



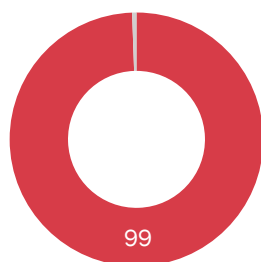
GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

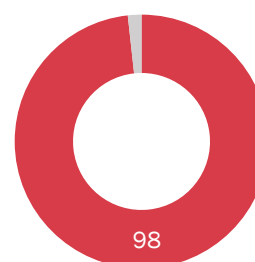
Percent distribution of household population using basic drinking water service

Using basic drinking water services



Percent distribution of household population using not-shared improved sanitation facilities

Use of basic sanitation services



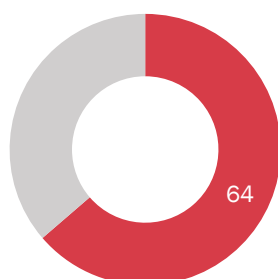
Note: This indicator is also a part of SDG Indicator 6.2.1

Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems

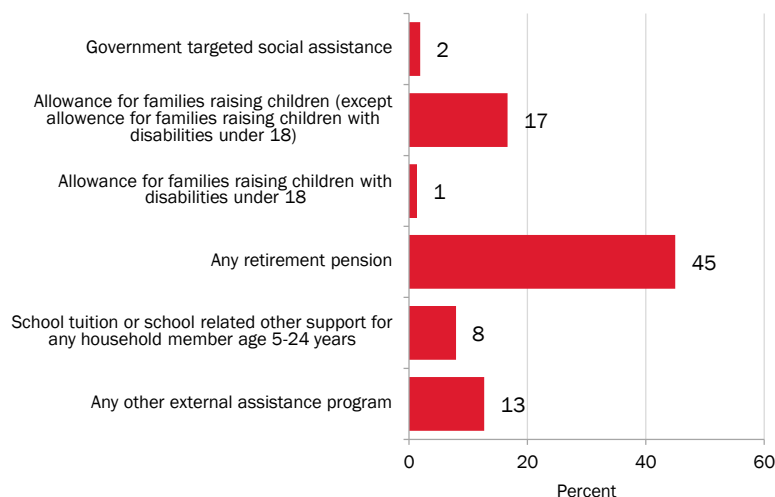
Social protection policy aims at reducing the number of low-income people and enhancing targeted support of socially-vulnerable population categories. The governmental programmes incorporate a range of measures for social protection and rehabilitation of vulnerable populations, including a system of family allowances and targeted social support. The percentage of people covered by the minimal social protection systems indicates the degree of guaranteed living conditions for all population strata.

Percentage of household members living in households that received any social transfer or benefit in the last 3 months

Coverage with any social transfers or benefits



Percentage of household members living in households that received different types of social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months

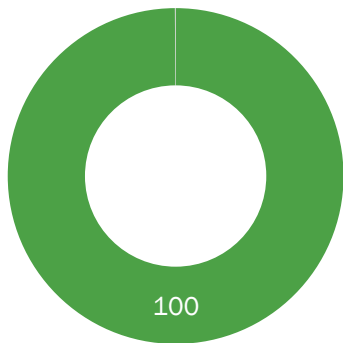




Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years with skilled attendant providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth

Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant



Delivery attended by skilled health personnel is an important factor both for the mother and the new-born. Lack of access to such healthcare may result in different undesirable consequences, such as diseases, disability or lethality. A high coverage rate of women and children by healthcare is a significant achievement of the national health system, conditioned by the highly-developed mother and child protection system.

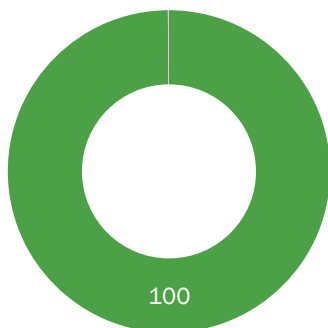
Target 3.8 is defined as “Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all”. The concern is with all people and communities receiving the quality health services they need (including medicines and other health products), without financial hardship.

Countries provide many essential services for health protection, promotion, prevention, treatment and care. Indicators of service coverage – defined as people receiving the service they need – are the best way to track progress in providing services under universal health coverage (UHC). Since a single health service indicator does not suffice for monitoring UHC, an index is constructed from 14 tracer indicators selected based on epidemiological and statistical criteria. This includes several indicators that are already included in other SDG targets, thereby minimizing the data collection and reporting burden. The index is reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, with 100 being the optimal value.

Indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services

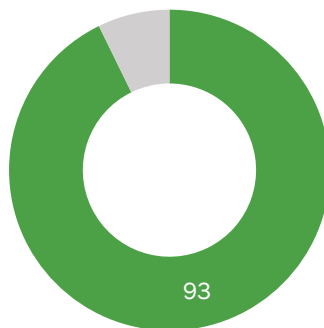
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years with at least four antenatal care visits by any provider

At least four antenatal care visits by any provider



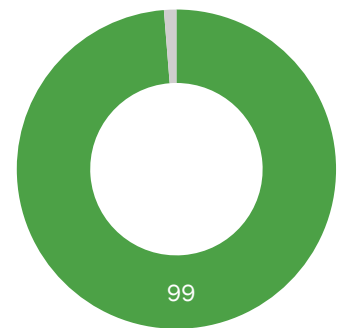
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider

Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms



Percent distribution of household population using improved sanitation facilities

Use of improved sanitation facilities

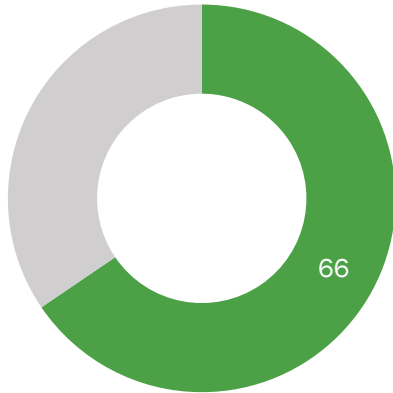




Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.

Need for family planning satisfied with modern methods



The proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is useful in assessing overall levels of coverage for family planning programmes and services.

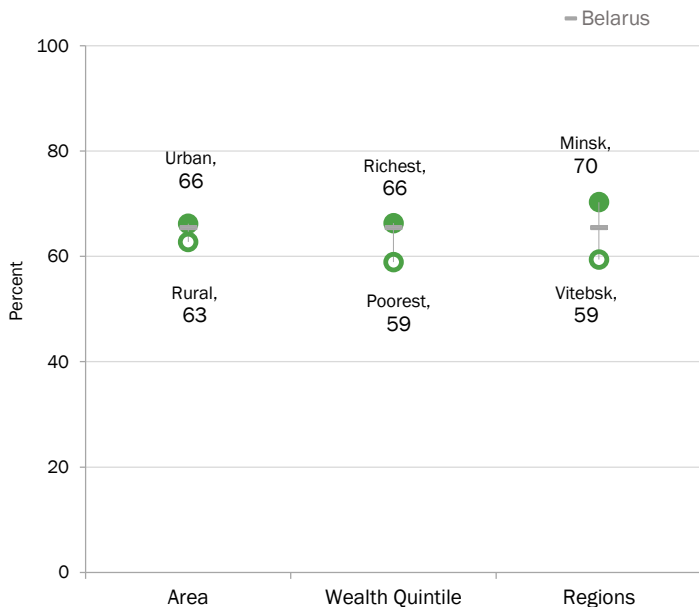
Access to efficient contraception means and the use of such means enables women and their partners to take weighted decisions for planned childbirth.

Awareness of the modern pregnancy prevention methods facilitates the protection of women’s health, preventing unwanted pregnancies and, thereby, reducing the number of abortions and lowering infertility.

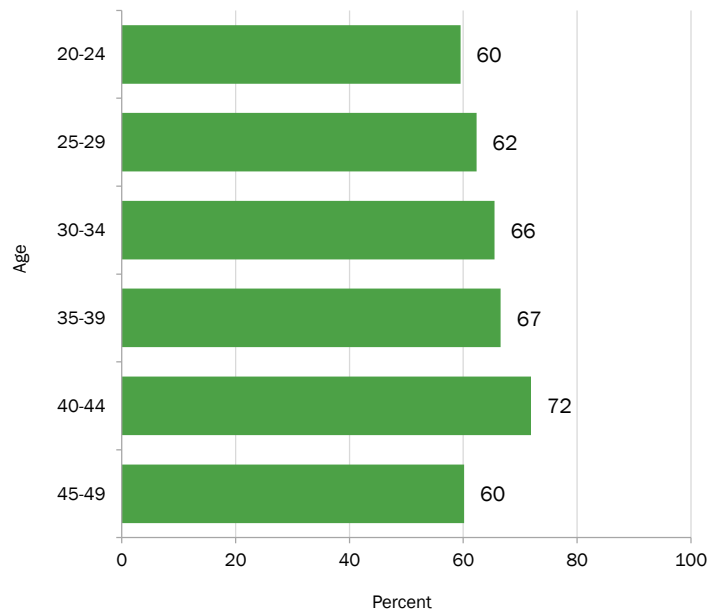
Levels of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods of 75 per cent or more are generally considered high, and values of 50 per cent or less are generally considered as very low.

Main disaggregates for Indicator 3.7.1

The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method, by main disaggregates



The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method by age

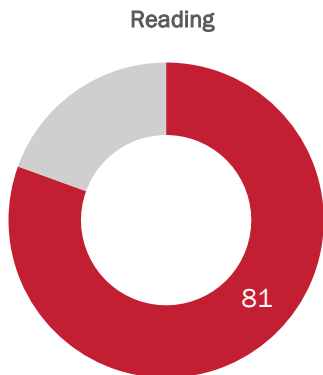


Note: Age group 15-19 not shown as based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

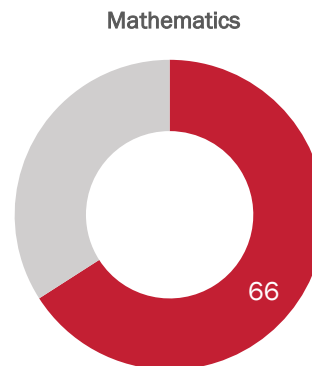


Indicator 4.1.1.a: Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics

Percentage of children attending grade 2/3 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks



Percentage of children attending grade 2/3 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks



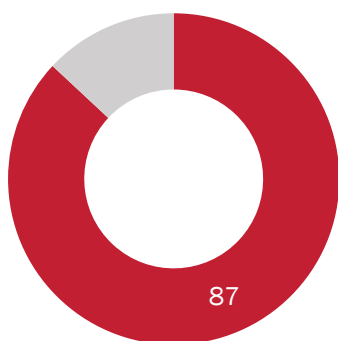
Reading & Numeracy Skills Data in MICS

- The Foundational Learning module adopts a direct assessment method for children's aged 7-14 years early learning in reading and mathematics.
- For the Foundational Learning module, one child age 7 to 14 is randomly selected in each household.
- The content of reading assessment is customized, ensuring that the vocabulary used are part of the Grade 2 reading textbook. The questions on mathematics are based on universal skills needed for that grade level.

Indicator 4.2.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning

Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI)



The domains included in the indicator currently being used as a proxy for reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1 are operationally defined as follows:

Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or rock from the ground, and/or the mother/primary caregiver does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.

Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, and is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in the learning domain.

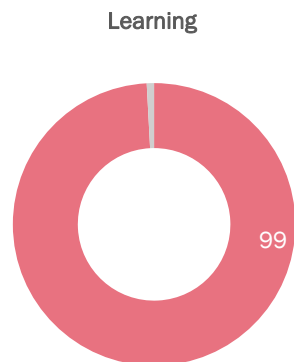
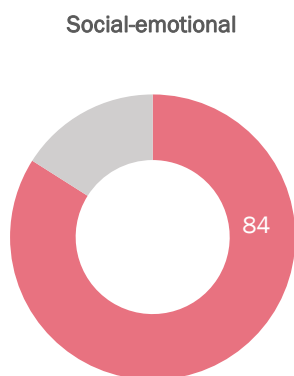
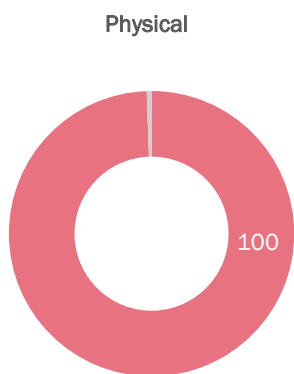
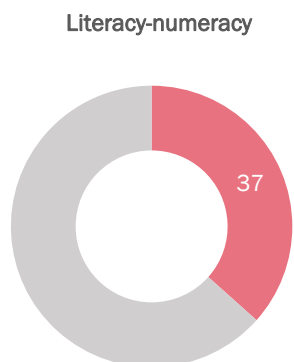
Social-emotional: The child is considered developmentally on track if two of the following are true: The child gets along well with other children; the child does not kick, bite or hit other children; and the child does not get distracted easily.

Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track if they can do at least two of the following: identify/name at least 10 letters of the alphabet; read at least 4 simple, popular words; and/or know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10.



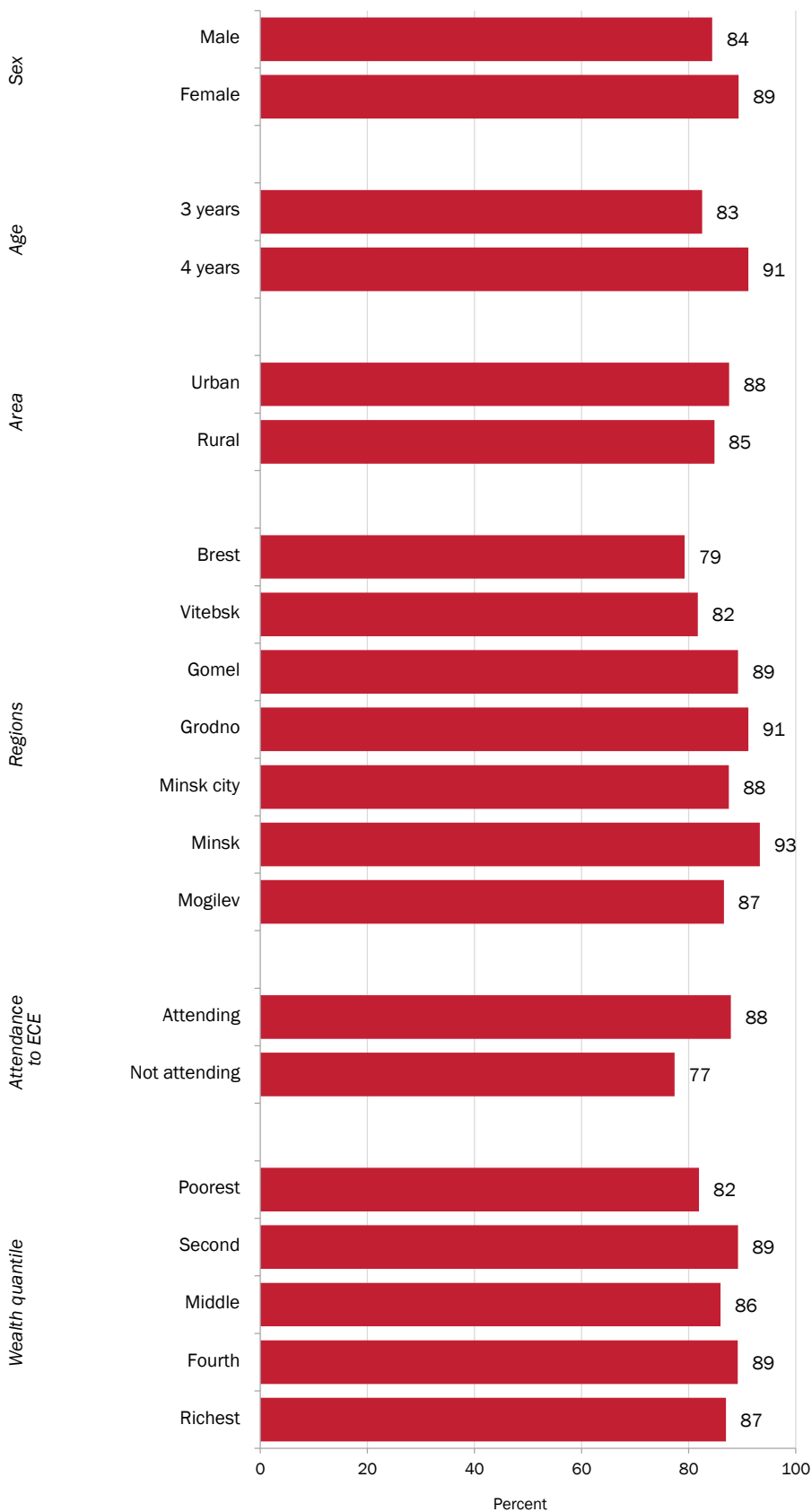
ECDI by domains

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



ECDI by main disaggregates

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

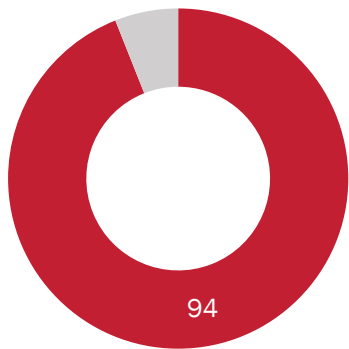




Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percentage of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age, attending an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio)

Net attendance ratio of an early childhood education programme

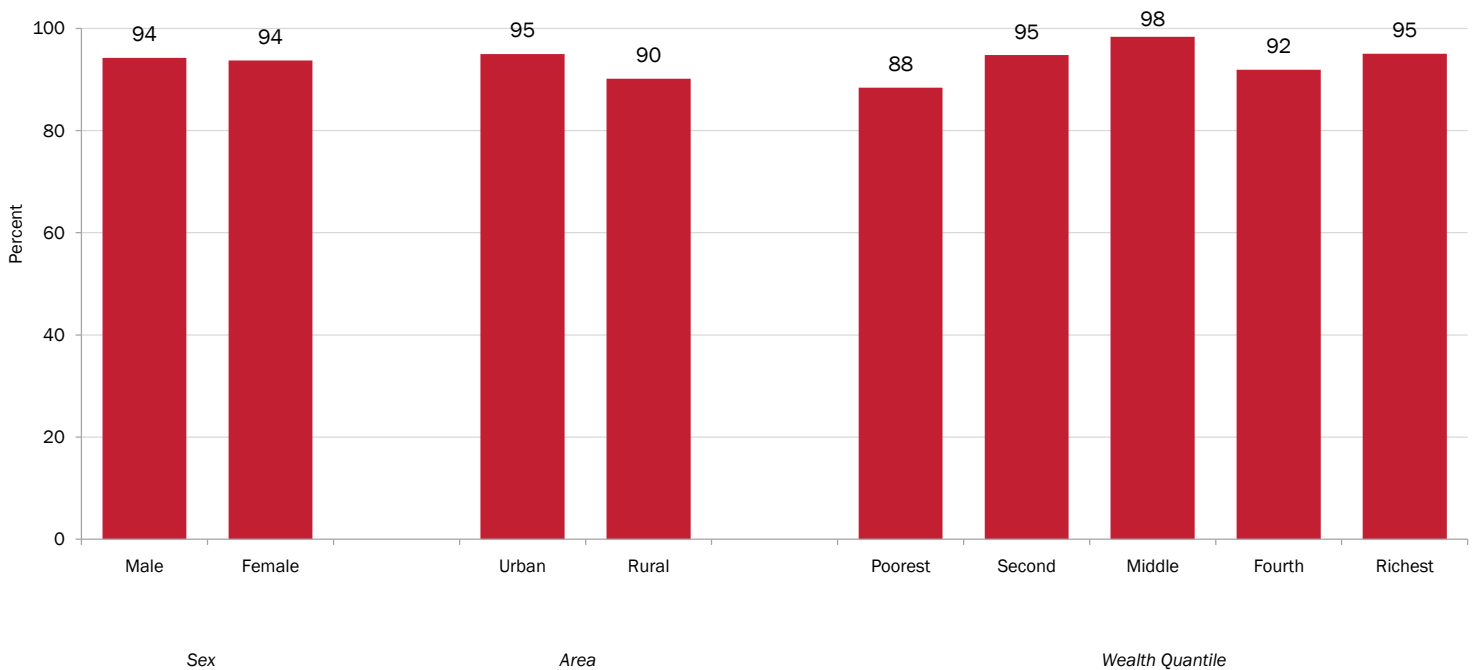


The period up to entering school is critical for cognitive, social, emotional and physical development. During these years, mental development occurs most intensively. Optimal childhood development requires a stimulating and nurturing environment, access to books and learning materials, interactions with responsive and attentive caregivers, adequate nutrients, participation in age-appropriate educational programs.

Children facing a broad range of risk factors including poverty; poor health; high levels of family and environmental stress and exposure to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation; and inadequate care and learning opportunities face inequalities and may fail to reach their developmental potential.

Investing in the early years is one of the most critical and cost-effective ways countries can reduce gaps that often place children with low social and economic status at a disadvantage.

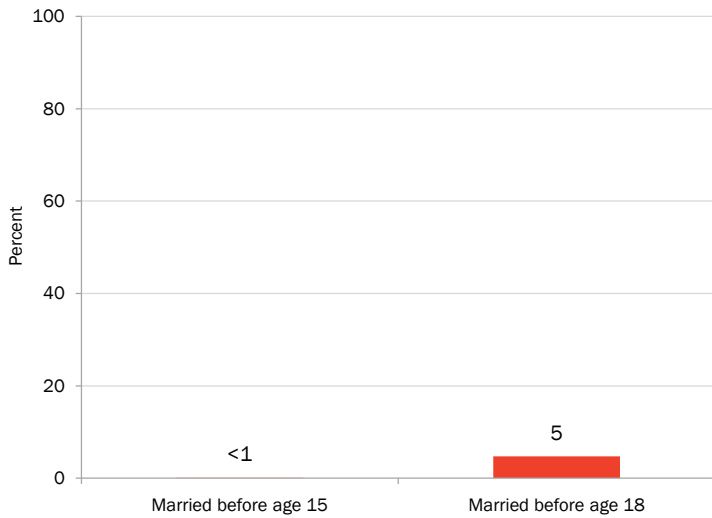
Net attendance ratio of an early childhood education programme, by main disaggregates





Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Percentages of women age 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays

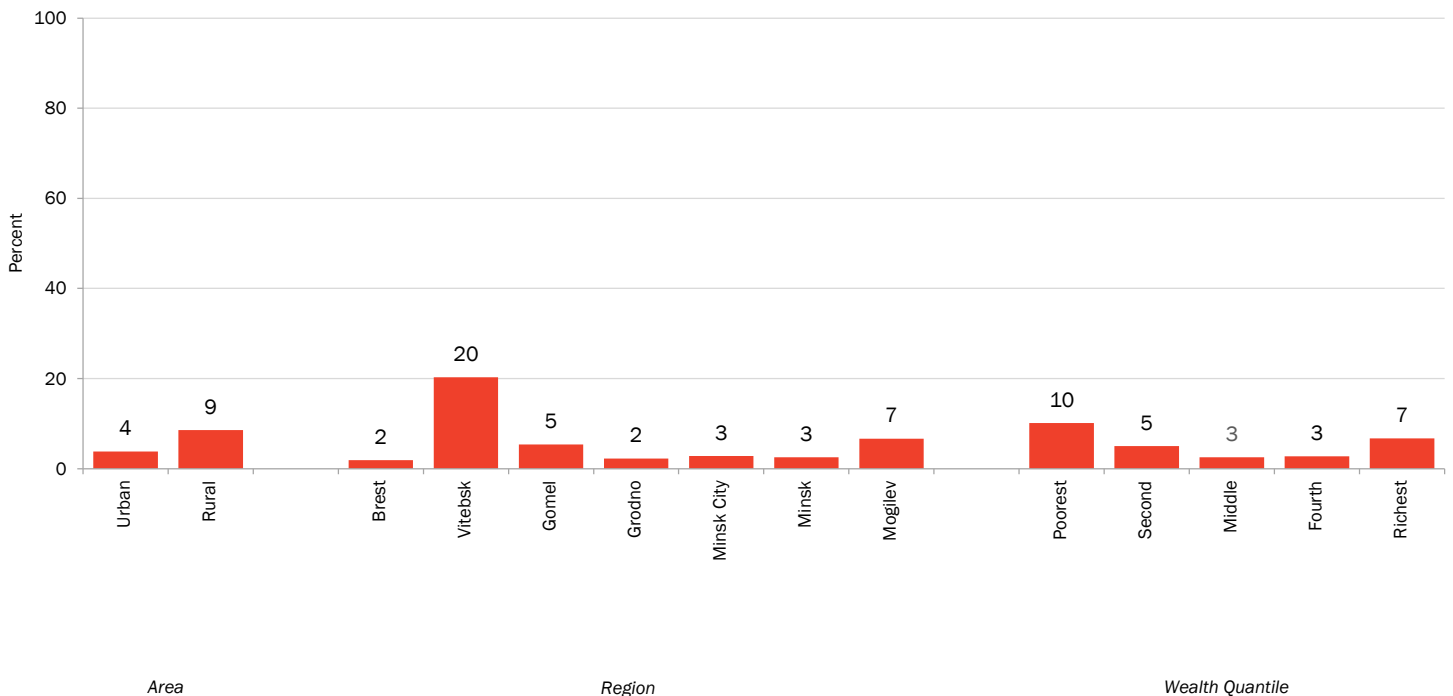


The practice of early/child marriage is a direct manifestation of gender inequality. The issue of child marriage is addressed in a number of international conventions and agreements. Although marriage is not mentioned directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights – such as the right to freedom of expression, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices.

Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental violation of human rights. Child marriage often compromises a girl’s development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement and placing her at increased risk of intimate partner violence.

Marriage before age 18, by main disaggregates

Percentages of women age 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before age 18





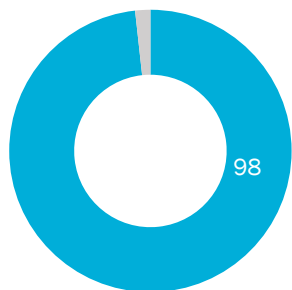
Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population using not-shared improved sanitation facilities

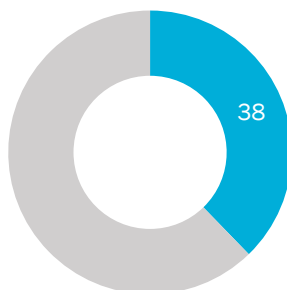
Percent distribution of household members in households with safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population in households removing excreta for treatment off-site

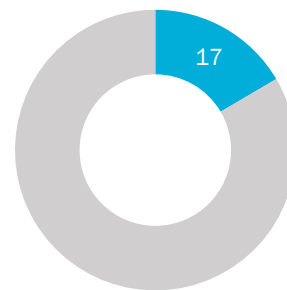
Use of basic sanitation services



Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities



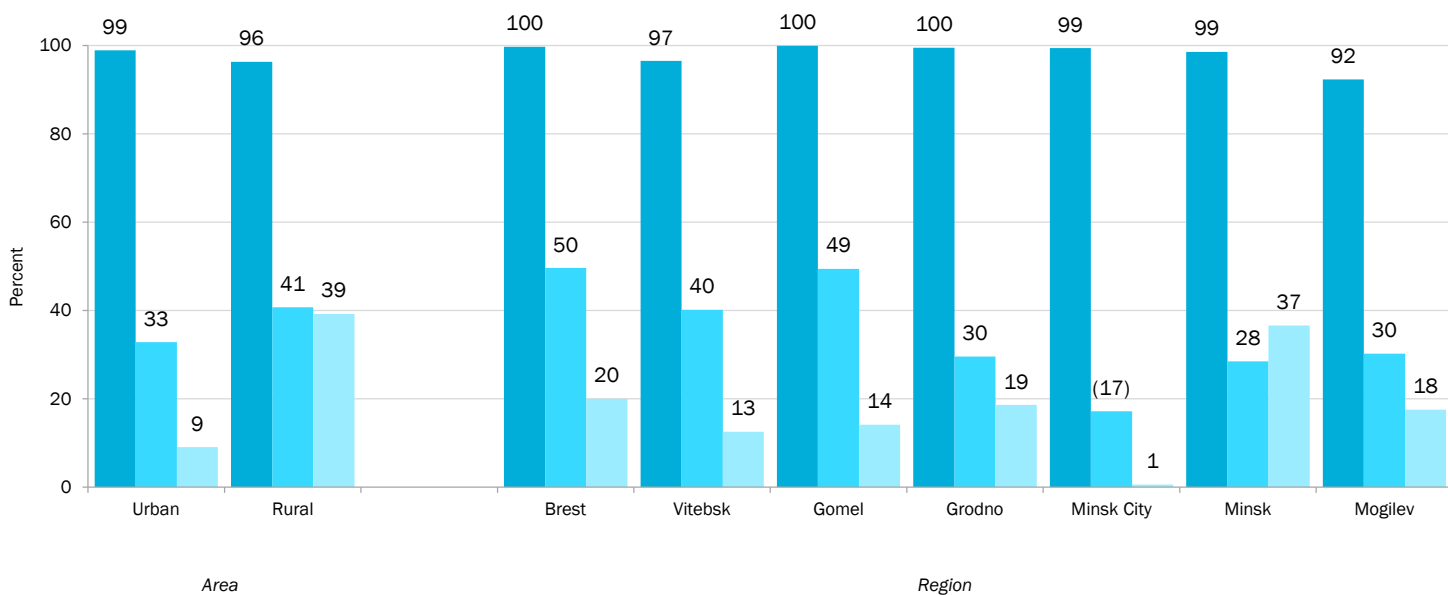
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site



Improved sanitation facilities include the following: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

Safely disposed in situ: when pit latrines and septic tanks are not emptied, the excreta may still remain isolated from human contact and can be considered safely managed. For example, with the new SDG indicator, households that use twin pit latrines or safely abandon full pit latrines and dig new facilities, a common practice in rural areas, would be counted as using safely managed sanitation services.

Main disaggregates for Indicator 6.2.1



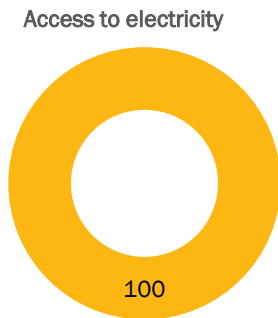
■ Using basic sanitation services ■ Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ■ Removal of excreta for treatment off-site

Note: () - Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.



Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household



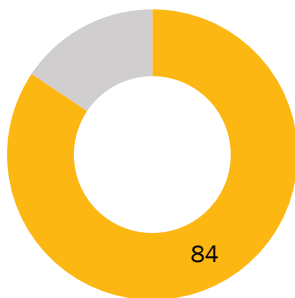
Cooking, lighting and heating represent a large share of household energy use. Access to electricity addresses major critical issues in all the dimensions of sustainable development. The target has a wide range of social and economic impacts, including facilitating development of household based income generating activities and lightening the burden of household tasks.

Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

It is well known that reliance on such inefficient energy for heating and lighting is associated with high levels of household (indoor) air pollution. The use of inefficient fuels for cooking alone is estimated to cause over 4 million deaths annually, mainly among women and children. This is more than TB, HIV and malaria combined. These adverse health impacts can be avoided by adopting clean fuels and technologies for all main household energy end-or in some circumstances by adopting advanced combustion cook stoves.

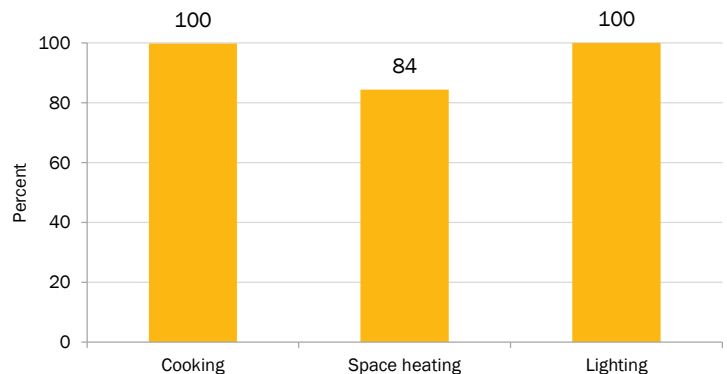
Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting

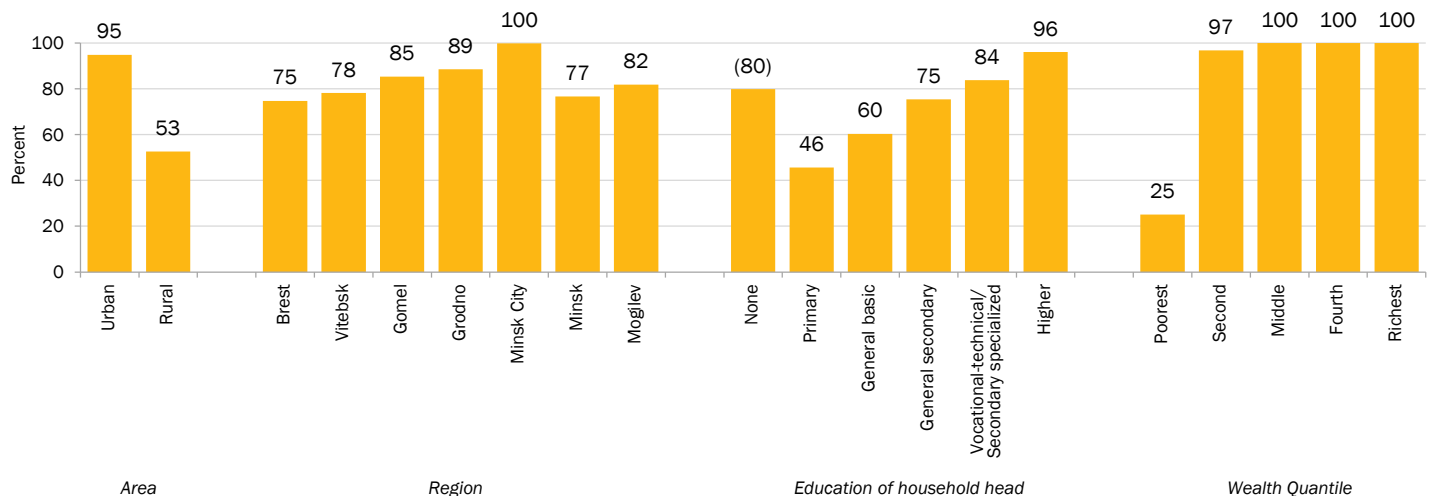


Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for different end uses

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by end-uses



Main disaggregates for Indicator 7.1.2

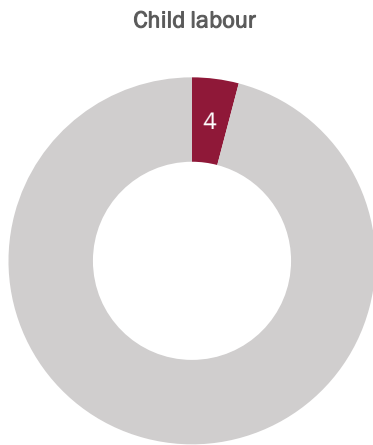


Note: () - Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases .



Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in child labour during the previous week



Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic work and/or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic work, and/or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

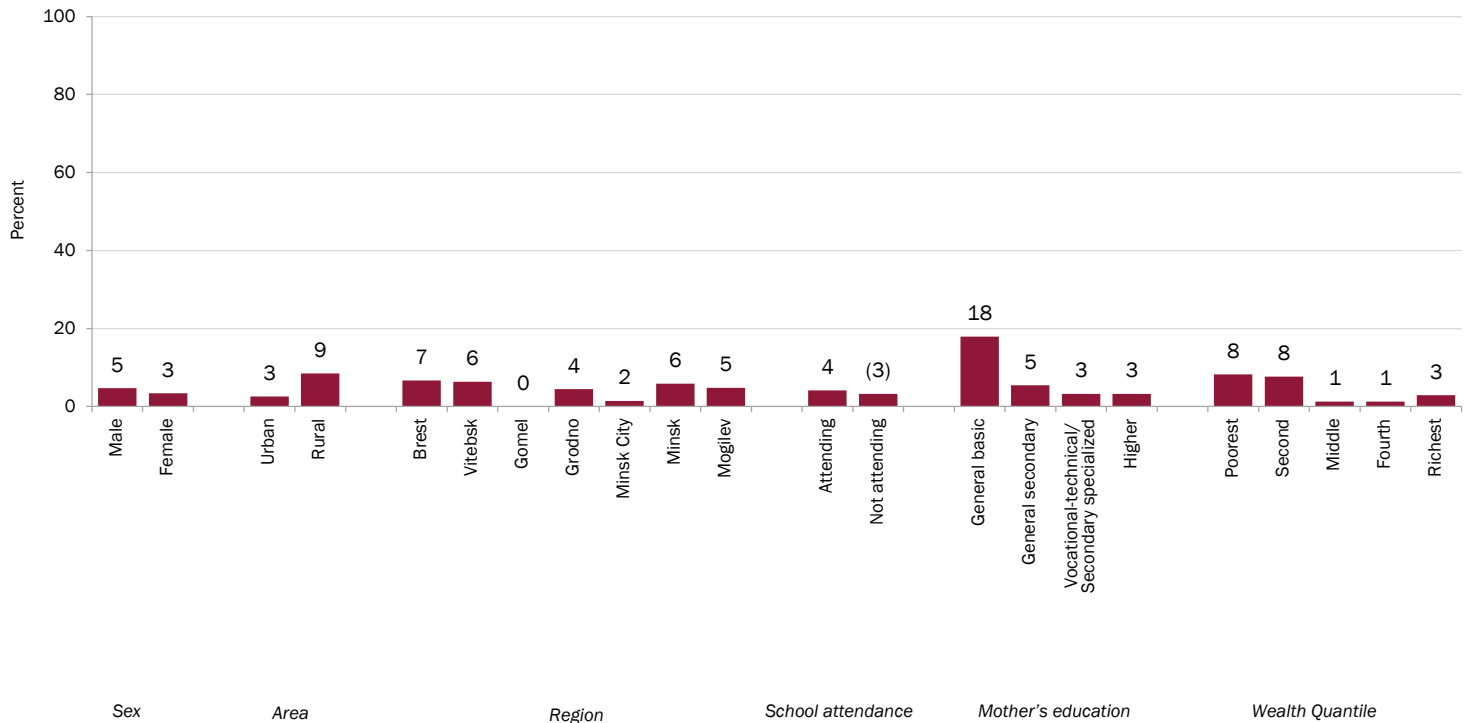
Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic and any number of hours of unpaid household services per week.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work in the family business or the business of relatives, work on the land or caring for farm animals, production or sale of various goods, food or agricultural products.

Household chores includes cooking, shopping, washing dishes or cleaning the house, doing laundry, caring for children or caring for the elderly and sick, as well as collecting firewood or bringing water to the household.

Main disaggregates for Indicator 8.7.1

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in child labour during the previous week, by main disaggregates



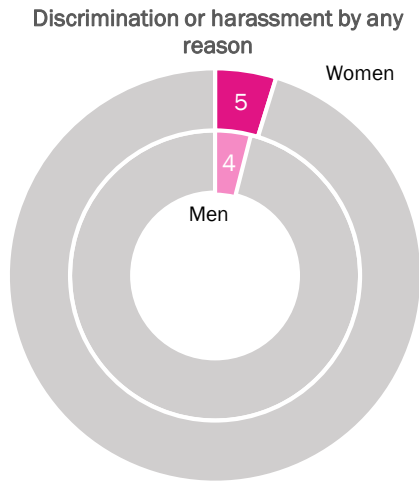
Notes: The category "None" and "Primary" for Mother's education not shown as based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.



Indicator 10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated or harassed

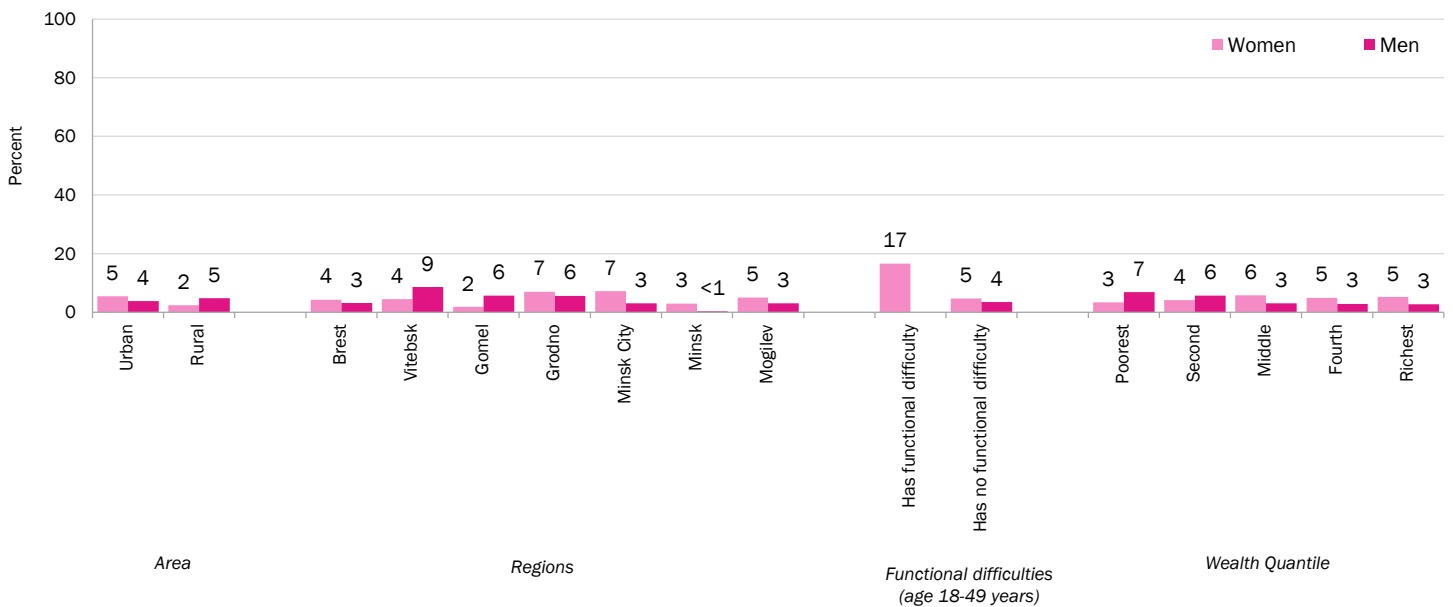
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated or harassed on different basis



The pledge to leave no-one behind and eliminate discrimination is at the centre of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The elimination of discrimination is also enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the core international human rights treaties. The purpose of this indicator is to measure a prevalence of discrimination based on the personal experience reported by individuals. It is considered an outcome indicator helping to measure the effectiveness of nondiscriminatory laws, policy and practices for the concerned population groups.

Main disaggregates for Indicator 10.3.1

Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated or harassed



Notes: This indicator is identical to indicator 16.b.1
The category "has functional difficulty" for men not shown as based on less than 25 unweighted cases.



Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

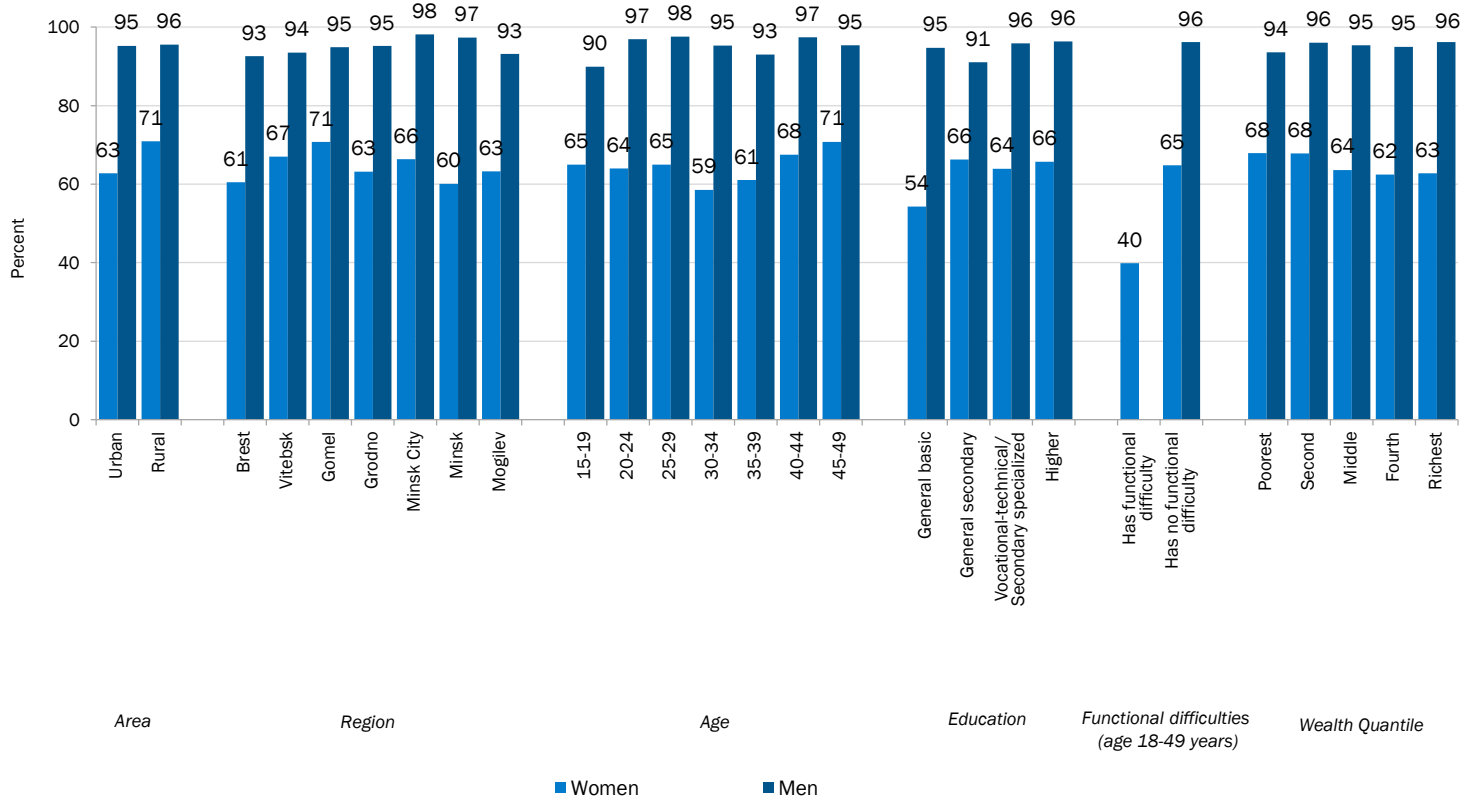
Percent of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark



The concept of 'fear of crime' is used in dozens of crime victimization surveys. It is important to understand that 'fear of crime' is a phenomenon that is separate from the prevalence of crime and that may be even largely independent from actual experience, as the perception of crime and the resulting fear of it is mediated by a number of factors, such as the awareness of crime, the public discussion and the media and personal circumstances.

Main disaggregates for Indicator 16.1.4

Percent of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by background characteristics

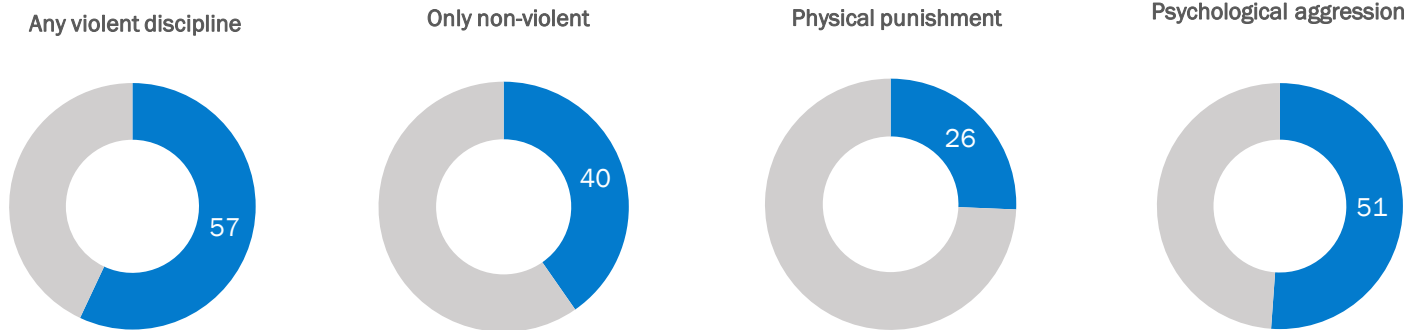


Note: The categories "Has functional difficulty" for men are not shown as based on less than 25 unweighted cases.



Indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

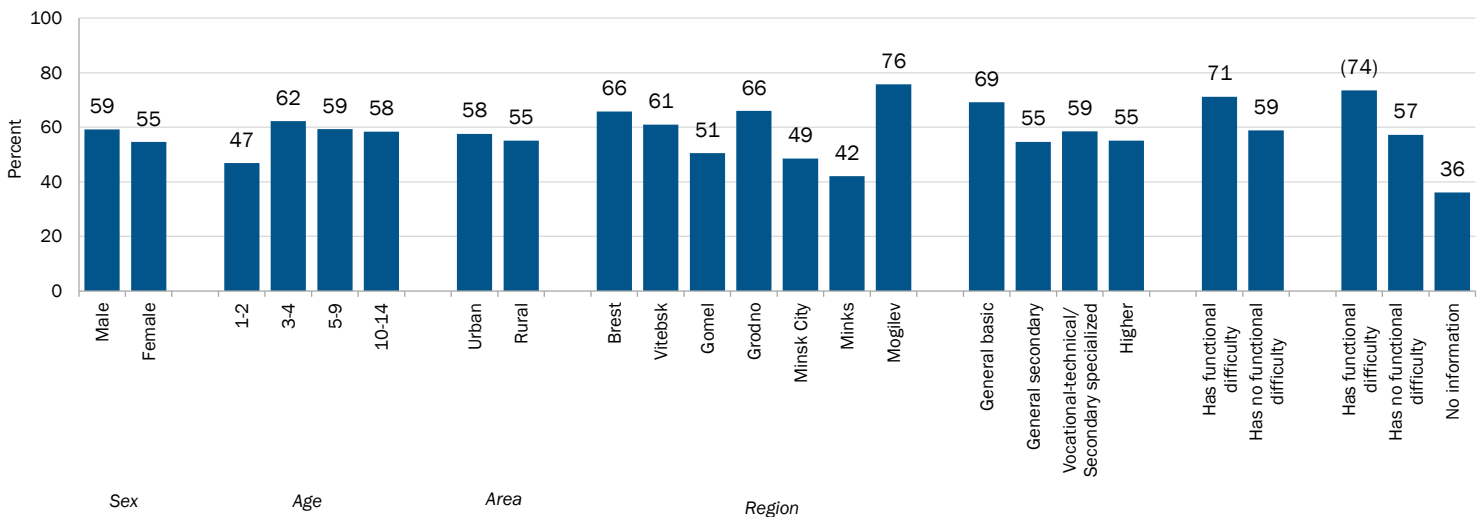
Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type



The use of violent discipline (physical punishment and / or psychological aggression) with children represent a violation of their rights. Physical discipline and psychological aggression tend to overlap and frequently occur together, exacerbating the short- and long-term harm they inflict. Violent discipline is a common form of violence against children.

Main disaggregates for Indicator 16.2.1

Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by main disaggregates



Notes: The category "Pre-primary or none" and "Primary" for Mother's education not shown as based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Mother's education

Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)

Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)



The Belarus Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) while financial support was provided by UNICEF, European Union, the World Bank, Russian Federation and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Belarus MICS 2019 related to SDGs.

Data from this snapshot can be found in tables WS.1.2, WS.3.1, WS.3.2, WS.3.3, WS.3.4, EQ.2.5, EQ.3.1W/M, TM.3.3, TM.4.2, TM.6.2, TC.4.1, TC.4.4, TC.4.6, TC.4.7, TC.5.1, TC.11.1, LN.1.2, LN.4.1, LN.4.2, PR.2.1, PR.3.3, PR.4.1W и PR.7.1W/M and in the Survey Findings

Report. Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on belstat.gov.by and mics.unicef.org/surveys.