联网的比例 Women女性1. during the last 3 months在过去3个月内使用过
2. at least once a week during the last 3 months在过去3个月内至少每周使用过一次

Men男性1. during the last 3 months在过去3个月内使用过
2. at least once a week during the last 3 months在过去3个月内至少每周使用过一次
 |  |
| SR.13aSR.13b | ICT skills掌握信息技术的人口比例 | 4.4.1 | MT | Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months女性和男性中，过去三个月内至少进行过九种特定电脑操作其中一种的比例 Women女性1. age 15-24 15-24岁女性
2. age 15-49 15-49岁女性

 Men男性1. age 15-24 15-24岁女性
2. age 15-49 15-49岁女性
 |  |
| SR.14a | Use of tobacco抽烟的人口比例 | 3.a.1 | TA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month15-49岁女性和男性中， 过去一个月内抽过香烟、或使用过有烟或无烟类烟草产品的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| SR.14b | Non-smokers不抽烟的人口比例 | 3.8.1 | TA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month15-49岁女性和男性中，过去一个月内没有抽过香烟或任何其他有烟类烟草产品的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| SR.15 | Smoking before age 1515岁之前抽烟的人口比例 |  | TA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 1515-49岁女性和男性中，15岁之前曾抽过一整支烟的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| SR.16 | Use of alcohol喝酒的人口比例 |  | TA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month15-49岁女性和男性中，过去一个月内至少喝过一次酒的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| SR.17 | Use of alcohol before age 1515岁之前喝酒的人口比例 |  | TA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 1515-49岁女性和男性中，15岁之前曾至少喝过一次酒的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| SR.18 | Children’s living arrangements没有和亲生父母双方一起生活的儿童比例 |  | HL | Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent0-17岁儿童中，没有和亲生父母双方一起生活的比例 |  |
| SR.19 | Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead父母一方死亡或父母双亡的儿童比例 |  | HL | Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead0-17岁儿童中，亲生父母一方死亡或父母双亡的比例 |  |
| SR.20 | Children with at least one parent living abroad至少父母一方在国外生活的儿童比例 |  | HL | Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad0-17岁儿童中，亲生父母至少一方在国外生活的比例 |  |

| **MICS INDICATOR****MICS 指标** | **SDG**1**可持续发展目标** | **Module**2**模块** | **Description**3**定义** | **Value****数值** |
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| **SURVIVE** [[4]](#footnote-5)**生存4** |  |
| CS.1 | Neonatal mortality rate0-28天新生儿死亡率 | 3.2.2 | BH | Probability of dying within the first month of life出生后一个月内死亡的概率 |  |
| CS.2 | Post-neonatal mortality rate1-11月龄婴儿死亡率 |  | BH | Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates婴儿死亡率和新生儿死亡率之差 |  |
| CS.3 | Infant mortality rate0-11月龄婴儿死亡率 |  | CM / BH | Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday从出生到一周岁之间死亡的概率 |  |
| CS.4 | Child mortality rate1-4岁儿童死亡率 |  | BH | Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays从一周岁到五周岁之间死亡的概率 |  |
| CS.5 | Under-five mortality rate五岁以下儿童死亡率 | 3.2.1 | CM / BH | Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday从出生到五周岁之间死亡的概率 |  |

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| **THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH****发展 - 生殖与产妇健康** |
| TM.1 | Adolescent birth rate青少年生育率 | 3.7.2 | CM / BH | Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years15-19岁女性年龄别生育率 |  |
| TM.2 | Early childbearing女性早育的比例 |  | CM / BH | Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 1820-24岁女性中，18岁之前有过活产生育的比例 |  |
| TM.3 | Contraceptive prevalence rate避孕率 |  | CP | Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method 现在正处在婚姻或同居状态的15-49岁女性中，自己（或伴侣）正在使用（现代或传统）避孕措施的比例 |  |
| TM.4 | Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[[5]](#footnote-6)使用现代避孕措施满足计划生育需求的比例5 | 3.7.1 &3.8.1 | UN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods现在正处在婚姻或同居状态的15-49岁女性中，使用现代避孕措施满足计划生育需求的比例 |  |
| TM.5aTM.5bTM.5c | Antenatal care coverage产前保健覆盖率 | 3.8.1 | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，在最近一次活产生育的怀孕期间接受过1. at least once by skilled health personnel至少一次由熟练医护人员提供的产前保健的比例
2. at least four times by any provider至少四次由任何卫生工作人员提供的产前保健的比例
3. at least eight times by any provider至少八次由任何卫生工作人员提供的产前保健的比例
 |  |
| TM.6 | Content of antenatal care产前保健的内容 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，在最近一次活产生育的怀孕期间接受产前保健时，至少有一次量过血压、并提供过尿样和血样的比例 |  |
| TM.7 | Neonatal tetanus protection 预防新生儿破伤风 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval[[6]](#footnote-7) prior to the most recent birth过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，在最近一次活产生育的怀孕期间接种了至少两剂破伤风类毒素疫苗，或者在生育前按照正确的接种间隔和次数6接种了破伤风类毒素疫苗的比例 |  |
| TM.8 | Institutional deliveries住院分娩率 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，最近一次活产生育是在医疗机构进行分娩的比例 |  |
| TM.9 | Skilled attendant at delivery新法接生率 | 3.1.2 | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel 过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，最近一次活产生育是由熟练医护人员接生的比例 |  |
| TM.10 | Caesarean section剖宫产率 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，最近一次活产生育是通过剖宫产生育的比例 |  |
| TM.11 | Children weighed at birth儿童出生时被称重的比例 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，最近一个活产儿出生时被称重的比例 |  |
| TM.12 | Post-partum stay in health facility产后仍待在医疗机构的比例 |  | PN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，最近一次活产生育是住院分娩，且分娩后在医疗机构内待上12个小时及以上的比例 |  |
| TM.13 | Post-natal health check for the newborn新生儿产后健康检查的比例 |  | PN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，最近一个活产儿出生后随即在医疗机构或家里接受过健康检查、或在出生后两天内接受过健康检查的比例 |  |
| TM.14 | Newborns dried 新生儿产后被擦干的比例 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，最近一个活产儿出生后被擦干的比例 |  |
| TM.15 | Skin-to-skin care母婴皮肤接触的比例 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother’s bare chest after birth过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，最近一个活产儿出生后被抱到母亲胸前与皮肤直接接触的比例 |  |
| TM.16 | Delayed bathing洗澡延迟的比例 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，最近一个活产儿出生后超过24小时才第一次洗澡的比例 |  |
| TM.17 | Cord cut with clean instrument使用干净工具剪脐带的比例 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument过去两年内有过活产生育15-49岁女性中，最近一次活产生育是非住院分娩，且新生儿脐带是被新刀片或被煮沸过的工具剪断的比例 |  |
| TM.18 | Nothing harmful applied to cord没有在脐带上涂有害物的比例 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord过去两年内有过活产生育15-49岁女性中，最近一次活产生育是非住院分娩，且新生儿脐带没有被涂有害物的比例 |  |
| TM.19 | Post-natal signal care functions[[7]](#footnote-8)新生儿访视7的比例 |  | PN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth过去两年内有过活产生育15-49岁女性中，最近一个活产儿出生后两天内至少接受了两项征象性保健的比例 |  |
| TM.20 | Post-natal health check for the mother母亲产后健康检查的比例 |  | PN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth过去两年内有过活产生育，且最近一次活产生育产后随即在医疗机构或家里接受过健康检查，或产后两天内接受过产后访视的15-49岁女性比例 |  |
| TM.21 | Maternal mortality ratio孕产妇死亡率 | 3.1.1 | MM | Deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination excluding accidents and acts of violence, per 100,000 live births在怀孕、分娩期间，或终止妊娠后42天内，除去意外事件和暴力行为导致的死亡，每10万活产生育所对应的妇女死亡人数 |  |
| TM.22 | Multiple sexual partnerships有多个性伙伴的比例 |  | SB | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months15-49岁女性和男性中，过去12个月内与不止一个对象发生性关系的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.23 | Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships有多个性伙伴的人最近一次发生性关系时使用避孕套的比例 |  | SB | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex过去12个月内有多个性伙伴的15-49岁女性和男性中，自述在最近一次性行为中使用了避孕套的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.24 | Sex before age 15 among young people15岁之前有过性行为的年轻人比例 |  | SB | Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 1515-24岁女性和男性中，15岁之前有过性行为的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.25 | Young people who have never had sex从未有过性行为的年轻人比例 |  | SB | Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex未婚的15-24岁女性和男性中，从未有过性行为的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.26 | Age-mixing among sexual partners与性伙伴有年龄差距的比例 |  | SB | Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older15-24岁女性中，过去12个月内与比她们大10岁及以上的对象发生过性关系的比例 |  |
| TM.27 | Sex with non-regular partners与不固定的性伙伴发生性关系的比例 |  | SB | Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner15-24岁女性和男性中，过去12个月内与非婚、非同居关系的对象发生过性关系的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.28 | Condom use with non-regular partners与不固定的性伙伴发生性关系时使用避孕套的比例 |  | SB | Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex 过去12个月内与非婚、非同居关系的对象发生过性关系的15-24岁女性和男性中，自述在最近一次性行为中使用了避孕套的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.29 | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people青年人掌握预防全面的艾滋病知识的比例 |  | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[[8]](#footnote-9), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission15-24岁女性和男性中，能正确辨别预防艾滋病病毒通过性行为传播的两种方法8、知道看上去健康的人可能是艾滋病病毒感染者并抵制关于艾滋病病毒传播常见错误观点的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.30 | Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV掌握艾滋病病毒母婴传播知识的比例 |  | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[[9]](#footnote-10) of mother-to-child transmission of HIV15-49岁女性和男性中，能正确辨别所有三种艾滋病病毒母婴传播途径9的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.31 | Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV对艾滋病病毒携带者有歧视态度的比例 |  | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[[10]](#footnote-11) toward people living with HIV听说过艾滋病的15-49岁女性和男性中，对艾滋病病毒携带者表达出歧视态度10的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.32 | People who know where to be tested for HIV知道去何处进行艾滋病病毒检测的比例 |  | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV15-49岁女性和男性中，自述知道一个能够检测艾滋病病毒的地方的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.33 | People who have been tested for HIV and know the results接受过艾滋病病毒检测并知道结果的比例 |  | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results15-49岁女性和男性中，过去12个月内接受过艾滋病病毒检测并知道结果的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.34 | Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results接受过艾滋病病毒检测并知道结果的性活跃期青年人比例 |  | HA | Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results过去12个月内有过性行为的15-24岁女性和男性中，接受过艾滋病病毒检测并知道结果的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| TM.35aTM.35b | HIV counselling during antenatal care产前保健期间接受过艾滋病咨询辅导的比例 |  | HA | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，在最近一次活产生育的怀孕期间至少接受过一次由熟练医护人员提供的产前保健，且在某次产前保健时接受过1. counselling on HIV11有关艾滋病病毒的咨询辅导的比例[[11]](#footnote-12)
2. information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results

在拿到艾滋病病毒检测结果后得到有关艾滋病病毒的信息和咨询辅导的比例 |  |
| TM.36 | HIV testing during antenatal care产前保健期间进行过艾滋病病毒检测的比例 |  | HA | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，在最近一次活产生育的怀孕期间至少接受过一次由熟练医护人员提供的产前保健，且在某次产前保健时被提供并接受了艾滋病病毒检测且拿到了结果的比例 |  |
| TM.37 | Male circumcision男性做过包皮环切的比例 |  | MMC | Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised15-49岁男性中，自述做过包皮环切手术的比例 |  |

| **MICS INDICATOR****MICS指标** | **SDG**1**可持续发展目标** | **Module**2**模块** | **Description**3**定义** | **Value****数值** |
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| **THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT****儿童健康、营养与发展** |
| TC.1 | Tuberculosis immunization coverage卡介苗接种率 |  | IM | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey12-23月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种过卡介苗的比例 |  |
| TC.2 | Polio immunization coverage脊髓灰质炎疫苗接种率 |  | IM | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey12-23月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种过至少一剂脊灰灭活疫苗（IPV）以及第三/四剂IPV或脊灰减毒活疫苗（OPV）的比例 |  |
| TC.3 | Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage百白破疫苗接种率 | 3.b.1 &3.8.1 | IM | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey12-23月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种了第三剂百白破（百日咳、白喉、破伤风）疫苗的比例 |  |
| TC.4 | Hepatitis B immunization coverage乙肝疫苗接种率 |  | IM | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey12-23月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种了第三/四剂乙肝疫苗（HepB3）的比例 |  |
| TC.5 | Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverageb型流感嗜血杆菌疫苗接种率 |  | IM | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey12-23月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种了第三剂b型流感嗜血杆菌疫苗（Hib3）的比例 |  |
| TC.6 | Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage肺炎球菌结合疫苗接种率 | 3.b.1 | IM | Percentage of children age 12-23/24-35 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey12-23/24-35月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种了第三剂肺炎球菌结合疫苗（PCV3）的比例 |  |
| TC.7 | Rotavirus immunization coverage轮状病毒疫苗接种率 |  | IM | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey12-23月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种了第二/三剂轮状病毒疫苗（Rota2/3）的比例 |  |
| TC.8 | Rubella immunization coverage风疹疫苗接种率 |  | IM | Percentage of children age 12-23/24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey12-23/24-35月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种了含风疹成分疫苗的比例 |  |
| TC.9 | Yellow fever immunization coverage黄热病疫苗接种率 |  | IM | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received yellow fever containing vaccine at any time before the survey12-23月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种过黄热病疫苗的比例 |  |
| TC.10 | Measles immunization coverage麻疹疫苗接种率 | 3.b.1 | IM | Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey24-35月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种了第二剂含麻疹成分疫苗的比例 |  |
| TC.11aTC.11b | Full immunization coverage12疫苗全程接种率[[12]](#footnote-13) |  | IM | Percentage of children who at age 1. 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey
2. 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule

相应月龄儿童的接种比例1. 12-23月龄儿童中，在此调查前接种了所有基础疫苗的比例
2. 24-35月龄儿童中，在此调查前按照国家免疫程序的建议，接种了所有应种疫苗的比例
 |   |
| TC.12 | Care-seeking for diarrhoea腹泻就诊率 |  | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider过去两周内出现腹泻的五岁以下儿童中，从医疗机构或卫生工作人员处寻求过指导或治疗的比例 |  |
| TC.13aTC.13b | Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc服用过口服补液盐和锌治疗腹泻的比例 |  | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received 过去两周内出现腹泻的五岁以下儿童中，服用过1. ORS口服补液盐的比例
2. ORS and zinc口服补液盐和锌的比例
 |  |
| TC.14 | Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding服用过口服补液盐并继续进食的腹泻儿童比例 |  | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea过去两周内出现腹泻的五岁以下儿童中，服用过口服补液盐（包装的口服补液盐，预包装口服补液盐，或推荐的家庭自制补液盐溶液）并在腹泻期间继续进食的比例 |  |
| TC.15 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking主要依靠清洁燃料和技术做饭的比例 |  | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)（有炊用行为的住户中）主要依靠清洁燃料和技术做饭的住户成员比例 |  |
| TC.16 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating主要依靠清洁燃料和技术进行取暖比例 |  | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)（使用取暖设备的住户中）主要依靠清洁燃料和技术进行取暖的住户成员比例 |  |
| TC.17 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting主要依靠清洁燃料和技术照明的比例 |  | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)（有照明的住户中）主要依靠清洁燃料和技术照明的住户成员比例 |  |
| TC.18 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting主要依靠清洁燃料和技术做饭、取暖和照明的比例 | 7.1.2 | EU | Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting13主要依靠清洁燃料和技术做饭、取暖和照明的住户成员比例[[13]](#footnote-14) |  |
| TC.19 | Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms急性呼吸道感染就诊率 | 3.8.1 | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider过去两周内出现急性呼吸道感染症状的五岁以下儿童中，从医疗机构或卫生工作人员处寻求过指导或治疗的比例 |  |
| TC.20 | Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms使用抗生素治疗出现急性呼吸道感染症状儿童的比例 |  | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics过去两周内出现急性呼吸道感染症状的五岁以下儿童中，使用过抗生素的比例 |  |
| TC.21aTC.21b | Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)拥有驱虫蚊帐的住户比例 |  | TN | Percentage of households with1. at least one ITN至少拥有一顶驱虫蚊帐的住户比例
2. at least one ITN for every two people每两个人至少拥有一顶驱虫蚊帐的住户比例
 |  |
| TC.22 | Population that slept under an ITN睡觉时使用驱虫蚊帐的人口比例 | 3.8.1 | TN | Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN调查的前一晚在家的住户成员中，睡在驱虫蚊帐中的比例 |  |
| TC.23 | Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN睡觉时使用驱虫蚊帐的五岁以下儿童比例 |  | TN | Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN调查的前一晚在家的五岁以下儿童中，睡在驱虫蚊帐中的比例 |  |
| TC.24 | Pregnant women who slept under an ITN睡觉时使用驱虫蚊帐的孕妇比例 |  | TN – CP | Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN调查的前一晚在家的孕妇中，睡在驱虫蚊帐中的比例 |  |
| TC.25 | Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy接受过间歇性预防治疗疟疾的孕妇比例 |  | MN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria过去两年内有过活产生育的15-49岁女性中，在最近一次活产生育怀孕期间使用了至少三剂SP/治疟宁以预防疟疾的比例 |  |
| TC.26 | Care-seeking for fever发烧就诊率 |  | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider过去两周内发烧的五岁以下儿童中，从医疗机构或卫生工作人员处寻求过指导或治疗的比例 |  |
| TC.27 | Malaria diagnostics usage疟疾诊断使用比例 |  | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing过去两周内发烧的五岁以下儿童中，采过指血或者足跟血进行疟疾检测的比例 |  |
| TC.28 | Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5五岁以下儿童接受过抗疟疾治疗比例 |  | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment过去两周内发烧的五岁以下儿童中，接受过任何抗疟疾治疗的比例  |  |
| TC.29 | Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment接受抗疟疾治疗的儿童中使用青蒿素联合疗法的比例 |  | CA | Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received anti-malarial drugs and received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)过去两周内发烧并服用过抗疟疾药物的五岁以下儿童中，接受青蒿素联合疗法（或各国规定的其他一线治疗）的比例 |  |
| TC.30 | Children ever breastfed吃过母乳的儿童比例 |  | MN | Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed过去两年内有过活产生育的女性中，曾在任何时候用母乳喂养过最近一个活产儿的比例 |  |
| TC.31 | Early initiation of breastfeeding早开奶率 |  | MN | Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth过去两年内有过活产生育的女性中，最近一个新生儿出生一小时内就进行母乳喂养的比例 |  |
| TC.32 | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months6个月内纯母乳喂养率 |  | BD | Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[[14]](#footnote-15)6个月内的婴儿中，纯母乳喂养14的比例  |  |
| TC.33 | Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months 6个月内主要母乳喂养率 |  | BD | Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[[15]](#footnote-16) during the previous day6个月内的婴儿中，调查的前一天主要营养来源是母乳15的比例 |  |
| TC.34 | Continued breastfeeding at 1 year 12-15月龄继续母乳喂养率 |  | BD | Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day12-15月龄婴幼儿中，调查的前一天吃过母乳的比例 |  |
| TC.35 | Continued breastfeeding at 2 years20-23月龄继续母乳喂养率 |  | BD | Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day20-23月龄婴幼儿中，调查的前一天吃过母乳的比例 |  |
| TC.36 | Duration of breastfeeding母乳喂养持续时间 |  | BD | The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day0-35月龄婴幼儿中，调查的前一天没有吃过母乳的婴幼儿比例刚好达到一半时所对应的月龄 |  |
| TC.37 | Age-appropriate breastfeeding0-23月适龄母乳喂养率  |  | BD | Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[[16]](#footnote-17) during the previous day 0-23月龄儿童中，调查的前一天得到适龄喂养16的比例 |  |
| TC.38 | Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6-8月龄辅食添加率（辅食包括固体、半固体或糊状食物） |  | BD | Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day6-8月龄婴儿中，调查的前一天吃了固体、半固体或糊状食物的比例 |  |
| TC.39aTC.39b | Minimum acceptable diet达到最低可接受膳食标准的儿童比例 |  | BD | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day6-23月龄儿童中，调查的前一天至少达到最低膳食多样性和最低进食频次要求的1. breastfed children母乳喂养儿童比例
2. non-breastfed children非母乳喂养儿童比例
 |  |
| TC.40 | Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children非母乳喂养儿童进食奶液的频次 |  | BD | Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day6-23月龄的非母乳喂养儿童中，调查的前一天至少进食过两次奶液的比例 |  |
| TC.41 | Minimum dietary diversity达到最低膳食多样性的儿童比例 |  | BD | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[[17]](#footnote-18) during the previous day6-23月龄儿童中，调查的前一天的进食涵盖了五种及以上食物种类17的比例 |  |
| TC.42 | Minimum meal frequency达到最低进食频次的儿童比例 |  | BD | Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[[18]](#footnote-19) or more during the previous day6-23月龄儿童中，调查的前一天进食固体、半固体或糊状食物的次数（非母乳喂养儿童需加上进食奶液的次数）达到或超过最低次数18的比例 |  |
| TC.43 | Bottle feeding0-23月龄奶瓶喂养率 |  | BD | Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day0-23月龄儿童中，调查的前一天用奶瓶喂养的比例 |  |
| TC.44aTC.44b | Underweight prevalence低体重患病率 |  | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below 五岁以下儿童中，体重低于该年龄对应的世界卫生组织标准体重中位数1. minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) 减去两倍标准差（中重度）的比例
2. minus three standard deviations (severe) 减去三倍标准差（重度）的比例

of the median weight for age of the WHO standard |  |
| TC.45aTC.45b | Stunting prevalence 生长迟缓患病率 | 2.2.1 | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below五岁以下儿童中，身高低于该年龄对应的世界卫生组织标准身高中位数1. minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) 减去两倍标准差（中重度）的比例
2. below minus three standard deviations (severe) 减去三倍标准差（重度）的比例

of the median height for age of the WHO standard |  |
| TC.46aTC.46b | Wasting prevalence消瘦患病率 | 2.2.2 | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below 五岁以下儿童中，体重低于该身高对应的世界卫生组织标准体重中位数1. minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) 减去两倍标准差（中重度）的比例
2. minus three standard deviations (severe) 减去三倍标准差（重度）的比例

of the median weight for height of the WHO standard |  |
| TC.47aTC.47b | Overweight prevalence超重患病率 | 2.2.2 | AN | Percentage of children under age 5 who are above五岁以下儿童中，体重超过该身高对应的世界卫生组织标准体重中位数1. two standard deviations (moderate and severe) 加上两倍标准差（中重度）的比例
2. three standard deviations (severe) 加上三倍标准差（重度）的比例

of the median weight for height of the WHO standard |
| TC.48 | Iodized salt consumption碘盐食用率 |  | SA | Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt食盐被检测且碘盐测试呈阳性或者没有食盐的住户比例 |  |
| TC.49aTC.49bTC.49c | Early stimulation and responsive care接受早期启蒙和回应性养护的比例 |  | EC | Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with24-59月龄儿童中，在过去三天内与1. Any adult household member家中任何成年人
2. Father父亲
3. Mother母亲

一起参与四项及以上活动以提供早期启蒙和回应性养护的比例 |  |
| TC.50 | Availability of children’s books拥有儿童图书的比例 |  | EC | Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children’s books五岁以下儿童中，拥有3本及以上儿童图书的比例  |  |
| TC.51 | Availability of playthings拥有玩具的比例 |  | EC | Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings五岁以下儿童中，拥有2种及以上玩具的比例 |  |
| TC.52 | Inadequate supervision照看不周的比例 |  | EC | Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week五岁以下儿童中，在过去一周内至少一次被单独留在家中或者被留下让另一个不到10岁的儿童照看超过一小时的比例  |  |
| TC.53 | Early child development index儿童早期发展指数 | 4.2.1 | EC | Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning36-59月龄儿童中，在识字识数、身体状况、社会情感和学习能力这四个领域中的至少三个领域正常发展的比例  |  |

| **MICS INDICATOR****MICS指标** | **SDG**1**可持续发展目标** | **Module**2**模块** | **Description**3**定义** | **Value****数值** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LEARN****学习** |
| LN.1 | Attendance to early childhood education学前教育净在校率 |  | UB | Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme36-59月龄儿童中，正在参加学前教育的比例 |  |
| LN.2 | Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)学前参加有组织的学习的儿童比例（调整后） | 4.2.2 | ED | Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school在相关年龄段（官方小学入学年龄前一岁）的儿童中，正在参加学前教育或上小学的比例 |  |
| LN.3 | School readiness做好入学准备的比例 |  | ED | Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year小学一年级学生中，在上一学年里参加过学前教育的比例 |  |
| LN.4 | Net intake rate in primary education小学一年级净招生率 |  | ED | Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school达到入学年龄的儿童中，进入小学一年级就读的比例 |  |
| LN.5aLN.5bLN.5c | Net attendance ratio (adjusted)净在校率（调整后） |  | ED | Percentage of children of 1. primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school

小学学龄儿童中，正在小学或中学就读的比例1. lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher

初中学龄儿童中，正在初中及以上教育阶段就读的比例1. upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher

高中学龄儿童中，正在高中及以上育阶段就读的比例 |  |
| LN.6aLN.6bLN.6c | Out-of-school rate失学率 |  | ED | Percentage of children of 1. primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school

小学学龄儿童中，目前没有在学前教育、小学或初中就读的比例1. lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher

初中学龄儿童中，目前没有在小学、初中、高中及以上教育阶段就读的比例1. upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher

高中学龄儿童中，目前没有在小学、初中、高中及以上教育阶段就读的比例 |  |
| LN.7aLN.7b | Gross intake rate to the last grade最高年级的毛在校率 |  | ED | Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade 首次就读最高年级的儿童数与最高年级对应的学龄儿童数的比例1. Primary school小学
2. Lower secondary school初中
 |  |
| LN.8aLN.8bLN.8c | Completion rate完学率 | 4.1.2 | ED | Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade比完成最高年级的预期年龄大3-5岁的儿童中，完成了最高年级的比例1. Primary school小学
2. Lower secondary school初中
3. Upper secondary school高中
 |  |
| LN.9 | Effective transition rate to lower secondary school小学到初中有效升学率 |  | ED | Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year 上一学年就读于小学最高年级的儿童中，本学年没有留级并且正在读初中一年级的比例 |  |
| LN.10aLN.10b | Over-age for grade超龄学生的比例 |  | ED | Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade就读每个年级的学生中，年龄比该年级的官方学龄大2岁及以上的比例1. Primary school小学
2. Lower secondary school初中
 |  |
| LN.11aLN.11bLN.11cLN.11d | Education Parity Indices1. Gender
2. Wealth
3. Area
4. Functioning

教育机会平等指数1. 性别
2. 经济水平
3. 城乡
4. 身体机能
 | 4.5.1 | ED | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys女孩净在校率（调整后）与男孩净在校率（调整后）之比1. organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 有组织学习（比官方小学入学年龄小一岁）
2. primary school小学
3. lower secondary school初中
4. upper secondary school高中
 |  |
| Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile最贫困五分之一人口净在校率（调整后）与最富裕五分之一人口净在校率（调整后）之比1. organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 有组织学习（比官方小学入学年龄小一岁）
2. primary school小学
3. lower secondary school初中
4. upper secondary school高中
 |
| Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents农村净在校率（调整后）与城镇净在校率（调整后）之比1. organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) 有组织学习（比官方小学入学年龄小一岁）
2. primary school小学
3. lower secondary school初中
4. upper secondary school高中
 |
| Foundational learning skills for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys女孩基本学习技能与男孩基本学习技能之比1. reading age 7-14 years 7-14岁阅读
2. numeracy age 7-14 years 7-14岁算数
 |
| Foundational learning skills for the poorest quintile divided by foundational learning skills for the richest quintile最贫困五分之一人口基本学习技能与最富裕五分之一人口基本学习技能之比1. reading age 7-14 years 7-14岁阅读
2. numeracy age 7-14 years 7-14岁算数
 |
| Foundational learning skills for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents农村基本学习技能与城镇基本学习技能之比1. reading age 7-14 years 7-14岁阅读
2. numeracy age 7-14 years 7-14岁算数
 |
| Foundational learning skills for children with functional difficulties divided by foundational learning skills for children without functional difficulties有机能障碍的儿童基本学习技能与没有机能障碍的儿童基本学习技能之比1. reading age 7-14 years 7-14岁阅读
2. numeracy age 7-14 years 7-14岁算数
 |
| LN.12 | Availability of information on children's school performance 对儿童在校表现知情的比例 |  | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents7-14岁在校儿童中，学生家长收到学校提供的成绩单的比例 |  |
| LN.13 | Opportunity to participate in school management有参与学校管理机会的比例 |  | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents7-14岁在校儿童所就读的学校中，学校管理机构允许家长参与的比例 |  |
| LN.14 | Participation in school management参与学校管理的比例 |  | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings7-14岁在校儿童中，家中成年人参与过学校管理机构会议的比例 |  |
| LN.15 | Effective participation in school management有效参与学校管理的比例 |  | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed7-14岁在校儿童中，家中成年人参与过学校管理机构会议讨论重要教育或财务问题的比例 |  |
| LN.16 | Discussion with teachers regarding children’s progress和老师讨论孩子进展情况的比例 |  | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child’s progress with teachers7-14岁在校儿童中，家中成年人和老师讨论过孩子进展情况的比例 |  |
| LN.17 | Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence老师罢工或缺勤时联系学校的比例 |  | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class7-14岁在校但因老师罢工或缺勤而无法上课的儿童中，家中成年人因儿童无法上课联系过学校负责人的比例 |  |
| LN.18 | Availability of books at home家中有图书的比例 |  | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home7-14岁在校儿童中，家中有三本及以上图书可供阅读的比例 |  |
| LN.19 | Reading habit at home在家中有阅读习惯的比例 |  | FL | Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home7-14岁在校儿童中，在家中自己看书或有人给他们读书的比例 |  |
| LN.20 | School and home languages学校和家中使用同样语言的比例 |  | FL | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school7-14岁在校儿童中，在家中与学校使用的语言相同的比例 |  |
| LN.21 | Support with homework 有人辅导家庭作业的比例 |  | PR | Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework 7-14岁在校且有家庭作业的儿童中，有人辅导做作业的比例 |  |
| LN.22aLN.22bLN.22cLN.22d LN.22e LN.22f | Children with foundational reading and number skills有基本阅读和识数能力的儿童比例 | 4.1.1 | FL | Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks1. Age 7-14 7-14岁儿童中
2. Age for grade 2/3二年级或三年级的学龄儿童中
3. Attending grade 2/3就读二年级或三年级的儿童中

顺利完成基础阅读测试的比例Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks1. Age 7-14 7-14岁儿童中
2. Age for grade 2/3二年级或三年级的学龄儿童中
3. Attending grade 2/3就读二年级或三年级的儿童中

顺利完成基础数字测试的儿童比例 |  |

| **MICS INDICATOR****MICS指标** | **SDG**1**可持续发展目标** | **Module**2**模块** | **Description**3**定义** | **Value****数值** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION****免受暴力和剥削** |
| PR.1 | Birth registration出生登记的比例 | 16.9.1 | BR | Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority五岁以下儿童中，受访者自述已经为其在民政部门进行了出生登记的比例 |  |
| PR.2 | Violent discipline暴力管教的比例 | 16.2.1 | UCD – FCD | Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month1-14岁儿童中，过去一个月内经历过看护人的任何体罚及/或心理攻击的比例  |  |
| PR.3 | Child labour童工的比例 | 8.7.1 | CL | Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[[19]](#footnote-20)5-17岁儿童中，在做童工19的比例 |  |
| PR.4aPR.4b | Child marriage童婚的比例 | 5.3.1 | MA | Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union 20-24岁女性和男性中，初次结婚或同居发生在 Women女性1. before age 15 15岁之前
2. before age 18 18岁之前

Men男性1. before age 15 15岁之前
2. before age 18 18岁之前
 |  |
| PR.5 | Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union15-19岁年轻人已婚或同居的比例 |  | MA | Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union15-19岁女性和男性中，目前正处在婚姻或同居状态中的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| PR.6 | Polygyny一夫多妻的比例 |  | MA | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union15-19岁女性和男性中，目前正处在一夫多妻关系中的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| PR.7aPR.7b | Spousal age difference 夫妻存在年龄差异的比例 |  | MA | Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older目前正处于婚姻或同居状态的配偶年龄超过自己10岁及以上的比例1. age 15-19 years 15-19岁
2. age 20-24 years 20-24岁
 |  |
| PR.9 | Prevalence of FGM among women15-49岁女性生殖器切割的比例 | 5.3.2 | FG | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report to have undergone any form of FGM15-49岁女性中，自述经历过任何形式的生殖器切割的比例  |  |
| PR.10 | Approval for female genital mutilation (FGM)认同女性生殖器切割的比例 |  | FG | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard FGM and state that FGM should be continued听说过女性生殖器切割的15-49岁女性中，认为生殖器切割的做法应该继续的比例 |  |
| PR.11 | Prevalence of FGM among girls14岁以下女孩生殖器切割的比例 |  | FG | Percentage of daughters age 0-14 years who have undergone any form of FGM, as reported by mothers age 15-49 years0-14岁的女儿中，根据其15-49岁母亲告知，经历过任何形式的生殖器切割的比例 |  |
| PR.12 | Experience of robbery and assault有被抢劫和袭击经历的比例 |  | VT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months15-49岁女性和男性中，过去12个月内经历过被抢劫或袭击等暴力行为的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| PR.13 | Crime reporting报告犯罪事件的比例 | 16.3.1 | VT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police过去12个月内经历过被抢劫和（或）袭击等暴力行为的15-49岁女性和男性中，将最近一次抢劫和（或）袭击事件报警的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| PR.14 | Safety有安全感的比例 | 16.1.4 | VT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark15-49岁女性和男性中，觉得天黑后独自在家附近行走安全的比例 Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| PR.15 | Attitudes towards domestic violence对家庭暴力持支持态度的比例 |  | DV | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food15-49岁女性和男性中，认为在至少下列一种情况下丈夫有理由打自己的妻子的比例：（1）如果妻子不告诉丈夫就出门（2）如果妻子忽视了孩子（3）如果妻子与丈夫争吵（4）如果妻子拒绝与丈夫过性生活（5）如果妻子烧糊了食物 Women女性 Men男性 |  |

| **MICS INDICATOR****MICS指标** | **SDG**1**可持续发展目标** | **Module**2**模块** | **Description**3**定义** | **Value****数值** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Live in a safe and clean environment****生活在安全干净的环境中** |
| WS.1 | Use of improved drinking water sources使用改善的饮用水源的人口比例 |  | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water使用改善的饮用水源的住户成员比例 |  |
| WS.2 | Use of basic drinking water services享有基本饮用水服务的人口比例 | 1.4.1 | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time住户成员中，使用改善的饮用水源，取水点在自家住宅或院内，或单次取水往返时间不超过30分钟的比例 |  |
| WS.3 | Availability of drinking water有饮用水可用的人口比例 |  | WS | Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed需要时有水的住户成员比例 |  |
| WS.4 | Faecal contamination of source water粪便污染水源的人口比例 |  | WQ | Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in source water水源接受了水质测试的住户成员中，水源中存在大肠杆菌污染的比例 |  |
| WS.5 | Faecal contamination of household drinking water粪便污染饮用水的人口比例 |  | WQ | Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in household drinking water饮用水接受了水质测试的住户成员中，饮用水中存在大肠杆菌污染的比例 |  |
| WS.6 | Use of safely managed drinking water services享有安全管理的饮用水服务的人口比例 | 6.1.1 | WS – WQ | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli* and available when needed住户成员中，使用位于住宅或院内的改善饮用水源、水源经测试没有大肠杆菌且能满足需要时有水的比例 |  |
| WS.7 | Handwashing facility with water and soap 洗手处有水和肥皂的人口比例 | 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 | HW | Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present洗手处有水和肥皂或洗手液的住户成员比例 |  |
| WS.8 | Use of improved sanitation facilities使用改善的环境卫生设施的人口比例 | 3.8.1 | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities 使用改善的环境卫生设施的住户成员比例 |  |
| WS.9 | Use of basic sanitation services享有基本的环境卫生服务的人口比例 | 1.4.1 & 6.2.1 | WS | Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared独自使用改善的环境卫生设施的住户成员比例 |  |
| WS.10 | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities粪便就地安全处理的人口比例 | 6.2.1 | WS | Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facility from which waste has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit 使用改善的、无下水道的厕所，粪便从未被清掏过、或者粪便被清掏过且被掩埋在有盖的坑里的住户成员比例 |  |
| WS.11 | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site粪便清掏后在其他地方处理的人口比例 | 6.2.1 | WS | Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site 使用改善的、无下水道的厕所，粪便由专业服务人员清掏后运送到其他地方处理的住户成员比例 |  |
| WS.12 | Menstrual hygiene management保证经期卫生管理的比例 |  | UN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home自述过去12个月内有月经来潮的15-49岁女性中，使用经期卫生用品且可以在家中进行私密换洗的比例 |  |
| WS.13 | Exclusion from activities during menstruation因月经来潮而无法参加活动的比例 |  | UN | Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation自述过去12个月内有月经来潮的15-49岁女性中，因上次月经来潮而没能参加社会活动、旷课或旷工的比例 |  |

| **MICS INDICATOR****MICS指标** | **SDG**1**可持续发展目标** | **Module**2**模块** | **Description**3**定义** | **Value****数值** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE****在生活中拥有公平的机会** |
| EQ.1 | Children with functional difficulty身体机能有困难的儿童比例 |  | UCF – FCF | Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain2-17岁儿童中，自述至少在身体机能其中一方面面临困难的比例 |  |
| EQ.2aEQ.2bEQ.2c | Health insurance coverage医疗保险覆盖率 |  |  WBCBUB | Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance1. women age 15-49 15-49岁女性
2. men age 15-49 15-49岁男性
3. children age 5-17 5-17岁儿童
4. children under age 5 五岁以下儿童

有医疗保险的比例 |  |
| EQ.3 | Population covered by social transfers社会转移支付覆盖率 | 1.3.1 | ST – ED | Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months过去三个月内接受过任何形式的社会转移支付和救助的住户成员比例 |  |
| EQ.4 | External economic support to the poorest households最贫困的家庭收到外部经济支持的比例 |  | ST – ED | Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months最贫困的五分之二住户中，过去三个月内接受过任何形式的社会转移支付的比例 |  |
| EQ.5 | Children in the households that received any type of social transfers 本户儿童收到社会转移支持的比例 |  | ST – ED | Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months在本户居住的18岁以下儿童中，过去三个月内接受到过任何形式的社会转移支付的比例 |  |
| EQ.6 | School-related support接受过助学支持的比例 |  | ED | Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year5-24岁在校儿童和年轻人中，在本学年或过去一学年接受过任何形式的助学支持的比例 |  |
| EQ.7 | Discrimination受歧视的比例 | 10.3.1 & 16.b.1 | VT | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law15-49岁女性和男性中，过去12个月内本人觉得受到了歧视或被骚扰的比例（基于国际人权法所禁止的歧视行为） Women女性 Men男性 |  |
| EQ.8 | Multidimensional poverty多维贫困发生率 | 1.2.2 |  | Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty[[20]](#footnote-21)依据选定的多维贫困标准20，生活在每个维度贫困中的各年龄男性、女性和儿童的比例 |  |
| EQ.9aEQ.9b | Overall life satisfaction index综合生活满意度指数 |  | LS | Average life satisfaction score for women and men平均生活满意度分数 Women女性1. age 15-24 15-24岁
2. age 15-49 15-49岁

Men男性1. age 15-24 15-24岁
2. age 15-49 15-49岁
 |  |
| EQ.10aEQ.10b | Happiness感到幸福的比例 |  | LS | Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy非常幸福或有点幸福的比例 Women女性1. age 15-24 15-24岁
2. age 15-49 15-49岁

Men男性1. age 15-24 15-24岁
2. age 15-49 15-49岁
 |  |
| EQ.11aEQ.11b | Perception of a better life预期更好生活的比例 |  | LS | Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year生活与去年相比有所改善，并且预计今后一年生活会更好的比例 Women女性1. age 15-24 15-24岁
2. age 15-49 15-49岁

 Men 男性1. age 15-24 15-24岁
2. age 15-49 15-49岁
 |  |

1. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

 可持续发展目标(SDG)指标：<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> SDG指标机构间专家组正在持续更新SDG指标的元数据和指标列表。有些SDG指标的定义与MICS完全一致，而有些则仅在一定程度上与MICS一致。后一种情况下，只有当现有的国际计算方法目前仅认可MICS指标的定义方法，或者SDG指标在较大程度上可以通过MICS指标生成时，相应的SDG指标才会在本文档中被标记出来。有关SDG指标元数据的更多信息，请参见<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

 有些指标是根据分属于问卷中不同模块的多个问题构造的。在这种情况下，我们仅列出包含相关信息最多的模块。 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

 按照SDG指标机构间专家组的建议，所有MICS指标都是根据或者可以根据经济水平五等份、性别、年龄、民族、人口流动状况、残疾状况或地理位置（ 根据报告领域）、或其他特征来进行分组：<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

 死亡率指标计算调查前五年的平均数。 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description 请参见表TM.3.3中的详细描述 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description 请参见表TM.5.1中的详细描述 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

 新生儿访视中的征象性保健包括：1）检查脐带，2）对危险征象进行咨询辅导，3）量体温，4）观察/指导母乳喂养，5）给婴儿称重（在适当的情况下）。 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

 使用避孕套并且只维持一个忠诚的、没有感染的性伙伴 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

 通过怀孕、分娩和母乳喂养传播 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Respondent who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

 对以下两个问题中的任意一个回答为“否”的受访者：1）如果您知道某家店主或摊主是艾滋病病毒携带者，您还会从他们那里购买新鲜蔬菜吗？2）你是否认为携带艾滋病病毒的儿童可以和没有携带艾滋病病毒的儿童一起上学？ [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) Babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV and 3) getting tested for HIV

有人和受访者谈论了全部以下三个话题：1）艾滋病母婴传播，2）艾滋病病毒预防，以及3）艾滋病病毒检测 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

基础疫苗包括卡介苗、三剂脊灰疫苗、三剂百白破疫苗和一剂麻疹疫苗。所有应种疫苗是指国家免疫程序中建议的2岁以下儿童应该接种的所有疫苗的所有规定剂次。 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

计算该指标时，分子中不排除那些没有炊用行为、不使用取暖设备、或者没有照明的住户。 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

婴儿只吃母乳，不吃任何其他液体或食物，口服补液盐、维生素、矿物质补充剂及药品除外 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

 婴儿吃母乳和某些液体（水及水溶性饮料、果汁、口服补液盐、滴剂、维生素、矿物质及药品），但不吃其他任何东西（特别是非母乳奶制品和流食） [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

0-5月龄婴儿进行纯母乳喂养；6-23月龄儿童在母乳喂养的基础上添加固体、半固体或糊状食物 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

 儿童进食种类达到下列八种食物中至少五种时为达到最低膳食多样性：1) 母乳，2) 谷物类和根茎类，3) 豆类和坚果类，4) 奶制品（动物奶液、婴儿配方奶、酸奶或奶酪)，5) 肉类(肉、鱼、禽及肝/动物内脏)，6) 蛋类，7) 富含维生素A的水果和蔬菜，8) 其他水果和蔬菜 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

 母乳喂养儿童：6-8月龄婴儿一天之内进食固体、半固体或糊状食物最低两次，9-23月龄儿童最低三次；非母乳喂养儿童：6-23月龄儿童一天之内进食固体、半固体、糊状食物或奶液最低四次 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. See Tables PR.3.1-4 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

童工被定义为参与经济活动或家务劳动的时间超过其年龄特定标准的儿童。童工的概念包括儿童暴露于危险的工作环境，MICS对此收集数据，并且之前将其作为一个报告指标。现在的定义（也适用于可持续发展目标的报告）不包括在危险状况下工作的儿童。有关年龄特定标准和分类的更多信息请参见数据分析表PR.3.1-4。 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. While this SDG indicator is defined according to national measures of multidimensional poverty, the standard MICS questionnaires can be used to calculate several non-monetary indices, such as MODA and MPI.

 尽管此SDG指标是根据各国测量多维贫困的官方标准而定，标准的MICS调查问卷也可以被用来进行一些非货币的贫困测量，例如多维度交叠剥夺分析（MODA）和多维贫困指数（MPI）。 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)