



EGYPT

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in the rural districts covered by the IPHN programme in Egypt - 2013-14

Key Findings

November, 2014



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This Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was carried out in 2013-2014 by El-Zanaty & Associates in the rural districts where the Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population's Integrated Perinatal Health and Nutrition (IPHN) programme is implemented. This survey has been implemented in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), as part of the global MICS programme. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided technical and financial support.

UNICEF developed the global Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) programme in the 1990s as an international household survey programme. MICS surveys provide information on the situation of children and women and measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other national and internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the sub-national MICS prior to the release of full tables. Results disaggregated by region ((Pilot phase, Upper Egypt; Expansion phase, Upper Egypt; and Expansion phase, Lower Egypt) are presented in Annex A. The final survey report that will contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics is expected to be released in December 2014.

Results presented in this report are not expected to change significantly in the final report. For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the full final report, please go to mics.unicef.org and childinfo.org.

Suggested citation:

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BACKGROUND

Since early 2008, the MoHP with the support of UNICEF started to pilot an initiative to accelerate the national efforts to address neonatal mortality, called the Integrated Perinatal Health and Child Nutrition (IPHN) Programme. The programme is implemented in selected disadvantaged rural areas. The model seeks to strengthen performance at the primary and secondary levels of care; to strengthen the referral system; and to provide family and community support through training community health workers (CHWs). At the primary and community level, the model is implemented at Family Health Units (FHUs) and their corresponding catchment areas. The model has four components: antenatal care (ANC), skilled birth attendants (SBA), postnatal care (PNC), and nutrition. The pilot phase of the programme was implemented in 14 selected FHUs in 4 districts in rural Upper Egypt. In 2012, the programme was expanded to include all the remaining FHUs of these 4 districts, as well as all FHUs of an additional district in rural Upper Egypt. In addition, 21 FHUs of 2 districts of rural Lower Egypt were added. Currently the programme covers a total of 160 FHUs, located in 6 governorates (Menia, Assiut, Sohag and Qena in Upper Egypt; and Gharbia and Qalyoubiya, in Lower Egypt). The total population living in the areas covered by the programme is approximately 2.5 million people. . The monitoring system for this programme adopts the concepts and formats of the 'Monitoring Results for Equity Systems' (MoRES) promoted by UNICEF.

This MICS survey has been designed to be representative for the areas covered by the IPHN programme, including three geographical domains, i.e. the original pilot FHUs in Upper Egypt, the expansion FHUs in Upper Egypt and the expansion FHUs in Lower Egypt. This MICS survey has been designed and tailored to respond to the data needs of the IPHN programme and its monitoring system (MoRES) and it has a specific focus on perinatal care and child health and nutrition.

The results of this MICS, along with other implemented MoRES data tools (regular administrative data collection and a qualitative study) are expected to provide MoHP and UNICEF Egypt with comprehensive data on key indicators of maternal and child health, nutrition behaviours, and use of perinatal care services. Thus, it will enhance the understanding of the factors preventing or enabling the success of the IPHN programme, assess geographic inequalities between rural areas in Upper and Lower Egypt, and will contribute to the assessment of the impact of the interventions. In addition, the sub-national MICS provides the programme with baseline data on knowledge of Key Family Practices (KFPs) and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, and nutritional status of under-5 children and other indicators. The survey results also compare all indicators between FHUs catchment areas in the pilot-phase and the expansion-phase in Upper and Lower Egypt, which are reported separately in Annex (A).

The standard MICS individual woman questionnaire is applied to all women. However, in this MICS, the UNICEF Egypt Country Office specifically identified the target group of women as ever-married women age 15-49, as beneficiaries of the perinatal health services offered by IPHN. In addition, this MICS also deviated from the standard MICS by applying the modules on maternal and newborn health, and post-natal health checks, to women 1with a live birth in the last 5 years, instead of in the last 2 years, so as to ensure an adequate number of responses. The MDG and MICS indicators calculated for women in this sub-national survey are thus not fully comparable to the standard MDG and MICS indicators.

MICS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS COVERED BY THE IPHN PROGRAMME IN EGYPT AT A GLANCE

MICS in the rural districts covered by the IPHN programme at a glance

Sample frame Updated	MoHP 2013: FHUs Catchment areas October – November 2013	Questionnaires	Household Ever Married Women (age 15-49) ¹ Children under five
Interviewer training	Mid Nov - 3 Dec 2013	Fieldwork	3 Dec 2013 - 2 Jan 2014
Survey sample			
Households		Children under 5	
- Selected	7067	- Eligible for interviews	5096
- Occupied	7050	- Mothers/ caretakers interviewed	5090
- Interviewed	7046	- Response rate (per cent)	99.8
- Response rate (per cent)	99.9		
Ever Married Women ²			
- Eligible for interviews	5859		
- Interviewed	5847		
- Response rate (per cent)	99.7		

Survey population

Average household size	4.6	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Pilot Upper Egypt	12.7
- Age 5	16.0	- Expansion Upper Egypt	71.4
- Age 18	44.9	- Expansion Lower Egypt	15.8
Ever Married Women aged 15-49 with live births in the last 5 years²			
- Percent	61.7		
- Number	3605		
Percentage of under-5s with			
- Height/Length measured	98.8		
- Weight measured	96.8		

Housing characteristics

Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	99.7
- Finished floor	83.2
- Finished roofing	88.4
- Finished walls	99.1
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.51

Household or personal assets

Percentage of households that own a	
- A television	93.1
- A refrigerator	90.8
- Agricultural land	21.4
- Farm animals/livestock	40.2
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
- Mobile phone	86.0
- Car or truck	4.1

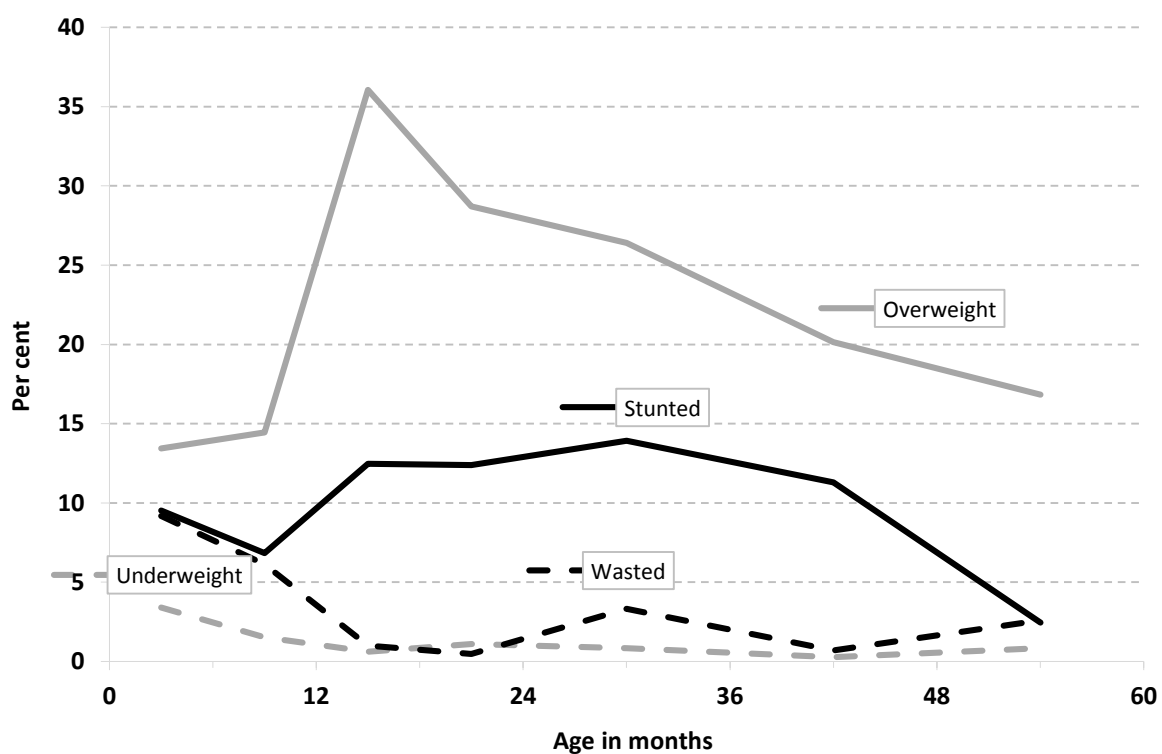
¹ This sub-national MICS specifically identified its target group as ever-married women age 15-49. The MDG and MICS indicators calculated for women in this sub-national survey are thus not fully comparable to the standard MDG and MICS indicators.

² This sub-national MICS applied the modules on maternal and newborn health to ever-married women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 5 years, instead of in the last 2 years. The MDG and MICS indicators calculated for women in this sub-national survey are thus not fully comparable to the standard MDG and MICS indicators.

NUTRITION

Nutritional status			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.1a	MDG 1.8 Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and Severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	5.4
2.1b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	2.1
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and Severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	21.7
2.2b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	8.8
2.3a	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and Severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	2.7
2.3b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.3
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	17.1

Figure 1: Nutritional status of children under age five, MICS in the rural districts covered by the IPHN Programme in Egypt - 2013-14



Breastfeeding and infant feeding³

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 5 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time ³	96.9
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 5 years who put their last new-born to the breast within one hour of birth ³	35.8
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁱ	45.4
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ⁱⁱ during the previous day	67.1
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	79.6
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	20.4
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	18.2
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁱⁱⁱ during the previous day	56.6
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	78.6
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	31.7
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ^{iv} or more during the previous day	61.6
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ^v during the previous day	53.6
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	34.6
2.17b		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	19.9
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	15.8

Low-birth weight⁴

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.20	Low-birth weight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 5 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth ⁴	23.0
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 5 years who were weighed at birth ⁴	62.6

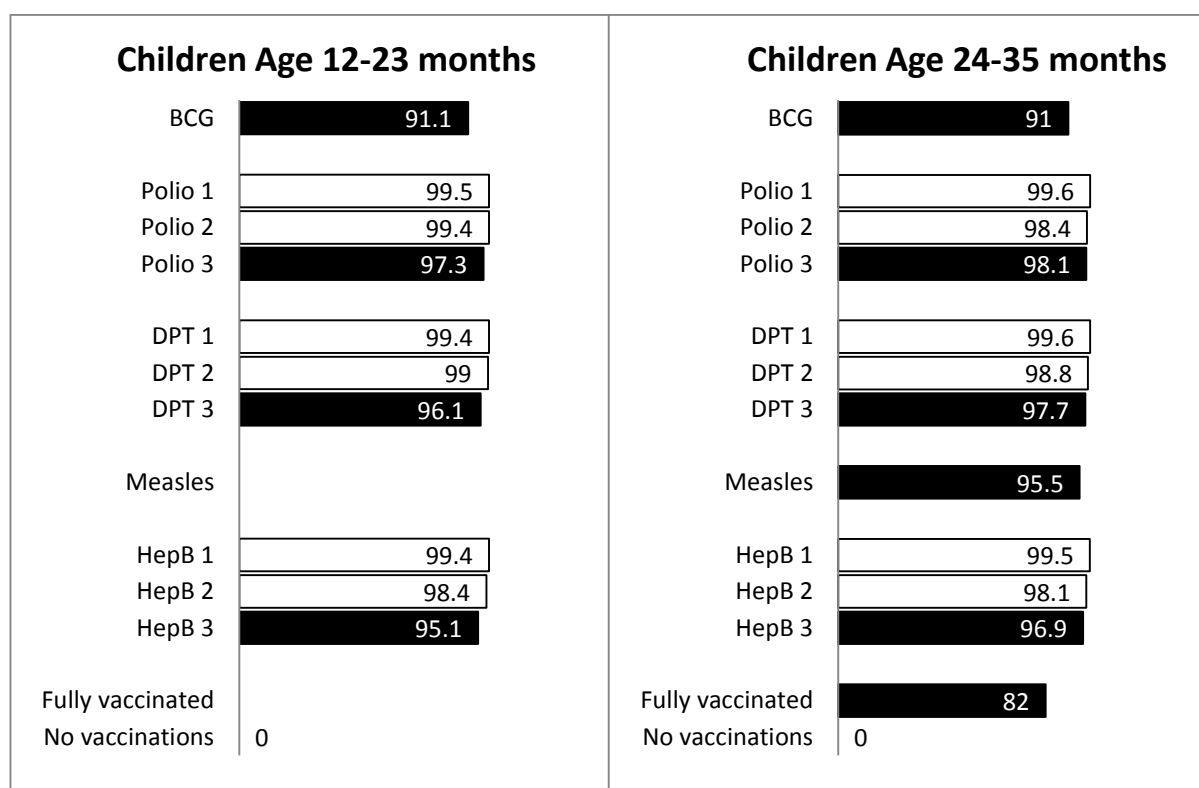
³ This sub-national MICS applied the modules on maternal and newborn health to ever-married women with a live birth in the last 5 years, instead of in the last 2 years. The MICS indicators 2.5 and 2.6 are thus not fully comparable to the standard MICS indicators.

⁴ This sub-national MICS applied the modules on maternal and newborn health to ever-married women with a live birth in the last 5 years, instead of in the last 2 years. The MICS indicators 2.20 and 2.21 are thus not fully comparable to the standard MICS indicators.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	91.1
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	97.3
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	96.1
3.4 MDG 4.3	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	95.5
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	95.1
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all ^{vi} vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles by their second birthday)	82.0

Figure2: Vaccinations by age 12 months and 24 months, MICS in the rural districts covered by the IPHN Programme in Egypt - 2013-14



NOTE: MICS Indicators are shown in black.

Tetanus toxoid⁵

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	84.8

Diarrhoea

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	19.2
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	49.7
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	30.2
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	17.2

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	13.2
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	64.4
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	59.6

Solid fuel use

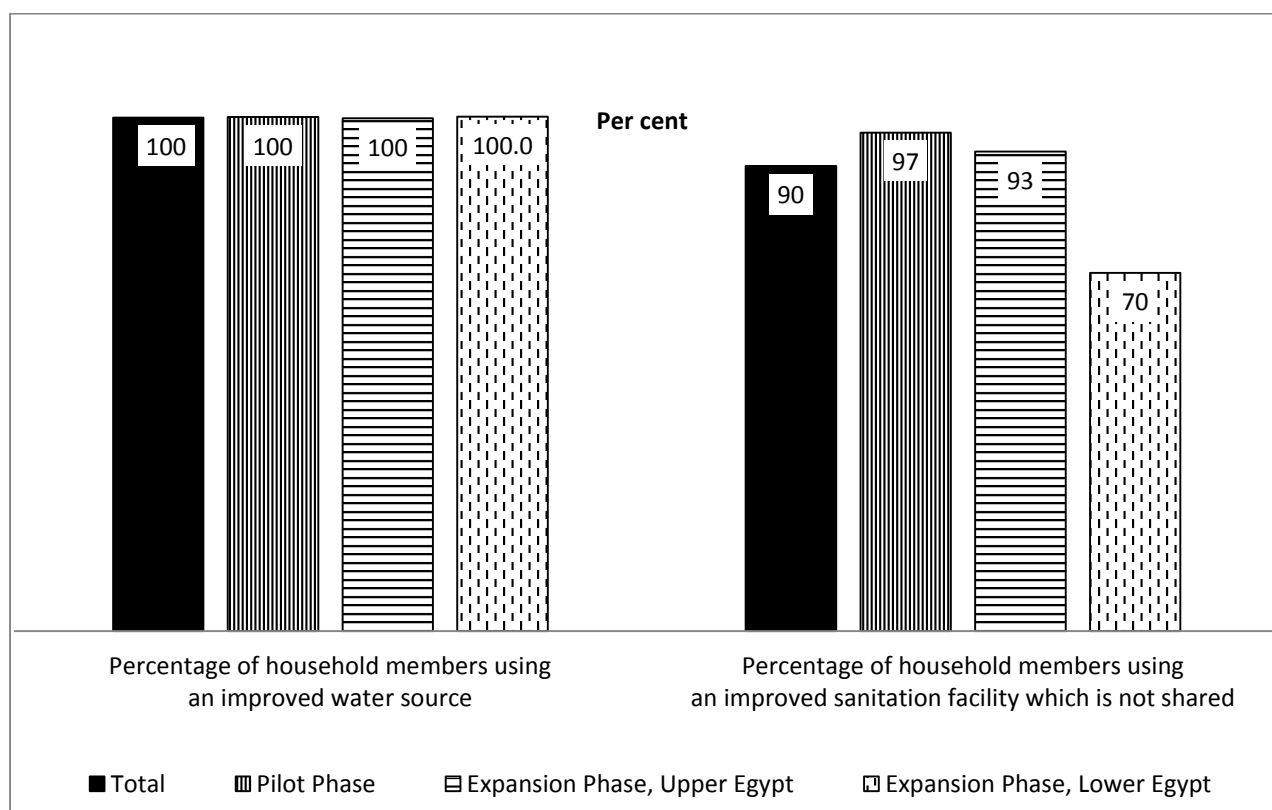
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	0.4

⁵ This sub-national MICS applied the modules on maternal and newborn health to ever-married women with a live birth in the last 5 years, instead of in the last 2 years. The MICS indicator 3.9 is thus not fully comparable to the standard MICS indicator.

WATER AND SANITATION

Water and sanitation				
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description		Value
4.1	MDG 7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.8
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	0.0
4.3	MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	90.4
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	64.2
4.5		Place for hand washing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	88.7
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	87.0

Figure 3: Use of improved water and sanitation, MICS in the rural districts covered by the IPHN Programme in Egypt - 2013-14



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH⁶

Early childbearing

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
5.2	Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	8.8

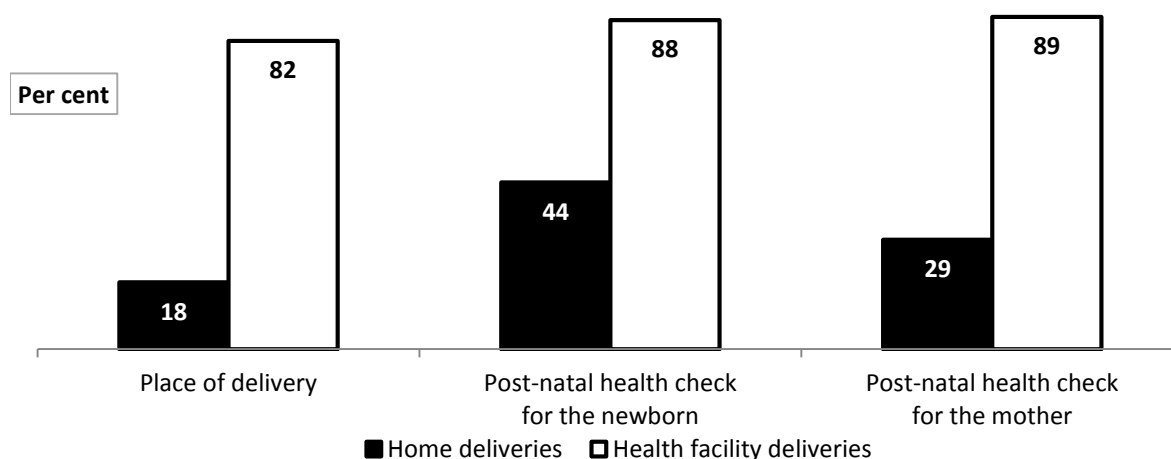
Maternal and new-born health

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
5.5a 5.5b	MDG 5.5 MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	90.5 80.7
5.6	Content of antenatal care	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	50.7	
5.7	MDG 5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	89.0
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 5 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	82.1	
5.9	Caesarean section	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 5 years was delivered by caesarean section	39.8	

⁶ This sub-national MICS applied the modules on maternal and newborn health, to ever-married women with a live birth in the last 5 years, instead of in the last 2 years. The MICS indicators 5.2-5.9, and the MDG indicators 5.2 and 5.5, are thus not fully comparable to the standard MICS and MDG indicators.

Post-natal health checks⁷			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 5 years	45.9
5.11	Post-natal health check for the new-born	Percentage of last live births in the last 5 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	80.0
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	77.8

Figure 4: Place of delivery and post-natal health checks, MICS in the rural districts covered by the IPHN Programme in Egypt - 2013-14

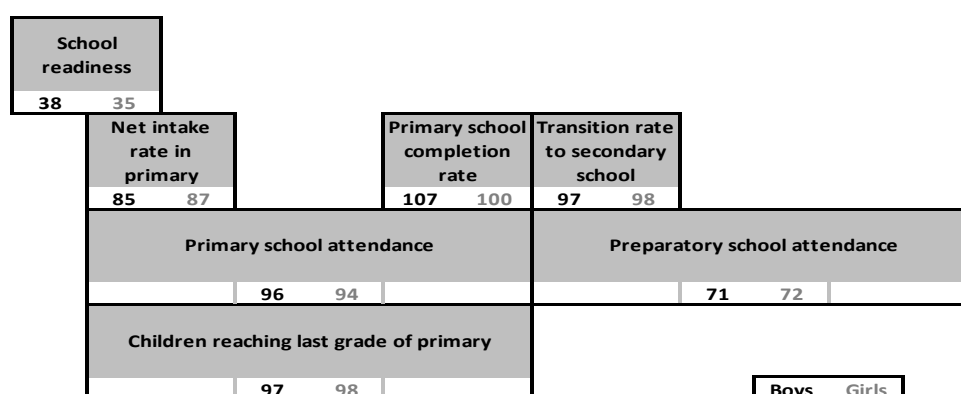


⁷ This sub-national MICS applied the modules on maternal and newborn health, and post-natal health checks, to ever-married women with a live birth in the last 5 years, instead of in the last 2 years. The MICS indicators 5.10-5.12 are thus not fully comparable to the standard MICS indicators.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy and education ^{vii}				
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
7.1	MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young women ⁸	Percentage of ever married young women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	81.5
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	36.5
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	85.8
7.4	MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	95.0
7.5		Preparatory school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of Preparatory school age currently attending Preparatory school or higher	71.9
7.6	MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	97.7
7.7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	103.5
7.8		Transition rate to preparatory school	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	92.3
7.9	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.99
7.10	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (preparatory school)	Preparatory school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by preparatory school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.01

Figure 5: Education indicators by sex, MICS in the rural districts covered by the IPHN Programme in Egypt - 2013-14



Note: All indicator values are in per cent

⁸ This sub-national MICS specifically identified its target group as ever-married women age 15-49. The MDG indicator 2.3, and the MICS indicator 7.1 in this sub-national survey are thus not fully comparable to the standard MDG and MICS indicators.

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	99.4

Early marriage and polygyny

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married before age 15	5.8
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married before age 18	29.8
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of young women age 15-19 years who are married	15.3
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage	1.9
8.8a	Spousal age difference	Percentage of ever-married women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older,	31.5
8.8b		(a) among ever-married women age 15-19 years, (b) among ever-married women age 20-24 years	20.7

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT⁹

Access to mass media			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper/ magazine, listen to the radio and watch television ⁹	1.4
	Exposure to any form of mass media	Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper/ magazine, or listen to the radio, or watch television ¹⁰	97.0

Use of information/communication technology			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of ever-married young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months ⁹	17.0
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of ever-married young women age 15-24 who used the internet during the last 12 months ⁹	10.7

⁹ This sub-national MICS specifically identified its target group as ever-married women age 15-49. The MICS indicators 10.1- 10.3 in this sub-national survey are thus not fully comparable to the standard MDG and MICS indicators.

¹⁰ This modified indicator reflects access and use of at least one of the listed mass media.

ANNEX (A): LIST OF INDICATORS BY REGION

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Pilot Phase, Upper Egypt</i>	<i>Expansion Phase, Upper Egypt</i>	<i>Expansion Phase, Lower Egypt</i>	<i>Total</i>
Housing characteristics				
Percentage of households with				
- Electricity	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.7
- Finished floor	88.1	79.0	98.5	83.2
- Finished roofing	90.0	86.2	96.8	88.4
- Finished walls	99.2	98.9	99.8	99.1
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.44	2.62	2.08	2.51
Household or personal assets				
Percentage of households that own a				
- A television	95.6	91.7	97.4	93.1
- A refrigerator	94.6	88.7	97.2	90.8
- Agricultural land	21.4	22.4	16.9	21.4
- Farm animals/livestock	36.9	43.9	26.1	40.2
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a				
- Mobile phone	89.0	84.3	91.6	86.0
- Car or truck	4.4	3.3	7.0	4.1
Nutrition				
Nutritional status				
2.1a Underweight prevalence moderate and severe (-2 SD)	5.8	5.8	2.9	5.4
2.1b severe (-3 SD)	2.0	2.3	1.1	2.1
2.2a Stunting prevalence moderate and severe (-2 SD)	18.9	22.4	20.5	21.7
2.2b severe (-3 SD)	7.3	9.1	9.1	8.8
2.3a Wasting prevalence moderate and severe (-2 SD)	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.7
2.3b severe (-3 SD)	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.3
2.3c Overweight prevalence	16.2	14.2	32.7	17.1
Breastfeeding and infant feeding				
2.5 Children ever breastfed	96.8	97.0	96.7	96.9
2.6 Early initiation of breastfeeding	34.5	35.8	36.8	35.8
2.7 Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	45.8	44.4	50.4	45.4
2.8 Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	63.8	67.9	66.3	67.1
2.9 Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	93.2	77.1	78.5	79.6
2.10 Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	17.3	22.3	11.0	20.4
2.11 Median duration of breastfeeding (in months)	17.7	18.3	18.2	18.2
2.12 Age-appropriate breastfeeding	45.9	44.4	45.3	44.7
2.13 Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	77.6	78.0	82.1	78.6
2.14 Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	37.5	27.4	49.0	31.7
2.15 Minimum meal frequency	63.4	61.8	58.6	61.6
2.16 Minimum dietary diversity	53.9	52.3	60.0	53.6
2.17a Minimum acceptable diet (Breastfed)	40.0	33.7	34.3	34.6
2.17b Minimum acceptable diet (at least 2 milk non-Breastfed)	19.7	18.3	28.1	19.9
2.18 Bottle feeding	21.0	13.5	22.9	15.8
Low-birth weight				
2.20 Low-birth weight infants	20.8	23.7	21.8	23.0
2.21 Infants weighed at birth	60.5	58.4	83.9	62.6

Child health				
Vaccinations				
3.1 Tuberculosis immunization coverage	83.8	91.9	96.6	91.1
3.2 Polio immunization coverage	97.1	97.3	98.5	97.3
3.3 Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	95.6	96.2	97.1	96.1
3.4 Measles immunization coverage	93.5	95.6	97.6	95.5
3.5 Hepatitis B immunization coverage	95.6	94.8	97.0	95.1
3.8 Full immunization coverage	80.0	81.2	91.6	82.0
Tetanus toxoid				
3.9 Neonatal tetanus protection	86.7	85.0	82.5	84.8
Diarrhoea				
- Children with diarrhoea	16.0	20.0	17.8	19.2
3.10 Care-seeking for diarrhoea	47.0	48.1	61.4	49.7
3.11 Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	22.9	29.5	40.3	30.2
3.12 Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	11.7	16.8	23.9	17.2
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms				
- Children with ARI symptoms	10.5	12.9	17.0	13.2
3.13 Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	68.0	62.3	70.4	64.4
3.14 Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	67.6	55.0	73.1	59.6
Solid fuel use				
3.15 Use of solid fuels for cooking	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4
Water and sanitation				
4.1 Use of improved drinking water sources	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.8
4.2 Water treatment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.3 Use of improved sanitation	96.9	93.2	69.6	90.4
4.4 Safe disposal of child's faeces	62.5	68.9	41.4	64.2
4.5 Place for hand washing	92.1	86.0	97.4	88.7
4.6 Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	86.9	85.3	94.3	87.0
Reproductive health				
5.2 Early childbearing	9.8	9.1	6.0	8.8
Maternal and new-born health				
5.5a Antenatal care coverage	89.4	88.9	98.8	90.5
5.5b Antenatal care coverage(at least 4 times by any provider)	81.7	77.9	92.6	80.7
5.6 Content of antenatal care	53.1	46.0	70.2	50.7
5.7 Skilled attendant at delivery	90.6	86.7	98.3	89.0
5.8 Institutional deliveries	80.7	79.3	96.2	82.1
5.9 Caesarean section	42.0	36.0	55.6	39.8
Post-natal health checks				
5.10 Post-partum stay in health facility	46.9	46.0	44.8	45.9
5.11 Post-natal health check for the new-born	80.2	76.1	97.5	80.0
Literacy and education				
7.1 Literacy rate among ever-married women age 15-24 year	85.4	78.6	94.2	81.5
7.2 School readiness	44.7	33.8	43.9	36.5
7.3 Net intake rate in primary education	90.8	83.4	93.7	85.8
7.4 Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	97.8	93.9	98.3	95.0
7.5 Preparatory school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	81.4	67.8	88.8	71.9
7.6 Children reaching last grade of primary	99.5	97.3	99.0	97.7
7.7 Primary completion rate	101.7	103.8	103.6	103.5
7.8 Transition rate to preparatory school	95.1	90.6	98.4	92.3
7.9 Gender parity index (primary school)	0.99	0.99	1.01	0.99

7.10 Gender parity index (preparatory school)	0.93	1.03	0.99	1.01
Child protection				
Birth registration				
8.1 Birth registration	99.5	99.4	99.8	99.4
Early marriage and polygyny				
8.4 Marriage before age 15	4.5	6.9	1.5	5.8
8.5 Marriage before age 18	24.9	33.9	14.7	29.8
8.6 Young people age 15-19 years currently married	10.2	16.1	15.4	15.3
8.7 Polygyny(<i>ever-married women</i>)	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.9
8.8a Spousal age difference(10+years old)	24.6	32.2	32.5	31.5
8.8b Spousal age difference(among women age 20-24 years)	28.3	20.3	16.3	20.7
Access to mass media and ICT				
Access to mass media				
Exposure to any form of mass media (<i>ever-married women</i>)	97.5	96.5	98.8	97.0
Use of information/communication technology				
10.2 Use of computers (<i>ever-married women</i>)	21.3	12.1	41.4	17.0
10.3 Use of internet (<i>ever-married women</i>)	14.2	7.1	27.9	10.7

NOTES

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

ⁱⁱ Infants receiving breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

ⁱⁱⁱ 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

^{iv} 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

^v The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

^{vi} Full vaccination includes the following: One BCG One dose of BCG and three doses of Polio, DPT, and Hep B vaccines by 12 months of age and Measles by 24 months of age.

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