



# MONGOLIA

## Social Indicator Sample Survey - 2018

### INFOGRAPHIC



# SOCIAL INDICATOR SAMPLE SURVEY 2018

## STRUCTURE OF INFOGRAPHIC

1. Sample and household characteristics
2. Living conditions
3. Life cycle
  - Pregnancy and delivery
  - First decade of life
  - Second decade of life
  - Adulthood

## TECHNICAL NOTES

Specific colors were assigned to previous survey results for comparison.

- Child development survey 2000 (MICS2): Green
- Child development survey 2005 (MICS3): Grey
- Child development survey 2010 (MICS4): Blue
- Social indicator sample survey 2013 (MICS5): Orange
- Social indicator sample survey 2018 (MICS6): Pink

## SAMPLE & HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

### SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

**Implementing agency:**  
National Statistics Office

**Sampling frame:**  
Population and housing registry 2017

**Household listing:**  
Aug – Sep 2018

**Interviewer training:**  
Aug – Sep 2018

**Fieldwork:**  
Sep – Dec 2018

**Questionnaires:**  
Household  
Women aged 15-49  
Men aged 15-49  
Children under 5  
Children aged 5-17  
Water quality test (E coli)

### SURVEY SAMPLE AND RESPONSE RATE

#### Households

• Sampled	14,500
• Occupied	14,041
• Interviewed	13,798
• Response rate (Percent)	98.3

#### Women (aged 15-49)

• Eligible for interviews	11,737
• Interviewed	10,794
• Response rate (Percent)	92.0

#### Men (aged 15-49)

• Eligible for interviews	5,513
• Interviewed	4,477
• Response rate (Percent)	81.2

#### Children under five

• Eligible	6,269
• Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6,091
• Response rate (Percent)	97.2

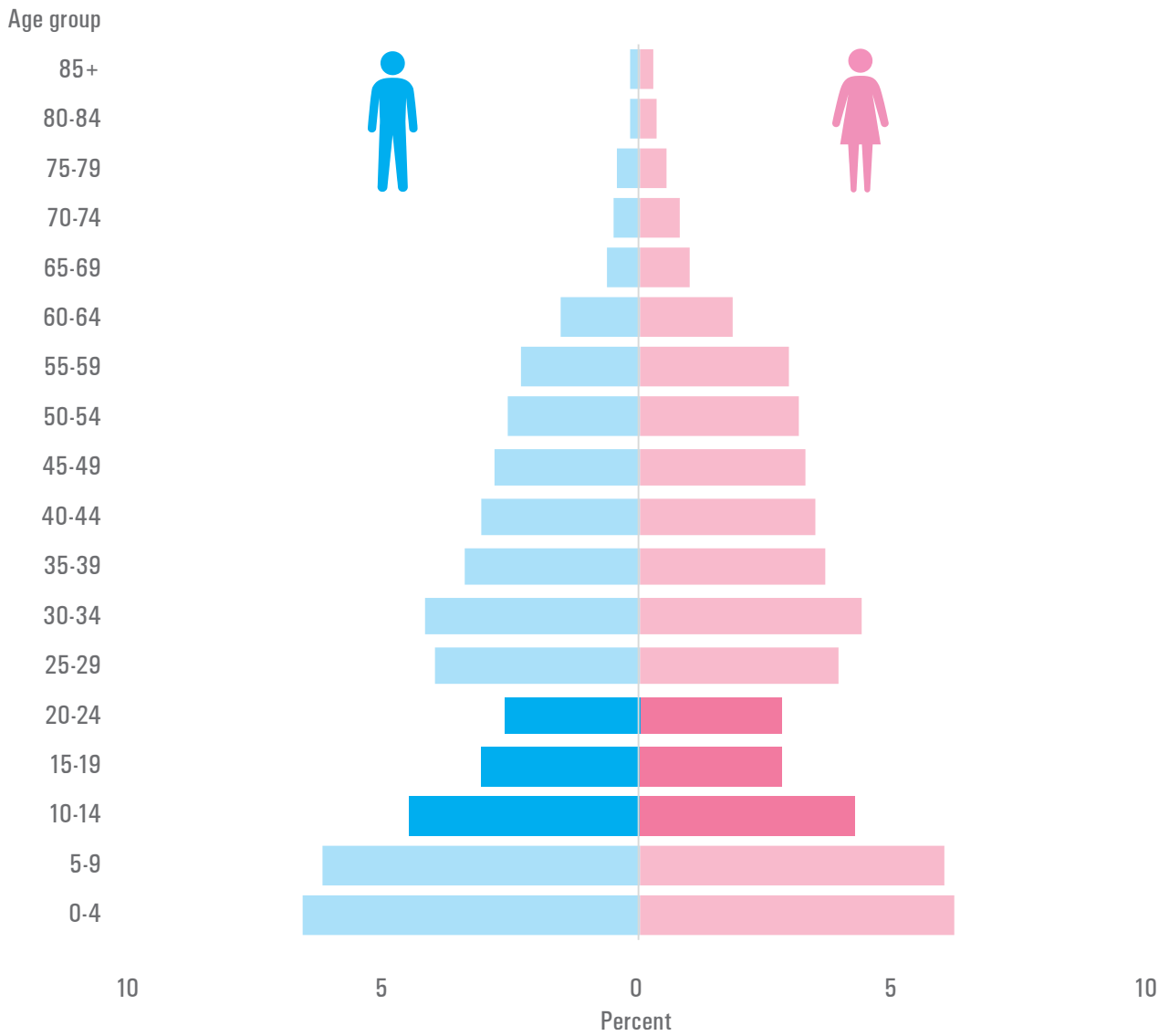
#### Children aged 5-17

• Eligible	7,628
• Mothers/caretakers interviewed	7,427
• Response rate (Percent)	97.4

#### Water Quality Testing

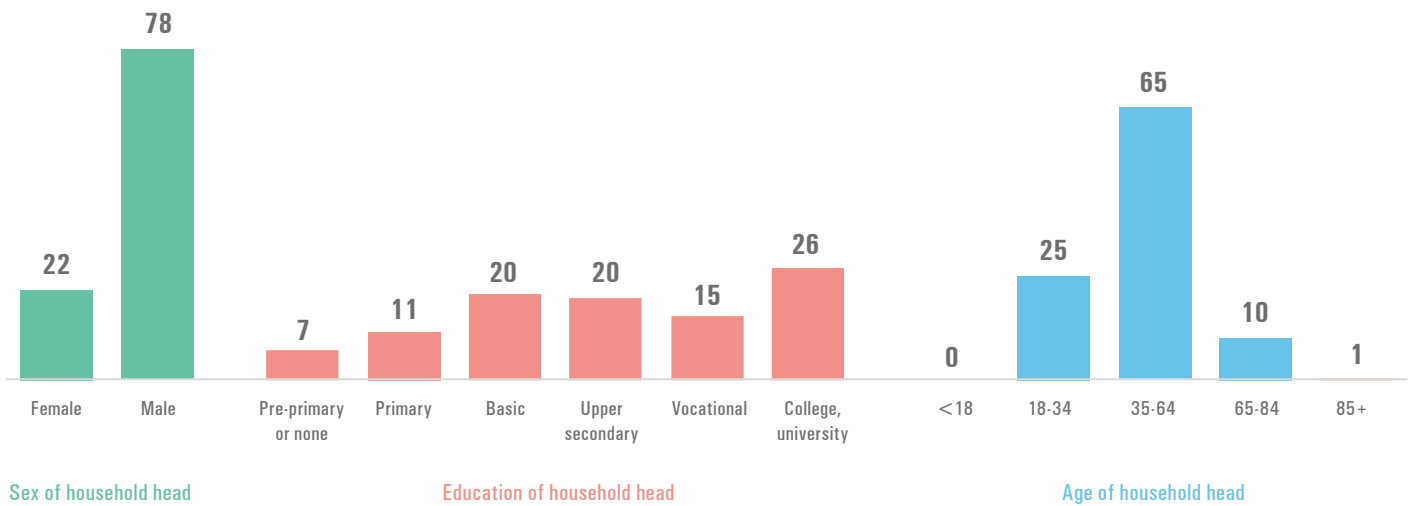
• Eligible	2,900
• Interviewed	2,736
• Response rate (Percent)	94.3

## Household Population Age Pyramid



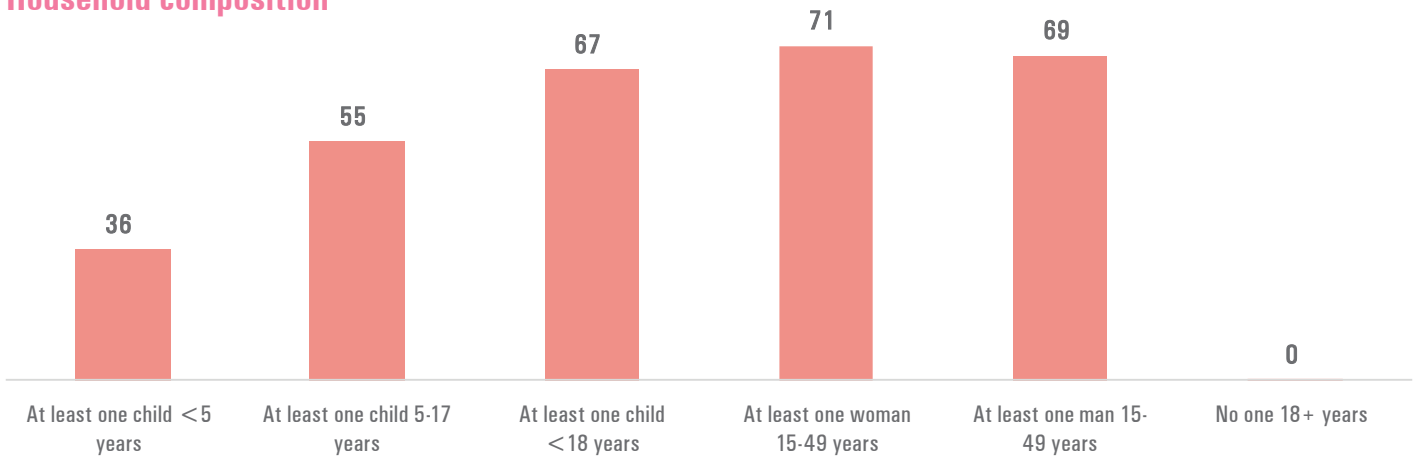
Percent distribution of household population by aged group and sex, 2018.

## Characteristics of the heads of households



Percent of households by selected characteristics of head of household, 2018.

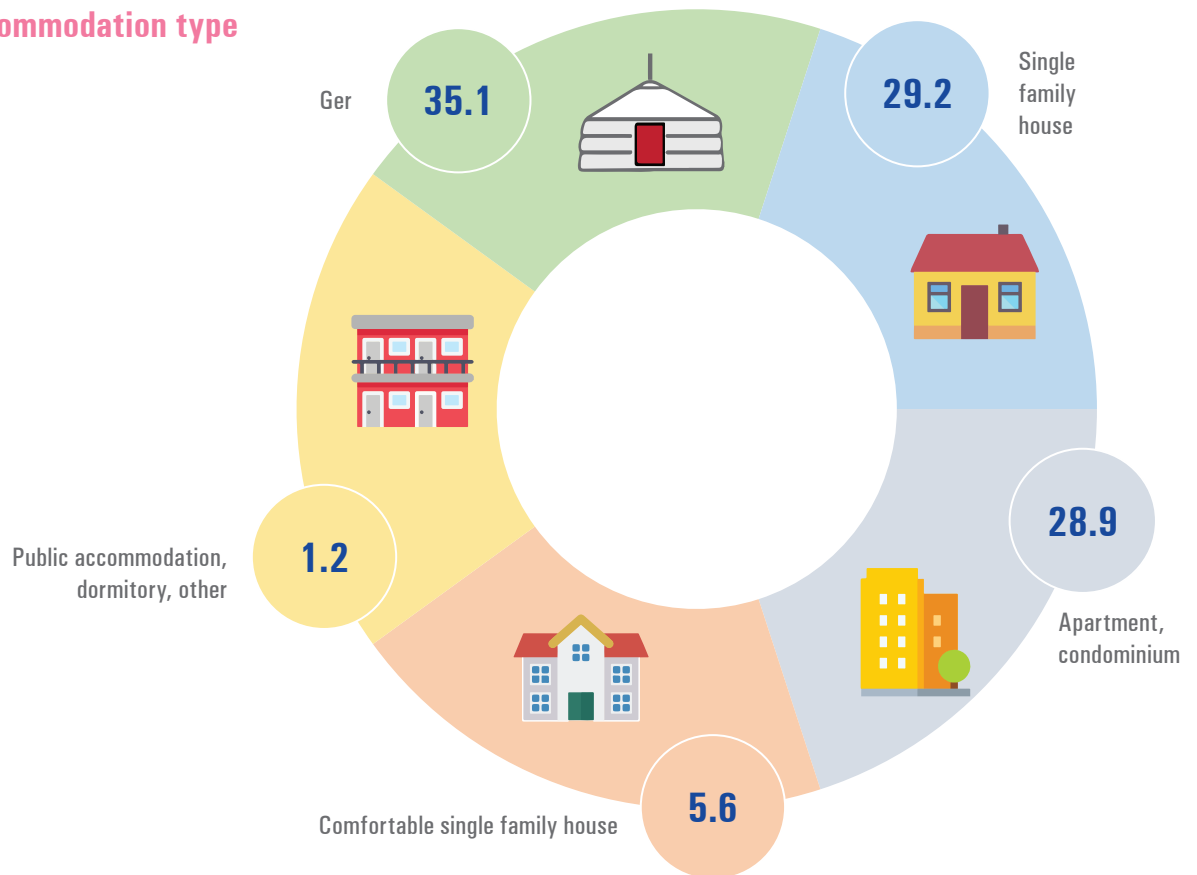
## Household composition



Percent of households by selected characteristics.

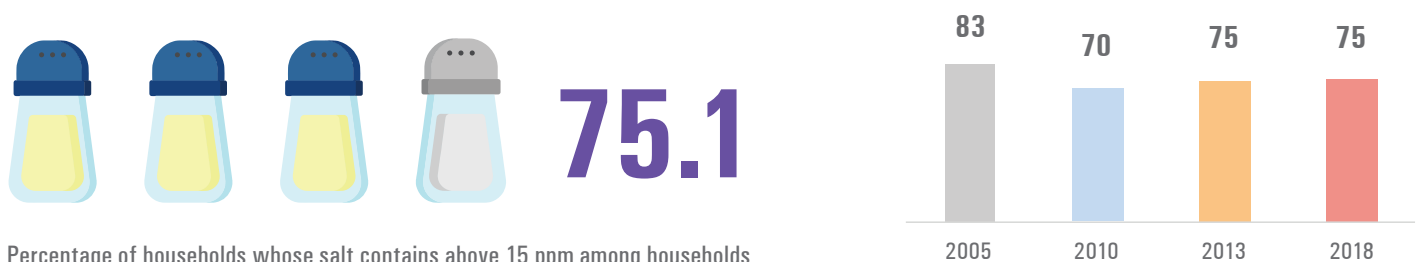
## Living conditions

### Household accommodation type



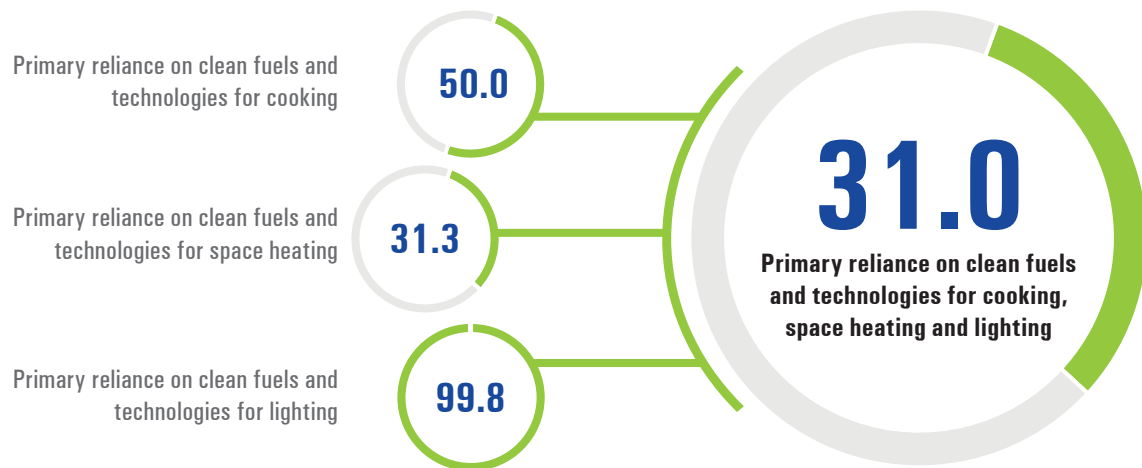
Percentage of households by type of accommodation, 2018.

### Households using iodised salt



Percentage of households whose salt contains above 15 ppm among households salt test was conducted.

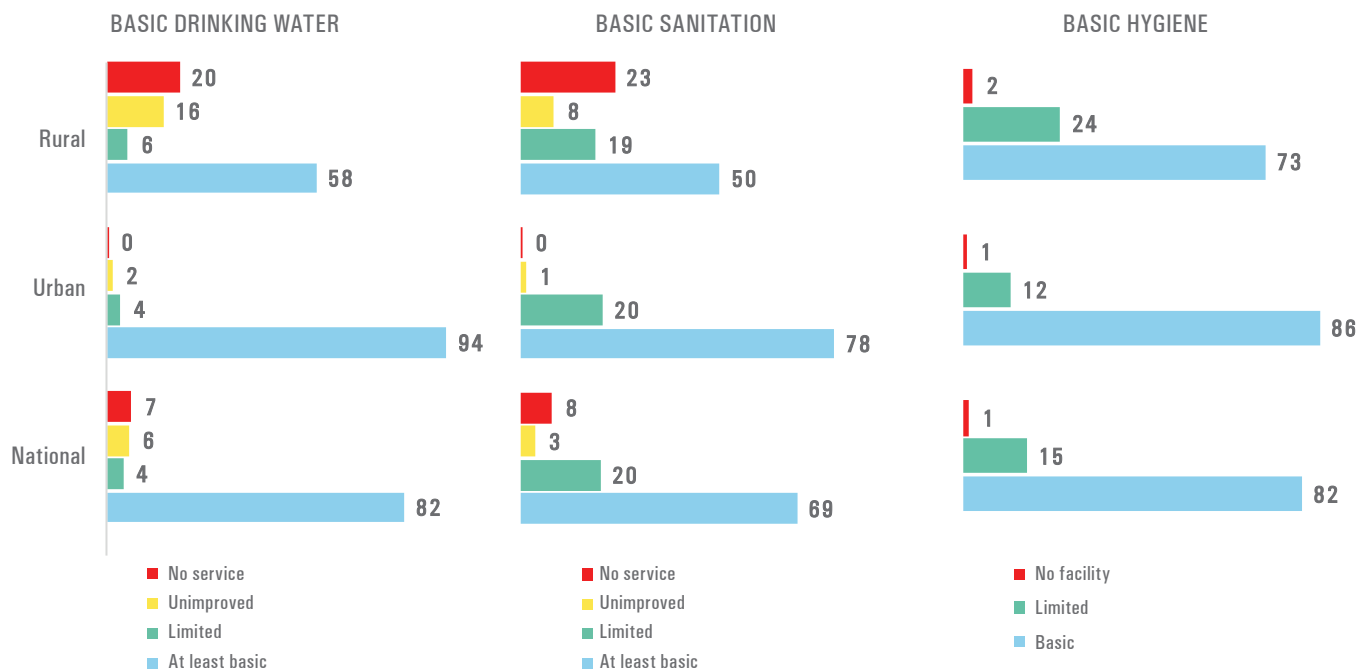
## Household primary reliance on clean fuels, SDG 7.1.2



Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, 2018.

Clean fuel and technology (SDG 7.1.2) for cooking are those mainly using electric stove or LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove and for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater operated by renewable energy or electricity and for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern.

## Basic Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Services



Percent of population by drinking water, sanitation and hygiene coverage, 2018.

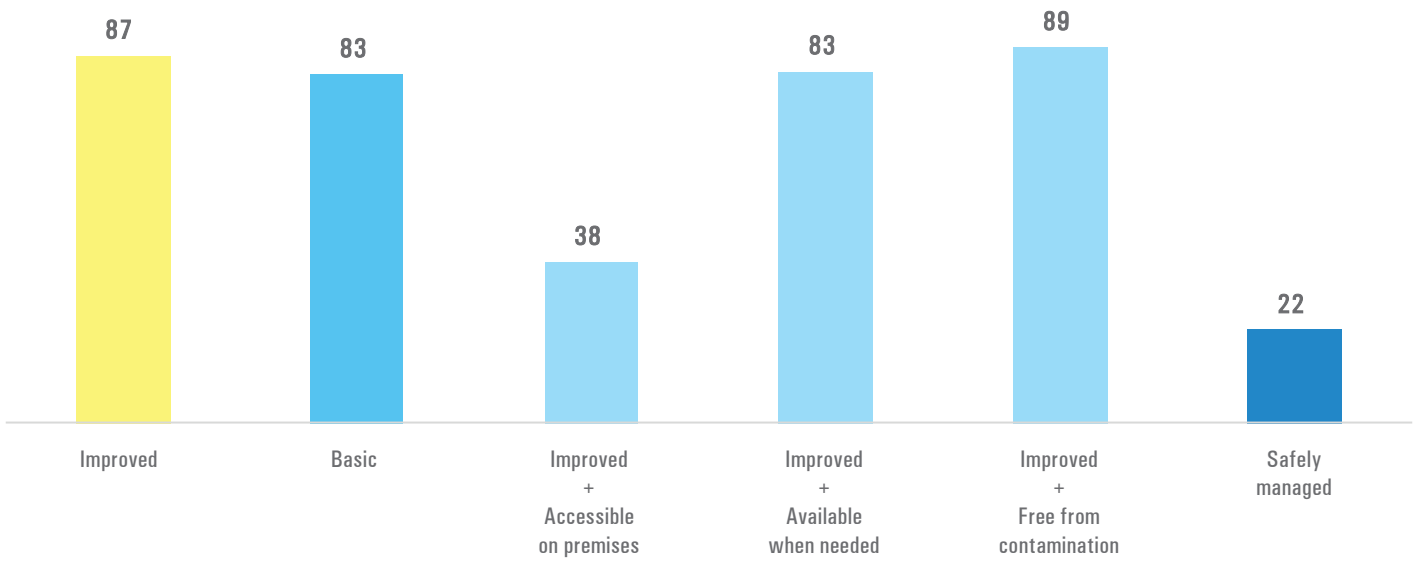
**Drinking water ladder:** At least basic drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. **Limited** refers to an improved source more than 30 minutes roundtrip. **Unimproved** sources include unprotected dug wells and unprotected springs. **No service** refers to the direct collection of water from surface waters such as rivers, lakes or irrigation channels.

**Sanitation ladder:** At least basic sanitation services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. **Limited** sanitation service refers to an improved facility shared with other households. **Unimproved** sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to an open drain, pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. **No service** refers to the practice of open defecation.

**Hygiene ladder:** A basic hygiene service (SDG 1.4.1 & SDG 6.2.1) refers to the availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. **Limited** hygiene service refers to a facility lacking water and/or soap. **No facility** means there is no handwashing facility on the household's premises.

## Safely Managed Drinking Water Services, SDG 6.1.1

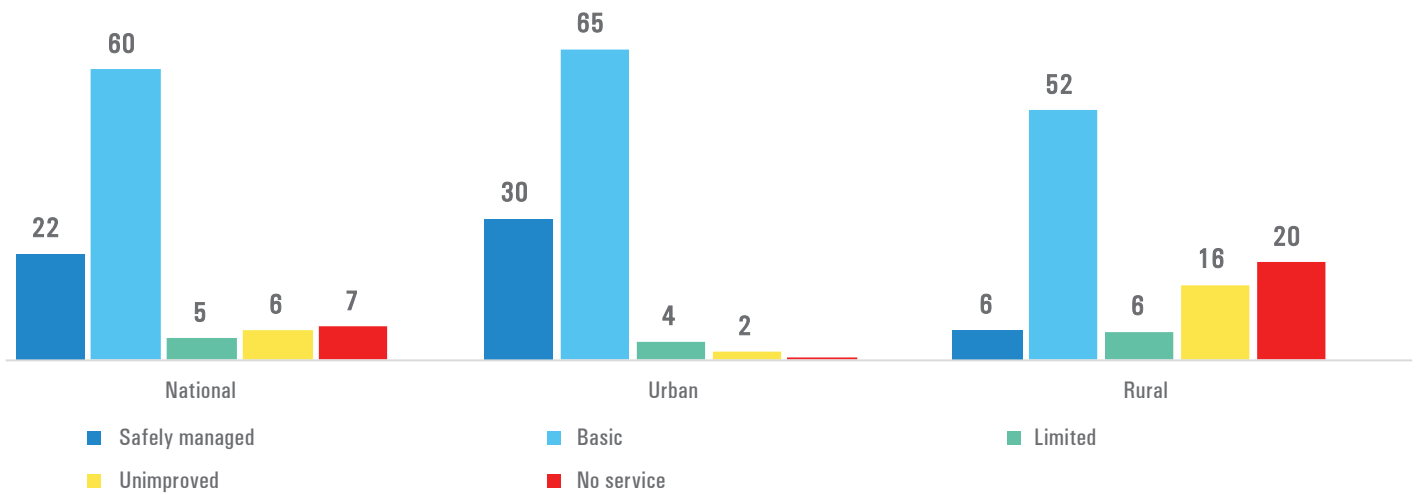
### Improved, basic & safely managed drinking water



Percent of population using improved, basic and safely managed drinking water services, 2018.

**Safely managed** (SDG 6.1) are improved sources: accessible on premises, available when needed, free from contamination.

### Drinking water coverage



Percent of population by drinking water coverage.

## PREGNANCY



### Timing of first antenatal care visit

< 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	No ANC
83.8	12.0	2.7	0.5	0.9

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by a skilled health personnel during their last pregnancy at least once, by the timing of first ANC visit, 2018.

### Number of antenatal care visits

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0.9	7.2		88.5			72.4		
								47.0

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, 2018.

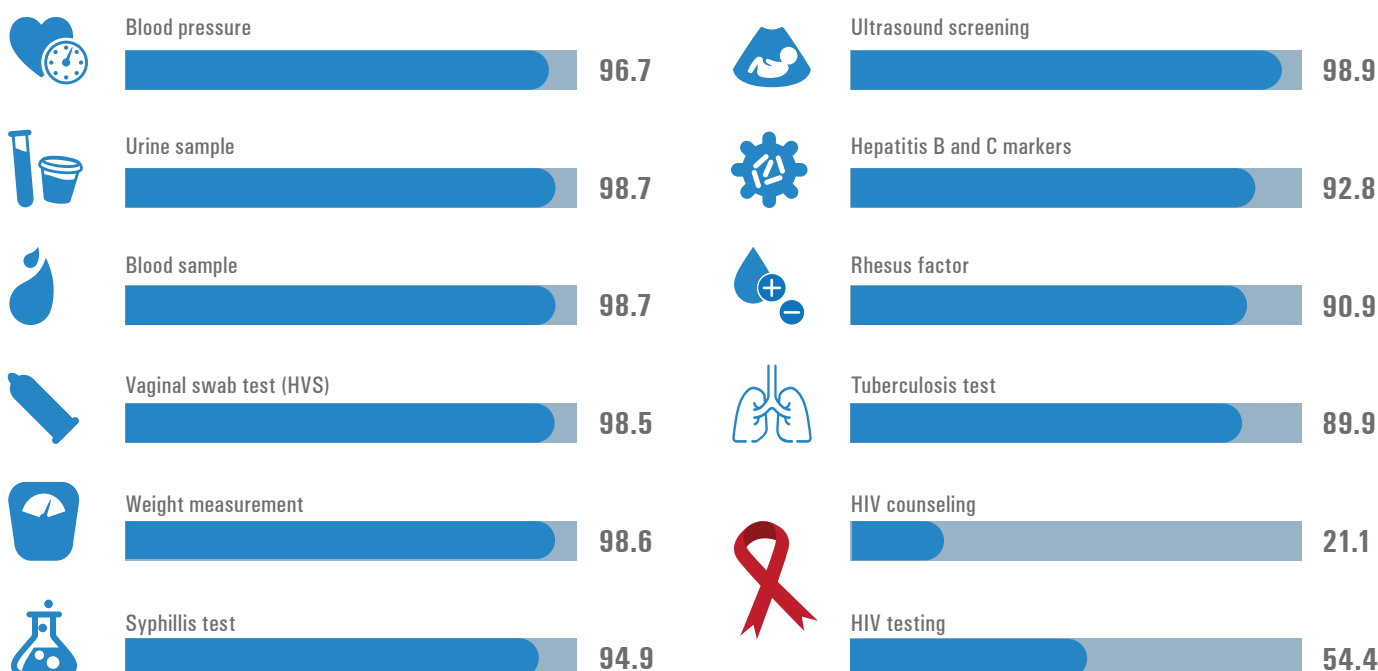
### Timing of first antenatal care visit and number of visits

Year	Early ANC coverage (ANC visit in first 3 months)			4 or more ANC visits, SDG 3.8.1		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
2010	77.2	80.1	72.7	81.4	82.4	80.0
2013	78.8	82.7	72.1	89.4	92.0	85.4
2018	83.8	85.1	80.8	88.5	89.7	85.9

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and has ANC visit in first three months, percentage of women who has 4 or more ANC visits, by area.



## CONTENT OF ANTENATAL CARE



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who taken and done above specific test, measurement, screening, and received counseling during antenatal care visits, 2018.

## SKILLED ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH & INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY

99.3

Skilled Attendance at Birth, SDG 3.1.2



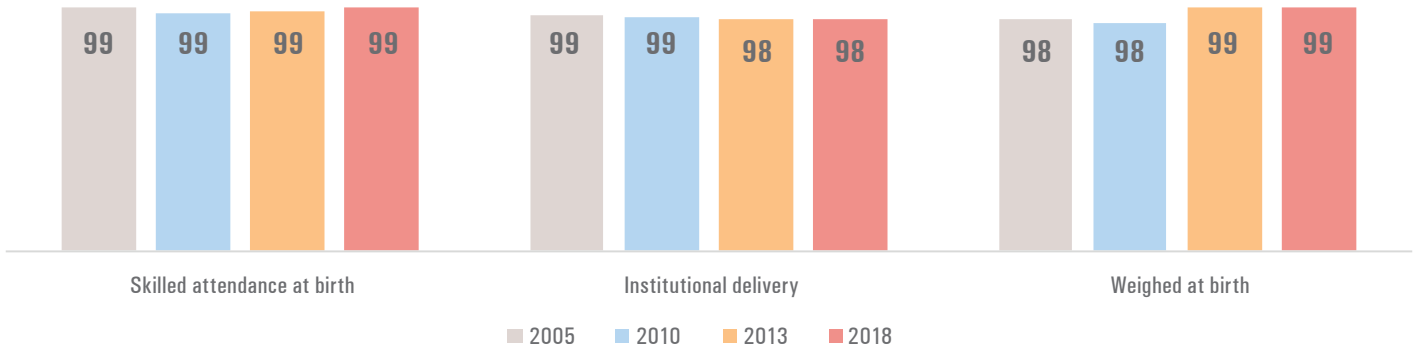
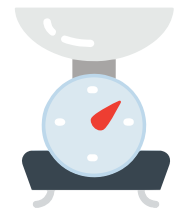
98.4

Institutional Delivery



99.3

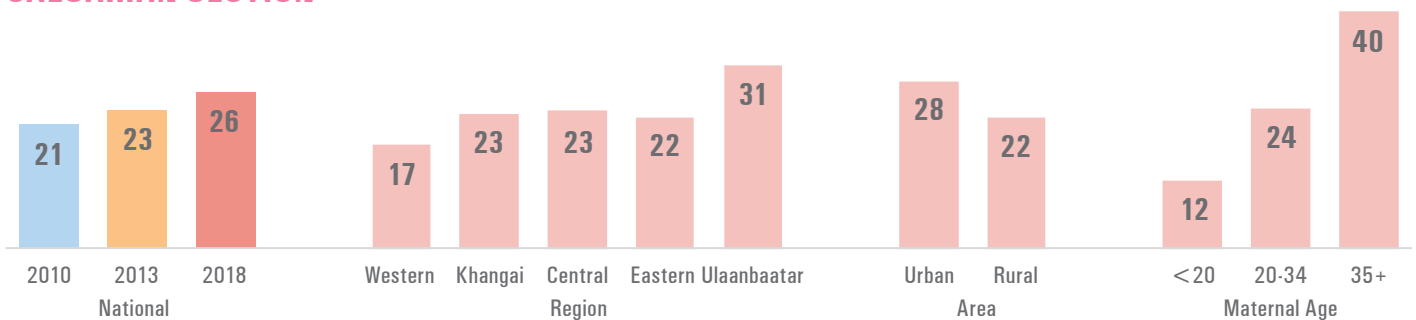
Newborn is weighed at birth



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth, percentage whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility (institutional delivery) and percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth.

Skilled health personnel include obstetrician, physician, family/soum doctor, midwife, auxiliary midwife, nurse.

## CAESARIAN SECTION



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section.

Note: Results of SISS 2018 are shown by region, area and maternal age.

## BIRTH REGISTRATION, SDG 16.9.1



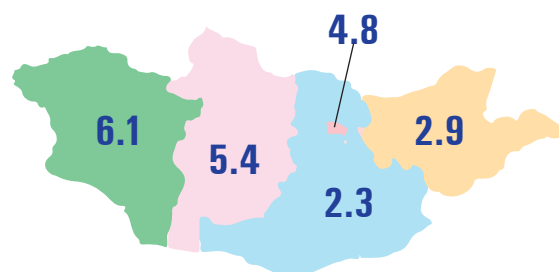
99.6

Children under aged 5, whose births are registered

	2005	2010	2013	2018
National	98.0	99.0	99.3	99.6

Percentage of children under aged 5 whose births are registered.

## CRUDE LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT



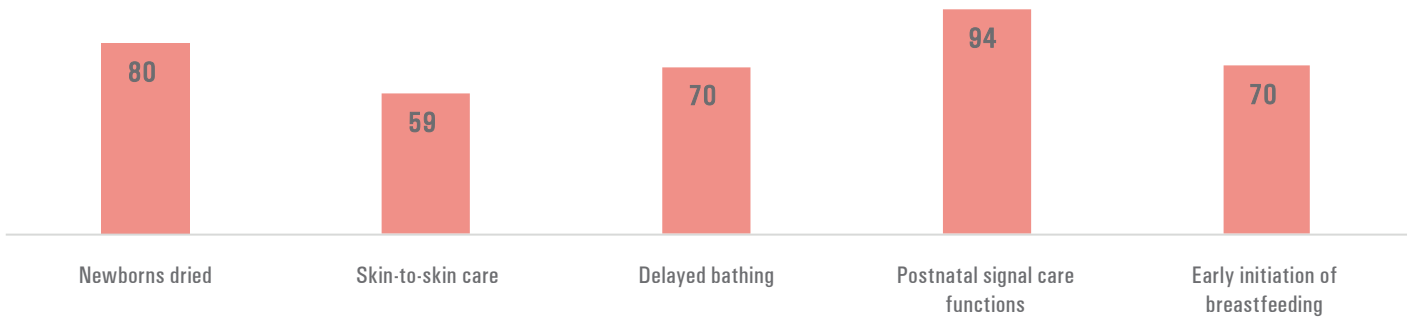
	2005	2010	2013	2018
National	5.5	4.7	5.2	4.6

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth.

Note: Results of SISS 2018 are shown by region.



## COVERAGE OF NEWBORN CARE



Among the last live-birth in the last 2 years, percentage who were dried after birth; percentage who were given skin to skin contact; percentage who were bathed after 24 hours of birth; percentage where the newborn received a least 2 postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth; and percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth, 2018.

## POSTNATAL CARE

### POSTNATAL HEALTH CHECK WITHIN 2 DAYS OF BIRTH

**98.2** Newborn check

**94.1** Mother's check

### CONTENT OF POSTNATAL CARE FOR NEWBORNS



Breastfeeding: counseling **79.0**  
 Breastfeeding: observation **59.9**  
 Temperature assessment **83.7**  
 Weight assessment **34.3**  
 Cord examination **89.9**

Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth **93.8**

Percentage of women aged 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 and percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery, 2018.

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, 2018.

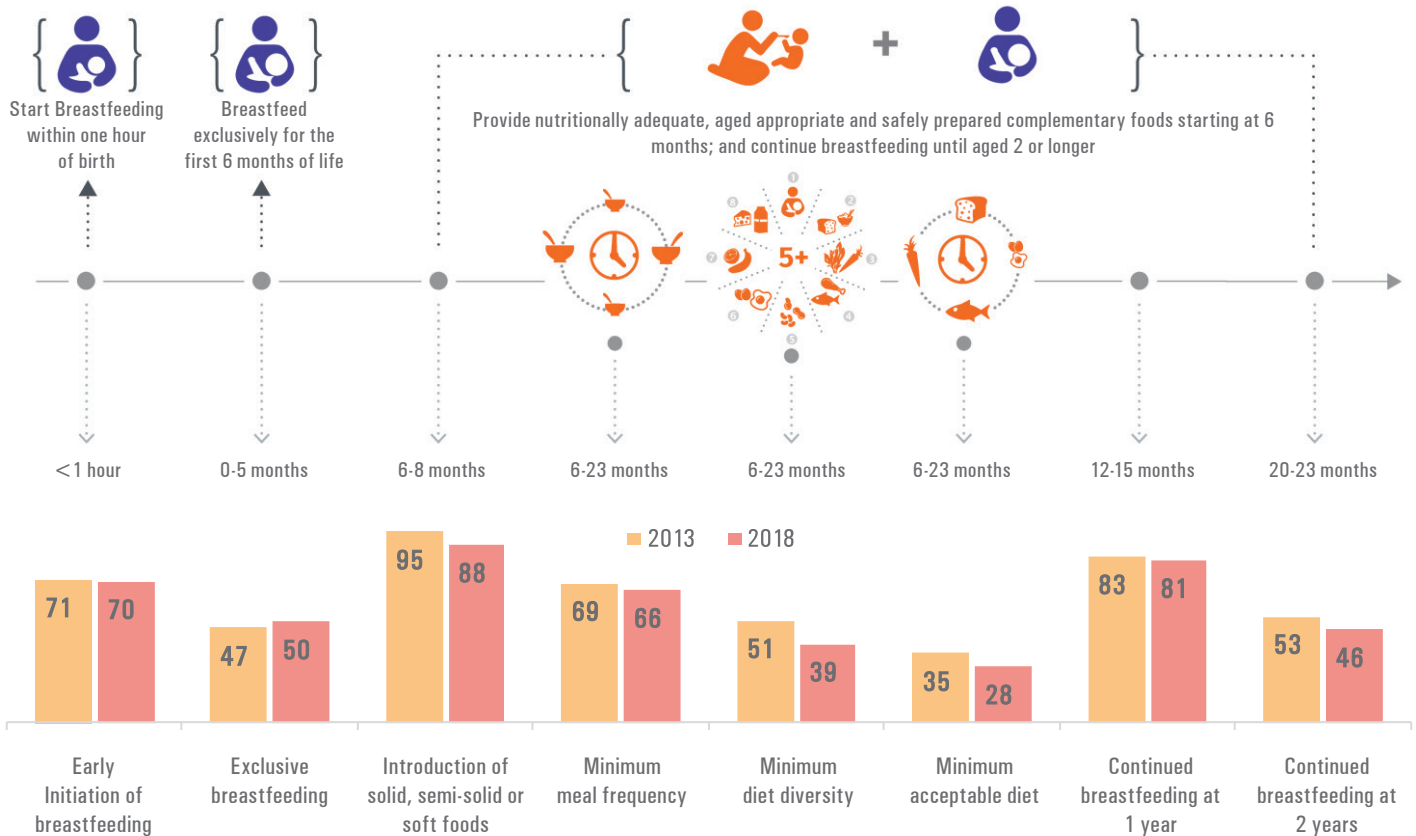
Year	Postnatal care for mother <2 days			Postnatal care for newborn <2 days		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
2013	95.4	95.7	94.8	98.6	98.9	98.2
2018	94.1	93.3	95.9	98.2	98.3	97.8

Percentage of women aged 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 and percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery, by area.

## LIFE CYCLE: The First Decade of Life

Nutrition and a supportive environment in early childhood are among the key determinants of the health and survival of children and their physical and cognitive development. Children with restricted cognitive development during early life are at risk for later neuropsychological problems, poor school achievement, early school drop-out, low-skilled employment, and poor care of their own children. Stimulation and interaction with parents and caregivers can jumpstart brain development and promote well-being in early childhood. This is also the period of development when gender socialization, or the process of learning cultural roles according to one's sex, manifests. Caregivers, particularly fathers, may respond to, and interact with, sons and daughters differently.

### INFANT & YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (IYCF)



**Early initiation:** percentage of newborns put to breast within 1 hour of birth; **Exclusive breastfeeding:** percentage of infants aged 0-5 months receiving only breastmilk; **Introduction to solids:** percentage of infants aged 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food; **Minimum diet diversity:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving 5 of the 8 recommended food groups; **Minimum meal frequency:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/liquid feeds as per the aged of child; **Minimum acceptable diet:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds; **Continued breastfeeding at 1 year:** percentage of children aged 12-15 months who continue to receive breastmilk; **Continued breastfeeding at 2 years:** percentage of children aged 20-23 months who continue to receive breastmilk.

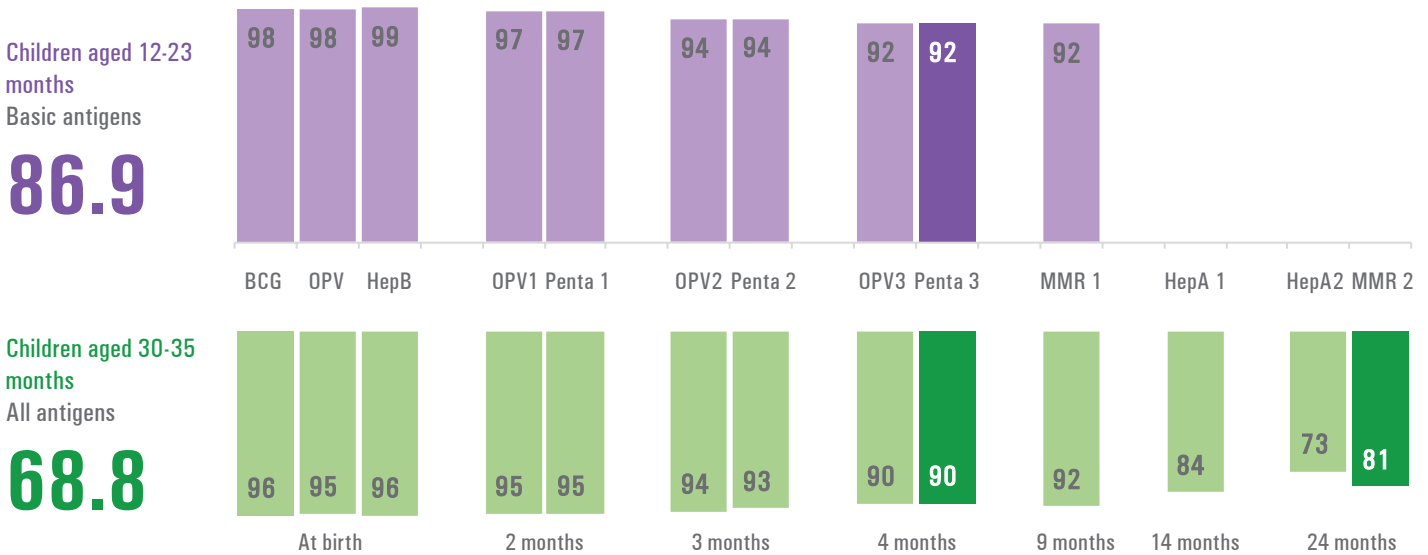
### VACCINATION

Age	Year	BCG	Hep B at birth	Polio			DPT/Penta			MMR		Hep A		Basic antigen	All antigen	
				At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2				
Children aged 12-23 months	2005	97.6	-	-	97.6	96.7	94.2	93.6	94.4	93.2	88.2	-	-	-	81.7	-
	2010	97.9	96.7	97.9	97.7	96.6	93.8	95.6	94.5	92.4	87.8	-	-	-	77.4	-
	2013	99.3	99.1	99.3	98.9	98.3	97.6	99.1	98.5	98.0	94.2	-	-	-	93.0	-
	2018	98.0	98.5	97.9	97.3	93.7	92.0	97.0	94.0	91.9	91.6	-	-	-	86.9	-
Children aged 24-35 months	2013	97.6	97.4	97.5	97.6	96.6	95.9	97.9	96.9	96.2	94.5	-	-	-	91.8	-
	2018	96.7	97.1	96.7	96.3	94.2	91.3	95.5	93.3	90.9	92.2	81.2	85.4	72.5	85.8	67.1

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated as national immunization schedule at any time before the survey (Crude coverage).

**Basic antigens include:** BCG, Polio at birth, Hep B at birth, Polio1-3, Penta1-3, MMR1; **All antigens include:** BCG, Polio at birth, Hep B at birth, Polio1-3, Penta1-3, HepA1-2 and MMR1-2 as per the vaccination schedule in Mongolia.

## VACCINATION: SDG INDICATOR 3.b.1 & 3.8.1



Percentage of children aged 12-23 months and 30-35 months vaccinated as national immunization schedule at any time before the survey (Crude coverage), 2018.  
**Basic antigens include:** BCG, Polio at birth, Hep B at birth, Polio1-3, Penta1-3, MMR1; **All antigens include:** BCG, Polio at birth, Hep B at birth, Polio1-3, Penta1-3, HepA1-2 and MMR1-2 as per the vaccination schedule in Mongolia.

## ANTHROPOMETRIC MALNUTRITION INDICATORS

### STUNTING, SDG 2.2.1



**9.4**

**Stunting** refers to a child who is too short for his or her age.

Percentage of children under 5 who are stunted

### WASTING, SDG 2.2.2

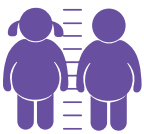


**0.9**

**Wasting** refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height.

Percentage of children under 5 who are wasted

### OVERWEIGHT, SDG 2.2.2



**10.5**

**Overweight** refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height.

Percentage of children under 5 who are overweight

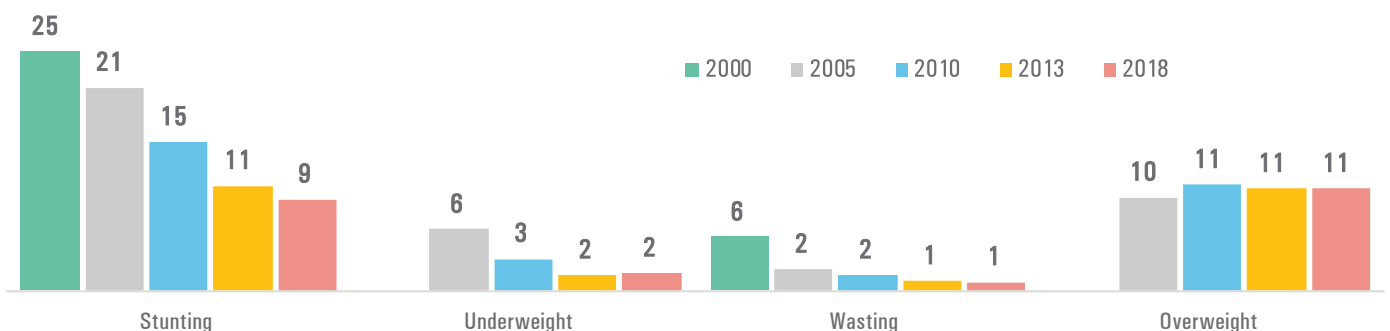
### UNDERWEIGHT



**1.8**

**Underweight** is a composite form of undernutrition that can include elements of stunting and wasting.

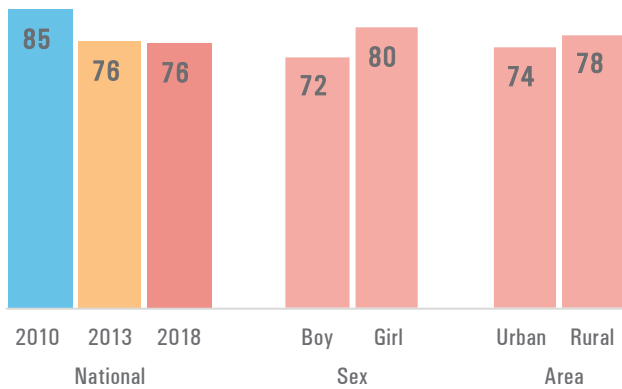
Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight



Percentage of children under aged 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for aged (underweight), height for aged (stunting), and weight for height (wasting and overweight).

## EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

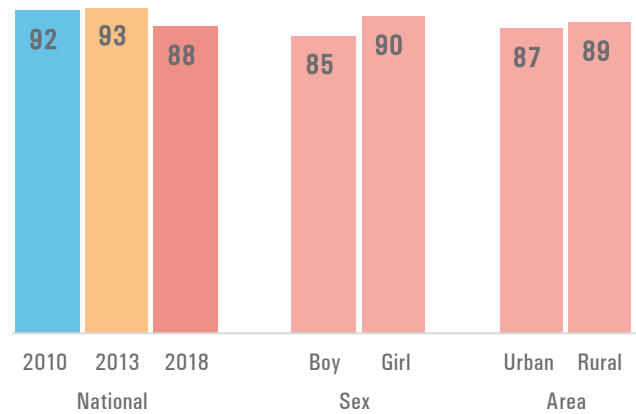
### EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX, SDG 4.2.1



Percentage of children aged 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in at least 3 of the following 4 domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains.

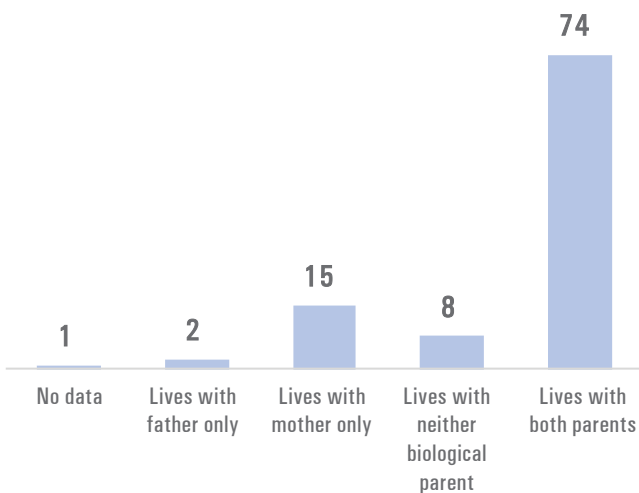
**Note:** Results of SISS 2018 are shown by sex and area.

### EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX (COUNTRY SPECIFIC)



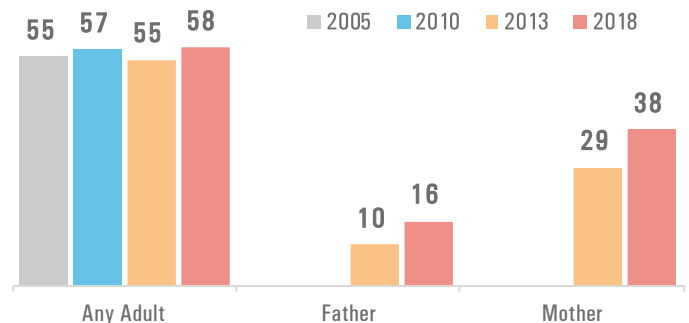
Mongolia's Pre-school Education Standards do not include teaching children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet, reading simple and popular words, some country-specific questions are included in the early childhood development module.

### CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS



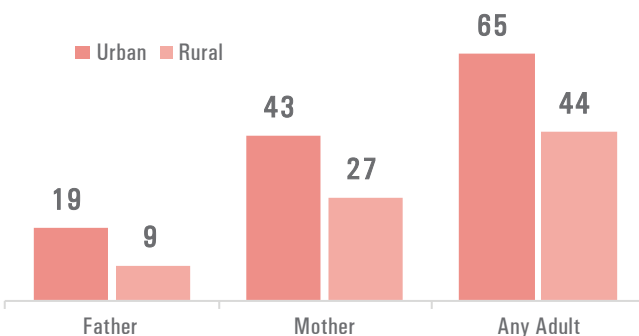
Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements, 2018.

### EARLY STIMULATION & RESPONSIVE CARE BY ADULTS

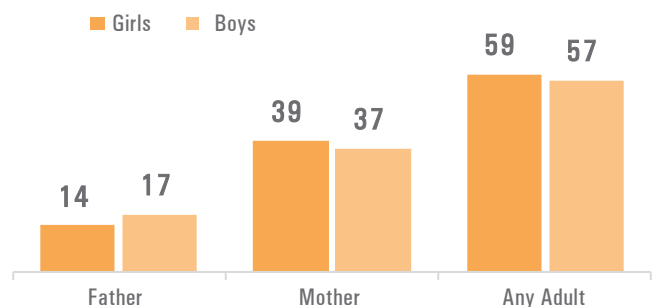


Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, by person interacting with child.

**Note:** Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child.



Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, by person interacting with child and area, 2018.



Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, by person interacting with child and sex of child, 2018.

## LEARNING MATERIALS AND PLAYTHINGS



28.6

Percentage of children under-5 who have 3 or more children's books.



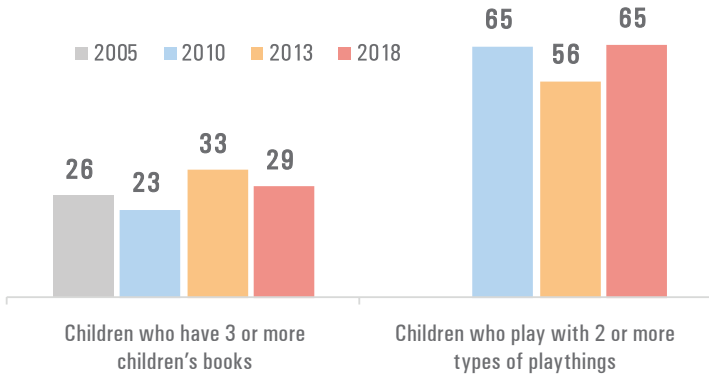
65.1

Percentage of children under-5 who play with 2 or more types of playthings.



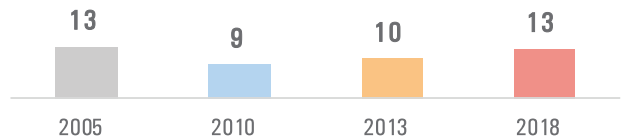
37.4

Percentage of children under-5 who play with smartphones, tablets and computers.



Percentage of children under-5 who have 3 or more children's books and percentage of children under-5 who play with 2 or more types of playthings.

### LEFT WITH INADEQUATE CARE



Percentage of children under aged 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of aged for more than one hour at least once during the past week.

## LEARNING

Investment in good quality early childhood education services prior to entering school improves learning outcomes for children. It also enhances the efficiency of the school system by reducing repetition and drop-out and improving achievement, especially among girls and marginalized groups. Primary education provides the foundation for a lifetime of learning.



Early Childhood Education Attendance



Primary School Attendance



Primary Completion



69.0

88.3

97.0

99.4



67.3

80.2

95.1

97.5

Percentage of children aged 24-59 months attending early childhood education by sex.

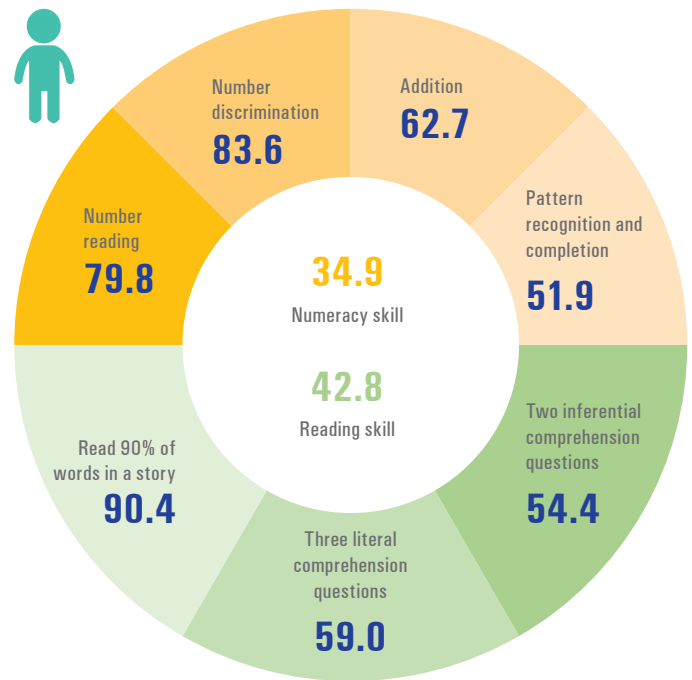
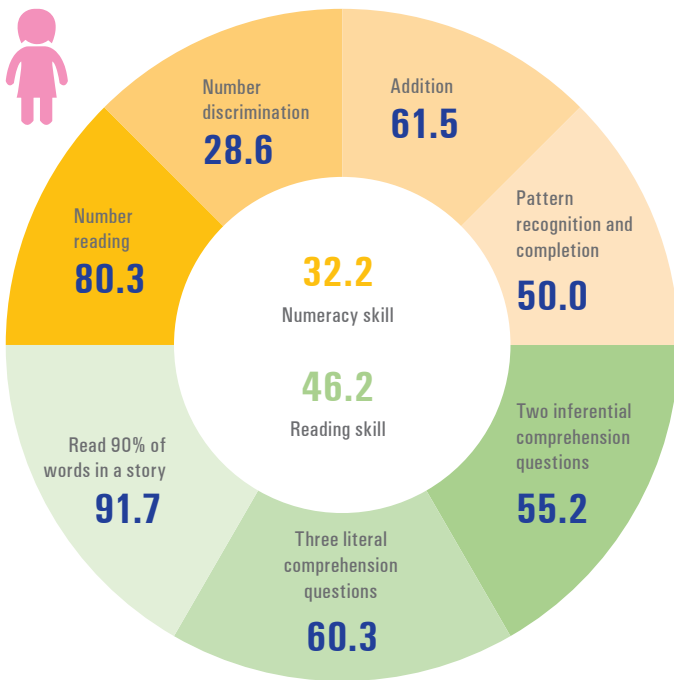
Percent distribution of children aged one year younger than the official primary school entry aged at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex.

Percentage of children of primary school aged attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex.

Percentage of children who aged 3 to 5 years above the intended aged for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education, by sex.

## FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS, SDG 4.1.1

Percentage of children attending grade 2/3 who can successfully answer to/perform:

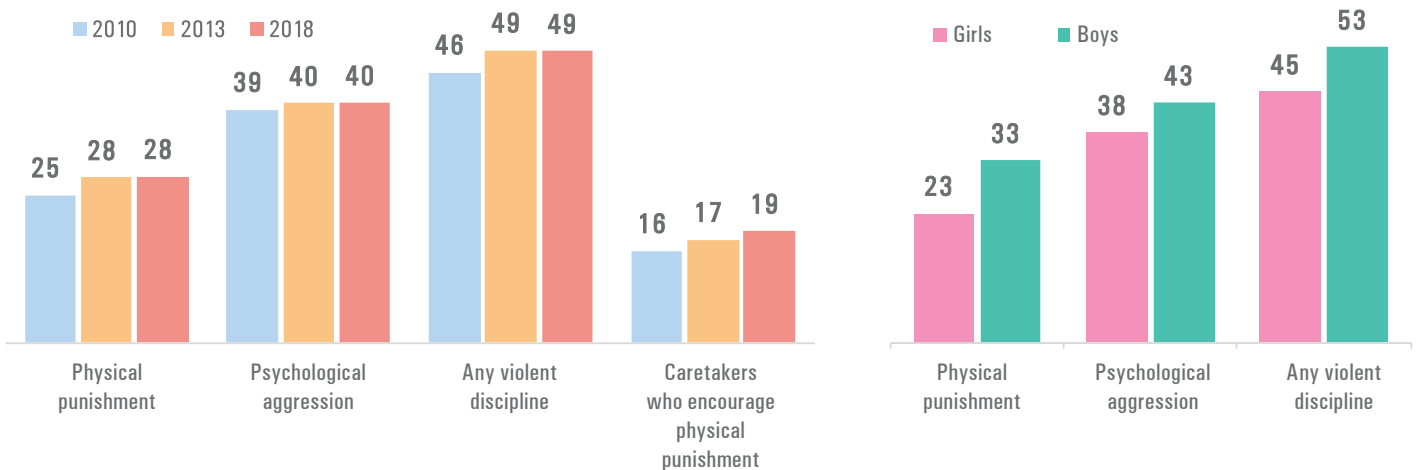


**Reading skill:** Percentage of children attending grade 2/3 who can 1) read 90% of words in a story correctly, 2) Answer three literal comprehension questions, 3) Answer two inferential comprehension questions.

**Numeracy skill:** Percentage of children attending grade 2/3 and who can successfully perform 1) a number reading task, 2) a number discrimination task, 3) an addition task and 4) a pattern recognition and completion task.

## PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE & EXPLOITATION

Violent Discipline, SDG 16.2.1




Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced violent discipline in the past month, and percentage of caretakers who encourage physical punishment. **Note:** Result of 2010 is based on children aged 2-14 years.

Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced violent discipline in the past month, by sex, 2018. **Note:** The aged group 1-14 spans the first and second decades of life.

## Life cycle: The Second Decade of Life

Completion of secondary education brings significant positive benefits to girls and societies – from increased lifetime earnings and national growth rates, to reductions in child marriage, stunting, and child and maternal mortality. Adolescent girls and boys are likely to have different perceptions of personal safety due to different gender-based vulnerabilities to sexual violence and other crimes. Measuring adolescent girls’ and boy’s satisfaction with their lives can provide important insights into their mental health during a stage of life when gender norms consolidate and girls and boys experience different risk factors for mental health disorders.

### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND COMPLETION

		Lower secondary attendance	Lower secondary completion	Upper secondary attendance	Upper secondary completion
	Rural	96.6	95.6	86.1	75.0
	Urban	92.9		93.5	
	Rural	90.1	89.3	66.7	65.9
	Urban	92.9		89.9	

**Lower secondary attendance:** Percentage of children of lower secondary school aged attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio).

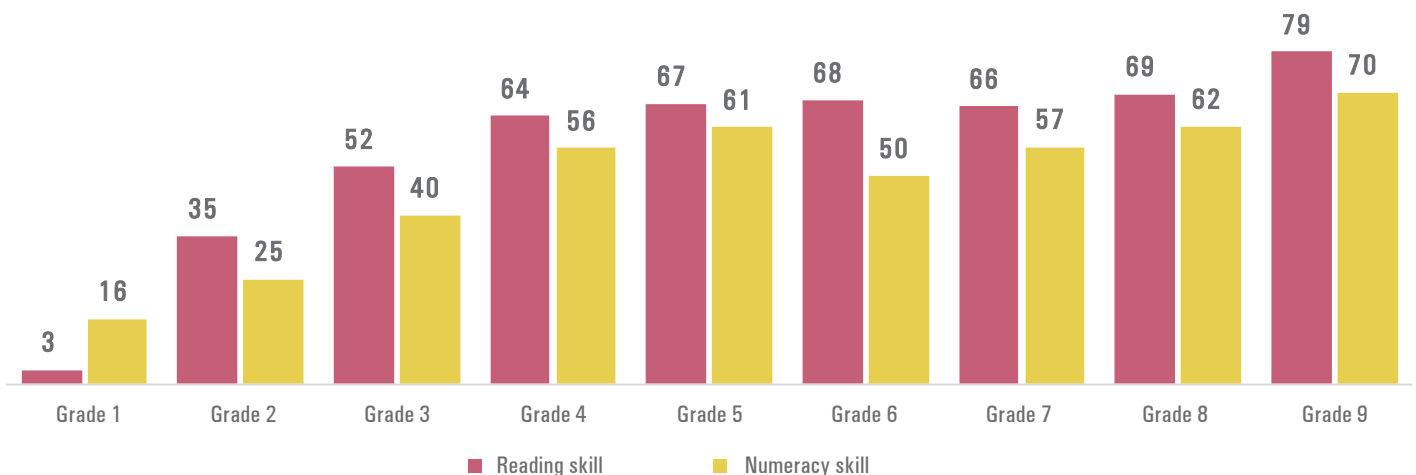
**Lower secondary completion:** Percentage of youth who aged 17 to 19 years above the intended aged for the last grade of lower secondary school who have completed lower secondary education.

**Upper secondary attendance:** Percentage of children of upper secondary school aged attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio).

**Upper secondary completion:** Percentage of youth who aged 20 to 22 years above the intended aged for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed upper secondary education.

### FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

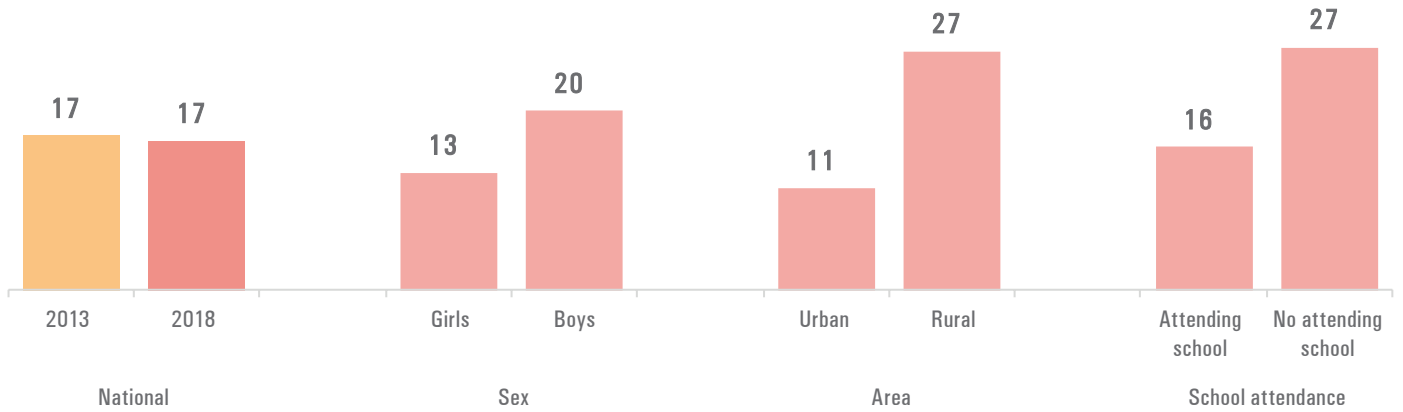
Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who had reading and numeracy skill by grade:



**Reading skill:** Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who can 1) read 90% of words in a story correctly, 2) Answer three literal comprehension questions, 3) Answer two inferential comprehension questions.

**Numeracy skill:** Percentage of children who can successfully perform 1) a number reading task, 2) a number discrimination task, 3) an addition task and 4) a pattern recognition and completion task.

## CHILD LABOUR, SDG 8.7.1\*

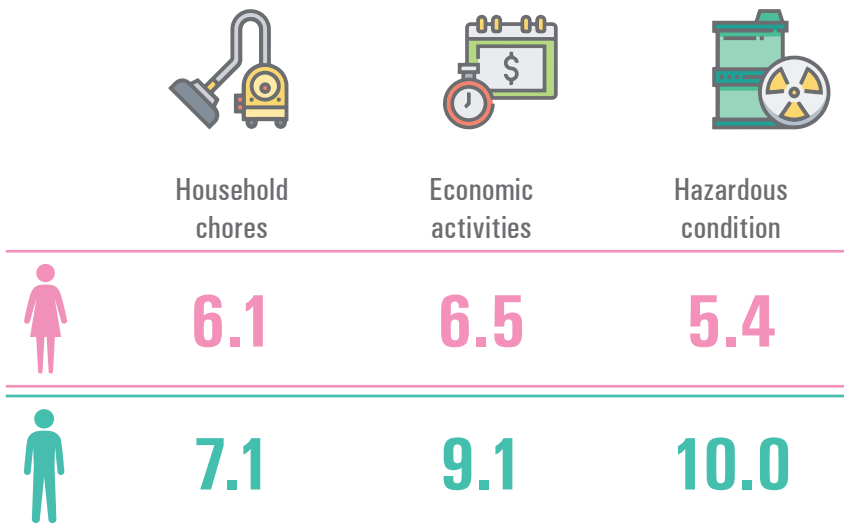


Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour.

**Note:** Results of SISS 2018 are shown by sex, area and school attendance.

\*Estimates from MICS are different from those in the SDG database for indicator 8.7.1, as the database excludes the hazardous work component and applies a threshold of 21 hours for household chores for children aged 5-14 and no threshold for household chores for children aged 15-17.

## TYPES OF CHILD LABOUR



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity, 2018.

**Note:** These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the aged specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

### DEFINITION OF CHILD LABOUR

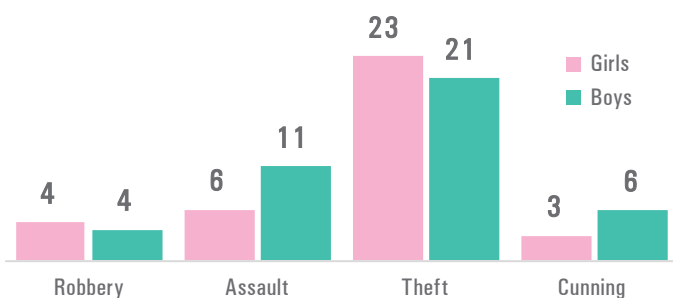
**Age 5 to 11 years:** At least 1 hour of economic work, 28 hours of unpaid household services per week or hazardous working conditions.

**Age 12 to 14 years:** At least 14 hours of economic work, 28 hours of unpaid household services per week or hazardous working conditions.

**Age 15 to 17 years:** At least 43 hours of economic or unpaid household services per week or hazardous working conditions.

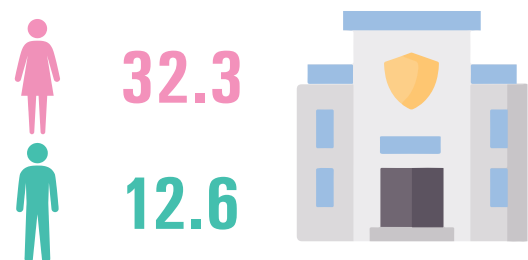
Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water.

## VICTIMISATION



Percentage of adolescents aged 15-19 who were victims of robbery, assault, theft and cunning in the last 12 months, by sex, 2018.

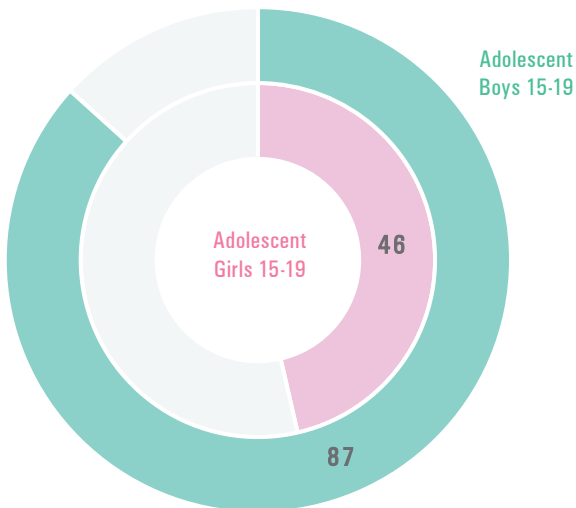
## REPORTING OF ROBBERY AND ASSAULT, SDG 16.3.1



Percentage of adolescents aged 15-19 for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police, by sex, 2018.

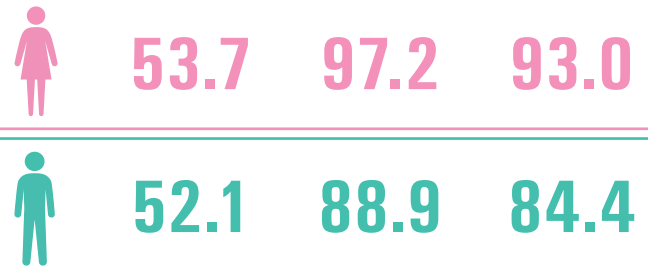
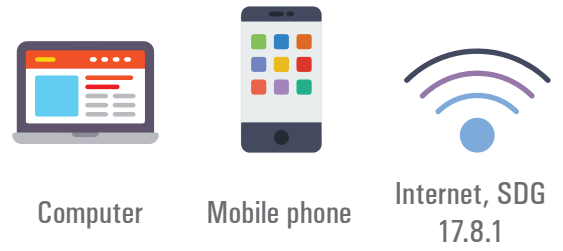


## FEELINGS OF SAFETY, SDG 16.1.4



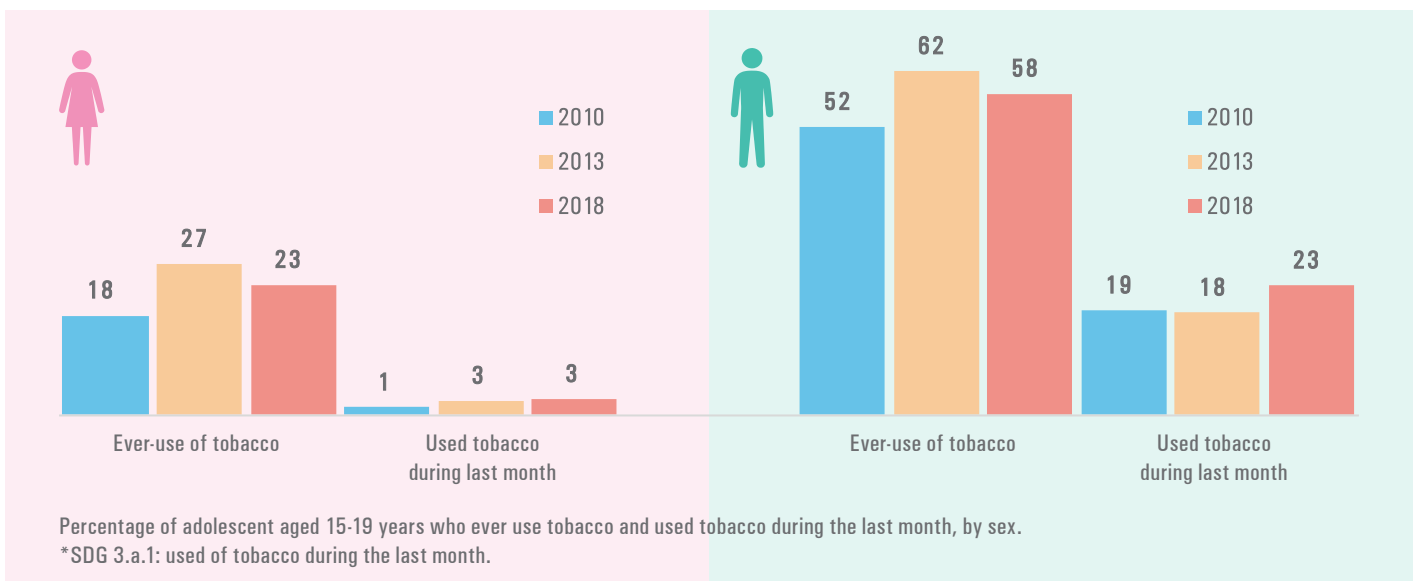
Percentage of adolescents aged 15-19 who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by sex, 2018.

## USE OF ICT

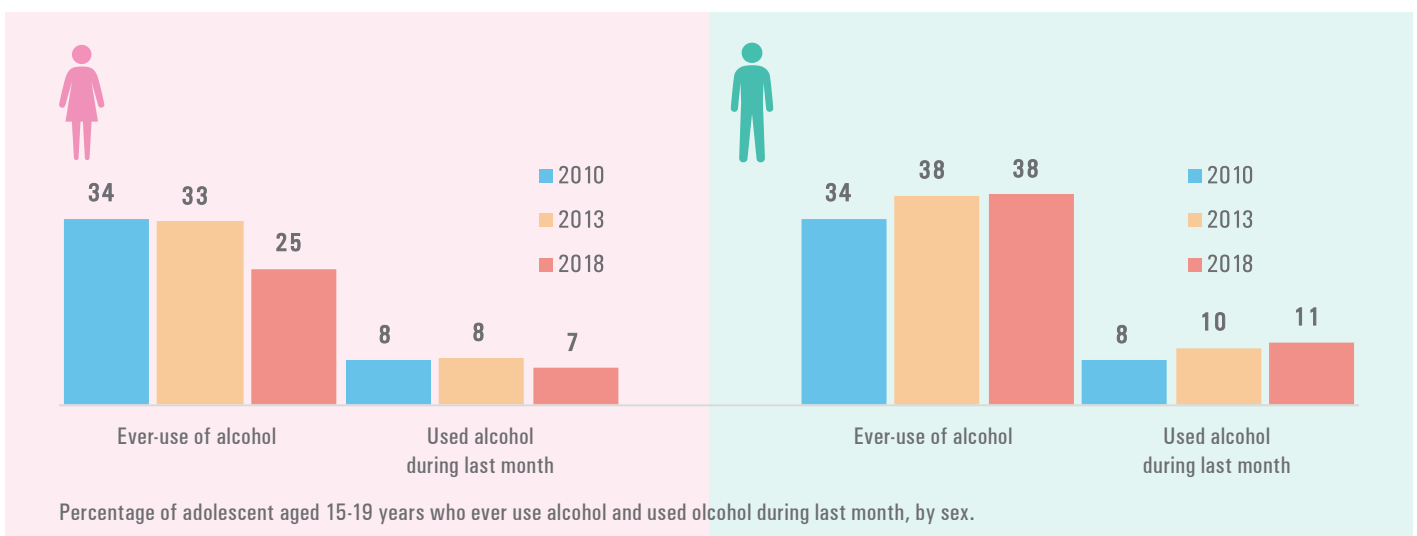


Percentage of adolescents aged 15-19 who used computer, mobile phone and internet during the last 3 months, by sex, 2018.

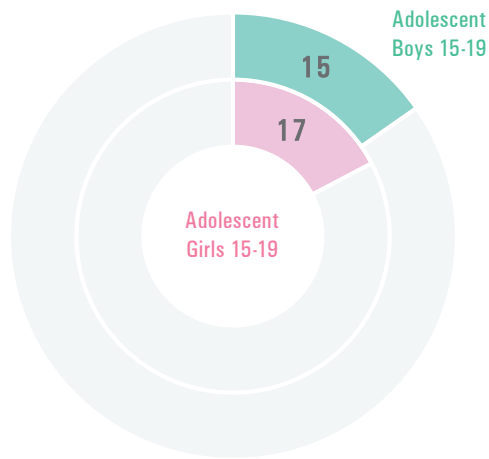
## USE OF TOBACCO\*, SDG 3.a.1



## USE OF ALCOHOL

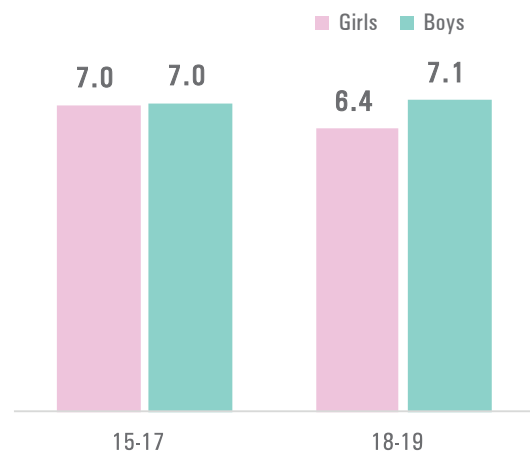


## DISCRIMINATION & HARASSMENT, SDG 10.3.1



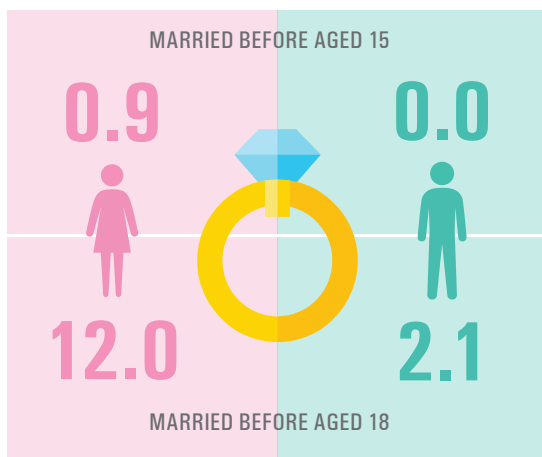
Percentage of adolescent aged 15-19 years who have ever felt discriminated or harassed in the past 12 months, by sex, 2018.

## LIFE SATISFACTION

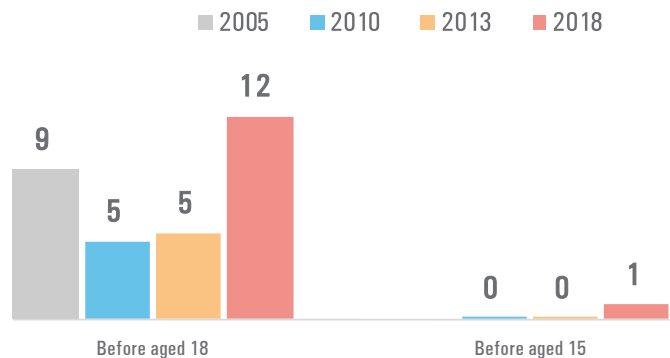


Among adolescents aged 15-19, average life satisfaction score on a scale of 0 to 10, by sex and aged group, 2018.

## CHILD MARRIAGE, SDG 5.3.1



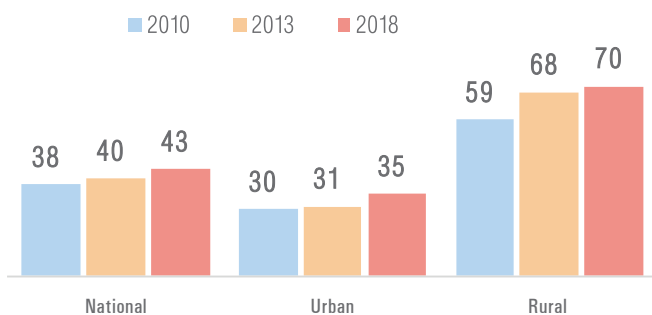
Percentage of women and men aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before aged 15 and before aged 18, 2018.



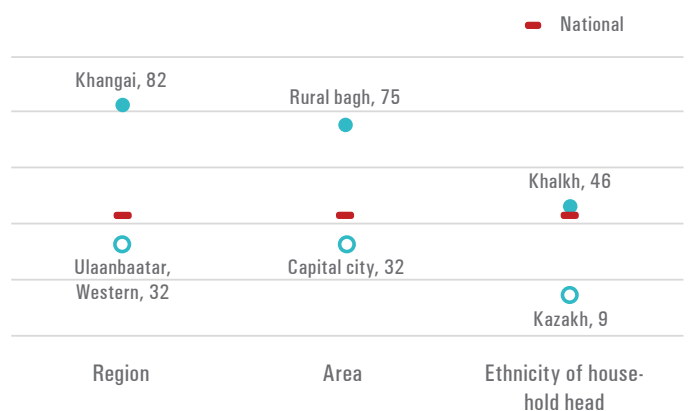
Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before aged 15 and before aged 18.

**Note:** According to the law of Mongolia, the minimum age for marriage is 18. Therefore, the following data on early marriage represents young men and women who had started cohabiting with a partner before age of 18.

## ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE, SDG 3.7.2



Age-specific fertility rate for girls aged 15-19 years for the three-year period preceding the survey by area.



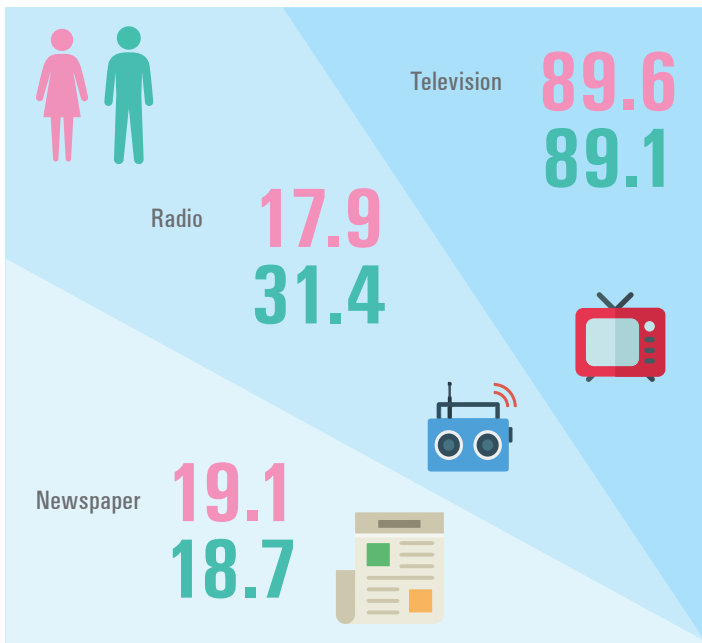
Age-specific fertility rate for girls aged 15-19 years for the three-year period preceding the survey by background characteristics, 2018.

Adolescent Birth rate SDG 3.7.2 indicator is under target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

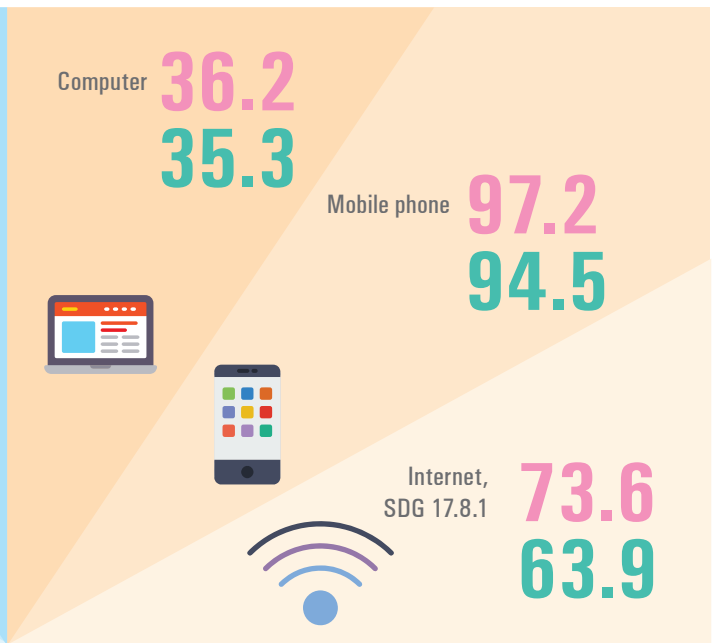
Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality.

# Life cycle: Adulthood

## EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA



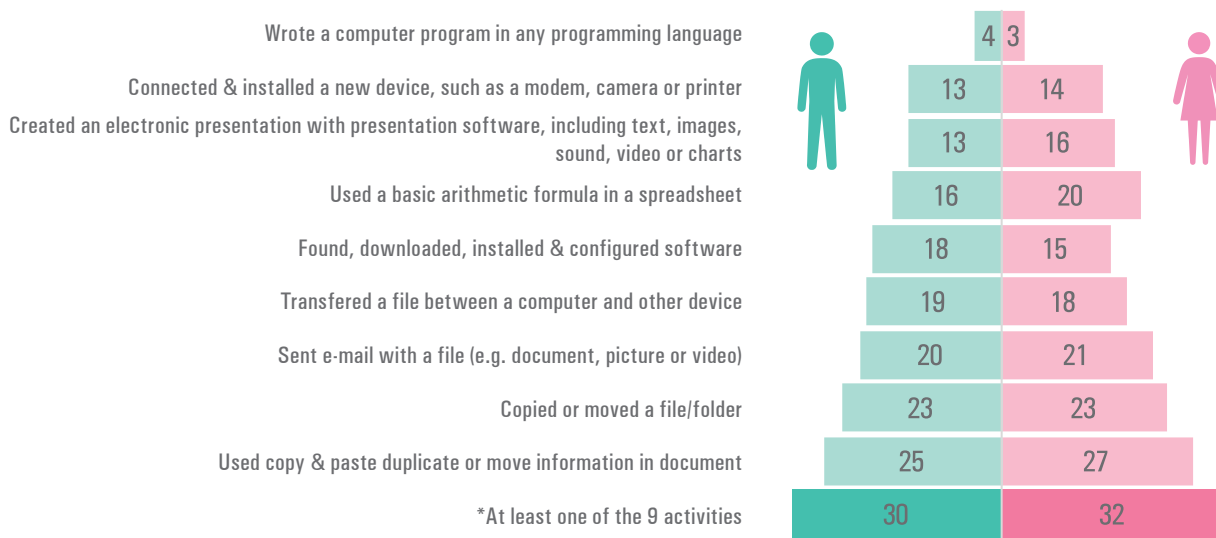
## USE OF ICT



Percentage of adults aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media (newspaper, radio, television) on a weekly basis, by sex, 2018.

Percentage of adults aged 15-49 years who during the last 3 months used a computer, used a mobile phone and used the internet, by sex, 2018.

## INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SKILLS, SDG 4.4.1



Percentage of adults aged 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out specific computer related activities and the percentage who have carried out at least one of these activities, 2018.

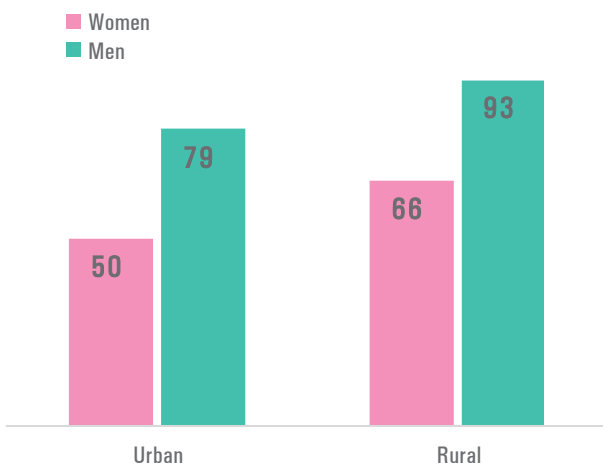
\*SDG 4.4.1, ICT skills (at least one of the 9 activities)

## EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

	Men who at least once a week:				Women who at least once a week:			
	Read a newspaper	Listening to the radio	Watch television	All three media	Read a newspaper	Listening to the radio	Watch television	All three media
2010	42.2	46.4	95.8	23.6	47.6	40.2	94.3	23.4
2013	38.3	30.8	96.8	13.1	47.8	18.6	96.0	9.5
2018	18.7	31.4	89.1	7.5	19.1	17.9	89.6	4.5

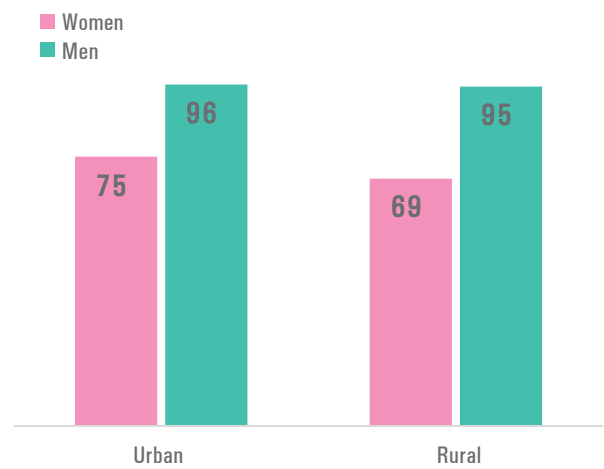
## SAFETY & SECURITY

### FEELING SAFE WHILE WALKING ALONE, SDG 16.1.4



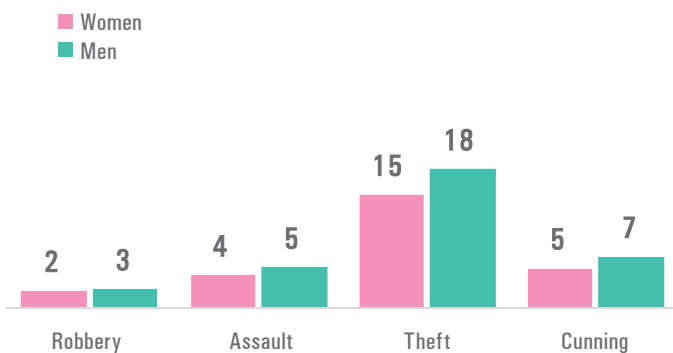
Percentage of adults (age 15-49) who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by sex and area, 2018.

### FEELING SAFE WHILE BEING AT HOME ALONE



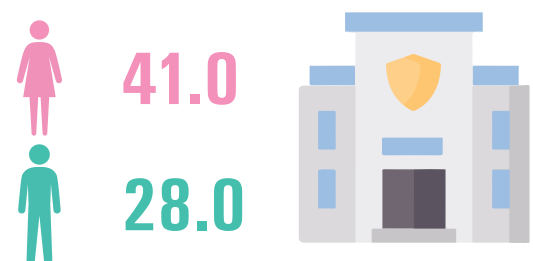
Percentage of adults (age 15-49) who feel safe being home alone after dark, by sex and area, 2018.

## VICTIMISATION



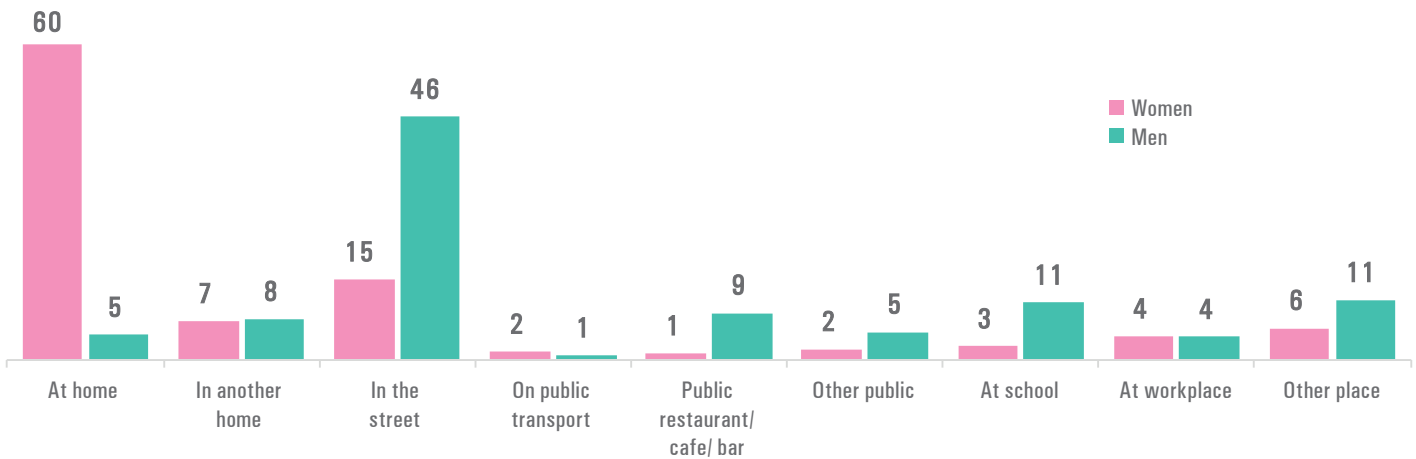
Percentage of adults (age 15-49) who were victims of robbery, assault, theft and cunning in the last 12 months, by sex, 2018.

## REPORTING OF ROBBERY AND ASSAULT, SDG 16.3.1



Percentage of adults (age 15-49) for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police, 2018.

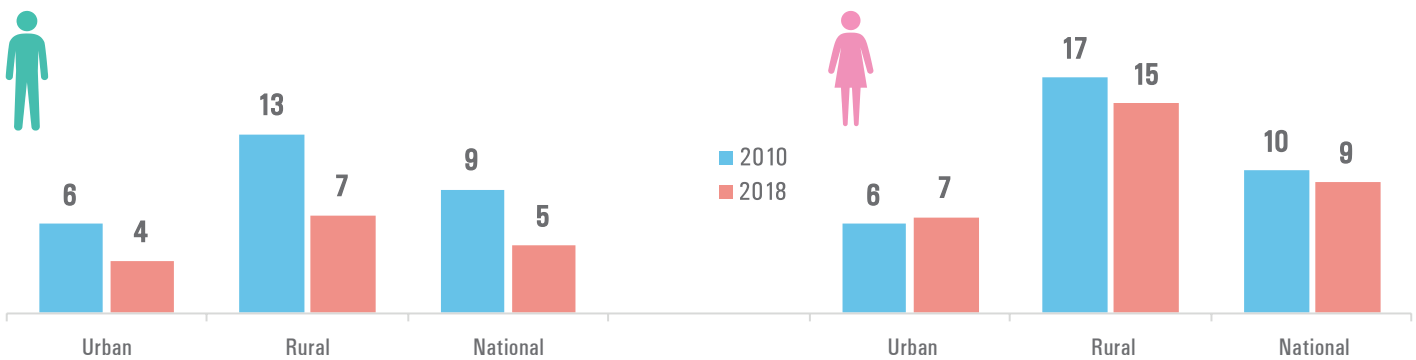
## LOCATION OF LATEST INCIDENT OF ASSAULT



Percentage of adults (age 15-49) who were victims of assault, by location of latest incident in the last 12 months, by sex, 2018.

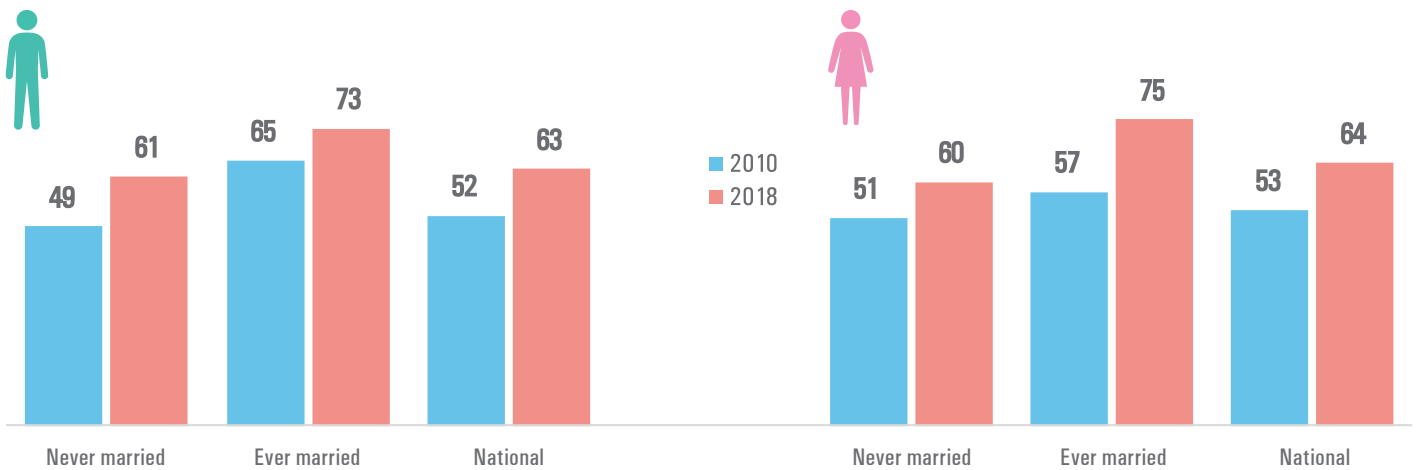
## FEMININE & MASCULINE ATTITUDES & EXPECTATIONS

### ATTITUDE TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



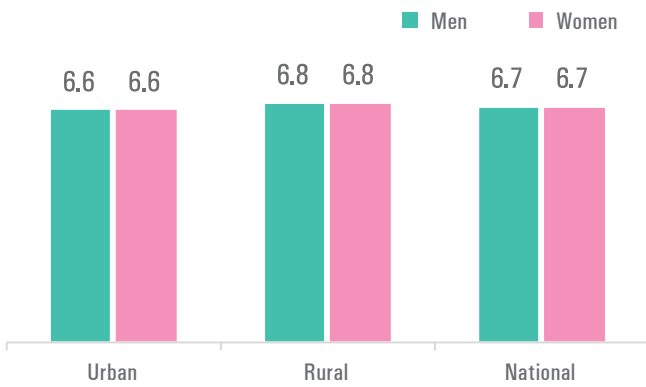
Percentage of adults aged 15-49 who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food, by sex and area.

### PERCEPTION OF A BETTER LIFE



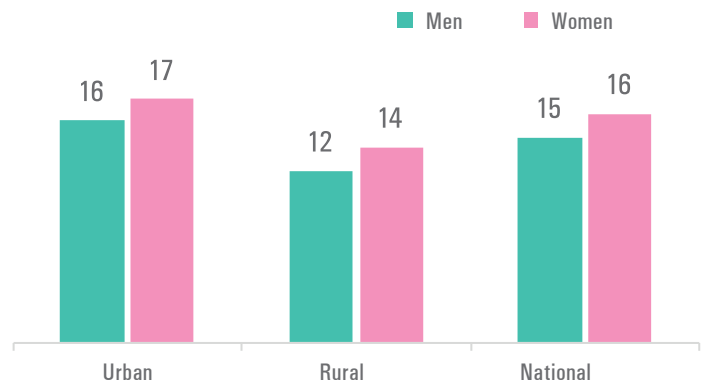
Percentage of young people aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, by sex and marital status.

## LIFE SATISFACTION



Among adults aged 15-49, average life satisfaction score on a scale of 0 to 10, by sex and area, 2018. Higher scores indicate higher satisfaction levels.

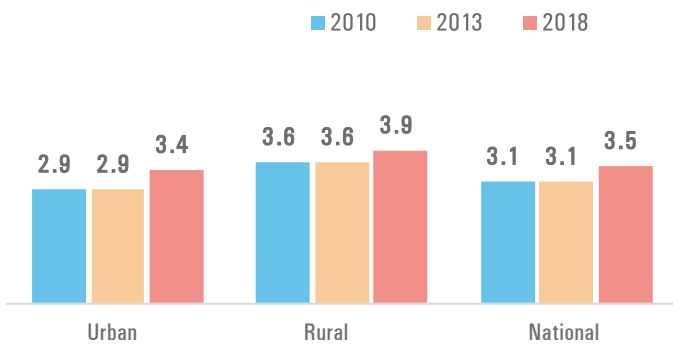
## DISCRIMINATION & HARASSMENT, SDG 10.3.1



Percentage of adults aged 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed by sex and area, 2018.

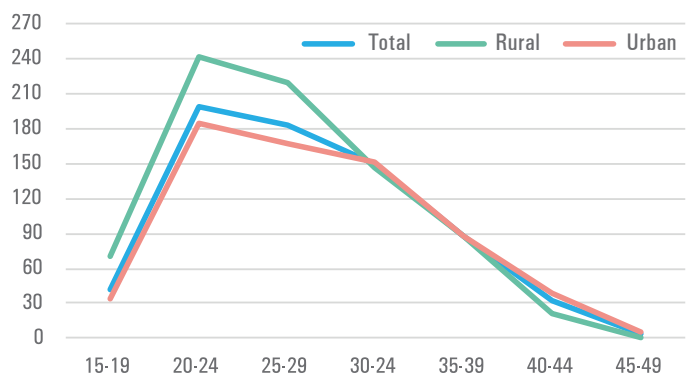
## FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

### TOTAL FERTILITY RATE



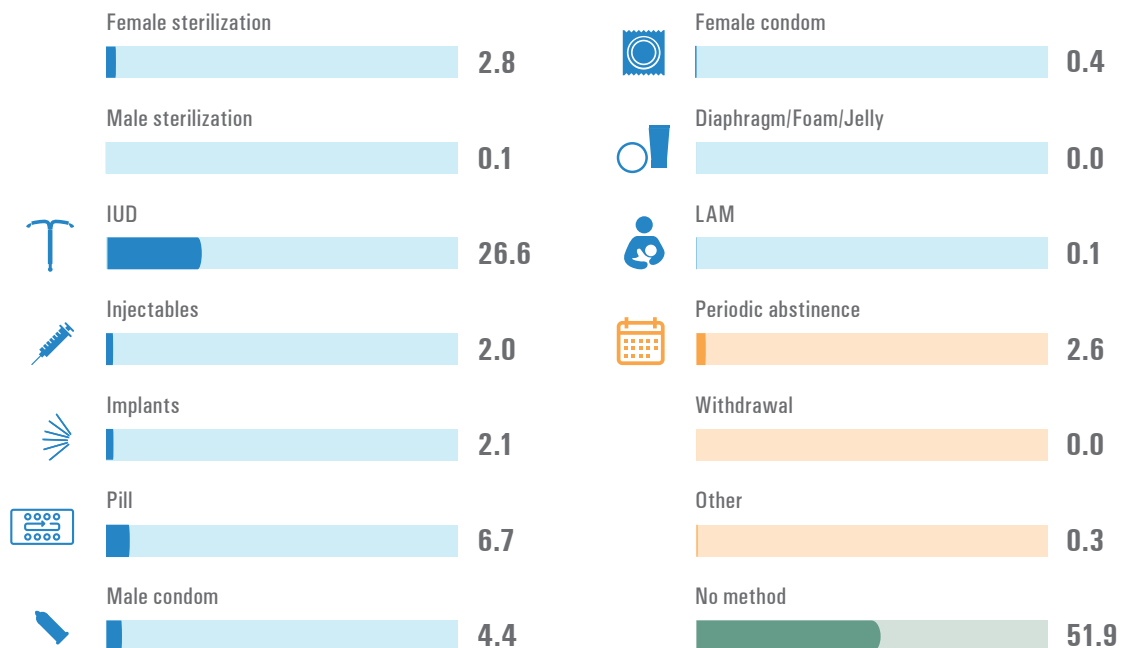
The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) calculated for each of the five-year aged groups of women, from aged 15 through to aged 49, by area.

### AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



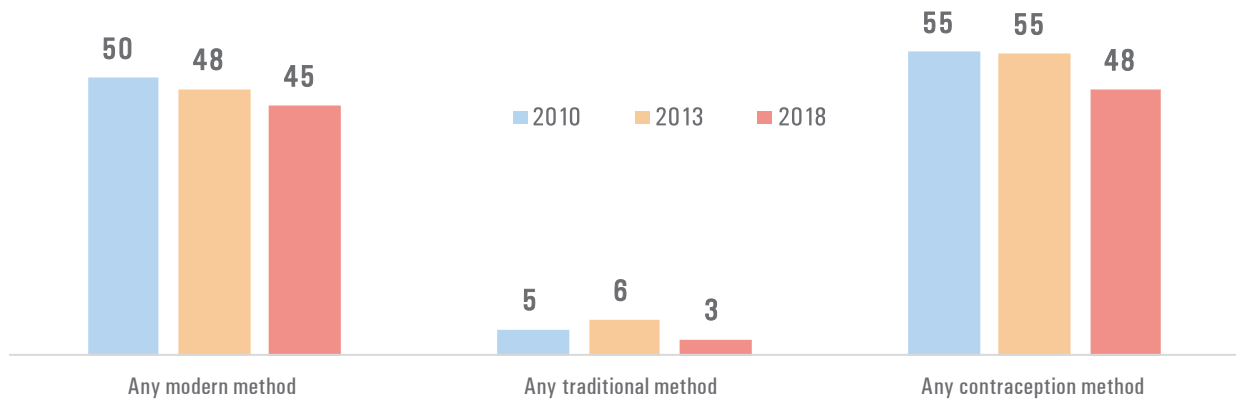
Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that aged group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women, 2018.

## USE OF CONTRACEPTION



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, by type, 2018.

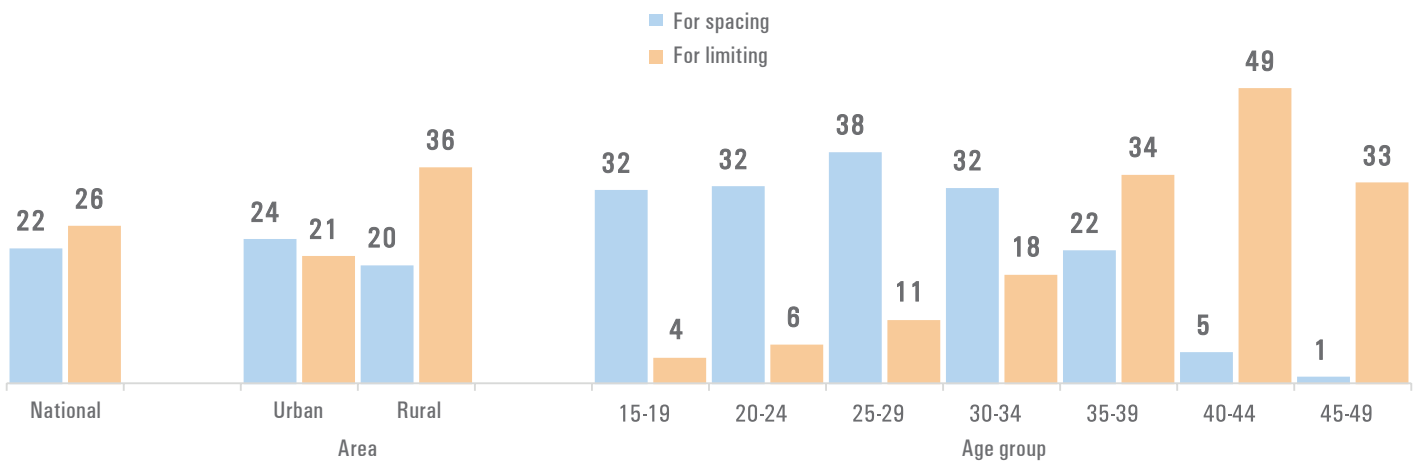
## USE OF CONTRACEPTION



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, by modern or traditional method.

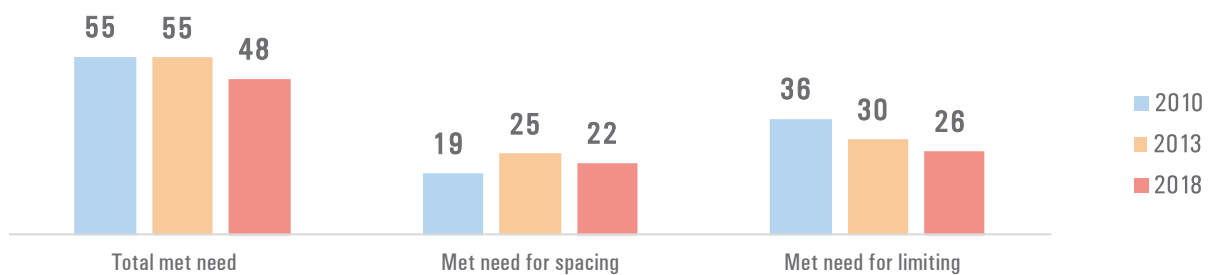
**Modern Methods** include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, Female condom, diaphragm, foam, LAM, jelly and contraceptive patch. **Traditional methods** refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

## MET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING – SPACING AND LIMITING



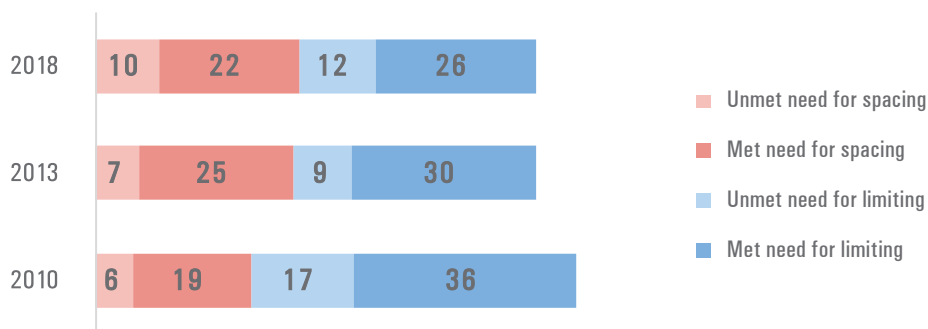
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met need for family planning for spacing and limiting, by area and aged group, 2018.

## MET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met need for family planning by limiting and spacing.

## MET AND UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met and unmet need for family planning by limiting and spacing.

## PREGNANCY OUTCOME



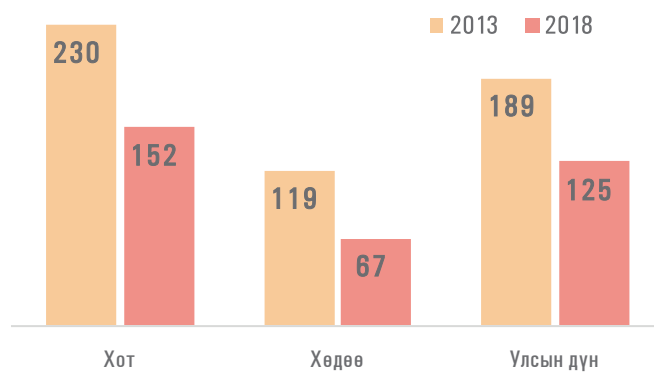
Percentage of pregnant women in last 2 years

**25.2**

Live births	<b>75.3</b>
Stillbirths	<b>1.0</b>
Induced abortion	<b>11.2</b>
Miscarriage: Missed abortion	<b>6.6</b>
Miscarriage: Other	<b>5.9</b>

Percent distribution of pregnant women aged 15-49 years in last 2 years by pregnancy outcome, 2018.

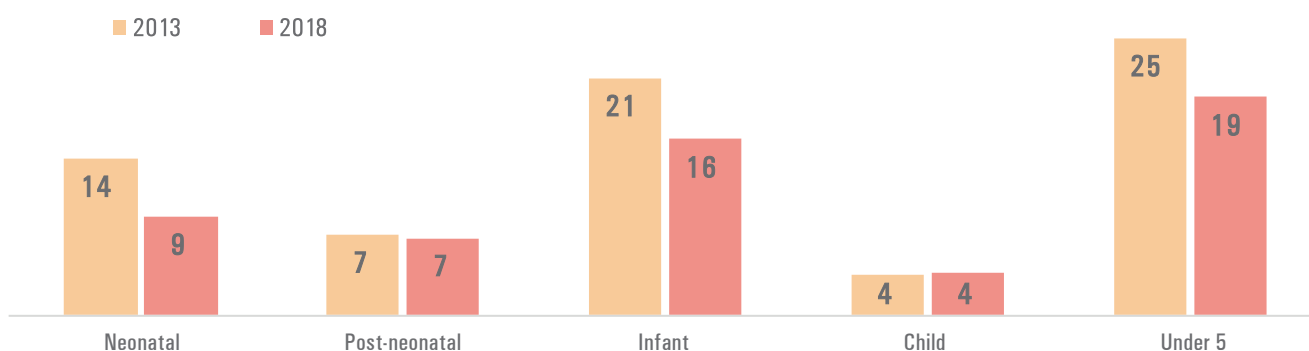
## ABORTION RATIO



Abortion ratio by area.

**Abortion Ratio:** Number of induced abortion in the last 2 years, divided by the live births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

## MORTALITY RATES AMONG CHILDREN UNDER-5, SDG 3.2.1&3.2.2



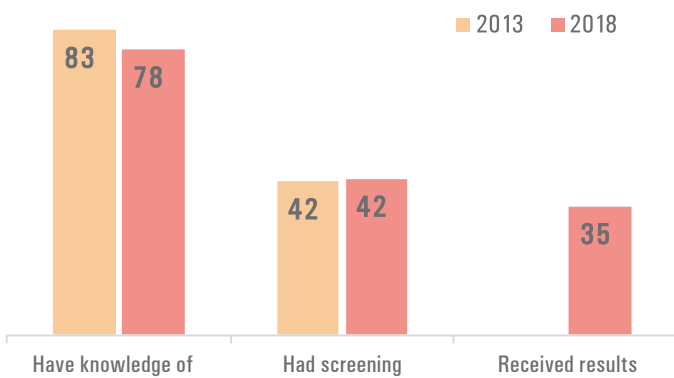
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey.

**Neonatal mortality (SDG 3.2.2):** probability of dying within the first month of life. **Post-neonatal mortality (SDG 3.2.2):** difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates. **Infant mortality:** probability of dying between birth and first birthday. **Child mortality:** probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays. **Under-5 mortality (SDG 3.2.1):** probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday. **Note:** Indicator values are per 1,000 live births.



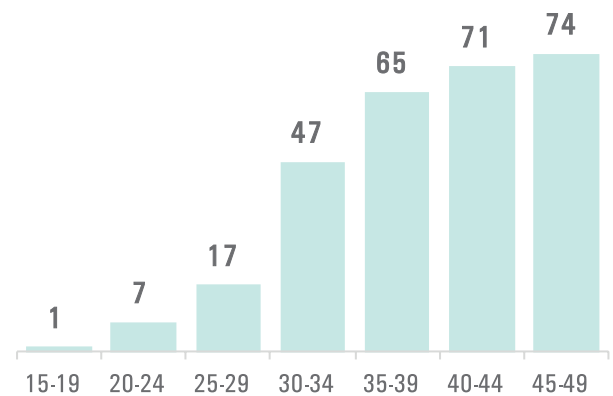
## CERVICAL CANCER

### KNOWLEDGE OF AND SCREENING FOR CERVICAL CANCER



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who heard or read about cervical cancer, had cervical cancer screening and received the screening result.

### SCREENING FOR CERVICAL CANCER



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years, who had cervical cancer screening and received the screening result by aged groups, 2018.

### ATTITUDE TOWARDS HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINATION AND VACCINE COVERAGE

Stated it should be taken by girls

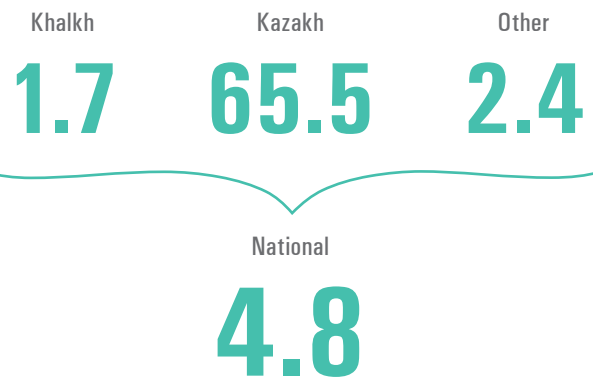
8.7

Women aged 15-29 vaccinated against the virus

2.4

Percentage of women aged 20-49 who heard or read about human papilloma virus and stated that the vaccination against human papilloma virus should be taken by girls, and women aged 15-29 who are vaccinated against the virus, 2018.

### MALE CIRCUMCISION



Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, by ethnicity of household head, 2018.

## SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

In many settings, sexual behavior can be considered a risk factor for health and social issues. These include reproductive health, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and gender equality and empowerment. An understanding of the population's sexual behavior patterns can inform both disease prevention and health promotion programmes.

Sex	Year	Sex Before Age 15	Sexually active	Multiple partners	Sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner	Condom use
Women	2010	0.2	46.1	1.1	42.7	53.8
	2013	0.6	-	1.6	-	46.1
	2018	0.7	42.7	1.1	35.7	41.8
Men	2010	2.7	57.0	13.1	73.5	75.4
	2013	4.2	-	13.1	-	69.0
	2018	4.9	50.2	8.3	73.6	73.1

Percentage of young people aged 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, by sex.

**Sex before aged 15:** Percent of women and men aged 15-24 who had sex before aged 15.

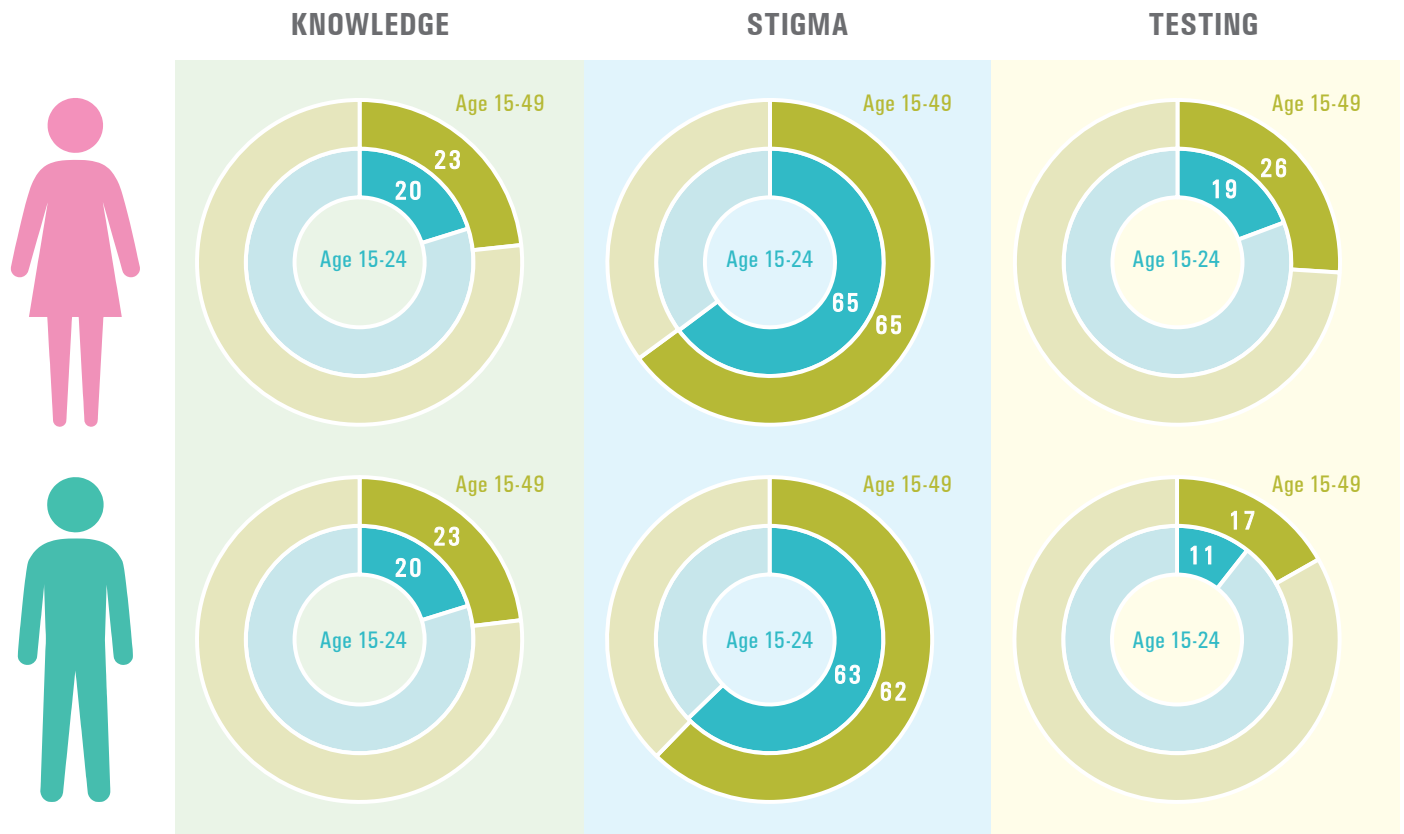
**Sexually active:** Percent of women and men aged 15-24 who had sexual intercourse within the last 12 months.

**Multiple partners:** Percent of women and men aged 15-24 of those who had sex with more than 1 partner in the last 12 months.

**Sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner:** Percent of women and men aged 15-24 who had sex with person they are not married to or cohabiting with in the last 12 months.

**Condom use:** Percent of women and men aged 15-24 who had sexual intercourse with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex.

# HIV INDICATORS

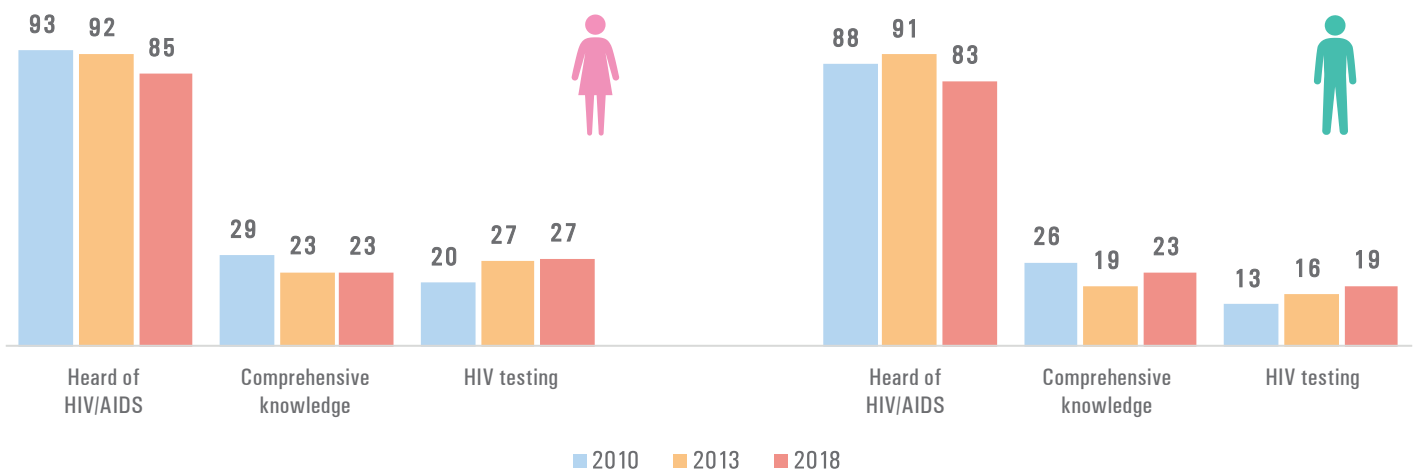


Percent who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions, 2018.

Percent of those who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, including 1) would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and 2) think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV, 2018.

Percent who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result, 2018.

## HIV/AIDS INDICATORS



Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years who heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage of people who has comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS and percentage of people who had HIV test in the last 12 months by sex.

**Note:** Men's result of 2010 is based on aged 15-54 years.

The Mongolia Social Indicator Sample Survey (SISS) was carried out in 2018 by the National Statistical Office (NSO) as part of 6th round of the global MICS programme. Technical support and financial assistance were provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The objective of this infographic is to disseminate selected findings from the Mongolia SISS 2018. Data from this infographic can be found in table SR.1.1, SR.3.1, SR.4.1, SR.11.1, TC.4.1, TC.4.4, TC.4.6, TC.4.7, TC.9.1, WS.1.1, WS.1.2, WS.1.8, WS.3.6, TM.3.1, TM.4.2, TM.6.1, TM.6.2, TM.7.1, TM.8.4, TM.8.6, PR.1.1, TM.8.9, TM.4.1, TC.7.1, TC.7.3, TC.7.6, TC.7.7, TC.1.1, TC.8.1, TC.10.1, TC.11.1, TC.10.2, LN.1.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.7, PR.2.1, PR.2.2, LN.4.1, LN.4.2, LN.2.4, LN.2.6, PR.3.3, PR.4.1W, PR.4.1M, PR.7.1W, PR.7.1M, PR.6.1W, PR.6.1M, PR.6.5W, PR.6.5M, PR.6.4W, PR.6.4M, SR.10.1W, SR.10.1M, SR.10.3W, SR.10.3M, SR.9.3W, SR.9.3M, TM.1.2, EQ.3.1W, EQ.3.1M, EQ.4.1W, EQ.4.1M, SR.9.1W, SR.9.1M, SR.9.4W, SR.9.4M, PR.7.1W, PR.7.1M, PR.6.1W, PR.6.1M, PR.6.5W, PR.6.5M, PR.6.3W, PR.6.3M, PR.8.1W, PR.8.1M, EQ.4.2W, EQ.4.2M, TM.1.1, TM.1.2, TM.3.3, TM.14.1, TM.14.3, TM.13.1, TM.13.3, TM.12.1, TM.11.1W, TM.11.1M, TM.11.3W, TM.11.3M, TM.11.4W, TM.11.4M, TM.11.7W, TM.11.7M, TM.10.1W, TM.10.1M, TM.10.2W, TM.10.2M

Further infographics and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [www.1212.mn](http://www.1212.mn), [mics.unicef.org/surveys](http://mics.unicef.org/surveys).

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